

Balancing family life and work

'Exploring the possibilities of a European family-friendly label'



























Company initiatives for workers with care responsibilities for disabled children or adults

'Balancing family life and work', European Parliament Brussels, 15 May 2013

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EQLS: Challenges of work-life balance

I have come home from work too tired to do household jobs that need to be done

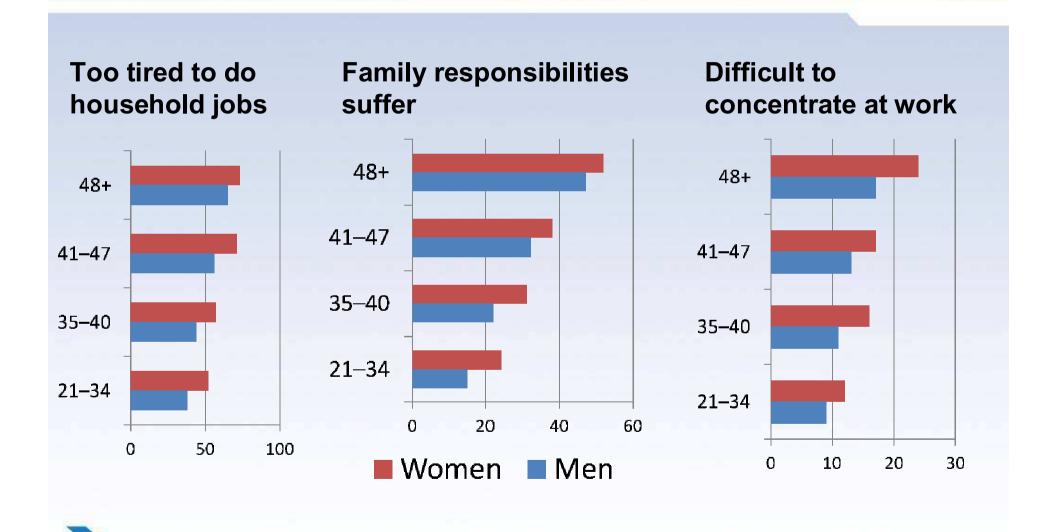
/ several times a month /

2007 48% 53% 2011



Challenges of work-life balance

by working hours (% at least several times a month)





Family life and work – Pressures at home and at work

EU27	14%
EU15	12%
EU12	21%
Men with children	15%
Women with children	17%
Involved in childcare 'every day'	16%
Involved in eldercare 'every day'	21%



Work-life balance: Caring and working

- In nearly all countries more than half of carers under 65 combine care with employment
- About 7% of male workers and 11% of female workers are providing regular care (every day or several days a week), especially older workers (10% of men aged 50-64 and 14% of women)
- But among those with care responsibilities only half of women but 9 out of 10 men (are able to) work full-time
- Enabling access to employment of excluded carers



Impacts of care responsibilities on employment

- Financial disadvantage nil/reduced hours
- Access to training and skills development
- Stress, sickness and absenteeism
- Career development and promotion
- Generally lack of action in the workplace to support working carers – benefits, information, services, flexible working times, work organisation and leave entitlements
- 2011 Eurofound study on 'Company initiatives for workers with care responsibilities': 11 Member States, 50 company case studies (on web)



Company level measures: Type of employer support (1)

Flexibility / Flexicurity

Objective / Outcome	Practical measures	Minimising financial or other downsides
Support full-time working for carers	For example: - Flexibility in working hours - Teleworking - Accessibility at work - Short- and emergency care leave	For example: - Payment during leave - Other measures to minimise financial or other downsides of flexibility (e.g. for career)
Enable part-time working (downshifting) and caring	For example: - Part-time work - Term-time working or equivalent	For example: - Measures to minimise income loss associated with hours reduction - Measures to minimise other downsides of part-time working (e.g. for career)
Enable / complete lengthy time off for carers	For example: - Longer carer leave - Possibility to accumulate (additional) leave - Maintaining continuity whilst on leave	For example: - Paid leave and/or 'topping up' social benefit payments whilst on leave - Helping employees to save/ self-provide income for leave periods - Measures to minimise other downsides of
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Carers Leave – 'better than the minimum'

Energy company (UK)

- Additional leave; part-payment (for short-term leave); support for return to work
- Insurance company, Pharmaceuticals company (NL)
 - Extended eligibility; additional leave; part-payment (short-term)
- Public sector (IE)
 - Careful examination of downsides; help to return early



Accessibility and interruptions at work

Social care provider (NL)

- Allows short interruptions of working day to go home to care

Pharmaceutical company (NL)

- Policy allows use of phone, e-mail and internet to deal with caring issues during working hours

Energy company (UK)

- By arrangement with line manager, can use phone for caring purposes whilst at work; privacy and use of company-supplied mobile phone also possible



Company level measures: Type of employer support (2)

Other supports / measures

Care-related supports	Other measures
For example: - Information - Referral; care brokerage - Counselling - Carer networks / support groups - Practical daily life supports (e.g. home delivery of groceries etc.) - Use of phone / other technology - Direct care provision - Support for care costs	For example: - Addressing carers' health and well-being in occupational health services - Carer surveys/audits - Awareness-raising, promotion of positive attitudes amongst managers, co-workers etc. - Lobbying/liaison with external stakeholders (e.g. other employers, care services)
16/05/2013	



Information, counselling (on caring issues)

- Health insurer (NL)
 - Company help desk and care agency
- Chemical company (DE)
 - Information and counselling service, shared with other companies in the region
- Retail bank (AT)
 - Information portal on work and care issues



Organising or providing care

- Health insurance fund; pharmaceutical company (DE)
 - External company contracted to help employees find care facilities
- Social care provider (NL)
 - Employees can use company's care services free of charge (even if the person cared for is not a client of the organisation)
- Electricity company (FR)
 - Cooperation agreement with providers of assistance services
- Social services (PT)
 - Low-cost schooling for employees with disabled children

What next?



Raising awareness and promoting good practice

- Amongst companies; among workers
- Also at policy and social dialogue levels
- Increasing take-up of measures
 - Support of line managers and colleagues
 - Preferences of male and female workers; private matter
- Ensuring wider and more consistent provision
 - Labour legislation (EU and Member State)
 - Formal provisions in social dialogue (EU, Member State, sectoral)
- Joined-up approach
 - Better integration of employment policy (and practice) and home/community care service policy (and practice)
- Promote evaluation





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