

Working conditions in Central Public Administration: Developments in Europe



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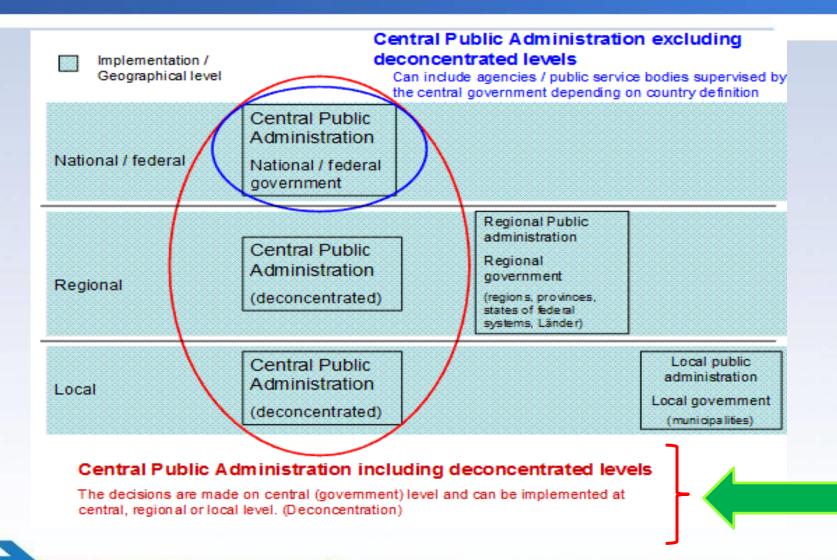


Central Public Administration CPA

- Defining CPA
- Reasons for studying CPA
- CPA characteristics
- Current developments
- Impacts beyond CPA











Public sector employment share on total employment (2008-10 average))

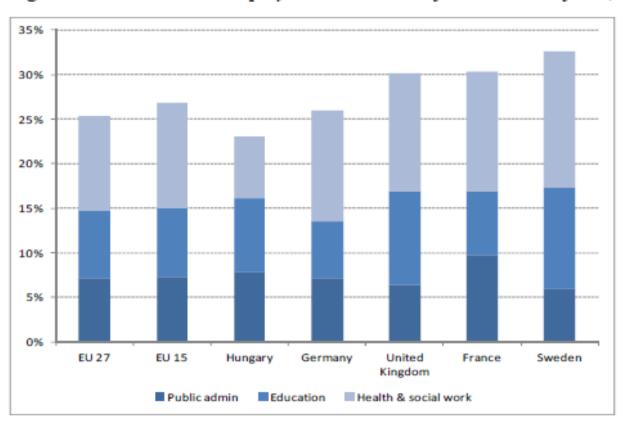
Public sector share on total employment	Countries
Over 29%	Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, UK, Netherlands.
25% - 27%	Finland, Germany, Malta, Ireland.
20% - 23%	Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Greece, Italy, Spain.
Below 20%	Portugal, Poland, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania.

Source: LFS Eurostat. NACE Rev.2. Sections O, P, Q IR in EU, EC 2012, Chap 3 Pedersini, Bordogna





Figure 2.1. Public sector employment as a share of the total workforce, ELFS 2012 Q1



Source: European LFS (NACE rev.2 O, P, Q, employment 15-64 years old).







Structural reforms in CPA in some EU Member States

Country	Designation	Period of time
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BE	Copernicus Reform	2000 onwards
BG	Several structural reforms	late 1990s onwards
CZ	Several structural reforms	mid-2000s onwards
CY	Several reforms	2005-2010
FI	Several reforms	2003 onwards
FR	General Revision of Public Policies	2007 onwards
DE	Several reforms	2006 onwards
HU	Magyary Development	2010 onwards
	Programme 11.0 and the Magyary	
	Zoltán Public Administration	
	Development Programme 12.0	
IT	Law 133/2008 and Riforma	2008 onwards
	Brunetta	
LU	Luxembourg Government	2009 onwards
	Programme 2009–2014	
MT	Public Administration Act	2009 onwards





CPA restructuring since 2008

Measure	Countries
Reductions in staff, including hiring freezes and redundancies	Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, UK, Ireland, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Poland (attempted), Romania, Austria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Cyprus
Privatisation	UK, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Italy
Restructuring agencies	Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Croatia, Estonia, Italy, Portugal
Changes in employment status	Estonia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Greece, Cyprus





- Most research on the privatised units/departments ⇒ not much research on CPA
- No approach in terms of 'restructuring' when considering administration units reorganisation
- Debate around seminal /Political issues such as what role for the State?
- Negative image and presentation in the media of public administration workers in general
- Austerity measures
 cuts in public expenditures
- Better understanding CPA staff working conditions developments



CPA Characteristics 1) WC

++ Working Conditions - CPA vs Private Sector

- Smaller gender pay gap
- ▶ Better recognition of ♀ qualifications
- Better training opportunities
- Higher (starting) salaries
- Higher levels of job security, 'better' career opportunities
- ► Higher satisfaction with working hours, job content, work atmosphere, work-life balance, for ♀ and ♂
- More autonomy and participation at work;
- **(...)**

'Privileged' sector?



CPA Characteristics 2) IR

Higher Union density

Higher Union fragmentation

Lack of well define Employer representative

More centralised collective Bargaining

Real IR process?



IR in CPA

No unified Employers' 'role model'

DE	Minister of the Interior			
	(Bundesinnenminister)			
FI	-Director General/ Office for Government as Employer operating under the Ministry of finances; -Minister of Public Administration			
<u>IE</u>	-Department of Public expenditure and reform			
NL	-Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations			
	- Associations of Governments employers (VSO)			
<u>LU</u>	-Minister of Civil service and administrative reform			
	(Ministère de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme Administrative)			



CPA characteristics: Challenges

- Specificity of the 'public employee's status'
 - Needed? requested? Out of date?

Mix of statuses in same occupations and workplaces

- IR process
 - ▶ Role for the State ?
 - Real Negotiations ?

Common interests
Collective agreements' coverage

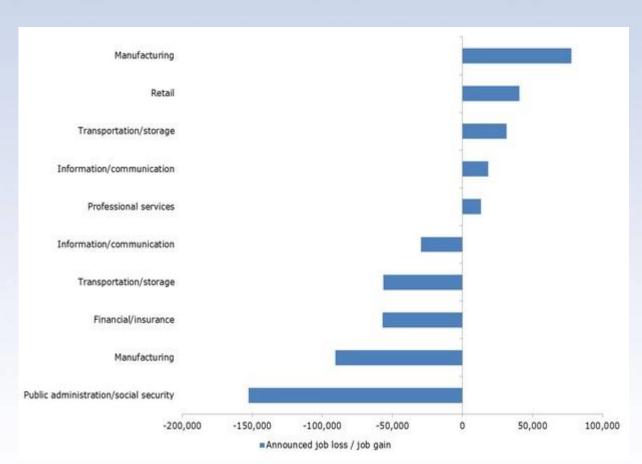


Developments and trends

- Employment : Cuts and reduction
- Working conditions: Negative features and more negative features
- Industrial relations in 'optional' mode
- SP's weakening role

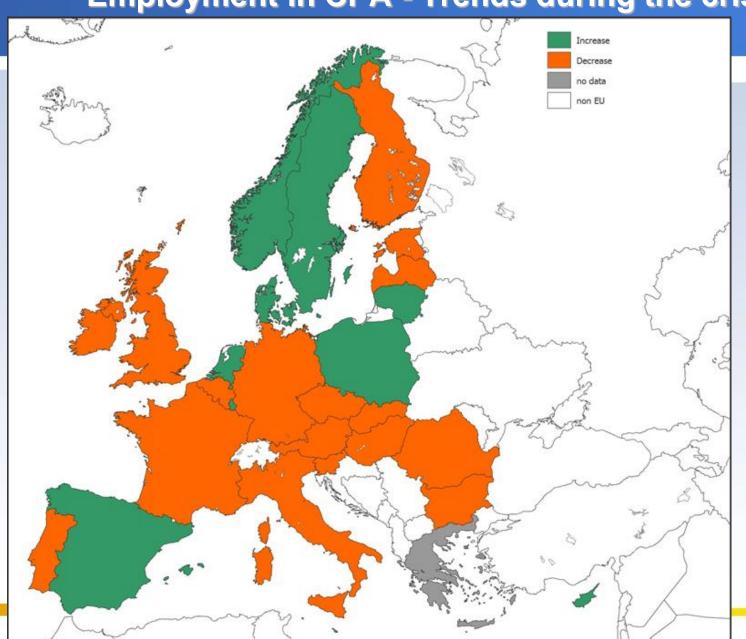








Eurofound Employment in CPA - Trends during the crisis





Employment: More negative trends?

- Negative evolution for employment in CPA
 - Greece: -150.000 posts
 - Ireland: -34.600 employees/Reducing pub sector bill 1B/2013-15
 - Cyprus: -5000 employees /5y; abolishing 1.880 permanent posts
 - Italy: reducing by 10% Employees/ 20% Managers
 - Spain: -3.1% employment + possibility to dismiss public employees for 'objective reasons'

Job cuts trends widespread whatever welfare model BG/NL/PL/UK/BE/SI.....



Working Conditions CPA vs private sector

On the negative side:

- Larger workloads/time pressure: BG, SE, DK;
- More exposure to violence and aggressions; BE, ES, NL
- Remuneration levels: BG, HU lower than private;
- Higher absenteeism: BE, DE + Lower commitment to work: EE
- Perception that the differences between public and private sectors have been reduced (job security, career development opportunities, pay systems): BG, CZ,HU, PT, NL, UK)
- Current gov in NL => public = private



Working Conditions Recent evolution in CPA

Positive

- Mainly <u>regulatory</u>:
 - agreements (LU, MT),
 - law (PL, SI protection of workers' dignity at work)

Negative

- Increased working time and workloads
- Less training and skills developments opportunities
- Wage freezes and cuts



Working Conditions Negative trends in CPA

Countries	Employment Cuts	Increased working time	Increased workloads and stress	Wages and other income related Freezes/cuts	Reduction in training and skill development activities
AT	X				
BE	X		X		X
BG					X
CY				X	
CZ				X	
DK	X			X	X
EE	X		X		X
FR	X		X		
DE	X	X	X	X	
EL	X	X		X	
HU				X	
IE				X	
IT	X			X	X
LV	X			X	X
LT				X	
NL	X				
PL	X				
PT	X			X	X
RO	X			X	
SK				X	
SI				X	
ES	X	X		X	
UK	X		X	X	X



Working Conditions Negative trends in CPA

_		
	Measure	Countries adopting this measure
	Raising of retirement age	Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,
		France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, United
		Kingdom
		-
	New limits on rights to early retirement	Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Cyprus, Czech Republic,
		Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain
	Freezing or reducing value of pensions	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, The
		Netherlands, Portugal
	Changes to calculation of final salary	Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom,
		Hungary
	Extending the service period required to	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia,
	qualify for a pension	Spain
	Changes to indexing	Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Slovakia
		Constitution Window
	Increases in worker contributions	Cyprus, United Kingdom
	One off-levy on pensions funds	Ireland, Portugal
	Efforts to reduce wage bill through 'pre-	Czech Republic, Greece
	retirement' policies	



Working Conditions Any Positive developments?

- Nordic countries CPA employees more stable environment: high well being and high job satisfaction
- But mainly avoiding further deterioration (LT)
- PB: Interpretation
 - ▶ AT overall job satisfaction of workers in CPA increases 2007/12
 - Security particularly felt when unemployment growing?

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.,	DE
*	Minister of the Interior

DE	Lead negotiations in CPA

level

-Rather decentralised

In charge of regulation of all -Federal and municipal levels still bargain employment conditions

together coalition -while the former employer (Federal/regional/local) for bargaining has been dismantled.

Represent

agreements

service

collective bargaining and prepare legislation for civil servants

bargaining at central level

Federal

-mandate to negotiate/collective -Rather decentralised

FI -Director General/

Employer Government as operating under the Ministry of finances;

-Minister of Public Administration

Office

agreement)

-Agencies specific agreements are handled at agency level (on the basis of the central

IE

-Department of Public expenditure and reform

-Concluding agreement for civil -Sectoral /Local level

-Consulted + signs the central

NL -Ministry of the Interior and sector

Kingdom relations

Associations of Governments

-coordinating role over the whole

Public service agreement is the basis for all

-Police and central government -Sectoral level predominantly (since 93); main sectors: Central government, defence,

judiciary, police, provinces, municipalities

industrial relations/SD at central administration

-each government department is a separate employer

level

-obligation to consult TU on the conditions of employment (requirement of agreement)

LU

employers (VSO)

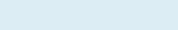
-Minister of Civil service and administrative reform

(Ministère de la Fonction Publique

-Regulation of working conditions employment and collective bargaining

civil service in the NL

and -Highly centralised









- SD on 'default mode' during the crisis
 - in some countries SP work together: LU, MT
 - ▶ BUT mainly negotiation under economic pressure : IE Crocke Park agreement = Formal injonction of Troika
 - NL no negotiation with Unions on a bill proposal (2011) by MPs aimed at 'normalised' public employees situation
 - IT Government decision of no collective bargaining on wages in the public administration over 2 year period





- Government unilateralism plays a strong role
 - In Most of the CEE countries
 - Legislation regulating pay, working time issues
 - Very limited role for bargaining or consultation
 - Austerity measures:
 - EL, IT, PT, ES, CY decisions on public sector pay since 2010 contradicting previous legal norms, constitutional acts or collective bargaining outcomes





Structural changes in the TU landscape, since 2008		
Mergers	It (independent unions) SK (creation of SK TU Association Pub Admin and culture)	
New forms of cooperation	RO (10 TU in CPA form an Umbrella TU) SI (New Conf regrouping police/defense/ other min staff)	
New unions	BG (creation of 3 TU rep staff in various Ministries/ 2 TU withdrawal from CPA rep (CITUB/ CL Podkrepa)	
New representativness rules	RO (10 out of 21 TU likely to lose their right to engage in Collective bargaining)	



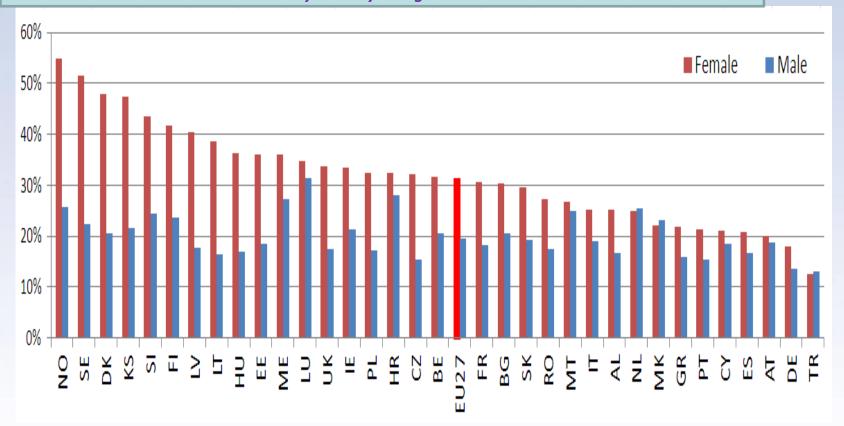
Trends beyond CPA

- Gender
- Local and regional governments
- Key issue of representativeness of SP' organisations
- Weakening of SP' role and therefore of SD



Trends Beyond CPA

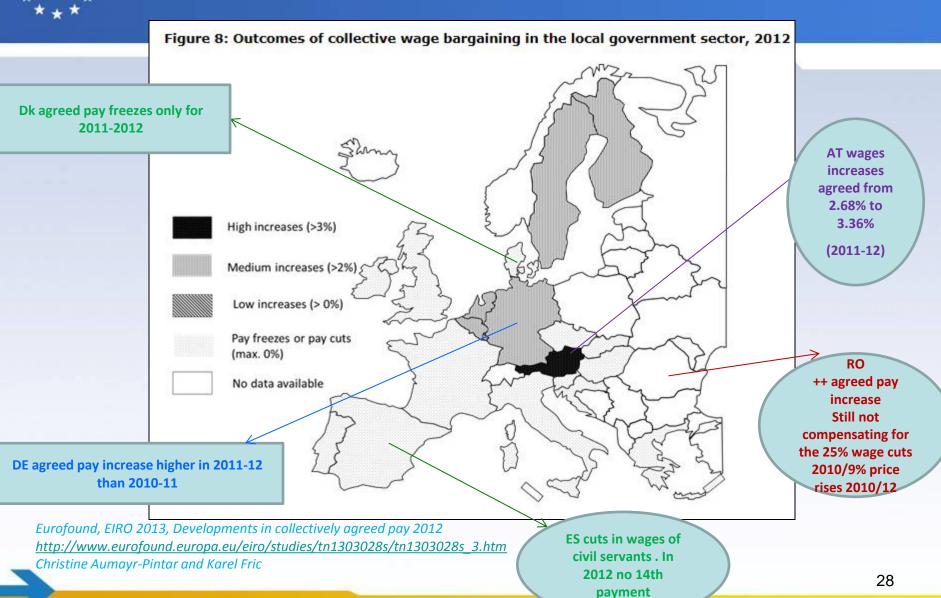
Concentration of workers in the public sector by country and gender







Trends Beyond CPA





Assessment SP Influence in UB

SP Traditional involvement	Substantially maintained positive role	AT LU FR DE
	Gvt initiated reforms questioning strong position of SP System	SE DK NL
SP Shorter involvement tradition	Gvt intervention directed at decreasing SP influence	HU EE

Social partners' involvement in unemployment benefit regimes in Europe http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/eiro/studies/tn1206018s/index.htm



Thank You

Working conditions in the Central public administration

Author: Jessica Duran, Iñigo Isusi, Antonio Corral, IKEI

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Developments in collectively agreed pay 2012

Author: Christine Aumayr-Pintar and Karel Fric, Eurofound

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Women, men and working conditions in Europe

Author: Smith, Mark; Piasna, Agnieszka; Burchell, Brendan; Rubery, Jill;

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