

SPPI for Residential care services and Social work services without accommodation

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Statistics

Agenda

Introduction and background
Classification
Market description
Sample and weights
Pricing methods and quality adjustment
Statistics Finland's experience
Summary



Introduction and background

- Drivers for the expansion:
 - Growing importance in the Finnish economy → need for deflators
 - PPIs used as inflation clauses in contracts
 - Social services under reform → need for data on market developments
- Research began in 2020
- Indices published since 2024

Classification

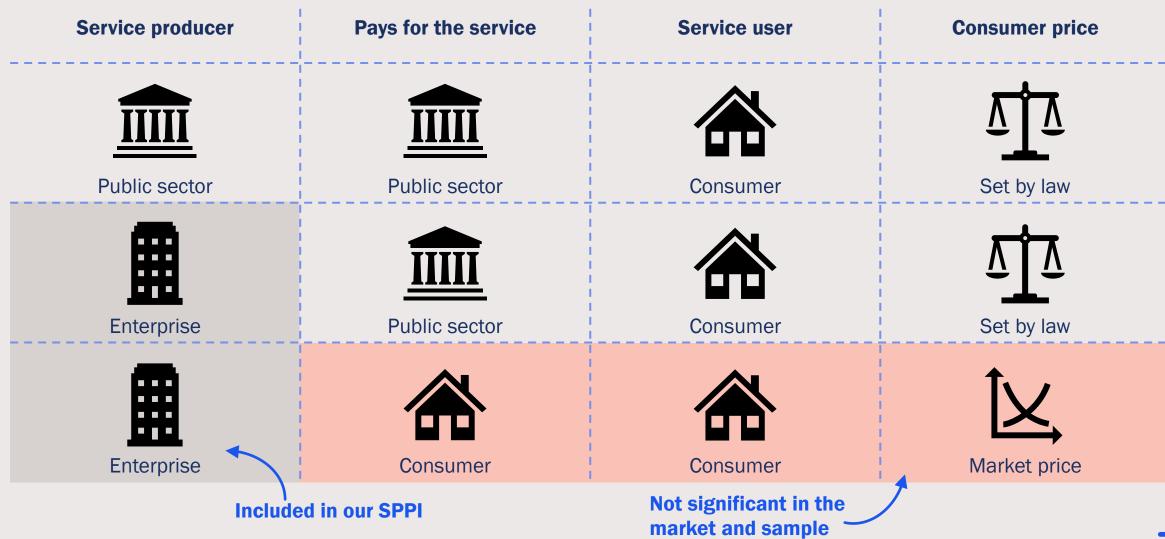
e.g. visiting and assistance services, day-care centers

	CPA rev. 2.1				
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES				
86	Human health services				
87	Residential care services				
87.10	Residential nursing care services				
87.20	Residential care services for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse				
87.30	Residential care services for the elderly and disabled				
87.90	Other residential care services				
88	Social work services without accommodation				
88.10	Social work services without accommodation for the elderly and disabled				
88.91	Child day-care services				
88.99	Other social work services without accommodation n.e.c.				

e.g. orphanages, temporary homeless shelters

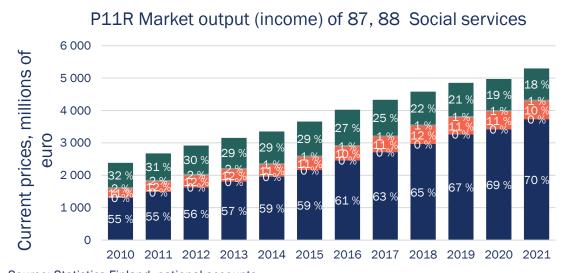
e.g. vocational rehabilitation services for the unemployed

Market description



Market description, continued

- Private sector's role on the rise
- 873 Residential care services largest in turnover and staff
- 889 Other social work services without accommodation largest in number of enterprises
- 871 Residential nursing care services relatively small
- Markets mainly concentrated



Source: Statistics Finland, national accounts

■S15 Non-profit
institutions serving
households
■S14 Households

■S13 General government

■S12 Financial and insurance corporations

■S11 Non-financial corporations

	TOL 2008 group	Number of enterprises	Sum of turnover, 1 000 €	Sum of staff/year
	871	43	144 000	2 200
	872	278	453 000	6 100
	873	296	1 492 000	23 000
ŕ	879	547	526 000	6 000
	881	703	274 000	4 400
	889	963	655 000	10 400







Sample and weights

- Sample frame from business register by main industry on division level
- Cut-off at 70 %
- Mainly PPS sampling, judgmental sampling also applicable
- Elementary weights to be updated biannually, data from structural business statistics

Pricing methods and quality adjustment

Pricing methods

1

Direct use of prices of repeated services

e.g. place in assisted living facility A, includes cleaning and meals, staff available 8 AM – 8 PM.



Contract pricing

Many services are sold to the public sector with long-term contracts.

Common reasons for large changes in price

1

Changes in production costs

e.g. salary increases in the collective labor agreements

2

Re-negotiations of the contracts

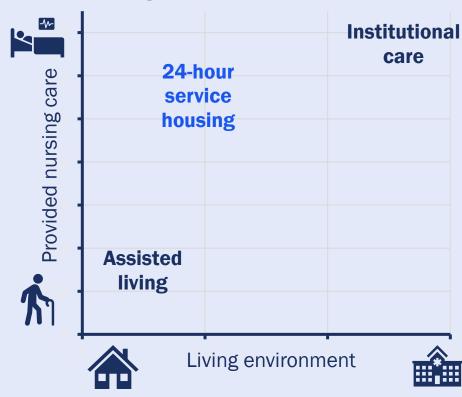
Respondent estimates pure price change

Statistics Finland's experience

Challenge: how to place 24-hour service housing into the classification?

- Residential care and residential nursing care both translated as laitoshoito
 - laitoshoito=institutional care
- Content notes for CPA rev. 2.1 unavailable in Finnish
- Which aspect is more important?
 - living environment (home-like vs. institution)
 - provided nursing care (minimal vs. consistently available)
- → 24-hour service housing currently under 87.3 residential care services

Illustrative graph on the offered residential care and residential nursing care services in Finland







Summary

- Market services mainly bought by the public sector → B2B transactions
- Concentrated market
- Pricing method: Direct use of prices of repeated services, contract pricing
- **Challenge**: classification vs. practice
 - Review of classification for 24-hour service housing?
- Solution: new versions of NACE and CPA?

Thank you!

