



DÉCLARATION À L'INTENTION DES AFFILIÉS

Journée internationale de la femme le 8 mars : il est temps de mettre un terme aux coupes dans le secteur public qui affectent davantage les femmes

À l'occasion de la Journée internationale de la femme, la FSESP appelle à mettre fin aux mesures d'économie dans le secteur public dont souffrent davantage les femmes. « L'austérité et les réductions de salaire et d'effectifs qui en découlent continuent de pénaliser davantage les femmes que les hommes », déclare Jan Willem Goudriaan, Secrétaire général de la FSESP. « Nous devons mettre un terme à cette crise silencieuse. »

Les mesures adoptées par les gouvernements face à la crise économique et financière affectent encore aujourd'hui les femmes travaillant dans le secteur public. C'est ce qui ressort du troisième rapport de la FSESP étudiant la question dans le cadre des politiques menées entre 2008 et 2014. Il examine la situation de l'emploi et des salaires chez les femmes, et la manière dont les coupes ont porté atteinte à l'égalité des sexes en Espagne, en Grèce, en Irlande, en Lettonie, au Portugal, en République tchèque, en Roumanie et au Royaume-Uni.

Rien qu'en Grèce, le nombre de femmes employées dans les secteurs principaux de l'administration, l'éducation et la santé, a chuté de 16,1 % entre 2008 et 2014, soit 76 900 femmes, contre 15,5 % chez les hommes. Sur la même période, la fonction publique a été durement touchée de manière générale, la baisse de l'emploi des femmes (31 %) étant deux fois plus importante que celle des hommes.

Au Royaume-Uni, l'emploi des femmes a baissé, entre 2010 et 2014, de 5,8 % dans l'administration publique (contre 5,5 % pour les hommes) et de 0,6 % dans l'éducation (contre une hausse de 8,6 % chez les hommes). Dans le domaine de la santé, il a augmenté de 7,1 % (3,0 % pour les hommes). Entre 2011 et 2015, la rémunération des femmes employées dans le secteur public a quant à elle augmenté moins vite que celle des hommes : 5,4 % contre 7,0 %.

En Roumanie, le nombre de femmes employées dans la fonction publique a dégringolé depuis 2008, passant de 849 590 à 691 100, soit une réduction de près d'un cinquième. L'emploi des hommes a souffert encore davantage, signe d'une diminution généralisée dans le secteur. Les salaires des femmes ont connu une augmentation moindre que ceux des hommes : 13,5 % contre 15,0 %. Globalement, la situation des huit pays analysés est plus hétérogène que dans les deux rapports précédents, mais le manque de données concernant de nombreux aspects de l'emploi et de la rémunération des femmes travaillant dans le secteur public reste un problème majeur. En Grèce et au Royaume-Uni en particulier, la pression exercée sur ces deux indicateurs reste considérable. Même dans les pays où la situation des femmes commence à s'améliorer dans ce secteur, il sera vraisemblablement très difficile de revenir aux conditions antérieures à la crise. Presque partout, les inégalités salariales entre hommes et femmes se creusent plutôt qu'elles ne se réduisent.

Tous les syndicats européens célèbrent la Journée internationale de la femme, qui est l'occasion de mettre en lumière la lutte contre les inégalités et la ségrégation entre hommes et femmes, et de promouvoir la diversité et l'égalité des salaires pour un travail de valeur égale.

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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.