



The broader social and economic context

The latitude of the problem

***EC-ILO Joint Conference on Domestic Workers and
Occupational Safety and Health***

Domestic workers = Personal and Household Services

« Personal and household services (PHS) cover a broad range of activities that contribute to well-being at home of families and individuals »

(European Commission, 2012)



- Cleaning

- Cooking

- Ironing



- Home repairs, maintenance,

- Gardening,

- Remedial classes



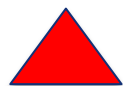
- Childcare

- Care for the elderly

- Care for person with disabilities

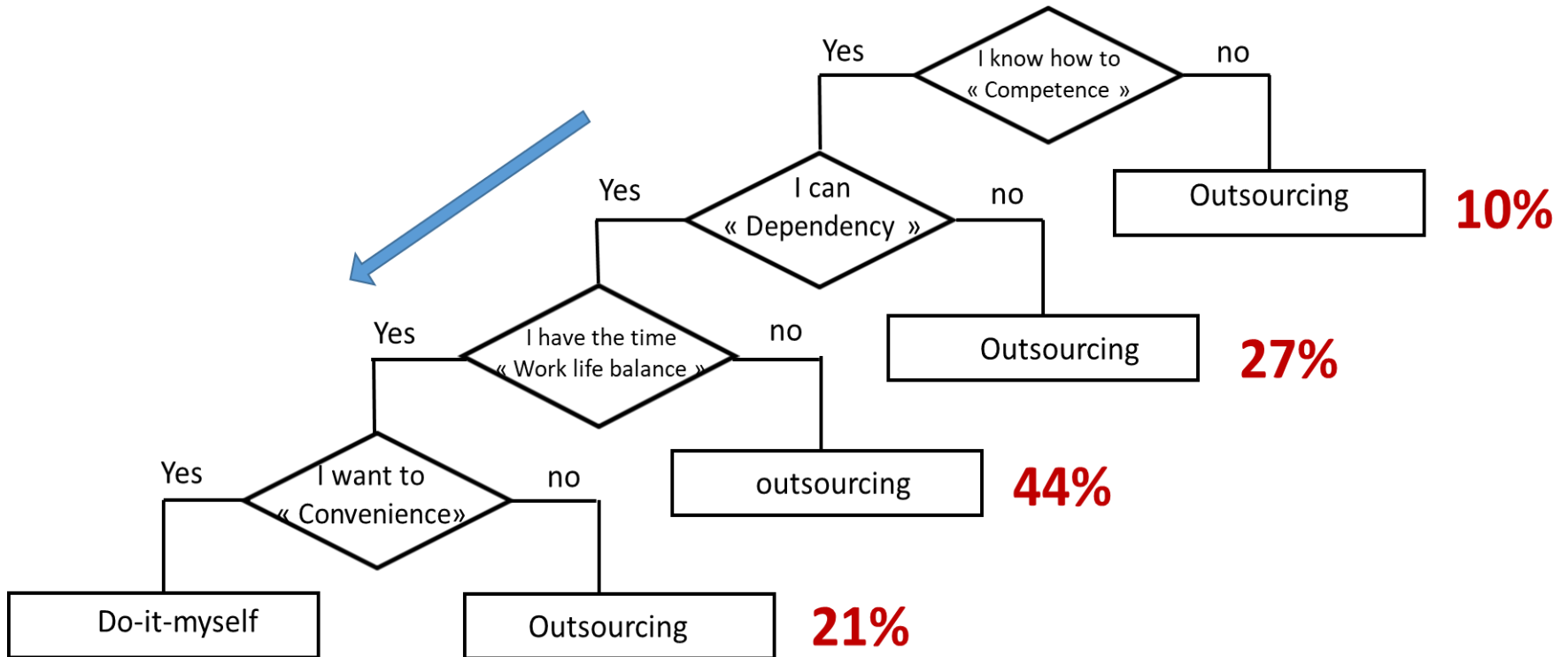
Household support services

Care-related services



Excluding health activities

Reasons to outsource some activities



Reminder: The outsourcing represent in average 4% of the production of PHS. Every European adult "autoproduces" an average of 3 hours per day of PHS (2 for men and 4 for women).

How many jobs ? (1)

In the EU, the PHS sector represents

8 million jobs or 4% of the total employment
(versus 6,8 % for the construction sector and 4,7% for the hospitaly sector)

The supply of these activities are composed by:

- Non profit organisations
 - Public services
 - Private companies
 - Direct employment
- } Trilateral relation
- = Bilateral relation
- + undeclared work

How many jobs ? (2)

No real sector (Nace 97-88) & several occupations

Sector data

- *NACE 97 = Bilateral relation*

Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel

2,2 million jobs (for 21 Member States in 2016)

- *NACE 88 = Trilateral relation*

Social work activities without accommodation

5,3 million jobs (for EU28 in 2016)

Occupation data

- *ISCO 9111 = Domestic helpers and cleaners*

2,9 million jobs (for 24 MS in 2016 with extrapolation for 6 MS)

- *ISCO 5322 = Home-based Personal Care Workers*

4,9 million jobs (for 24 MS in 2016 with extrapolation for 4 MS)

Few Member States have developed a support policy for PHS activities

In France with a tax credit and more than 10 other instruments.

In Belgium and in Italy for one part of the household support services with a service-voucher scheme.

In Germany with the mini-jobs.

In scandinavian countries with a tax reduction.

On the basis of several studies, the net cost for public finances is close to zero for household support services taking into account direct and indirect feedback effects.

Links with other policies

Undeclared work	70% of PHS are delivered by undeclared workers
Job creation	5 million jobs could be created in this sector
Labour participation of women	Work Life Balance dissatisfaction grew by 11% in the last decade
Long Term Care	Ageing society - Stay at home for elderly and dependent people
Integration of migrants	High percentage of migrant women working in this sector especially in the south of Europe

And what about Occupational Safety and Health?

Let's start with two examples

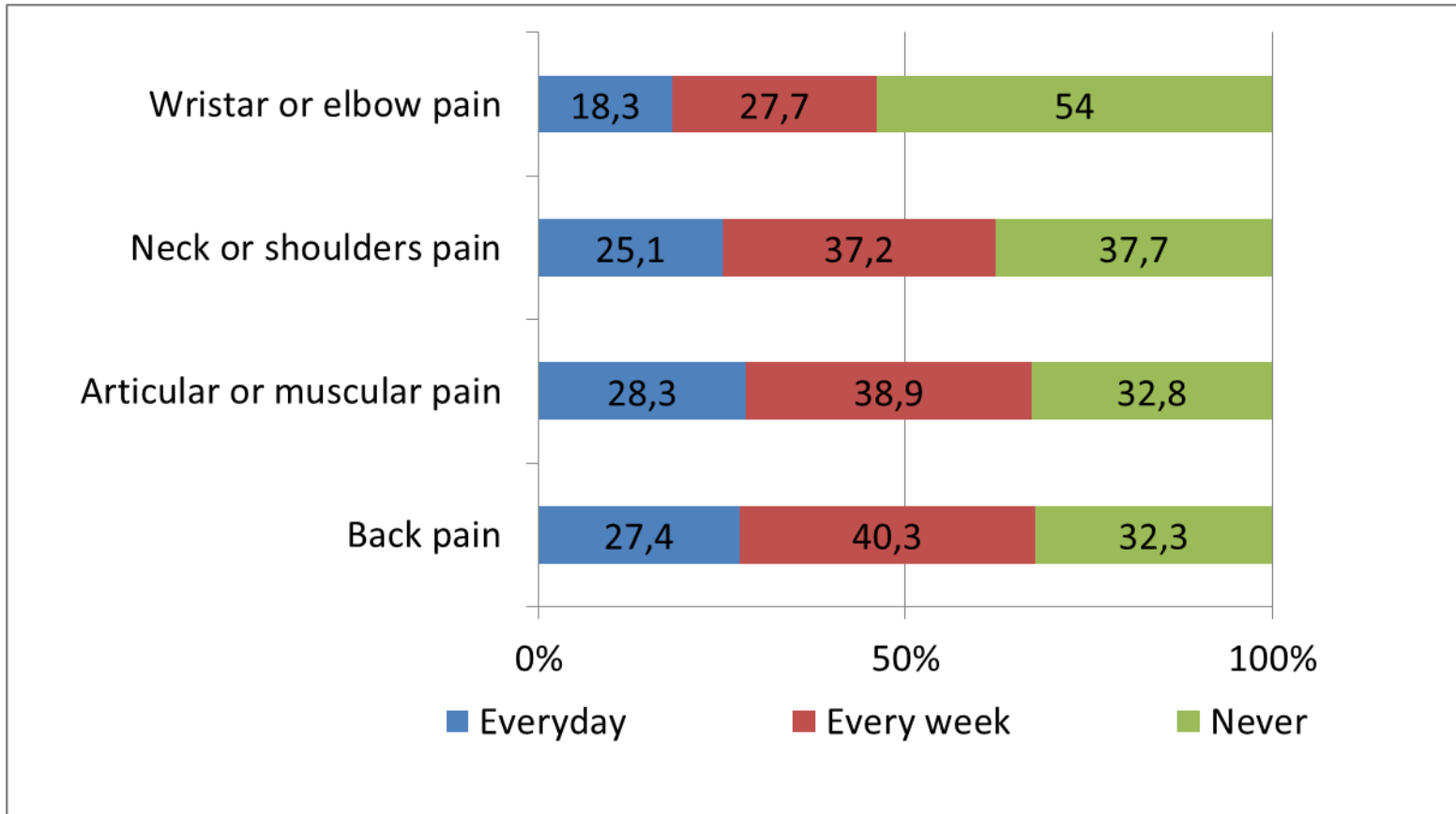
In France, accident at work (2016-Assurance maladie)

General economy	34/1000
Construction sector	62/1000
PHS sector	93/1000

+45% in 10 years

**Especially, musculoskeletal disorders
and low back pain**

In Belgium (in the framework of the service-voucher Scheme, 2018-Fonds de formation sectoriel Titres-Services)



wider and
older (1999)
data

In Europe

Relative prevalence rate of work-related health problems by severity (EU mean rate = 100 for each severity)

ISCO88/DIAGNOSE	Pulmonary disorders	Musculo-skeletal disorders	Stress, depression, anxiety	Other not elsewhere mentioned	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Legislators, senior officials and managers	65	41	152	85	81
Professionals	157	47	177	113	101
Technicians and associate professionals	66	62	86	92	75
Clerks	47	92	129	74	95
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	139	157	118	137	141
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	:	105	:	78	69
Craft and related trades workers	88	105	28	85	80
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	137	153	62	87	18
Elementary occupations	151	175	71	142	140
Armed forces	:	129	69	176	119

So, occupational safety and health questions are pertinent and significant in this sector.

A need to act

- More prevention actions (vocational training, use of protection (lumbar belt, wrist protection,...))
- recognition of occupational diseases
- Social dialogue

There is a need to improve attractiveness of this sector

Today, 60% of the service-voucher workers in Belgium consider that it is impossible to exercise this profession until retirement