

A close-up photograph of a person's hands on a wheelchair, with a map of Germany overlaid in orange. The background is a dark blue-tinted image of the wheelchair's frame and wheels.

Germany Fact Sheet on Social Care & Support Services Sector for Persons with Disabilities

Part of a series of Country Fact Sheets available on the EASPD website

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Services aimed at persons with disabilities encompass a wide array of activities and support in Germany. The range of services includes consultation services, early childhood intervention, inclusive kindergartens and specialised child care centres for children with disabilities, specialised vocational colleges, for instance targeted at hearing-impaired young adults, employment assistance, assisted living, sheltered workshops, transportation services, day care and outpatient centres as well as targeted services for persons with emotional or psychological disabilities.

Service providers usually are independent organisations, for instance Caritas, Diakonisches Werk, Lebenshilfe, German Red Cross or self-help services. These welfare organisations “compete” for government’s calls for tenders to provide services to persons with disabilities. Where independent welfare organisations do not offer services for persons with disabilities, public sponsors fill in – usually at the local level.

In terms of funding, there is no standardised scheme. Services are provided for in paragraphs 53-60 of the 12th book of the Social Security Statute Book (SSSB), in the provisions of the National Care Insurance, which is regulated in the 11th book of SSSB, in the Employment Promotion Act (3rd book of the SSSD), in the Act about Rehabilitation and Participation of people with disabilities (9th book of SSSD) in the Act on Vocational and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (4th book of the SSSD), under the Child and Youth Services Act, and through the education budget of the Federal States. With the Federal Participation Act of 2016, persons with disabilities can also rely on a “personal budget” which they can spend as they please or need, for instance for personal assistance, special equipment, cultural activities or barrier-free travelling. Parents of children with disabilities have an alimony duty of €46 per month. Additional costs are covered by health insurance, care insurance or social welfare, depending on the nature of the service. Regarding waiting times, no comprehensive data was available for the sub-sectors; hence, there can be no coherent assessment of this matter.



SUBSECTORS OF SOCIAL CARE & SUPPORT SERVICES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Early Childhood Intervention

In Germany, early childhood intervention is regulated in the Regulation on Early Intervention and in the Federal Participation Act and provided through so-called “complex support services”. Early intervention encompasses early diagnosis, early treatment and therapy, pedagogical and psychological support and consultation services for parents. These services are implemented by early intervention centres and social-paediatric centres which are funded through the state but operated by welfare services and medical professionals. As of now, there are approximately 120 social-paediatric centres in operation. Inter-disciplinary early intervention centres offer pedagogical, psychological and advisory support in close cooperation with concerned families, and with a special focus on the family environment. These services are usually provided ambulant or mobile, i.e. at the family home. Social-paediatric centres are managed by medical professionals and provide care for children who cannot be supported in early intervention centres due to the type or severity of their disability. According to §119 SSSB V, social-paediatric centres and early intervention centres must closely cooperate and shall offer complementary services.

Since the type and mandate of child care institutions are generally not regulated at federal level but at federal state and communal level, early childhood intervention also varies across German Länder (federal states). All 16 federal states have their own state directives on early intervention. This results in a very diverse care landscape and complex support structures. It also leads to varying fees for parents. As part of the strategy “einfach teilhaben” (participate easily), the Federal Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs put together a list of all early intervention and social-paediatric centres in Germany in 2000. Even though this list is partially outdated it represents the most comprehensive overview of care providers within the early childhood intervention sector in the Federal Republic. There are no comprehensive official statistics on waiting periods for social-paediatric centres; however, in the case of Berlin, waiting times amount to six to nine months according to media reports which is attributed to staff shortages. Other actors corroborate this information, indicating that there is an insufficient number of early intervention places available in kindergardens compared to the overall need.

The Education Report of 2014 which had a special focus on children and young adult with disabilities states that out of 48,000 kinder garden facilities (for children who are between 4-6 years old, that is, pre-compulsory school age), approximately 17,300 (35%) cared for children with as well as children without disabilities. One third of these facilities were operated by public providers. A higher proportion of kinder gardens that included children with a disability as well as children without disabilities was associated with a church (Bildungsbericht 2014, 168).

Examples from Hamburg

<https://www.hamburg.de/behinderte-kinder/4292786/kinder-unter-drei-jahren/>

The Consultation Service (Beratungszentrum) Seeing|Hearing|Moving|Speaking is a centre operated by the Agency for Health of the Branch Office Hamburg-North. A multi-disciplinary team provides services across the city of Hamburg.

Examples from Hessen

<http://www.familienatlas.de/familie-beruf/kinderbetreuung/kinder-mit-behinderung>

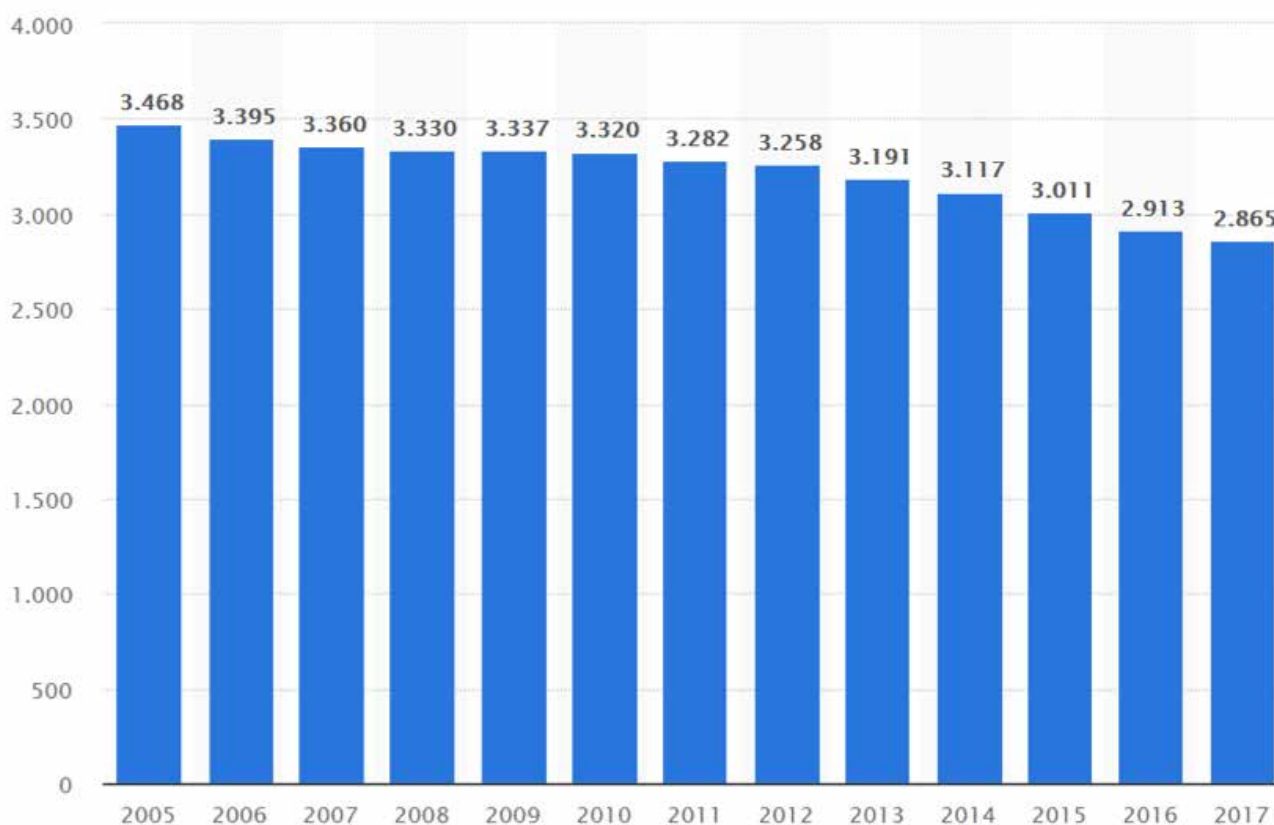
Agreement on the integration of children with disabilities between the age of one until school age in day care centres, August 1st, 2014

Education Support

School education is a competence of the German federal states, hence there is no federal system of special educational support for children with disabilities. The services are provided at federal states level. Federal, federal state and communal funds all contribute towards making services available. However, a definition of “special educational needs” was adopted at federal level, stating that special educational services are provided where a disability is sufficiently severe that it prevents a child from participating in regular school programmes without additional support. Furthermore, the Federal Ministry for Education and Science distinguishes at least eight key areas for special educational needs: learning, language, emotional and social development, mental development, physical and motoric development, hearing, visual ability, and chronic disease (Bildungsbericht 2014, 159).

Despite trends towards inclusive schooling, school education still considerably relies on special education facilities for children with special needs (Bildungsbericht 2018, 14).

Table 1. Number of specialised schools for children with disabilities and learning disorders (Statista 2018)



Since the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities the number of special needs education facilities has slightly declined. However, there are significant differences among the German Länder when it comes to approaches to and opportunities of inclusive schooling for children with disabilities.

As far as university education is concerned, universities are required to enable students with disabilities to participate fully. However, there are no specialised services (apart from self-help services) that are tailored to students with disabilities. There are also very few (federal) programmes for students with a disability at German universities. The Federal Agency for Employment has published a guide to barrier-free university education and vocational training including tangible best practice examples and individual stories. However, the degree of inclusiveness largely depends on the individual schools

and universities as well as on the disabled person's commitment and engagement. In addition, the Federal Working Group for Disabilities and University Education promotes study opportunities and provides information for persons with disabilities. The Association of Student Services also has a special section called Information and Counselling Service for University Studies and Disabilities which informs students with disabilities about their rights and options.

In terms of concrete examples for education support, the subsequently listed examples represent an overview about services available funded and operated by federal states and municipalities:

Frankfurt Centre for Education Support: [Frankfurter Zentrum für Erziehungshilfe (ZfE)]

- first institution which assists mainstream schools regarding the support for children with disabilities;
- jointly funded by communal Youth Welfare Services, Municipal Education Authority and State School Authority;
- centre oversees five branch offices in the municipality which advise teachers and offer guidelines for inclusive schooling;
- staff of the centre engage directly with schools and support teachers.

Hamburg Education and Consultation Centres: [Hamburger Bildungs- und Beratungszentren (ReBBZ)]

- total 13 branch offices across the state;
- supervised by State Education Authority;
- some 8 to 15 staff including pedagogical staff, psychologists and social workers;
- range of tasks includes support with language and behavioural difficulties of children.

Regional Consultation and Support Centres Bremen and Bremerhaven: [Regionale Beratungs- und Unterstützungszentren (ReBUZ)]

- Total 4 centres in Bremen, 2 in Bremerhaven;
- Supervised by Bremer Education Authority and Bremerhaven's Education Agency;
- Close cooperation with Centres for Supportive Pedagogy (Zentren für unterstützende Pädagogik (ZuP)) which exist in all schools in Bremen;
- Tasks include support of learning and reading ability, assistance in cases of social-emotional disorders.

School-psychological and Inclusion-pedagogical Consultation and Support Centre Berlin [Schulpsychologisches und inklusionspädagogisches Beratungs- und Unterstützungszentrum (SIBUZ)]

- developed and implemented by the Administration of the Berliner Senate for Education, Youth and Family;
- all 12 Berliner districts have their own SIBUZ
- tasks include special pedagogical consultations and support, e.g. diagnosis, coordination of special pedagogical support measures, management of additional school social workers as well as systematic consulting of teachers.

Others:

- North Rhine-Westphalia: Inclusion Coordinators and Advisors in all Municipal School Authorities;
- Schleswig-Holstein: enhanced cooperation between special pedagogical support and youth welfare services;
- Regionale Beratungs- und Unterstützungszentren Inklusive Schule (RZI), Lower Saxony.

Employment Support

German law establishes that companies employing more than 20 employees must fill at least 5% of the positions with persons with disabilities. The actual employment rate of persons with disabilities is 4.7%. While only an overall 4.1% of employees in private businesses are persons with disabilities – meaning that private business owners do not comply with the mandatory rate – public employers surpass the rate by 1.6%, with 6.6% of employees being persons with disabilities. The federal states Bavaria, Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Rhineland-Palatinate have initiated pilot projects for including persons with disabilities into vocational training programmes. These programmes are implemented by the state employment agencies and integration agencies. Baden-Wuerttemberg, Brandenburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and North Rhine-Westphalia have increased the number of special pedagogical staff at state vocational colleges. These specialised professionals aim to improve the situation for persons with disabilities at vocational colleges allowing them to participate more comprehensively. Berlin has established a School-psychological and Inclusion-pedagogical Consultation and Support Centre focusing on inclusive measures and support in the context of vocational education (Lange 2017, 47).

The Federal Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs has initiated the Federal Programme “Innovative Paths to Participation and Employment” (REHAPRO) in May 2018 which encourages Job Centres and providers of public retirement funds to start pilot projects aiming to implement innovative ideas to support persons with disabilities in every-day life. Until 2026, REHAPRO has funds of €1 bn available.

Employment support is furthermore provided in all states by the German Federal Agency for Employment which offers employment orientation, advice and additional support and which usually funds the vocational training of persons with all kinds of disabilities across Germany (Bildungsbericht 2014, 173).

Moreover, Institutes for Professional Apprenticeship (Berufsbildungswerke) which are usually operated by independent welfare organisations like Caritas, the Red Cross or the Workers’ Welfare Organisation provide opportunities to recognized vocational training for persons with a disability. At around 50 locations across Germany, Institutes for Professional Apprenticeship help train around 14,000 persons with disabilities in close cooperation with companies in order to prepare these individuals for the labour market.

Vocational training opportunities through these institutes are aimed at persons with physical and psychological disabilities and are focused on programmes which are established as part of accredited programmes or based on special provisions for persons with disabilities (Bildungsbericht 2014, 172f). These vocational training programmes are monitored by the Chambers of Trades and Commerce.

Furthermore, private businesses which train and employ persons with a disability, can claim financial support from the Federal Employment Agency.

Apart from that, there are private or public businesses which particularly aim to support persons with severe disabilities who find it difficult to find regular employment. In these so-called inclusive enterprises at least 30% and at most 50% of employees have to have a disability. Inclusive enterprises offer vocational training and a social security-based employment for persons with disabilities.

In order to advise persons with disabilities and to support them in their home environment, the Federal Employment Agency cooperates with the federal states’ Integration Agencies and Special Services for Integration. These are state government-related. The former support persons with disabilities through consultation, psycho-social support, conflict mediation and funding for special equipment; the latter are usually services provided by independent welfare organisations and in charge of individual support for persons with disabilities, such as finding employers or mentoring young adults with disabilities during their vocational training. Among the tools that a person with a disability can apply for is “assisted employment” which provides individual support to a person with a disability in terms of initial training and mentoring. In addition, person with disabilities can request a “work assistant” which range from personal assistance to sign language interpreters or readers for blind persons.

Persons with a particularly severe disability can also find work in publicly funded sheltered workshops. The internet

platform “REHADAT” – a cooperation between the Federal Ministry for Employment and Social affairs and the Cologne Institute for the German Economy – lists all officially recognised sheltered workshops for persons with disabilities. In Germany, sheltered workshops are highly specialised facilities for vocational rehabilitation who are required by law to enable people who are not or not yet able to work more than three hours a day under the conditions of the open labour market to maintain, develop, increase or regain the ability to work and to develop their personality (§ 219 SSSD IX). They provide vocational education, work opportunities and support in personal development for over 310,000 people with intellectual, psychological and severe and multiple disabilities in over 2,750 workshop subsidiaries. While most sheltered workshops are open to persons with all kinds of disabilities, some provide specialised services for specific disabilities. Sheltered workshops are also obliged by law to promote the transition into the open labour market for persons with disabilities (§ 219 SSSD IX).

Furthermore, the Federal Association of Sheltered Workshops (Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Werkstätten für behinderte Menschen e. V. BAG WfbM), which is the umbrella association of sheltered workshop providers with its headquarter in Frankfurt and an office in the capital Berlin, provides its roughly 700 members with services like expert advice on questions related to employment, vocational education, financing and legal issues. In 2017, 93 % of the German sheltered workshops were organized in BAG WfbM.

According to the most recent Education Report (2018) employment opportunities for persons with disabilities have been declining in Germany since 2009, boosting the demand compared to the supply side (Bildungsbericht 2018, 133).

Day Care

Day care for people with disabilities is usually provided in day care centres. Most of these are operated at local level by independent welfare organisations, such as the German Red Cross, Caritas, Diakonie, Lebenshilfe or the Workers’ Welfare Organisation (St. Gereon). Funding for the services provided by these institutions is mainly covered through mandatory nursing care insurance. Furthermore, municipalities subsidise some costs (the so-called “investment costs”) concerning for instance rent (for facilities) and lease (of cars). Care facilities can directly apply for these subsidies with the municipalities. Where costs exceed the amount covered by care insurance or if a person is not eligible for care insurance support (because their disability is not categorised as severe), persons with disabilities must cover the (remaining) costs themselves¹.

The federal state Saarland has compiled a list of day care centres for persons with emotional and psychological disabilities including the target groups. The network INTAKT informs on its website about day care centres in Bavaria, listing 168 institutions across the federal state. Unfortunately, there are no comparable lists available for other federal states.

¹<http://www.st-gereon.info/tagespflege-finanzierung.html>

Living Support

Living support for people with disabilities is primarily offered by independent ambulant care services and so-called “welfare centres”. These services involve domestic assistance, personal care, out-patient treatment, and out-patient intensive care. Generally, the scope of services available depends on the health insurance of the individual which covers parts of these services. Yet, according to §37 SSSB V, public health insurance providers must cover the costs of out-patient care if that prevents inpatient care. They usually include:

- domestic assistance;
- transportation service;
- meal services;
- personal care assistance.

Overall, there are two different models of living support implemented in Germany: ambulant care and assisted living. While the former is similar to care services offered to older persons, such as meal services, personal care, transport services, the latter involves assisted housing, i.e. persons with disabilities living in shared flats or on their own within a compound where carers can assist them when needed. Often, these units also offer freetime activities (described in the Leisure support section) and employment support (described in the Employment Support section).

The way in which living support is organised is up to the federal states; hence all 16 federal states have concluded framework agreement (Rahmenvereinbarungen) with associations of private service providers and welfare organisation operating on the state’s territory. These framework agreements determine which service providers are officially part of the public welfare system².

For a list of service providers (welfare organisations providing all different kinds of services for persons with disabilities) that are party to a framework agreement are listed for each federal state, see Annex I.

Long-Term Institutional Care and Respite Care

Institutional care is usually provided by the above listed independent welfare organisations as well as private care services. Overall, only 2% of all long-term care homes in Germany are exclusively focused on persons with disabilities (Pflegerstatistik, 2015, 18). This type of care is funded through the cluster “inclusion assistance” established in § 71 SSSB XI; the national care insurance (Pflegekassen) is to make sure that persons living in these facilities receive the care they need including medical care (Teilhaberbericht 2017, 48). Institutional care in the sense of SSSB XI requires long-term care institutions to also ensure, where possible, employment support, social life support, education assistance and vocational training.

Institutional care can take different forms such as community living (Gemeinschaftliches Wohnen) where persons with similar care and assistance needs share a flat or a house, or individual housing where a disabled person lives in their own barrier-free apartment, partially paid for by national care insurance (a maximum amount of €266 per month), and receives daily assistance such as cleaning aid and transportation services.

Furthermore, there are care facilities which support family carers which would like to go on vacation or have some time off (Family-Support or Family-Relief Services). These facilities offer short-term accommodation up to several weeks. They furthermore provide care and assistance services at a person’s home or accompany a disabled person for appointments or leisure activities; hence, they also cover part of the ambulant services addressed in the previous section. Since 2015, family carers receive additional support when caring for a person with a disability at home. They can apply for care support funding, up to 10 days per year of additional time off if they are employed, as well as 6 weeks of care support if a home carer would like to take a vacation.

²For a list of all of these agreements, see Federal Association of Independent Welfare Organisations, 2018: Übersicht der Landesrahmenverträge nach § 75 Abs. 1 SGB XI. <https://www.bagfw.de/qualitaet/gesetze/landesrahmenvertraege-nach-75-abs-1-sgb-xi/>

Table 2. Persons with disabilities in stationary care facilities (Teilhaberbericht 2017, 50)

Type of service and legal basis	Total	Gender		Age groups		
		male	female	Under 18 years	18-64 years	Over 65 years
Integration assistance for persons with psychological disabilities (§ 35a SSSB VIII)	11,751	7,663	4,088	8,388	3,363	0
Integration assistance for living in a specialised housing facility (§§ 53 ff SSSB XI)	193,770	115,410	78,360	4,607	168,671	20,492
Permanent stationary care (§ 43 SSSB XI)	743,430	201,886	541,544	331	55,122	687,977
Care assistance without support from national care insurance (§ 61 SSSB XII)	24,160	8,130	16,030	0	4,160	20,00
Total of persons	973,111	333,089	640,022	13,326	231,316	728,469
Percentage	100%	34%	64%	1%	23%	75%

Leisure and Social-Life Support

Welfare organisations like the German Red Cross, Diakonisches Werk, Caritas or Lebenshilfe or the foundation MyHandicap also offer various leisure time activities. Furthermore, there are various self-help associations³ for persons with disabilities, for instance blind or deaf people or persons using wheelchairs, which organize free-time activities, cultural outings and sports events. These associations operate at federal, state and local level. Activities include travelling, family vacations, cultural outings and educational trips. The so-called “inclusion map” (Inklusionslandkarte) provides an overview of leisure and social-life activities and services across Germany, differentiated by sports, counselling, and other projects.

The aforementioned family relief services provide assistance for persons with disabilities to also enable them to participate in regular leisure activities like going to public swimming pools or exhibitions. Furthermore, there is the Federal Working Group for Barrier-free Travelling which is an association of cities and regions that promote barrier-free tourism and improve travel opportunities for persons with disabilities in Germany.

Funding for activities comes from different pools: some activities are covered by the national care insurance, others services are funded through donations made to welfare organisations. While, especially in terms of leisure and social-life, persons with disabilities are required to cover most costs themselves, the federal government subsidises the establishment of barrier-free travel locations. Municipalities can apply for funds from the programme “Investitionskredit Kommunen - flexibel” with KfW Kommunalbank when creating holiday homes for persons with disabilities and their families.

In terms of sports, the National Paralympic Committee Germany and its sub-organisations at federal state level have created a broad portfolio of opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate. Many activities are funded or subsidised by public and private health insurances.

Persons with disabilities can also rely on public funds for cultural activities. Persons with disabilities have a “personal budget” available which they are free to use for hiring an assistant or paying for special transportation when visiting an exhibition or the theatre. The personal budget is meant to facilitate participation in social-life activities for persons with disabilities.

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ANNEX I – LIST OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

The following is an extensive list of welfare organisations providing different kinds of services for persons with disabilities and party to a framework agreement for each federal state:

Baden-Württemberg:

- Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Bezirksverband Baden e.V., Karlsruhe
- Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Bezirksverband Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
- Arbeitgeber- und Berufsverband privater Pflege, Hannover
- Baden-Württembergische Krankenhausgesellschaft e.V., Stuttgart
- Bundesverband Privater Anbieter sozialer Dienste e.V.
- Caritasverband für die Erzdiözese Freiburg e.V., Freiburg
- Caritasverband der Diözese Rottenburg-Stuttgart e.V., Stuttgart
- Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Landesverband Baden-Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
- Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Baden-Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
- Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Badisches Rotes Kreuz e.V., Freiburg
- Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Landeskirche in Baden e.V., Karlsruhe
- Diakonisches Werk der evangelischen Kirche in Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
- Verband Deutscher Alten- und Behindertenhilfe, Landesgruppe Baden-Württemberg e.V., VDAB Mannheim
- Verband privater Träger der freien Kinder-, Jugend- und Sozialhilfe e.V. (VPK) auf Landesebene, Offenburg

Bavaria:

- Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Landesverband Bayern e. V.
- Bayerisches Rotes Kreuz
- Präsidium Deutscher Caritasverband, Landesverband Bayern e. V.
- Diakonisches Werk Bayern e. V.
- Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Landesverband Bayern e. V.
- Landesverband der israelitischen Kultusgemeinden in Bayern
- Lebenshilfe für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung, Landesverband Bayern e. V.
- Bundesverband privater Anbieter sozialer Dienste e. V.
- Verband privater Träger der freien Kinder-, Jugend- und Sozialhilfe, Landesverband Bayern e.V.

Berlin:

- Spitzenverbände der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege in Berlin (LIGA)
- Vereinigung kommunaler Einrichtungen
- Berliner Krankenhausgesellschaft e. V. (BKG)
- Arbeitgeber und Berufs Verband Privater Pflege e.V. (ABVP)
- Anbieter Verband qualitätsorientierter Gesundheitspflegeeinrichtungen e.V. (AVG)
- Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Hauskrankenpflege e.V. Landesverband Berlin (B.A.H.)
- Bundesverband Ambulante Dienste und Stationäre Einrichtungen e.V. (bad e.V.)
- Bundesverband privater Anbieter sozialer Dienste e.V. (bpa),
- Verein für Krankenpflegeeinrichtungen in Berlin e.V. (ViB)
- Verband der Privatkrankenanstalten Berlin-Brandenburg
- Verband Deutscher Alten- und Behindertenhilfe e.V. (VDAB) als Vertreter der Träger der Einrichtungen

Brandenburg:

- Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Landesverband Brandenburg e. V.
- Caritasverband für das Erzbistum Berlin e. V. und Caritasverband der Diözese Görlitz e. V.
- Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Landesverband Brandenburg e.V.
- Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Brandenburg e. V.
- Diakonisches Werk Berlin-Brandenburg-schlesische Oberlausitz e. V.,
- Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V.
- Bundesverband privater Alten- und Pflegeheime und ambulanter Dienste e. V., Landesgeschäftsstelle Berlin,

Brandenburg und Sachsen-Anhalt

- Arbeitsgemeinschaft privater Heime, Bundesverband e. V., Regionalgeschäftsstelle neue Bundesländer, Magdeburg
Bremen:

- Workers' Welfare Organisation Bremen e.V.
- Caritas Bremen e.V.
- German Red Cross, Bremen e.V.
- Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Bremen e.V.
- Diakonisches Werk Bremen e.V.

Lower Saxony:

- State Working Group of Independent Welfare Services in Lower Saxony
- State Association Lower Saxony within the Federal Association of Private Children, Youth and Social Welfare Organisations e.V.

Schleswig-Holstein:

- Workers' Welfare Organisation, Schleswig-Holstein e.V.
- Working Group of Private Care Centres, Federal Association e.V., Office North
- Federal Association of Private Service Providers e.V.
- Caritas Schleswig-Holstein e.V.
- German Red Cross, Schleswig-Holstein e.V.
- Diakonisches Werk, Schleswig-Holstein e.V.
- Forum Sozial e.V.
- State Association of Specialist Clinics e.V.
- Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Schleswig-Holstein e.V.
- Association of German Care Services for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities, Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg e.V.

Hamburg:

- Workers' Welfare Organisation, Hamburg e.V.
- Caritas, Hamburg e.V.
- Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband Hamburg e.V.
- German Red Cross Hamburg e.V.
- Diakonisches Werk, Hamburg e.V.
- Jewish Community in Hamburg e.V.
- Federal Association of Private Service Providers e.V.
- Central Association of Hamburger Care Providers e.V.

Hesse:

- League of Independent Welfare Care e.V.
- Federal Association of Private Service Providers e.V.

North Rhine-Westfalia:

- Federal Working Group of the Umbrella Organisations of Independent Welfare Providers
- Workers' Welfare Mittelrhein e.V.
- Workers' Welfare Niederrhein e.V.
- Workers' Welfare Ostwestfalen-Lippe e.V.
- Workers' Welfare Westliches Westfalen e.V.
- Caritas Aachen e.V.
- Caritas Essen e.V.
- Caritas Köln e.V.
- Caritas Paderborn e.V.
- Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband NW e.V.
- German Red Cross Nordrhein e.V.

- German Red Cross Westfalen-Lippe e.V.
 - Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche im Rheinland e.V.
 - Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche von Westfalen e.V.
 - Diakonisches Werk – Lippische Landeskirche e.V.
 - State Association of Jewish Communities of Nordrhein e.V.
 - State Association of Jewish Cultural Communities of Westfalen e.V.
 - Federal Association of Private Services for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities
 - Association of Communal Service Providers for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities in NRW
 - German Association for Assistance for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities
 - State Working Group of Public Centres for Persons with Disabilities
- Rhineland-Palatinate:
- Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Bezirksverband Baden e.V., Karlsruhe
 - Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Bezirksverband Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
 - Arbeitgeber- und Berufsverband privater Pflege, Hannover
 - Baden-Württembergische Krankenhausgesellschaft e.V., Stuttgart
 - Bundesverband Privater Anbieter sozialer Dienste e.V., Stuttgart
 - Caritasverband für die Erzdiözese Freiburg e.V., Freiburg
 - Caritasverband der Diözese Rottenburg-Stuttgart e.V., Stuttgart
 - Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Landesverband Baden-Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
 - Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Baden-Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
 - Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Badisches Rotes Kreuz e.V., Freiburg
 - Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Landeskirche in Baden e.V., Karlsruhe
 - Diakonisches Werk der evangelischen Kirche in Württemberg e.V., Stuttgart
 - Verband Deutscher Alten- und Behindertenhilfe, Landesgruppe Baden-Württemberg e.V., VDAB Mannheim
 - Verband privater Träger der freien Kinder-, Jugend- und Sozialhilfe e.V. (VPK) auf Landesebene, Offenburg
- Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
- DRK-Landesverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e. V.
 - Caritas Mecklenburg e. V.
 - Caritasverband für das Erzbistum Berlin e. V.
 - Diakonisches Werk in der Pommerschen Evangelischen Kirche e. V.
 - Arbeiterwohlfahrt-Landesverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e. V.
 - DPWV-Landesverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e. V.
 - Diakonisches Werk der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Landeskirche Mecklenburgs e. V.
 - Bundesverband privater Anbieter sozialer Dienste e. V.
- Saarland
- League of Independent Welfare Care Saarland
- Saxony
- Vereinigungen der Leistungserbringer Arbeiterwohlfahrt Landesverband Sachsen e. V.
 - Caritasverband für das Bistum Dresden-Meißen e. V.
 - Caritasverband der Diözese Görlitz e. V.
 - Caritasverband für das Bistum Magdeburg e. V.
 - Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Sachsen e. V.
 - Diakonisches Werk der Ev.-Luth. Landeskirche Sachsen e. V.
 - Diakonisches Werk Berlin-Brandenburg-Oberlausitz e. V.
 - Diakonisches Werk Mitteldeutschland e. V.
 - Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband Landesverband Sachsen e. V.
 - Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e. V.
 - Bundesverband privater Anbieter sozialer Dienste e. V. - Regionalgruppe Sachsen
 - Verband Deutscher Alten- und Behindertenhilfe Landesverband Sachsen

Saxony-Anhalt:

- Workers' Welfare Saxony-Anhalt e.V.
- Caritas Magdeburg e.V.
- Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband Sachsen-Anhalt e.V.
- German Red Cross Sachsen-Anhalt e.V.
- Diakonisches Werk Evangelischer Kirchen in Mitteldeutschland e.V.
- State Association of Jewish Communities in Saxony-Anhalt e.V.
- Federal Association of Private Care Centres
- Bundesverband Privater Anbieter Sozialer Dienste e.V.
- German Association for Assistance for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities

Thuringia:

- State Association of Care Service Providers