Fair working conditions in childcare

5 June 12:30 - 13:30 Online

CARE4CARE POLICY SERIES













Welcome

Laeticia Thissen

FEPS Senior Policy Analyst on Gender Equality







POLICY STUDY March 2023

THE EUROPEAN CARE STRATEGY A CHANCE TO ENSURE INCLUSIVE CARE FOR ALL?





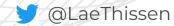


ENSURING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO CHILDCARE

Based on FEPS-FES Policy Study (link)

"The European Care Strategy: A chance to ensure inclusive care for all?"

Laeticia Thissen, FEPS Senior Policy Analyst on Gender Equality



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Why doing it?







Ensuring children's wellbeing

Eliminating inequalities

High-income 2x more likely

luaranteeing gender equality

90% formal care workers = women

+-8mio. women out of employment due to care responsibilities

Addressing demographic challenges

Benefits for society as a whole

Access







In most countries, access does not start until the child is three years old.

Access averages 25 hours weekly and is incompatible with full-time employment. This has a direct impact on women's lower employment and higher part-time work rates.

→ FEPS-FES EU Care Atlas (link)



Enrollment

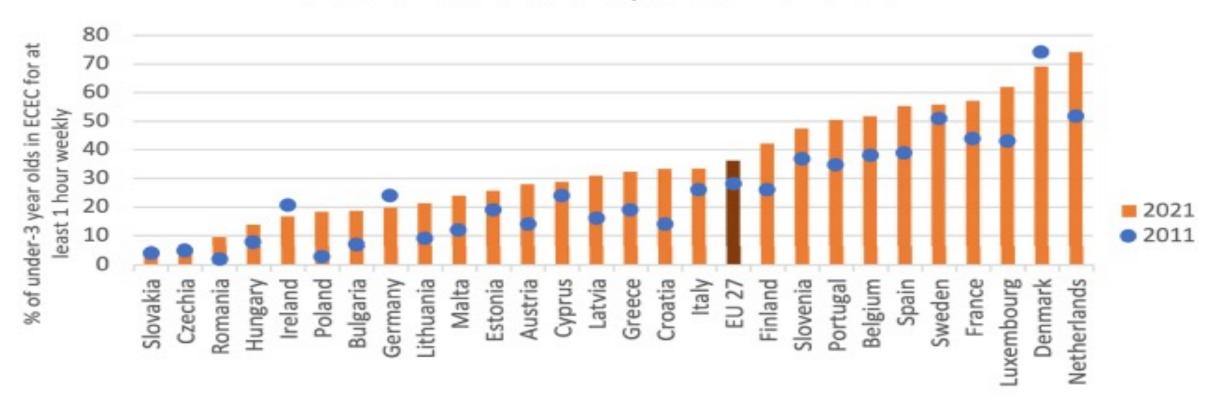






Figure 4 - Over the past decade, the use of childcare increased by almost a third

ECEC enrolment of under three-year-olds in 2011 and 2021



Notes: In 2021, the enrolment reflected various Covid-restrictions. For example, in Germany, enrolment rose from 24% (2011) to 31% (2019) and then fell to 16% (2020) and 20% (2021).

Source: Eurostat 2021 (apart from Slovakia - 2020)

Enrollment

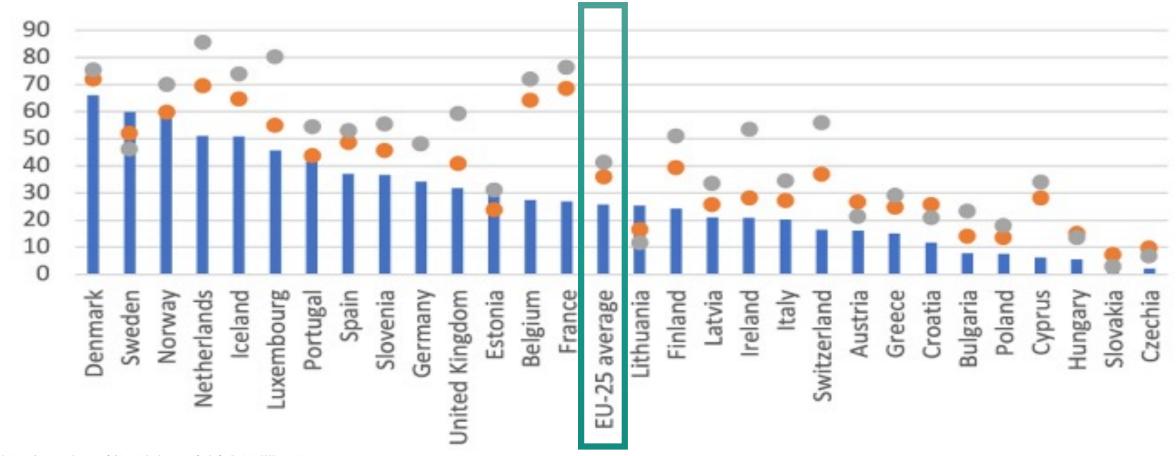






Figure 5 - Families of means are twice as likely to use childcare for under 3-year olds

ECEC participation of children under three, by income level, in 2020



Note: Disposable income (post-tax and post-transfer) is equivalised to account for the family size in 2020 except in Germany (2019), Italy (2019), Iceland (2018) and United Kingdom (2018).

Affordability

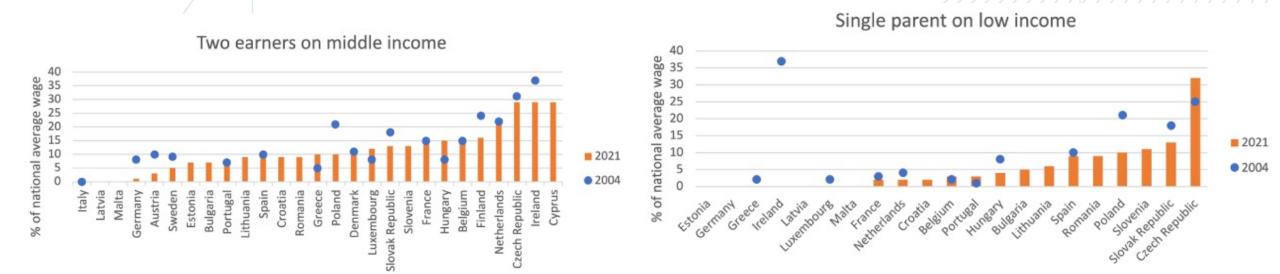






Figure 6 - In the 21st century, childcare has become more affordable, especially for single parents

% of the average wage that two types of households spend on childcare for two in 2004 and 2021



Note: The simulation is run for two types of households with two children in full-time childcare after social assistance benefits: 1) a household of two earners, each earning the national average wage, 2) a household run by a single parent on a national minimum wage.

Source: Calculated using the data extracted on 06 Dec 2022 from OECD.Stat

Quality

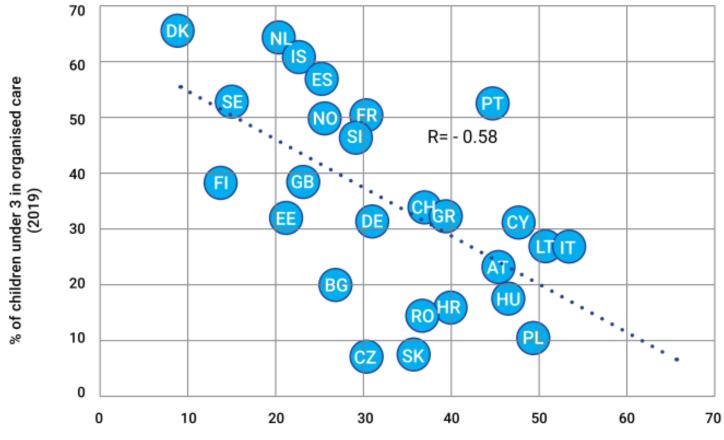






Figure 7 - Enrolment reflects cultural views about the needs of children and the role of women

% of people who believe a preschool child suffers when the mother is working and enrolment of children under three



% of people who believe a pre-school child suffers when mother is working (2017-2020)

Note: % of people who believe a preschool child suffers when mother is working is a sum of responses 'strongly agree' and 'agree'.

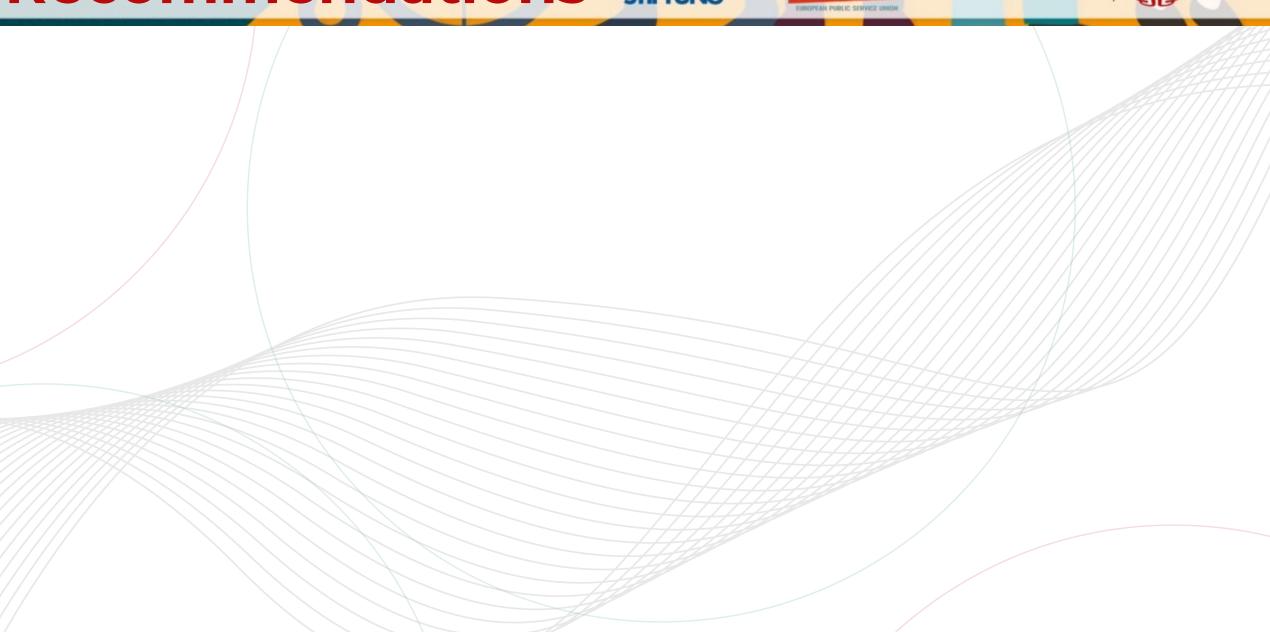
Source: Gromada, Anna, and Richardson, Dominic, Where do rich countries stand on childcare?, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, Florence, 2021, based on Eurostat (2019) and World Value Survey wave 7 (2017-2020).

Recommendations STIFTUNG











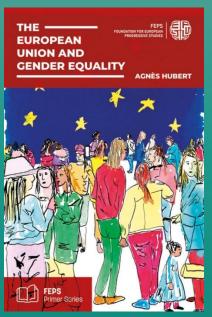




Thank you!

Find out more about the policy study here and other publications on care here: https://feps-europe.eu/









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Discussion

- •Christian Morabito, International Researcher and Expert in the field of inequalities in ECEC
- •Leena Kaasinen, Finnish Union of Practical Nurses, SuPer
- Rainer Winter, Head of the EU Liaison Office of Burgenland

Moderation by **Paola Panzeri**, Policy Staff on gender equality, local and regional governments, EPSU







Closing

Thank you and see you on 19/06!







