



ERKLÄRUNG AN PARTNER

Internationaler Tag der Frau – 8. März: Zeit für ein Ende der Einschnitte im öffentlichen Sektor, die Frauen am härtesten treffen!

Am Internationalen Tag der Frau fordert der EGÖD ein Ende der Einschnitte im öffentlichen Dienst, die weibliche Arbeitnehmer am härtesten treffen. „Die Sparpolitik schlägt bei der Vergütung von Frauen noch immer stärker zu Buche als bei der von Männern“, so EGÖD-Generalsekretär Jan Willem Goudriaan: „Wir müssen diese stille Krise beenden.“

Frauen im öffentlichen Dienst leiden noch immer unter den Folgen der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise, wie der dritte Bericht des EGÖD betont, der für den Zeitraum von 2008 bis 2014 die Auswirkungen der regierungsseitigen Reaktionen auf die Finanzkrise auf Frauen im öffentlichen Dienst untersucht hat. Er analysiert die Lage infolge der Auswirkungen auf die Beschäftigungs- und Vergütungssituation von Frauen sowie der Art und Weise, in der die vorgenommenen Einschnitte die Gleichstellungsstrukturen in den folgenden acht Ländern beeinträchtigt haben: in der Tschechischen Republik, in Griechenland, Irland, Lettland, Portugal, Rumänien, Spanien und dem Vereinigten Königreich.

Allein in Griechenland fiel die Zahl der in den Schlüsselsektoren der öffentlichen Dienste – Bildung und Gesundheit – beschäftigten Frauen um 76.900 bzw. 16,1 %, verglichen mit einem Rückgang von 15,5 % bei ihren männlichen Kollegen. Stellen in der öffentlichen Verwaltung waren im gleichen Zeitraum besonders stark von Abbaumaßnahmen betroffen – wobei doppelt so viele Frauen (- 31 %) wie Männer entlassen wurden.

Für das Vereinigte Königreich zeigt sich in den Jahren 2010 bis 2014, in Bezug auf die öffentliche Verwaltung, ein Beschäftigungsrückgang von 5,8 % bei Frauen (gegenüber 5,5 % bei Männern); im Bereich Bildung liegt der Rückgang bei Frauen bei 0,6 % (während bei Männern ein Plus von 8,6 % zu verzeichnen war); lediglich im Bereich Gesundheit ergab sich für Frauen eine stärkere Steigerung der Beschäftigungsquote (+ 7,1 % gegenüber + 3,0 % bei Männern). Auch in Bezug auf den Anstieg der Vergütung von Männern und Frauen gab es im Zeitraum 2011 bis 2015 deutliche Unterschiede: So wurden die Löhne und Gehälter von Männern im Durchschnitt um 7 %, die von Frauen lediglich um 5,4 % angehoben.

In Rumänien hat sich die Anzahl der Frauen, die im öffentlichen Sektor beschäftigt sind, seit 2008 drastisch – um knapp ein Fünftel – verringert: von 849.590 auf nur noch 691.100 weibliche Kräfte. Ihre männlichen Kollegen jedoch waren von dem allgemeinen Beschäftigungsrückgang in den öffentlichen Branchen sogar noch stärker betroffen. Im Gegensatz dazu stieg die Vergütung der Männer mit 15 % stärker als die der Frauen, die um weniger als 13,5 % aufgestockt wurde.

Alles in allem stellt sich die Situation in den o. g. acht Ländern unterschiedlicher dar als in den beiden vorangegangenen Berichten des EGÖD, obgleich der Mangel an Informationen in Bezug auf zahlreiche Aspekte hinsichtlich der Beschäftigung und Vergütung von Frauen im öffentlichen Dienst noch immer großen Anlass zur Sorge gibt. Insbesondere in Griechenland und im Vereinigten Königreich bleibt der Druck auf Stellen und Vergütung für weibliche Arbeitnehmer im öffentlichen Dienst gravierend. Doch selbst in Ländern, in denen sich wieder erste Anzeichen

für eine Verbesserung der Position der Frauen im öffentlichen Sektor zeigen, dürfte es schwierig sein, all das zurückzugewinnen, was verloren wurde. Nahezu überall klafft die Schere der geschlechtsspezifischen Vergütungsunterschiede tendenziell immer weiter auf, anstatt sich zu schließen.

Der Internationale Tag der Frau wird in allen europäischen Gewerkschaften gefeiert und markiert einen Tag, an dem es gilt, den Kampf gegen jede Form geschlechtsspezifischer Ungleichbehandlung am Arbeitsplatz und für Vielfalt sowie gleichen Lohn für gleiche Arbeit in den Vordergrund zu stellen.

ENDE

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Czech Republic

Government action: government responses to the financial crisis fall into two clearly distinct periods, divided by the collapse of the right-wing government led by Petr Nečas in June 2013. The first period is one of cuts in pay and jobs and the prospect of ongoing pay freezes. The second period sees the public sector wage bill again expanding.

Women's employment in the public sector: there are no figures for women's employment the public sector as a whole, only for the key industries of public administration, education and health. These show that that women's employment has grown slightly more rapidly than men's over the period from 2010 to 2014 – an increase of 4.6% for women and 1.5% for men.

Women's pay in the public sector: there are also only industry-based figures for pay. Between 2011 and 2014 (2010 figure are compiled on a different basis) women's pay rose by more than men's in public administration and education but by less than men's in health.

Impact on equality structures: after the position worsening in the early years of the crisis, the change of government in 2012 produced a new approach with an increase in staff and greater political commitment.

Greece

Government action: for more than six years, Greece has been cutting pay and jobs in the public sector. The election of the radical left SYRIZA government in January 2015 appeared to mark a fundamental change in direction, but the terms of the most recent agreement signed with the European Commission in August 2015, suggest that key parts of the policy, at least will continue.

Women's employment in the public sector: there are no figures for women's employment the public sector as a whole, only for the key industries of public administration, education and health. However, these show that between 2008 and 2014 the number of women employed fell by 76,900 a 16.1% drop. This is a sharper fall than for men's employment – down 15.5% – over the same period. Jobs in public administration were particularly hard hit, with a 31% loss of women's employment, twice the level for men – 15.4%.

Women's pay in the public sector: there are no figures for women's earnings, neither for the public sector nor by industry.

Impact on equality structures: at the start of the crisis there were significant cuts in the budget of the main equality body. However, following the election of the SYRIZA-led government in January 2015 there are plans for new action and legislation.

Ireland

Government action: government action in the public sector began in 2008, with effective cuts in take-home pay starting in 2009, and actual cuts in wages a year later. A new

government, elected in 2011, made changes in some measures through not in its approach to the public sector. This change had to wait until 2015, when Ireland had ceased to need financial support from the IMF and EU institutions (Ireland exited the bail-out programme in December 2013) and the economy was again growing strongly.

Women's employment in the public sector: there are no figures for women's employment the public sector as a whole, only for the key industries of public administration, education and health. In all three industries women have done less well in terms of employment than men in the period 2008 to 2015, with women's employment falling by more in public administration (down 7.8% compared with men's 3.7%) and rising by less in education and health. In health there were 26.9% more men employed in 2015 than in 2008, but only 11.5% more women. In education, male employment increased by 7.2% over the period, women's by only 4.2%.

Women's pay in the public sector: there are no current figures for women's earnings, neither for the public sector nor by industry.

Impact on equality structures: the early years following the crisis saw sharp cuts to funding, with the National Women's Council of Ireland (NWCI) reporting a 45% drop by 2015. However, for 2016 there are plans for some recovery in spending.

Latvia

Government action: action in Latvia to cut pay and jobs in public services began in 2008, much earlier than in most other EU states, and the government continued to hold down the public sector wage bill until 2012. In the more recent period, public sector pay has recovered, although it still lags behind pay in the private sector.

Women's employment in the public sector: there are no figures for women's employment the public sector as a whole, only for the key industries of public administration, education and health. Women have proportionately lost fewer jobs than men in public administration, but more than men in education, while women's employment in health has risen by less than men's in percentage terms. Taking the three areas together women's employment has fallen by 9,900 (6.3%) over six years, but men's has fallen by more – down 13,500 (21.4%).

Women's pay in the public sector: women's pay in the public sector grew slightly less rapidly than men's between 2008 and 2015 (9.2% for women and 9.7% for men). Public sector pay increases have also lagged substantially behind those in the private sector over the same period.

Impact on equality structures: a number of programmes to tackle inequality were suspended as part of the governments' early austerity measures and lack of resources continues to be an "important obstacle" to further progress.

Portugal

Government action: the period from 2010 to late 2015, saw ongoing efforts by the government to cut the pay of public sector employees and reduce the numbers employed. However, the pay cuts introduced by the centre-right government, led by Pedro Passos Coelho, were repeatedly ruled unlawful by the Constitutional Court,

forcing it to adopt new measures to achieve its aim of cutting the government deficit. At the end of the period, decisions by the Constitutional Court, led to some restoration of the pay cuts, and the election of a new government in November 2015 offers the prospect of a more fundamental change in direction.

Women's employment in the public sector: the number of women employed in the public sector fell by 44,586 (10.4%) over the period December 2011 (the earliest date for which figures are available) to September 2015. This is slightly less than the 11.2% decline in men's employment over the same period.

Women's pay in the public sector: there are no figures for women's pay for the whole of the public sector. However, figures for the period October 2011 to July 2015 show that, for the vast majority of occupations where women are in a majority, earnings fell.

Impact on equality structures: Comissão para a Igualdade no Trabalho e no Emprego (CITE), the body responsible for promoting equality at work continues to be active, but its budget and staffing have been reduced since 2010.

Romania

Government action: this falls into two distinct periods. Between 2009 and the middle of 2012 public sector pay was subject to a series of cuts, which culminated in a drastic temporary 25% reduction in the second half of 2010, much of which was still in place in 2012. However, in May 2012 the government, which had for much of the period been led by Emil Boc, of the centre-right PD-L party fell, to be replaced by a social democratic government under a new prime minister, Victor Ponta. Under this government pressure on public sector pay eased substantially. However, public sector employment continued to fall.

Women's employment in the public sector: the number of women employed in the public sector has fallen sharply since 2008, dropping by almost a fifth (18.7%) from 849,590 to 691,100. Men's employment has fallen by even more (24.4%), reflecting falls in employment in publicly owned industries. In the public sector industries of public administration, education and health, women's employment fell by 18.4% and men's by 18.0%.

Women's pay in the public sector: between 2008 and 2014, women's earnings in the public sector increased by less than men's – by 13.5% compared with men's 15.0%.

Impact on equality structures: early government actions reduced the influence and effectiveness of equality bodies. However, since 2014, this has been slightly reversed.

Spain

Government action: for most of the period since 2010, Spain's public sector employees have faced continuous downward pressure on their living standards and cuts in employment. It was only at the end of the period in 2015 that any of the pay cuts were reversed, while the reductions in public sector employment also continued until 2014. However, the elections in December 2015 with the likelihood of a new government coalition offer the possibility of a more fundamental change.

Women's employment in the public sector: women have lost more jobs, both absolutely and proportionately than their male counterparts over the period of austerity, although the percentage difference is small. Between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2015, women's employment in the public sector fell by 139,400 or 7.8%. In the same period men's employment fell by 110,200 or 7.5%.

Women's pay in the public sector: there are no figures on women's pay in the public sector, only for pay broken down by industry, up to 2013. These show women being hit harder than men in key parts of the public sector. In public administration, women's pay fell by 2.4%, while men's fell by just 0.2%; in health, women's earnings fell by 6.1% and men's by 4.1%; and in education earnings for women's increased by just 0.5%, while men's went up by 1.9%.

Impact on equality structures: in October 2010, the government abolished a separate Ministry for Equality, transferring its responsibilities elsewhere. In 2015, the United Nations' Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed its concern that this restructuring might affect the "development and effective implementation of gender policies". State spending on equal opportunities has also been cut by a third between 2011 and 2015.

United Kingdom

Government action: government policy towards employees in the public sector over the last six years has been one of relentless austerity, which is set to continue into the future. Public sector pay was frozen for two years – three years in local government – and has been limited to rises of just one percent since then. Public sector employment has fallen by almost one million since 2010 and by 600,000 if the shift of parts of the public sector into private ownership is discounted. Both trends are expected to continue. The 1% pay cap will last until at least 2019 and public sector employment is forecast to drop by another 100,000 by 2020.

Women's employment in the public sector: there are no regular figures broken down by sex for employment in the whole of the public sector. Figures for central government show employment falling by around a sixth both men (17.6%) and women (15.9%). However, the loss of full-time jobs in central government has been worse for women – down 22.4% – than for men – down 20.8%. Figures on an industry basis over the period 2010 to 2014 show a 5.8% decline in women's employment in public administration and a 0.6% fall in women's employment in education. In health, women's employment has increased by 7.1%. The comparable figures for men are a 5.5% fall in public administration, growth of 8.6% in education and an increase of 3.0% in health.

Women's pay in the public sector: women's pay in the public sector has grown by less than men's in the period 2011 to 2015 (earlier years are not comparable). Over this period, men's earnings grew by 7.0% compared with 5.4% for women.

Impact on equality structures: a combination of austerity and a change of government in 2010 led to dramatic cuts to the gender equality structure in the UK, and spending has been further reduced subsequently. The result has been large-scale cuts in the staffing and funding of the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), the main body supporting equality in the UK. Over five years, its staffing has been more than halved and its spending has been cut by two-thirds.