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**ON PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES**

**Brussels, 29 January 2019**

# **Measuring the PHS sector : limitations of current statistical estimates**

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### Preliminary remarks

In Belgium, the gross cost of the service-vouchers scheme for the public authorities is close to 2 billion €.

In France, the gross public support for the PHS is around 12 billion €.

**→ so it is important to know the number of jobs to estimate the net cost of these public interventions.**

But PHS is not a full-fledged sector.

*So how do we do that?*



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### Preliminary remarks

We know that PHS can have two dimensions.

	CARE	NON-CARE
Direct employment		
Provider organisation		

→ Three approaches are possible.

- Sectoral one
- Occupational one
- National one



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### 1. Sectoral approach

NACE = **Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community**

a four-digit classification (in theory)

	CARE	NON-CARE
Direct employment	<b>97</b> <i>Services of households as employers of domestic personnel</i>	
Provider organisation	<b>88</b> <i>Social work activities without accommodation</i>	

Traditionally the estimate of employment in PHS is based on the sum of these two sectors.



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### Remarks for 97 – *Services of households as employers of domestic personnel*

The data describe the number of individuals who employ a domestic worker and who do not have any another economic activity than this one (principle of mutually exclusive categories).

If we compare 97 data with other national sources, some differences appear.

**E.g. in France**

NACE 97 : 284.000

National data: 2.000.000 households as employers &  
900.000 direct employees.

We can conclude that 97:

→ is too narrow

→ but gives an order of magnitude for the use of direct employment



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### Remarks for 88 – *Social work activities without accommodation*

The category 88 is a broad category.

For the reality of the PHS sector, there are two interesting sub-sectors:

- 88.10 *“Social work services without accommodation for the elderly and the disabled”*
- 88.91 *“Child day-care services”*

→ We must then exclude other social services without accommodation.

However, the use of “4-digit” data is problematic for several reasons.

- Firstly, it raises issues of sample size and collection.
- Secondly, Eurostat data at this finest level is not available for all Member States.



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Moreover, the PHS can be provided by organisations coming from different professional fields.

### PHS provider organisations in the NACE

Main PHS activities	Corresponding NACE category
Cleaning and ironing	81.21 "General cleaning services of buildings"
	96.01 "Washing and (dry-) cleaning service of textile and fur products" (for ironing services provided outside the home) 56.21 "Event catering services"
Cooking	88.10 "Social work services without accommodation for the elderly and the disabled"
	53.20 "Other postal and courier services" (for meal delivery)
Home repairs	43.2 "Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation works"
Gardening	43.3 "Building completion and finishing works"
Maintenance	81.30 "Landscape services"
Remedial classes	80.10 "Private security services"
	85.59 "Other education not elsewhere classified"
	85.51 "Sports and recreation education services" (marginally) 85.52 "Cultural education services" (marginally)
IT and Administrative assistance	62.09 "Other information technology and computer services"
	82.11 "Combined office administrative services"
Care for the elderly	82.19 "Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support services" 88.10 "Social work services without accommodation for the elderly and the disabled"
Care for persons with disabilities	88.10 "Social work services without accommodation for the elderly and the disabled"
Childcare	88.10 "Social work services without accommodation for the elderly and the disabled" 88.91 "Child day-care services"

Again lack of data at this level and also differences in the national definitions



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### Remarks for 88 – *Social work activities without accommodation*

We can conclude that 88:

- Is both too narrow and too broad
- But gives an order of magnitude for the use of provider organisation jobs





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### 2. Occupational approach

ISCO = **International Standard classification of occupations**  
a four-digit classification (in theory)

	CARE	NON-CARE
Direct employment	<b>5322</b> <i>Home-based Personal Care Workers</i>	<b>9111</b> <i>Domestic Cleaners and Helpers</i>
Provider organisation		



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# 2. Occupational approach

## PHS occupations in the ISCO statistical nomenclature

### 51. Personal services workers

#### 515. Building and housekeeping supervisor

5152. Domestic workers

### 53. Personal care workers

#### 531. Child Care Workers and Teachers' Aides

5311. Child Care Workers

#### 532. Personal Care Workers in Health Services

5322. Home-based Personal Care Workers

### 91. Cleaners and Helpers

#### 911. Domestic, Hotel, and Office Cleaners and Helpers

9111. Domestic Cleaners and Helpers



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## 2. Occupational approach

Again, the use of "4-digit" data raises:

- issues of sample size and collection,
- data are not available for all Member States.

→ Consequently, the following calculation methods have been chosen for the countries for which data went missing:

- based on figures provided by the *European Federation of Cleaning Industries (EFCI)* considered as data representing the sub-category 9112,
- 9111 = 911 – EFCI date (9112) but only for 24 Member States.



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### 2. Occupational approach

Lack of data for the group 5152. For the Groups 5311 and 5322, by lack of data, the 532 “*Personal Care Workers in Health Services*” has been used to estimate the care workers.

We can conclude that ISCO data :

- Is at the same time too broad (with the inclusion of health care assistants and nursing aide for examples) and too narrow (non-inclusion of child care workers),
- Is a good indicator to give an order of magnitude for the distribution between care and non-care workers in the PHS.



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### 3. Comparison of the sectoral and occupational approaches

FRANCE	Eurostat		National sources
5322 - Care	700,000	1,410,00	1,300,000
9111 – Non care	710,000		
88 – Social work	1,297,000	1,581,000	or 1,750,000 with child-minders
97 – Households as employers	284,000		

→ *The PHS Industry Monitor combines both approaches which are intended to be complementary*

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## 4. Alternative approach: national one

Use of national data.

In Member States supporting the development of PHS, there are specific data. These data exist for several reasons related to national policy (as assessment, budget impact, job creation,...).

→ Good and documented national reports are required to produce a collection of national data.

We can hope the AD-PHS project will give these data, an opportunity to complete the PHS monitor.

National sources provide more accurate but less comparable data



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### Final remarks

→ **The importance of working hours**

Especially important in the PHS, 1 job  $\neq$  1 Full time equivalent.

So importance to have data about working hours.

→ **PHS are strongly linked to public policies.**



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**Thank you for your attention**