





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 publics 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	97 Services of households as en	mployers of domestic personnel
_	Provider organisation	88 Social work activities withou	ut accommodation

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 to 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
	81.21 "General cleaning services of buildings"
Cleaning and ironing	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)
Hawaa waxaiwa	43.2 "Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation works"
Home repairs	43.3 "Building completion and finishing works"
Gardening	81.30 "Landscape services"
Maintenance	80.10 "Private security services"
	85.59 "Other education not elsewhere classified"
Remedial classes	85.51 "Sports and recreation education services" (marginally)
	85.52 "Cultural education services" (marginally)
	62.09 "Other information technology and computer services"
IT and Administrative assistance	82.11 "Combined office administrative services"
II alla Adilililistiative assistance	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 the elderly	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	88.91 "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 magitude 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	5322	9111
• •	Home-based	Domestic
	Personal Care	Cleaners
Provider organisation	Workers	and Helpers
1 TOVIGET OF SATISACION		





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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

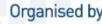
532. Personal Care Workers in Health Services

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 subcategory 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	1,410,00	or
88 – Social work	1,297,000		or
97 – Households as employers	284,000	1,581,000	1,750,000 with child-minders

The PHS Industry Monitor combines both approaches which are intented 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







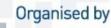
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Final remarks

→ The importance of working hours

Especially important in the PHS, 1 job ≠ 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