

People employed in the formal care sector in percentage of the labour force (15-64)

Country	Year	Notes	Population 15-64	People employed in the formal care sector	
				abs.	in %
Greece	2001	(b)	7.487.636	21.325	0,28%
Italy	2003	(b)	38.605.876	155.000	0,40%
Slovak Republic	2009	(i)	3.962.201	15.992	0,40%
Slovenia	2009	(h)	1.413.892	7.294	0,52%
Spain	2009	(i)	31.159.043	293.500	0,94%
Austria	2006	(a)	5.606.295	55.000	0,98%
Finland	2004	(c)	3.486.329	39.217	1,12%
Germany	2009	(e)	54.567.543	890.283	1,63%
The Netherlands	2009	(i)	11.127.491	190.000	1,71%
England	2003/2004	(k)	34.198.800	688.000	2,01%
France	2003/2008	(f)		863.000	2,12%
Switzerland	2009	(j)	5.186.604	140.731	2,71%
Denmark	2009	(d)	3.629.163	129.700	3,57%
Sweden	2007	(g)	5.991.267	253.300	4,23%

Sources: See Notes below. UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects*. UK Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

(a) BMASK (2007). Own estimation.

(b) Simmonazi (2009) Total employment in social care.

(c) SOTKAnet database accessed on the 07.10.2011.

Institutional care and home-help services for older people.

(d) Statistics Denmark. Total number employed in municipal elderly care (including those not directly involved in caring)

(e) Statistisches Bundesamt (2010).

(f) Marquier (2010); Tugores (2005). For 2003: employed in care homes; for 2008: formal LTC workers in home care. Ratio calculated for the respective years.

(g) SALAR (2007). Employed in health and social care services for older people in local authorities.

(h) Statistics Slovenia (2009) *Statistical Yearbook of Slovenia 2009: Social and health care personnel working in residential care.*

(i) OECD 2011 Health Data.

(j) BSF/OFAS (2010); incl. care personnel for those aged less than 65.

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