

Personal and household services in Estonia

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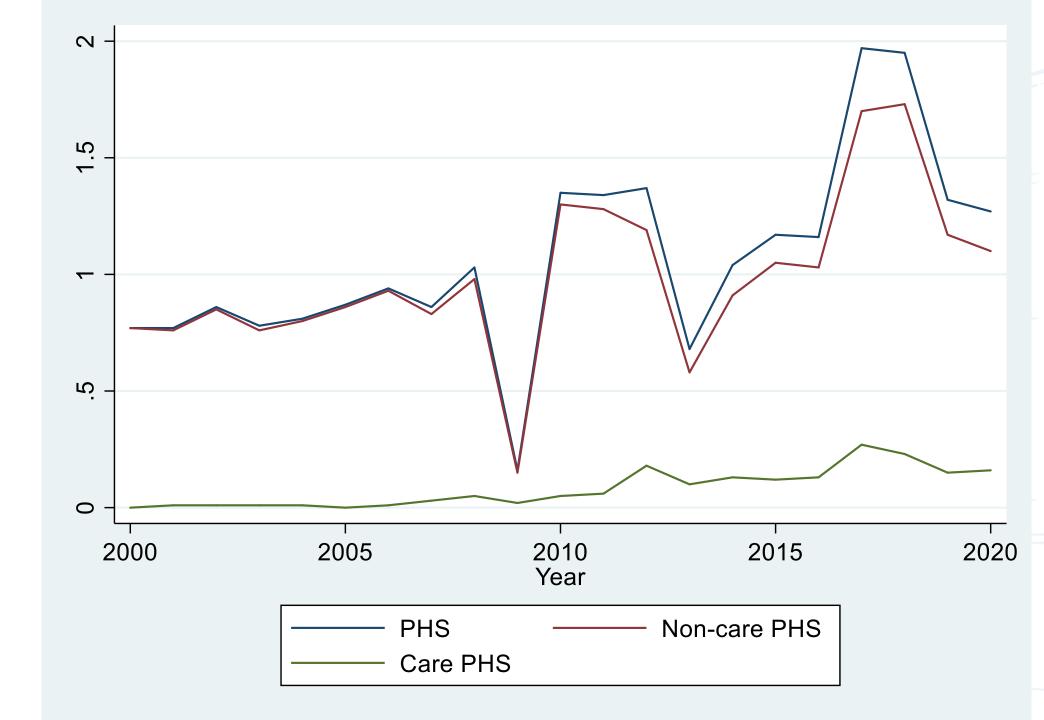
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Size of the PHS sector: NACE (1)

- **Eurostat** EE 2.6%, Eurostat 5.2% (LFS)
- Narrow PHS / care activities
 - Q88 Social work activities without accommodation and household employment defined
 - T97 Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel.
- Broad PHS / non-care activities
 - S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods and
 - S96 Other personal service activities.
- Source of data: Estonian business registry (*Äriregister*), population of companies, 5-digit NACE codes
- Employment in 2020 1.27% in total PHS (7,231 employees), including 1.1% in non-care and 0.16% in care activities
- No of companies in 2020 3,452 in PHS, incl. 3,243 in non-care and 209 in care
- Underestimates the PHS share many providers are self-employed

Employment share of the PHS sector: NACE (2)



Adds from private service providers

www.pere24.ee (Family24)

Adds for 4 areas: 1) child care; 2) home 3) pet care 4) housekeeping Adds for all kinds of small tasks:

www.pocketpro.ee

includes: babysitting, hairdresser, private Spanish teacher etc Adds for all kinds of small tasks: 🖸 naabrid

https://naabrid.ee/(Neighbours)

includes home-care

Old-age care

https://tartukoduabiteenused.ee/

Private firm for home care for elderly:

www.estkeer.ee

Platform for old-age care: <u>https://caremate.ee/</u>





PocketPro

pere24

Oma ja lähedane



Size of the PHS sector: occupation (ISCO 4-digit) (1)

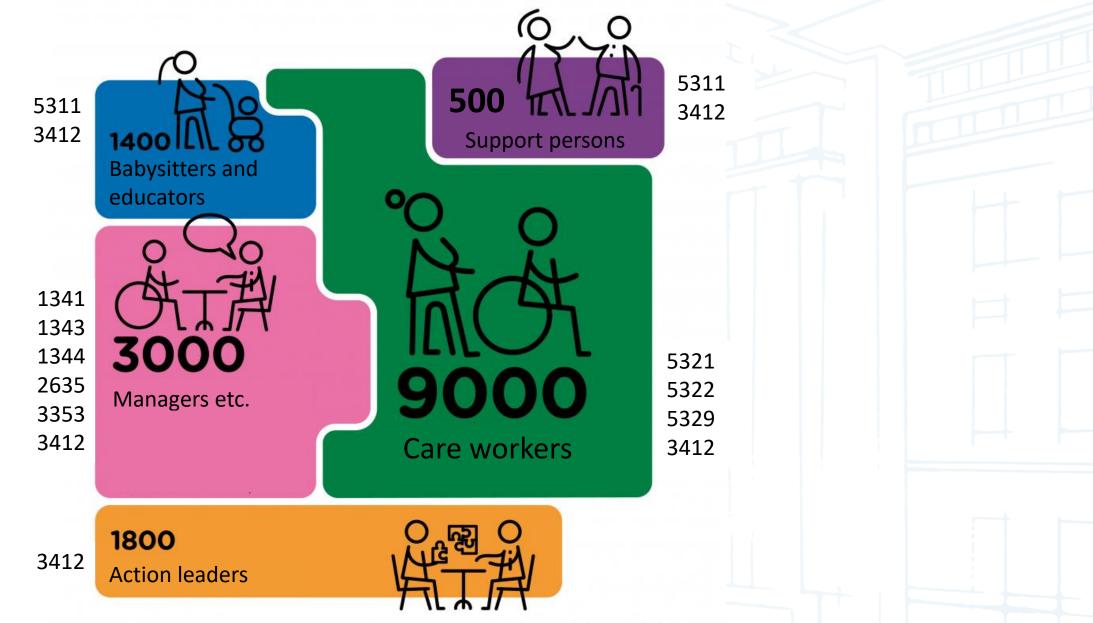
• 53. Personal care workers

- Group 5311 of "child care workers"
- Group 5322 of "home-based personal care workers"

• 91. Cleaners and helpers

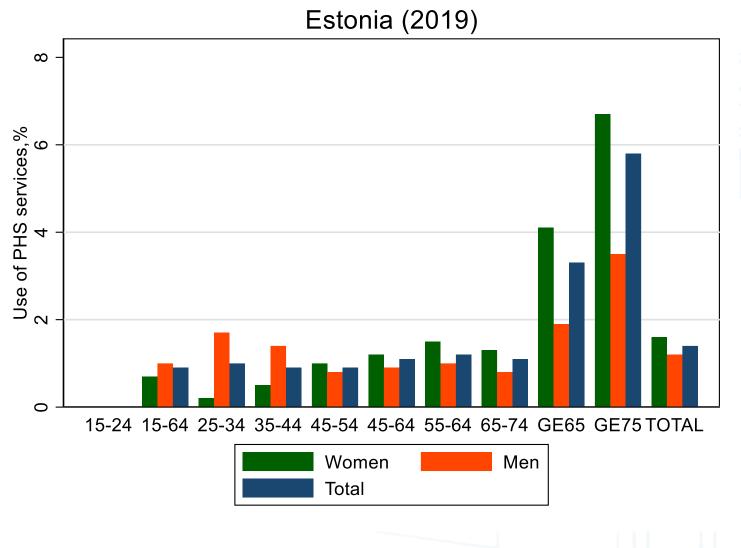
- Group 9111 of "domestic cleaners and helpers".
- **Source of data**: Employment Registry (*Töötamise register*) since 2015, occupation available since 2019
- 2020 1st quarter: 7,840 (1.1% of total employment), including 7751 personal care workers (1.1%), 289 cleaners and helpers (0.1%)
 - We can study contracts
- OSKA 2021 report: the total of Social Sector = 15 700 employees (informal family carers are excluded).
- Expected to increase by 3000 employees in next 10 years due to a) deinstitutionalisation
 - b) population aging

Size of the PHS sector: occupation (ISCO 4-digit) (2)



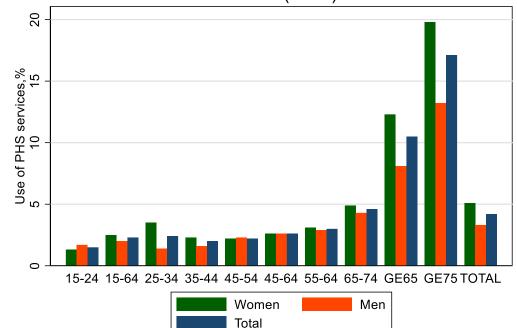
Source: https://oska.kutsekoda.ee/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Valdkonna-p6hikutsealad_-seos-ISCOga_ja_h6ivatute-arv-1440x1018.png

Use of PHS (home-care) services by age



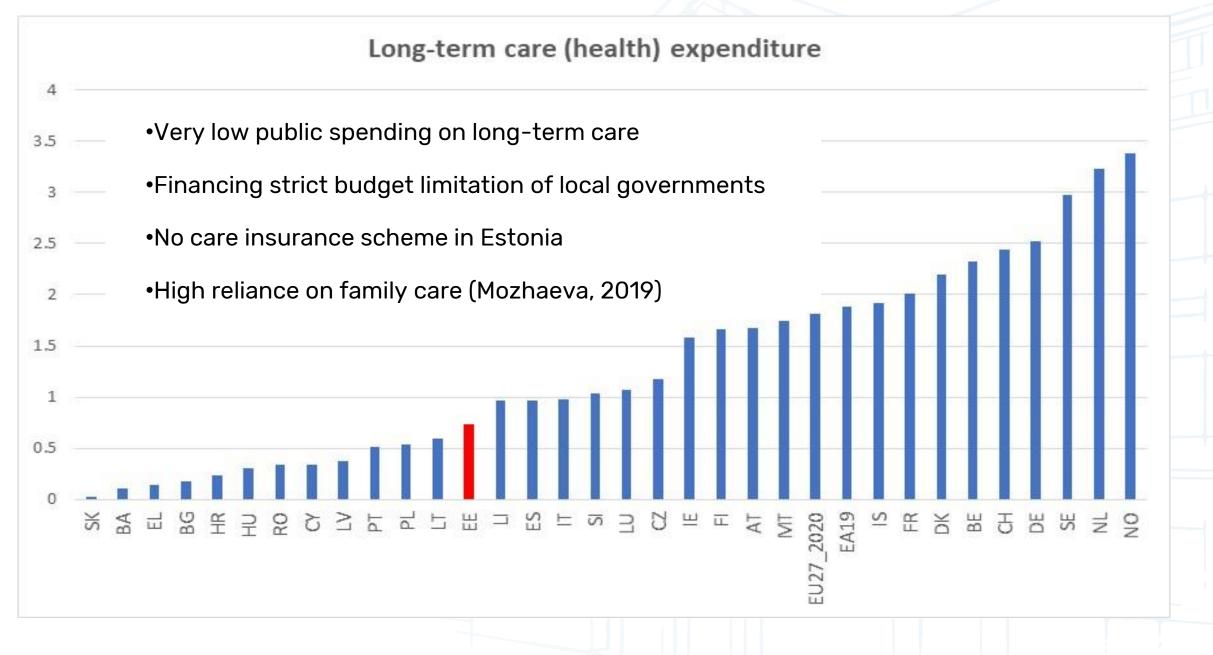
- Similarly to EU heavily concentrated among the elderly
- More than 2 times lower use of PHS services in EE compared to EU-27: less than 2%
- 2 times more frequently used by female among the elderly

EU-27 (2020)

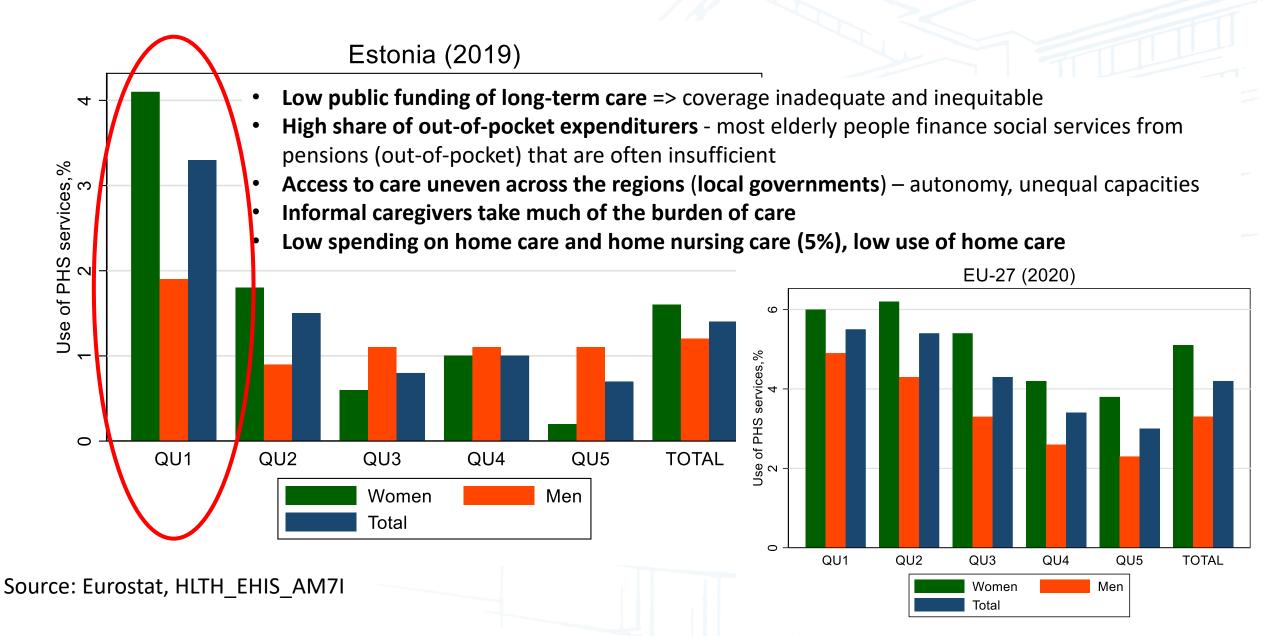


Source: Eurostat, HLTH_EHIS_AM7I

Long-term care expenditures



Use of PHS services by income group



Main regulations

Employment Contracts Act (01.07.2019)

General regulation of employment relations in Estonia

Simplified Business Income Taxation Act (19.06.2017)

• Entrepreneur account - simplifies the fulfilment of tax liability

Constitution of the Republic of Estonia (28.06.1992)

• "[t]he family is required to provide for its members who are in need."

Family Law Act (18.11.2009)

 "adult ascendants and descendants related in the first and second degree are required to provide maintenance."

Social welfare act (1.01.2016)

• Paid parental leave for a working caregiver of an adult person with disabilities.

Working conditions (OSKA 2016, 2021)

- Wages are lower than the national average.
- Female dominated sector, e.g. 81% in long-term care high gender-pay gap in EE (up to 30% in 2010)
- Flexible work arrangements insufficient only highly skilled persons in higher occupational levels have access to flexible working arrangements in Estonia.
- Low degree of professionalisation (education) shortage of skilled labour
- Informal care plays an important role in Estonia.
- Formal care provided by local governments

Social dialogue

- Very fragmented landscape in Estonian PHS sector
- Trade union density very low 8-10% nationally, not much more in PHS
- Union presence in companies only ca 6% of organizations employing at least 5 employees
- **Partners:** Ministry of Social affairs, the Social Insurance Board, the National Institute for Health Development. Additionally, local governments, organisations representing elderly and persons with disabilities
- Unions are not common in Estonia particularly regarding to the PHS sector as a whole.
 - Estonian Nurses Union (Eesti Õdede Liit) includes seven professional associations: one of them is
 Careworker association (EÕL Hooldustöötajate seltsing) – care workers both from health and social protection; not neccessarily representing care workers working at home



Desti Õdede Liit SELTSING

Social dialogue: platform employees (Holst, 2022)

Some potential for organization of platform employees

• A common community feeling but limited common identity and the lack of virtual community hinders the organization

Impediments to unionization based on interviews

- Trade unions are weak, they have little power
- Do not know what is trade union
- Trade union does not accept platform workers as members
- Does not see the benefits of unionization due to working part-time
- Does not see him/herself as an employee but as an entrepreneur
- Does not have time and energy to deal with it
- Can manage on its own

