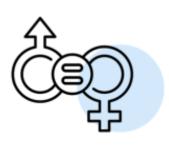




The gender dimensions in care

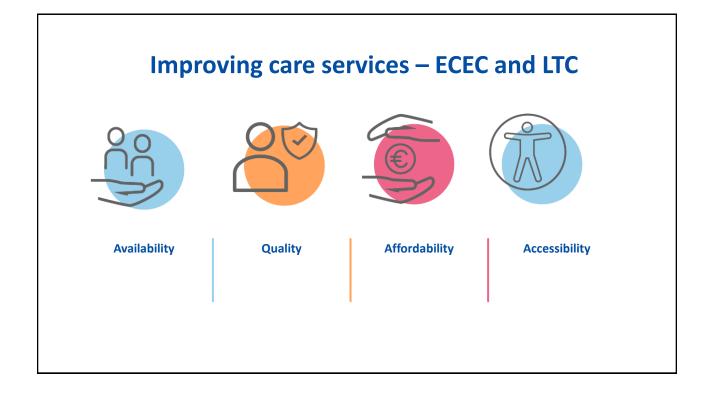


- Women make up 90% of the workforce in care.
- Almost all women (92%) in the EU are regular carers and 81% are daily carers, compared to 68% and 48% of men respectively.
- Unpaid care responsibilities keep 7.7 million women out of the labour market, contributing to the gender employment, pay and pension gap.
- Women are more likely to need long-term care but are less able to afford it.



Overview





Improving working conditions

Support for social dialogue

- Explore set up of sectoral social dialogue
- Funding opportunities

Skills

- Erasmus opportunities for ECEC staff
- Skills partnership for LTC under Pact for Skills
- Digital skills in health & care via Digital programme + EU4H
- Skills intelligence

Working conditions

- Review application of EU law on working conditions in LTC
- Research funding
- Assessing social & economic value of work in care sector

Legal migration

- Map admission conditions & rights of non-EU LTC workers
- Talent partnerships

Better balance between work and care responsibilities





Spending on early childhood education and care varies between 0.1 and 1.7% of GDP across the EU and has slightly increased over the past 20 years.

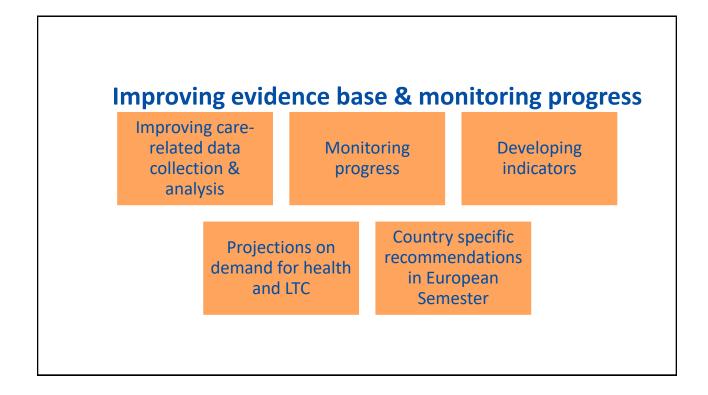
Investing in care

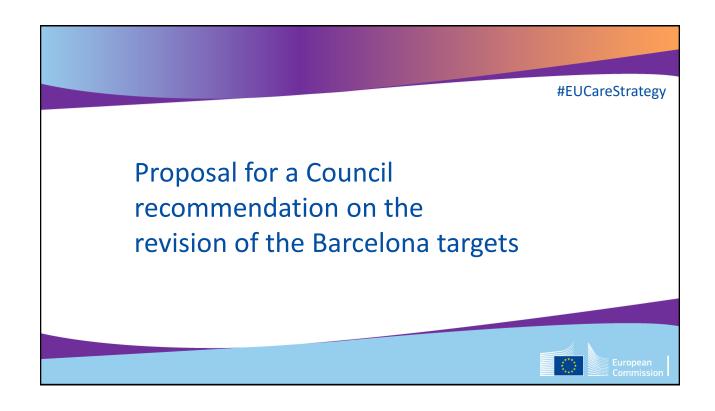


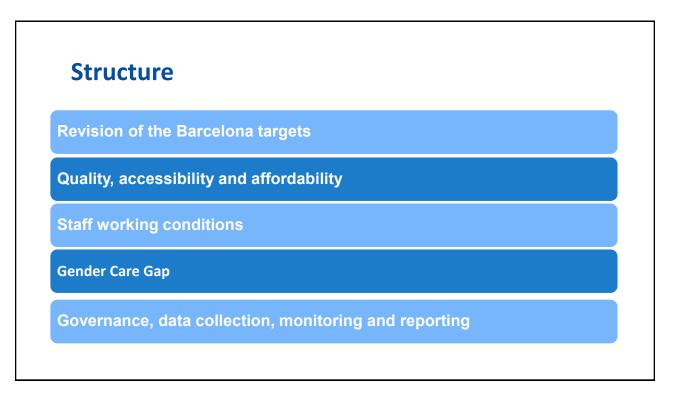
Public expenditure on long-term care ranges from below 1% in half of the Member States to above 3% of GDP in other countries. On average, public expenditure on long-term

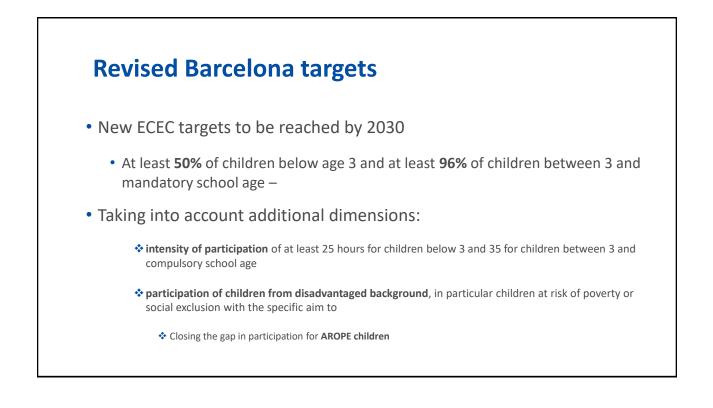
care came to **1.7 %** of EU GDP in 2019, which is relatively low compared to the value of hours of long-term care provided by informal carers (estimated to be around **2.5 % of EU GDP**).

- Need to ensure adequate and sustainable financing of care systems
- Public support for care is a social investment, which needs to be stepped up
- Public spending on care varies considerably between Member States
- Prevention and cost-effectiveness can contribute to fiscal sustainability
- Social economy actors bring added-value









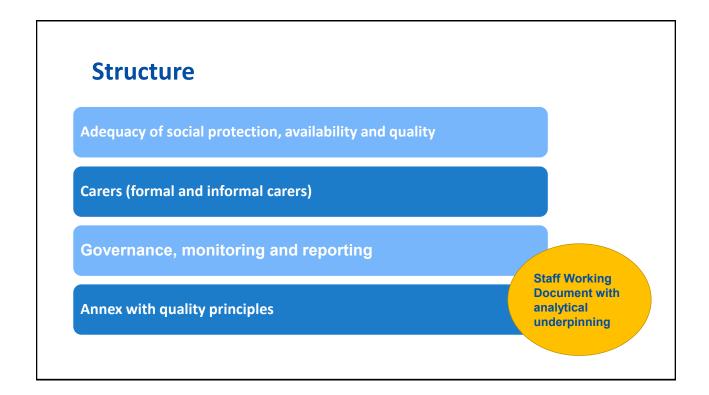
Quality, accessibility and affordability

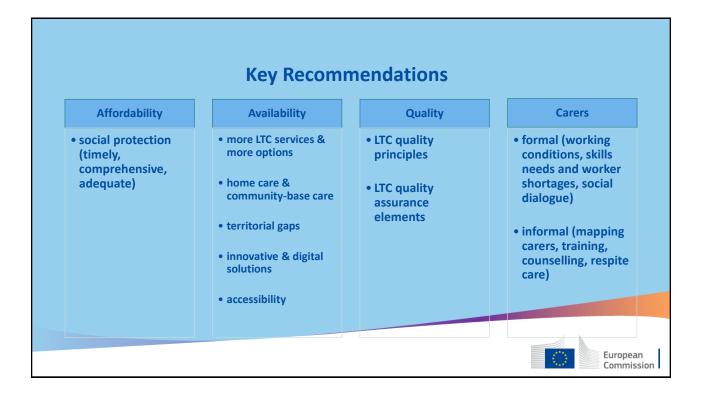
- Quality national quality frameworks adult-child ratio and professionalisation of staff
- Accessibility territorial distribution, physical barriers, opening hours and out of school activities, awareness of rights and administrative barriers – legal entitlement
- Affordability net cost of ECEC reasonably proportionate to other household expenses and disposable income

Data collection, monitoring and reporting

- Reporting on implementation
- Data availability and quality (breakdowns, confidence intervals and metadata)
- Annual report on gender equality/Gender Equality Strategy Monitoring Portal and European semester process
- SPC and EMCO work, technical support and mutual learning
- Union agencies specific analysis







Governance, monitoring and reporting

- MS to ensure **sound policy governance** in LTC (stakeholder involvement, better data, LTC needs forecasting, contingency planning, cost-effectiveness, awareness)
- MS to appoint national **LTC coordinators**, submit national **action plans** (within 12 months) and subsequent **progress reports**
- Monitoring via the **European Semester** with the SPC (and EMCO), based on a dedicated framework of indicators to be developed with the SPC
- EC to support MS (EU funding, mutual learning, better data) and **report to the Council** on progress within 5 years

The way forward

- Adoption of Council Recommendations at December EPSCO
- Implementation of Recommendations in Member States
- Start of implementation of EU level actions outlined in Communication
- Monitoring in the European semester, the social Open Method of Coordination, the annual report on gender equality
- Implementation report after 5 years

European Commission

