

# The Platformisation of Domestic and Care Work in French-Speaking Switzerland: towards a typology

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# Research aims

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To map care/domestic platforms in French-speaking Switzerland

- To analyse key properties and eventually construct a typology that captures it
- To situate the specificity of the Swiss context within the international literature

More broadly, to understand how platforms structure working conditions:

- A more complete sampling for later stages of the research (qualitative methods and multi-actor perspective)
- A stronger background for the interpretation of the findings

# Research focus and theoretical background

# The "platformisation" (Bullich, 2021) of the domestic and care sector:

- May worsen the already precarious conditions in the domestic sector, i.e. low revenues, unpaid labour, informal employment (Kampouri, 2022; Dowling, 2022)
- May contribute to formalising work (Ticona & Mateescu, 2018),
- **Standardise** the work process and working conditions (Murphy et al., 2024; Huws, 2019; Ticona et al. 2018, Rodríguez-Modroño, 2024),
- And provide visibility of sector and workers' problems (Micha, 2024)
- Overall, less research in comparison to male-dominated sectors: ridehailing and delivery (Kampouri, 2022)

# Platform work or different types of platforms?

- The domestic care sector included in broader typologies as location-based household services (ILO; 2018)
- More recently four main types of **business models** within the domestic/ care sector (including "work relationship" and "value capture"):
  - 1) digital marketplaces,
  - 2) on-demand platforms,
  - 3) digital placement agencies, (Rathi & Tandon, 2021; Rodríguez-Modroño, 2024; Micha, 2024;
  - 4) hybrid (Ticona et al., 2018)
- One typology focused on **transaction negotiation process** including "scope and price setting", but mainly covering **male-dominated sectors** (Schulze et al., 2021)

! Generalisability vs specificity: Platforms are attached to distinct labour market structures and regulations (Forde et al., 2017)

# Retained dimensions from existing typologies

1. Work relationship (Rathi & Tandon, 2021; Rodríguez-Modroño, 2024)

2. Business model (Rodríguez-Modroño, 2024)

3. Transaction negotiation process (Schulze et al., 2021)

e.g. independent contractors

e.g. paying a fee, ads

e.g (P) Platform owner full control of decision making; (CW) Clients and workers' mixed control

Gap: work organisation in French-Speaking Switzerland

# Why Switzerland?

- Partially covered in international research (Huws et al., 2017; ILO, 2018)
- Lacks an overview on care/domestic platform's structure
- A complex, multilevel **regulatory framework** for every sector likely to shape the development and characteristics of labor platforms

**Our scope:** French-Speaking Switzerland (language access, cantonal collective conventions, a broader project on-going)

# Methods

# A mixed-methods' approach

- Platform's sample construction:
  - Web scraping, digital methods (Rogers, 2013; 2024)
    - > 1000
  - Manual search
    - +10
- Qualitative analysis
  - Browsing, inclusion/exclusion criteria (i.e. keywords, company, level of automation; active in the selected region, relevant sector, feature diversity...)
  - Preprocessing, cleaning, cross-validation by 3 researchers
- Quantitative analysis (descriptive)
  - n=32

# Findings: Map of platforms and preliminary data analysis

# (Active) platforms in the domestic and care sector in French-speaking Switzerland

CLEANING							
Platforms	Year of creation						
Batmaid	2020						
Batwork	2014						
Bionett	2022						
Geneva House Cleaners	2022						
Ménage de confiance	2010						
Ménage Ecologique	Unfound						
Ménage Simple	2018						
Putzfrau.ch	2004						
Service Finders	Unfound						
Stauffer Swiss Clean	2023						
SwissMaids Sarl	2023						
Wilsonclean	2023						
n=12							

CLEANING AND CARE						
Platforms	Year of creation					
Agence Chapuisat	1980					
EcoDom	2002					
Yoopies Service	2012					
n=3						

CARE							
Platforms	Year of creation						
Babysits	2008						
Babysitting24	2007						
Beeboo	Unfound						
Ma nanny	2017						
Topnanny	2011						
n=5							

MULTITASK							
Platforms	Year of creation						
Anibis	2001						
Cleanhome	2013						
Cleaning Heroes	2022						
CTAServices SA	1987						
Facebook Marketplace	Unfound						
Homeservice24	2007						
PetitBoulot.ch	Unfound						
Petites annonces.ch	Unfound						
SERADO	2002						
Tophelp	2011						
Valeriana	2019						
Yoojo	2015						
n=12							

- 24 platforms since 2000
- Total: 32 platforms

# Key variables used in the analysis analysis

# Variables (observable) from existing typologies in the literature

- Sector
- Work relationship
- Value capture

#### → Excluded variables (not observable via interface):

- Social protection
- Recruitment
- Pre-screening
- Matching
- Task composition
- Other

# Additional variables created in our analysis

- Service access
- Requires a quote
- Tasks delimited by (which actor)
- Tasks associated to price
- Tasks associated to time
- Price delimited by (which actor)
- Price varies according to frequency
- Currency
- Price/hour
- (+66) other variables

#### **OUR CONTRIBUTION:**

- Broader focus with key aspects of work organisation
- Systematic observation of platform characteristics (via interface)
- Variable operationalisation
   into categorical and
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   quantitative data analysis at
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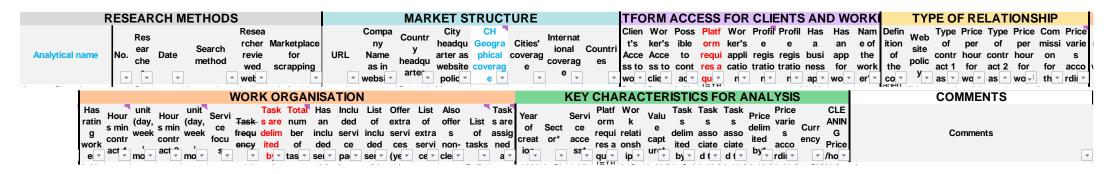
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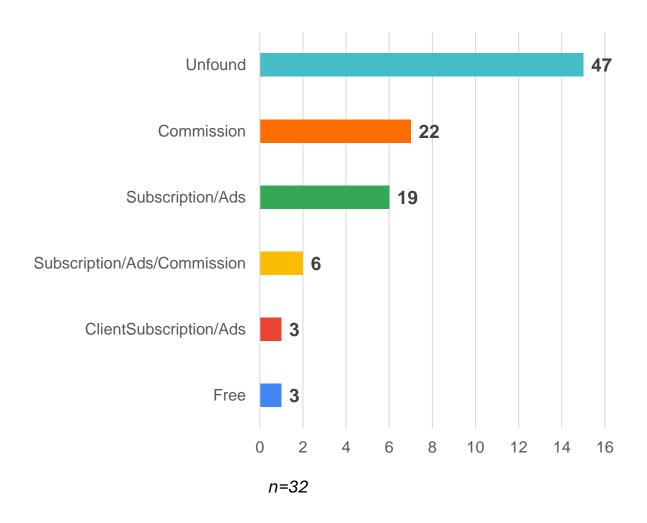
# Database overview

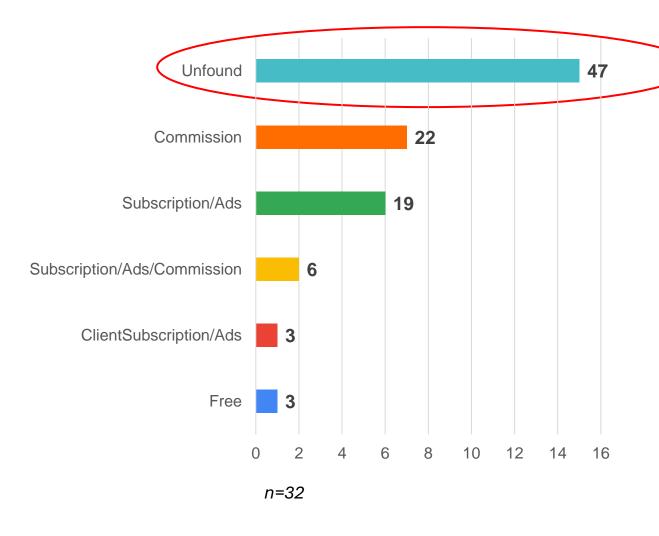
#### Variables systematised into 6 meta-categories:



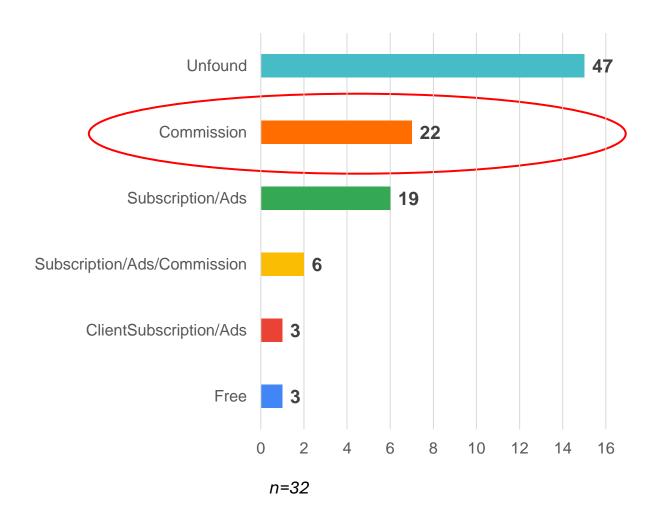
#### **Examples of systematic coding into categorical and numerical variables:**

Work relationship	Value capture	Tasks delimited by	Price delimited by	Price varies according to frequency of service*	Currency*	CLEANING Price/hour range (min-max)*	Tasks associated to price*	Tasks associated to time*	Service access*	Platform requires a quote*	Year of creation	Sector*
		1=P≥C (mostly platform,	1=P≥C (mostly platform,									-
1=Contract with platform	1=Commission	codetermined with client)	codetermined with client)	1=Yes	1=CHF	Range (min-max)	1=Basics	1=Basics	1=Via profile only	1=Yes	Year	1=Cleaning
2=Contract with client	2=No	2=C <sub>&gt;</sub> W (mostly client, codetermined with worker)	2=P (platform)	2=No	2=Euros	3303 30 30	2=Extra tasks	2=Extra tasks	2=Via profile, then tasks	2=No		2=Care
3=Either contract with platform/client	3=Subscription/Ads	3=C≥P (mostly client, codetermined with platform)	3=C>W (mostly client, codetermined with worker)	0=Unfound			3=No	3=No	3=Via tasks, then profile	0=Unfound		3=Cleaning and care
4=No contract (or C-W but optionnal)	4=Free	4=W≥C (mostly worker,	4=C>P (mostly client, codetermined with platform4				0=Unfound	0=Unfound	4=Via service			4=Multitask
0=Unfound	5=ClientSubscriptio n/Ads	5=P>W (mostly platform, codetermined with worker)	5=W>C (mostly worker, codetermined with client)						5=Unfound			0=Unfound
	6=Subscription/Ads/ Commission	0=Unfound	0=Unfound						6=Via tasks only			
	0=Unfound								7=Via personal ad			9

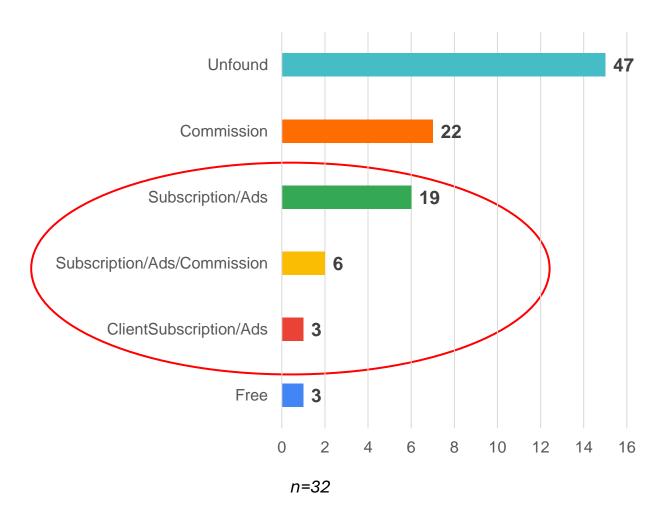




• **Unfound data** (**47**%): lack of transparency about how platforms are making profit

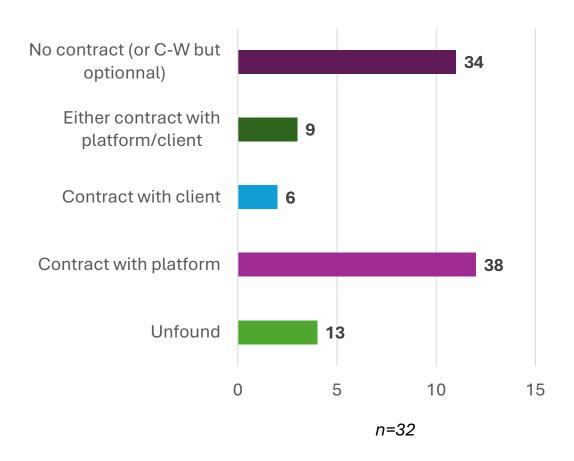


- 1 out of 5 (22%) charges a commission on each service
- Commission more frequent in the cleaning sector

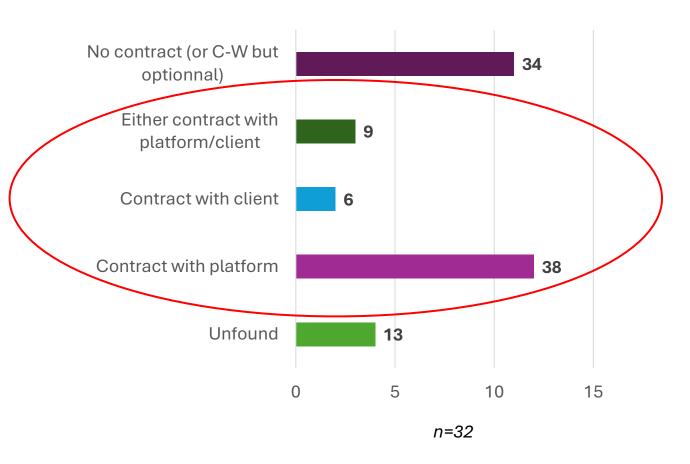


• In total, **28**% (19+6+3) of platforms uses **subscription and ads** (in different configurations)

# 2. Work relationship (%)

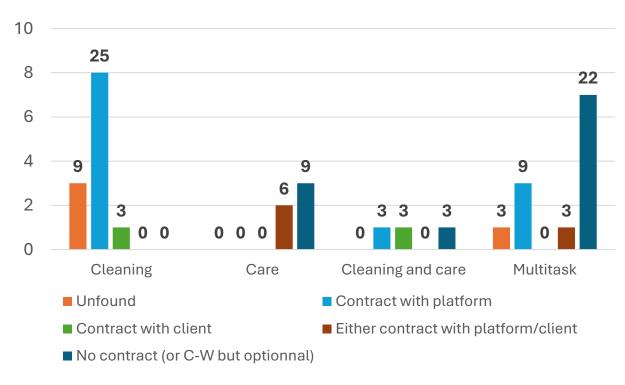


## 2. Work relationship (%)



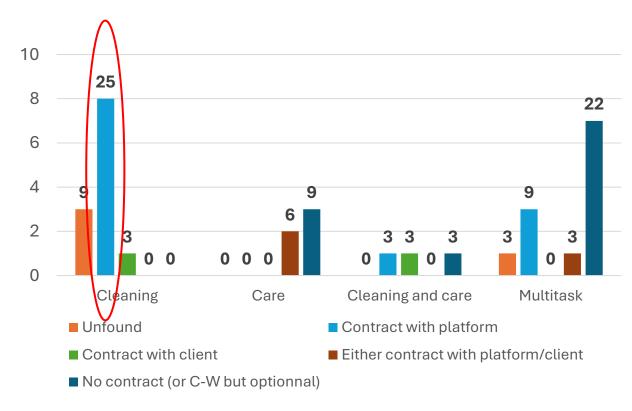
• In total, **53**% (38+6+9) of platforms **provide an employment contract** with workers

# 2. Work relationship / Sector (%)



n=32

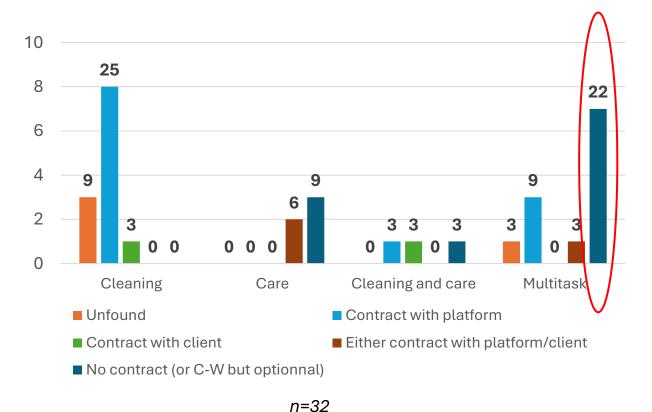
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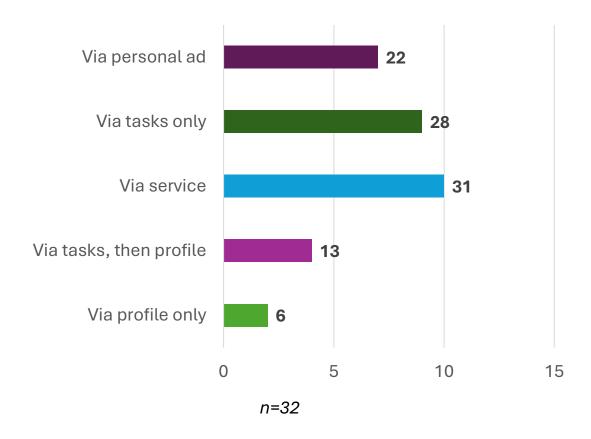
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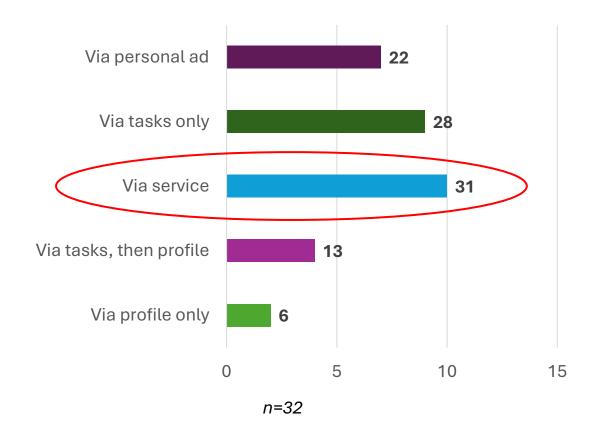
 Cleaning platforms are more represented in the "platformworker contract type" (25% of platforms)

# 2. Work relationship / Sector (%)

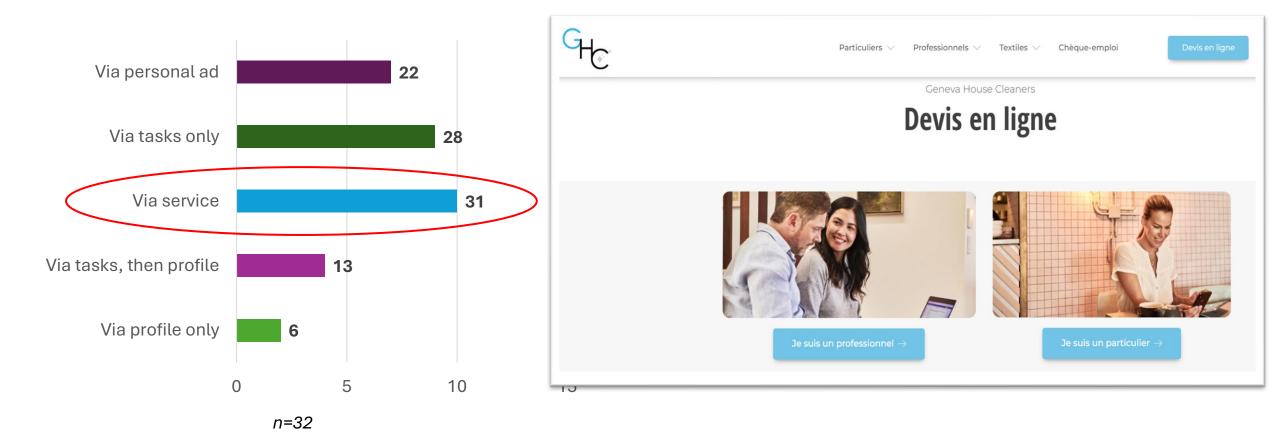


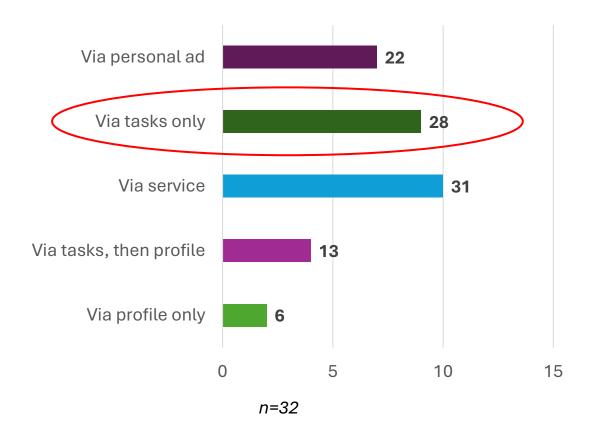
 In contrast, multitask platforms do not provide employment contract (22%) (but suggests one with clients)



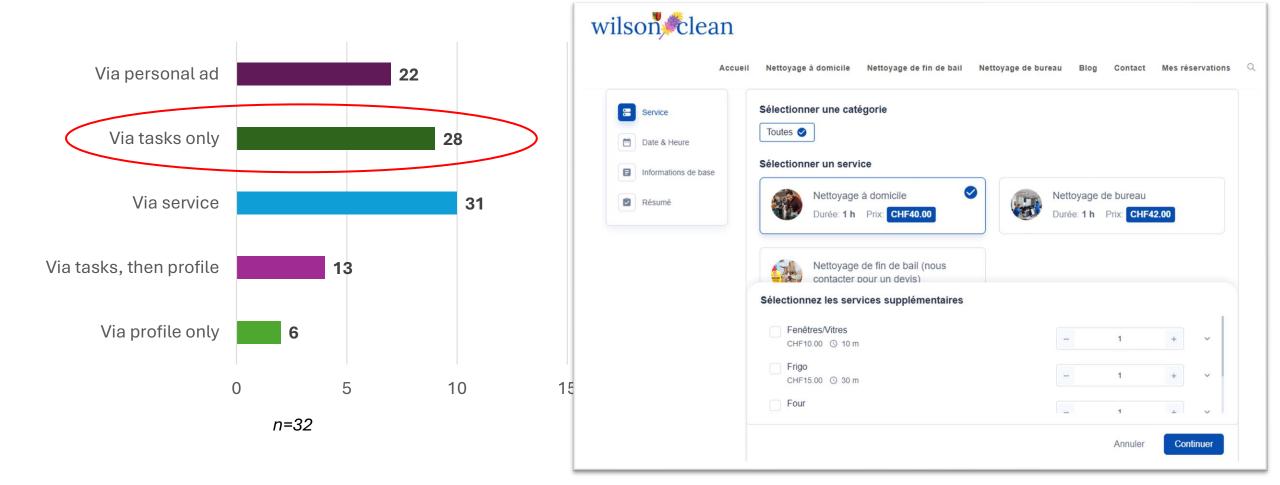


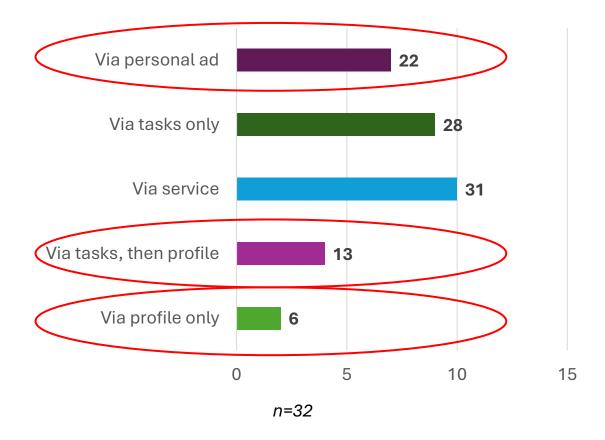
- Almost 1 out of 3 (31%) are "service-oriented": client's demands first, more personalised service by the company
  - Almost half platforms requires a quote



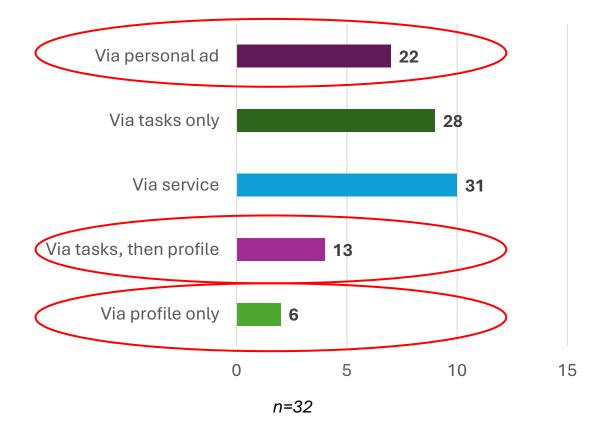


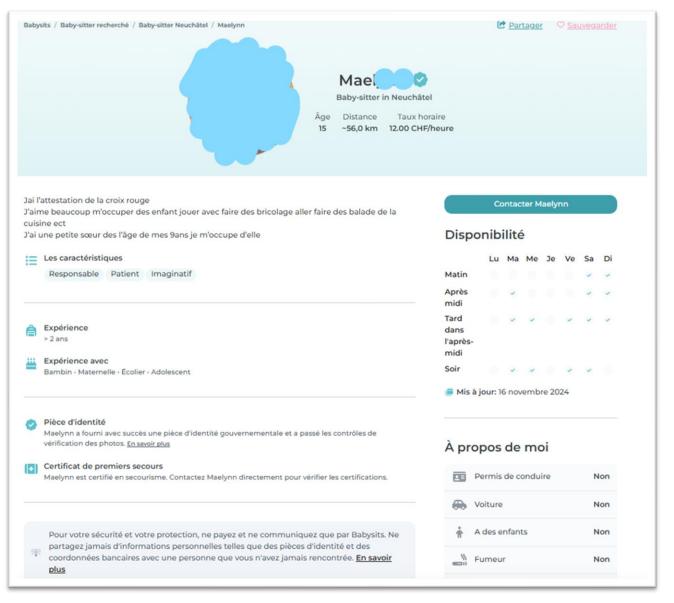
- More than 1 out of 4 (28%) are "task-oriented": work defined by tasks directly by clients, no contact with workers' profile
  - Cleaning platforms are mainly (22%) "task-oriented"





• 41% (22+13+6) of platforms are "mixed" or human-oriented": work depends more on profile description by workers





# Conclusion

- More specialised cleaning platforms vs. less specialised care platforms
  - More regulated/protected sector?
- Platforms tend to be opaque in their value capture and mostly use subscription and ads.
  - More complex models than in previous typologies
- More contract in **cleaning** platforms vs. lack of contract in **multitask** platforms (in contrast to Rathi & Tandon, 2021; Rodríguez-Modroño, 2024)
  - Link between specialisation of platforms and formalisation of work relationship?
  - Care sector in Switzerland requires more in-depth study
- Existing typologies are not applicable to French-speaking Switzerland.
  - Lack of clear definition of "platforms"
- Three types of service access (service, mixed/human, task-oriented) suggest
  - Automatisation linked to standardisation of tasks?
  - Less automatisation linked to more possibility of working conditions' negotiation?

# Limitations

- Data collection through the **platform's interface** (perspective of the client):
  - Limits access to certain dimensions included in other studies
  - Needs to be complemented with other methods of data collection at later stages
- Significant quantity and configurations of characteristics observed in platforms challenge a clear-cut division of types of platforms
- Difficult to establish clear levels of "digitalisation" or "automatisation" of the service to **include/exclude "platforms**"

# Next steps

- Further description of platforms and typology:
  - Continue data collection
  - Test construction of the typology
- Supplementary quantitative analysis:
  - Continue data analysis on other variables (tasks, price, etc.)
- Qualitative fieldwork

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