The tripartite EU Agency providing knowledge to assist in the development of better social, employment and work-related policies

# Long-term care (LTC) workforce: employment and working conditions

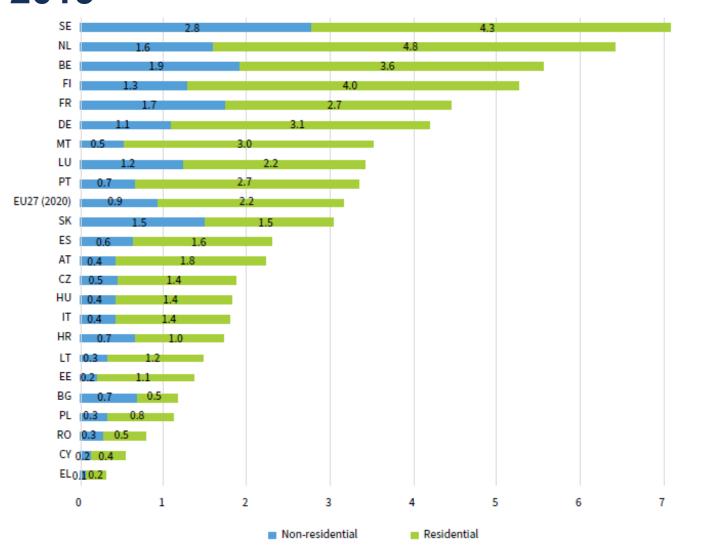
Presentation to the European Parliament's Employment and Social Affairs Committee e-meeting

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## Long-term care workers % of total workforce 2019



Long-term care (LTC) workforce **expanded** by one third from 2009 to 2019: 6.3 million

More older workers (38% 50+ vs 33%), and larger increase (+10% vs 7%)

Stable: largely **female workforce** (81%)

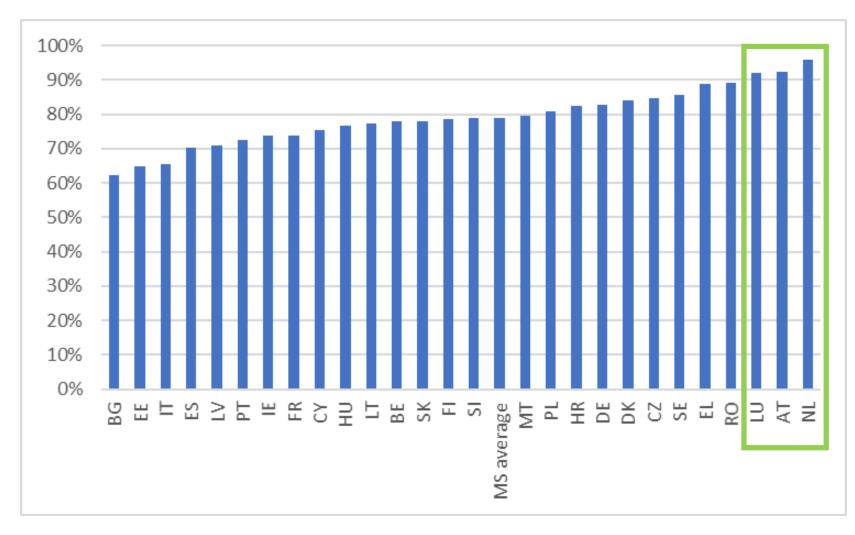
Large gaps in access to LTC, especially in lowest income countries (Eurofound, 2020)

**44 million frequent informal carers** to older or disabled relatives/friends (EQLS)

Female workers, carers, users: highly relevant for EU's gender strategy



## Pay: social services (% of national average) 2018



Pay often near minimum wage, and sensitive to it

#### Lowest:

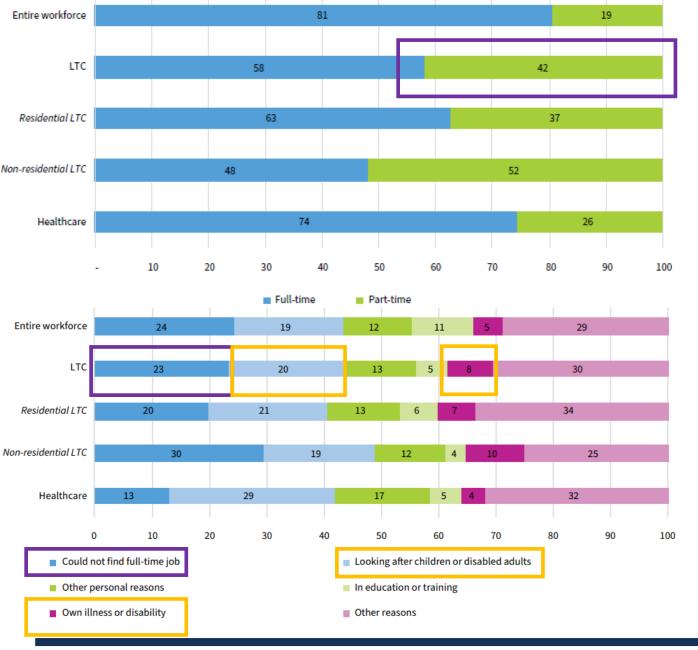
- (social) carers
- assistant nurses

Better paid professions: specialised nurses, social workers, therapists

Often excluded from the data/agreements:

domestic LTC workers





### 42% work part-time

More than in other sectors, LTC workers would like to work more hours (EWCS)

23% could not find a full-time job

Such reasons depend on working conditions, support services





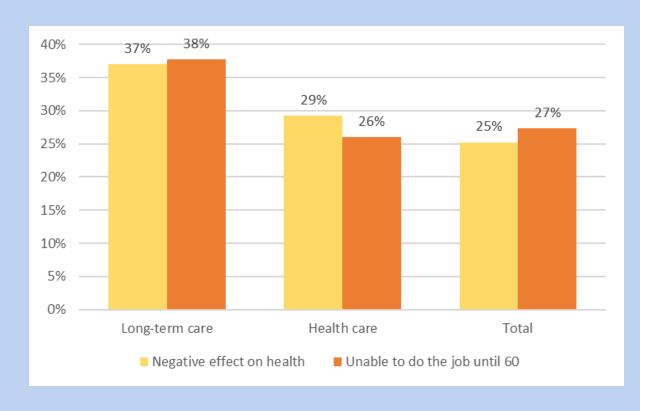
## Sustainable working conditions essential

#### Job Quality Index

- Worse: working time quality, job intensity, monthly earnings, physical environment, social environment
- Slightly better (but worse than healthcare): job prospects, skills and discretion

#### Specific working conditions challenges:

- Little influence on working time, alternating shift work and short notice work
- Exposed to adverse social behaviour at work (mental health challenges, in growing sector)
- Lifting or moving people
- Working with infectious materials, but less informed about health and safety





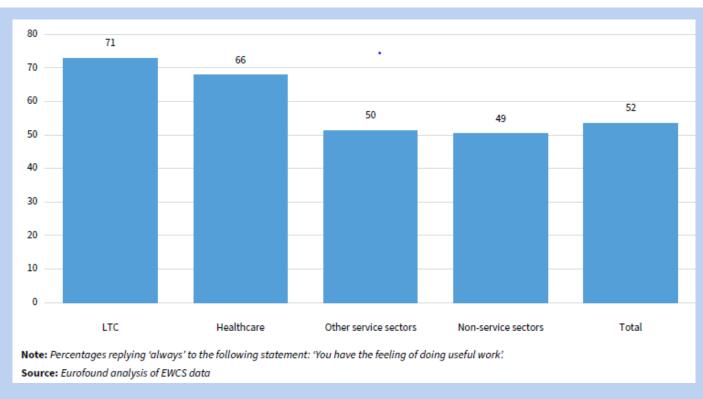
### Home care

- Policy emphasis on enabling longer lives at home. EPSR: 'in particular home-care and community-based services'. COVID-19 may accelerate move to home/community care [e.g. reports of increased demand for platform home care work in ES\*]
  - Challenge: home as work environment is hard to regulate and control. Training, technology and better staffing can help
  - Pockets of more precarious forms of self-employment (low in LTC overall, but somewhat more temporary contracts in LTC) and platform work.
- Domestic care work: often under inspectorates' radar, concentration undeclared work, etc.
  - ILO 2011 'Domestic Workers Convention' ratified by DE, IE, IT, BE, FI, PT, SE
- Live-in care more common in AT, CY, DE, GR, ES, IT, MT. Large working conditions challenges
  - Regularise (AT, IT collective agreement & COVID support measure, CY/MT residence permit procedure)
  - But, rarely necessary if access to flexible, high-quality LTC, with public support restricted to declared care.

Broader message (also in residential care, procurement): use public leverage more effectively



## Feeling always doing useful work



 Nourish by: more time with service users, fewer administrative tasks, greater autonomy and increased professionalism, also contributing to better services.



### For more information, data and findings

ND HOC REPORT



Public services
Long-term care workforce:
Employment and working conditions



Produced for the European Commission in the context of the forthcoming report on long-term care, jointly prepared by the European Commission and the Social Protection Committee

https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/custo mised-report/2020/long-term-care-workforceemployment-and-working-conditions





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