Some data on numbers of workers in social services (last update: 22 October 2014)

1) Key categories for employment in social services in EUROSTAT’s statistical system

Section 0: Public administration
84.12 Regulation (under the responsibility of local and regional governments) of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security

Section P: Education
85.10 Pre-primary education

Section Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities

86 Human health activities
  86.10 Hospital activities
  86.20 Medical and dental practice activities
  86.90 Other human health activities

87 Residential care activities (under the responsibility of local and regional governments)
  87.10 Residential nursing care activities
  87.20 Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse
  87.30 Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled
  87.90 Other residential care activities

88 Social work activities without accommodation (under the responsibility of local and regional governments)
  88.10 Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled
  88.90 Other social work activities without accommodation
  88.91 Child day-care activities
  88.99 Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.

Table 3: Public administration and social services activities undertaken by local and regional government sector in the EU27 countries (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human health activities [NACE 86]</th>
<th>in 17 out of 28 EU MS also done by LRG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential care activities [NACE 87]</td>
<td>in 22 out of 28 EU MS also done by LRG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social work activities without accommodation [NACE 88]</td>
<td>in 23 out of 28 EU MS also done by LRG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Representativity Study LRG Eurofound 2013

Table 5: Collective bargaining coverage and unilateral regulation in the local and regional government sector. EU27 (2013) => No separate mention of social services, only mention of educational services for two countries, BG and EE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CB coverage</th>
<th>Dominant level</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Civil servants are excluded from collective bargaining</td>
<td>Unilateral regulation/Consultations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EE | No information | Single-employer (and central agreements for education and cultural activities) | Collective bargaining is carried out by individual administrations. Part of the employees working in cultural activities and in education are covered by two agreements on minimum wages signed by the central government (the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Research respectively) |

Source: Representativity Study LRG Eurofound 2013
2) Summary information: Selected data for employment in social services in 14 EU MS

Employment across the EU 27 MS (2008), in million
NACE 86: employed 12.73, of which ... employees: 11.31; ... part time: 26%
NACE 87: employed 3.89, of which ... employees: 3.80; ... part time: 39%
NACE 88: employed 4.57, of which ... employees: 4.38; ... part time: 40%

Countries covered by PESSIS 1 Project (without Greece and Scotland)

N.B.: The numbers in light blue show employment in the public sector (as a rule by local and regional government), the numbers in green reflect employment in the not-for profit/social economy sector and the numbers in orange those employed by private commercial providers.

- **Austria**: 385,000 in the public, not-for-profit and for-profit health and social services sector. In the not-for-profit social services sector in a broader sense (care, medical institutions, rescue services, welfare) there are about 100,000 employees (of which about 90,000 workers are covered by the BAGS collective agreement.

- **Belgium**: 330,480 persons work in the social profit sector for the four sub-sectors long-term care, services for persons with disabilities, child care and other social services.

- **Finland**: 185,800 for social services in the three sub-sectors long-term care, child care and other social services (excluding: services for persons with disabilities), with a distinction of 128,121 (69%) employed in the public sector, 32,487 (17.5%) employed by not-for-profit service providers and 25,173 (13.5%) employed by for-profit service providers.

- **France**: 700,000 branche associative sanitaire et sociale (BASS) [of which: 250,000 in sub-sector of handicap] + 220,000 branche aide à domicile (BAD) (of which not all in not-for-profit sector) + 40,000 branche des acteurs du lien social et familial = about 960,000

- **Germany**: 2,020,930; RCA (866,042; 43%; 2008-2011: +11.8%), SWAwA (616,545; 30.5%; +24.1%); child- care facilities <6 years (280,935; 13.9%; +16.3%) = 1,763,522; 1,673,861 employees of the six federations of statutory welfare associations (BAGFW), of which 727,694 full-time and 946,167 part-time, in 105,295 institutions/services.

Table 2: Employment subject to social insurance coverage in the social economy in Germany (2008-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84120 Regulation of activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other services, ex</td>
<td>25.134</td>
<td>25.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85101 Pre-primary education</td>
<td>280.935</td>
<td>242.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854 Higher education</td>
<td>29.339</td>
<td>25.564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869 Other human health activities</td>
<td>202.934</td>
<td>175.286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 Residential care activities</td>
<td>866.042</td>
<td>774.892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Social work activities without accommodation</td>
<td>616.545</td>
<td>496.593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment (in total)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,020.929</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,739.570</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Beschäftigtenstatistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (2012); own calculation.
There are 12,000 out-patient home care services in Germany. 62% of delivered by private commercial providers, 37% by non-governmental organisations and 2% by local and regional authorities.

There are 11,600 services of the stationary old people's homes in Germany. 55% are delivered by non-governmental providers, 40% by private commercial ones and 5% by local and regional authorities.

There are currently 51,484 day nursery facilities for children in Germany. About 67% of the facilities are operated by a non-governmental provider, 33% of them are maintained publicly.

Furthermore there are around further 32,676 facilities of the children and youth welfare, of which 76.3% are operated by a non-governmental provider and 23.7% are delivered by a local or regional authority.

There are about 5,000 facilities for the support for persons with disabilities in Germany. [Data about employment to be added; largely predominantly by NGOs]

- **Ireland**: 165,000 workers in elderly/long-term care, services for people with disabilities and childcare services for children aged 5 and younger, **across all types of providers**

- **The Netherlands**: 695,200, of which about 400,000 FTE; 443,300 (256,200 FTE) in care for the elderly, 164,800 (about 100,000 FTE) in care of the disabled and 86,000 (48,700 FTE) in child care, **across all types of providers**

- **Slovenia**: 9,800, of which about 26% (2,250) employed by NGOs


**STILL TO BE ADDED**

- **Greece**

- **Scotland**

Countries covered by PESSIS 2 Project (more detailed data for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania and Poland to be added, data for Sweden to be added on availability of report)

- **Bulgaria**: 27,890 (2012) workers* (= 1,24% of the whole working population), of which 94.8% (26,440) employed by public sector and 5.2% (1,450) by private sector. 46.0% of the employment (12,830) was in and social care with accommodation, 54.0% (15,060) in social work activities without accommodation. 85,4% of all workers were women; 30,020 (2013) workers* (= 1,32% of the whole working population)
  * To this add 4,640 employees in state and municipal administration (= Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Social Assistance Agency, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the State Agency for Child Protection, Ministry of Health) involved in social services, of which 88% women.

- **Czech Republic**: 5,518 social services delivered by 2,538 providers (2013), of these services 30,38% were delivered by NGO associations, 25,95% by regions, 18,40 % by churches, 9,60% by NGO companies, 6,90% by municipalities, 0,96% by private for
profit and by 0.67 private individuals. From a financial point, however, it’s the regions ‘and municipalities’ organizations that consumes most of the state budget determinate for social services.

- **Italy**: Most of social services are provided by not-for-profit organisations offering the services (73%) while the remaining part is provided and almost equally shared between public sector (11%) and private sector (Enterprise) (16%). The number of people employed in social services sector totally amounts to 480,430 workers equally shared in the three sections: **Not for Profit (46%)**, **Public service (44%)**, and residual part in **Enterprise (10%)**. Most of socio-assistance activities are carried out by women and in fact for 480,403 workers, 84% (N=401,634) are women and 16% are men (N=78,292).

- **Lithuania**: 14,700 (2013) workers in social services sector, of which 84.6% women and 15.4% men. **Child homes** had about 2,820 employees, of which 74.6% in **municipal institutions**, 13.2% in **institutions run by NGOs & parishes** and 12.2% in **state-run institutions**.

  Montly average wage for employees in residential care activities and in social work activities without accommodation (2012): 1,585 LTL (= 74.6% of average monthly wage across all sectors of economy; ~455 €); 24.6% female pay gap in human health and social services institutions with more than 10 employees.

- **Poland**: Number of people working in the sector of health* and social services (2011): 775,400, of which working in the **non-public part of the sector**: 239,400 (30.9%). This corresponds to 5.4% of the total workforce in Poland and to 667,900 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers (2011). Employment in **social services** (NACE 87+88): 161,300 FTE workers, of which 1) in **residential social assistance services**: 84,800 FTE workers (= 12.7% of total employment in sector); of the 1,664 non-residential social assistance institutions (2012) – offering 108,300 beds of which 96.5% were used – 48.1% are run by **municipalities**, 39.6% by NGOs (including churches and religious organisations) and 12.2% by **private enterprises or private persons**; 2) in **non-residential social assistance services**: 76,300 FTE workers (= 11.4% of total employment in sector).

  Salaries in the sector compared to national average salary (2011) before taxation 3,225 PLN (= 100%; ~765 €): in public sector: 103.5%; in non-public part: 85.9%; in human health sector: 103.9%; in residential care activities: 82.8%; in non-residential care activities: 93.2%

* Employment in health care: 506,800 FTE workers (= 75.9% of total employment in sector

**STILL TO BE ADDED**

- **Sweden**