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COMMISSION REPORT

Medium-term projections of
Social Protection Expenditure and its financing
1990 Projections - Summary report

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1. INTRODUCTION

On 28 July 1978 the Commission sent the Council a report on 1980 projections of social expenditure and its financing, together with the national reports on which it was based.

The Council expressed its satisfaction with the work accomplished and acknowledged the value of the document submitted. The Council went on to request the Commission, in cooperation with governmental experts, to evaluate the experience gained during the preparation of the report and to come back with proposals for a further stage of the work.

The Commission services submitted proposals for a four-year work programme, which were accepted by the Council in December 1982 (1).

This programme is designed to provide those responsible - at Community and at national level - with regular information on medium-term trends in social expenditure and its financing, particularly its major component : social security, including the cost implications of Community proposals in this field, especially those designed to improve the employment situation (such as flexible retirement).

The programme consists of :

1. Annual summary reports
2. Priority policy analyses

to be drawn up by Commission services. The results of the analyses will be examined notably in the framework of concertation in the social security field, set up by Council resolution in January 1974.

This document, third and last of the annual reports under the present four-year work-programme contains the projections (2) for 1990 by reference to the latest available statistical data on social protection (1984) at the time when the works for this report were started.

Projections are made by national experts using economic assumptions developed in 1986 by the Commission's services (COMET econometric model, DG II) that do not necessarily coincide with official national views. Demographic and other assumptions have a national origin (3)

(1) COM(81) 661 final

(2) Based on legislation at 1st May 1986. The use of constant legislation implies that the 1990 data are projections rather than attempts at realistic forecasts.

(3) The data for Italy are the previous ones to the major statistical revision that has taken place recently.

This report is structured as follows. Chapter 2 gives a panoramic view of social protection expenditures and receipts in the EEC from 1980 to 1984 and its projection up to 1990 as % of GDP. This aggregate indicator is compared with some crude "indicators of need" such as dependency ratios or unemployment ratios.

A closer view of receipts and expenditures is taken respectively in chapters 3 and 4 where structure and projected growth trends up to 1990 is analyzed. For those member States that provided data, fiscal benefits and capital expenditures are also discussed in chapter 4.

Several appendices explain the main methodological issues concerning social protection and provide the economic and demographic assumptions underlying the projections and computations of the main text. Detailed data on expenditures and receipts are also contained in the appendices.

Lastly it should be noted that data for Spain, appearing for the first time in the European Social Budget projections together with Portugal, refer exclusively to social protection provided by the public sector, although crude estimations of privately provided social protection indicate that this would not amount to much more than 1 % of GDP.

2. SOCIAL PROTECTION : MAIN INDICATORS

Social protection schemes have definite objectives and rely on important amounts of resources for their fulfillment in all member States of the EEC.

The fact that, in general, all member States provide their citizens with almost universal coverage, in varying degrees, for the main functions of social protection (or "risks" in the more traditional terminology of social security) explains the level that the resources allocated to these schemes have reached as a proportion of each country's GDP.

2.1. Expenditure and receipts as % of GDP

Both expenditures and receipts are shown as % of GDP in table 2.1. where not only base (1984) and projected (1990) years are included but also historical data for the 1980-1983 period in order to make the trend clear.

Table 2.1. Social Protection as % of GDP 1980-1990

	Receipts						Expenditures					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1990	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1990
C	28,1	31,3	30,7	31,5	31,7	-	28,1	29,4	30,4	30,9	29,6	-
DE	30,6	32,1	32,5	33,5	31,1	30,3	29,7	30,9	31,1	30,6	28,9	27,0
D	30,1	31,0	30,9	30,2	29,5	27,6	28,6	29,4	29,4	29,1	28,5	26,4
GR	15,3	16,8	19,0	20,2	20,2	19,3	13,3	16,0	18,8	20,0	20,0	20,2
SP	15,7	16,5	18,2	17,9	17,7	18,4	15,6	17,2	17,2	17,6	17,4	18,0
F	27,0	27,5	28,7	29,5	30,2	28,0	25,9	27,4	28,5	29,0	29,4	28,4
IRL	20,8	21,5	23,1	23,3	25,8	24,5	20,6	23,8	23,2	23,9	23,9	22,3
IT	24,4	25,5	26,7	29,3	28,4	28,1	22,8	25,3	25,8	27,1	27,3	26,4
L	28,2	29,6	29,3	28,3	27,5	26,5	26,4	26,3	27,4	26,1	25,2	24,4
NL	36,9	37,5	39,0	41,5	39,4	39,8	30,4	31,7	33,1	33,9	32,8	32,1
P	14,8	16,2	15,5	15,6	16,1	14,0	14,6	16,0	15,7	15,5	15,2	13,4
UK	25,7	26,9	28,0	28,0	28,3	26,2	21,7	23,8	23,8	24,1	24,6	22,8
EEC	26,9	27,7	28,5	29,2	28,8	27,2	24,9	26,3	26,8	27,2	27,1	25,6

Sources : 1980-1983, except Spain, EUROSTAT; 1984-1990 national reports and table B-1 of appendix B; Spain 1980-83, national official Estimates.

Keeping in mind that projections based on constant legislation may overestimate observed trends, the data of table 2.1 confirm the trend towards stabilisation of expenditures and receipts as a percentage of GDP. The case of Portugal is due to a rather optimistic (although not unthinkable) hypothesis about real GDP growth.

Legislative changes under way in several countries may change the outlook in 1990 but if the projections of table 2.1 are confirmed, no convergence of social protection levels at the European scale should be expected by the end of this decade.

2.2. Demographic indicators

The comparison of data from table 2.1 with the demographic indicators offered in table 2.2 is interesting as no one country expects to have comprehensive demographic relief in 1990. Indeed all the countries but Greece and Ireland project a deterioration of their "aged dependency ratio" (1) (to which pensions and health expenditure is closely related) and total population (to which also health expenditure is related) will only decrease slightly in the Federal Republic Germany. In exchange the "total dependency ratio" (2) (influencing child and family allowances and education expenses) will substantially decrease everywhere except in Greece, while the unemployment picture is only expected to be brighter in about half of the countries.

This ambiguous and still worrying demographic picture contrasts with the trend towards a stabilizing level of social protection emerging from table 2.1.

Table 2.2. Demographic indicators 1984-1990

	Total population (x10 ³)		Aged dependency ratio (a)		Total dependency ratio (b)		Unemployment ratio	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
B	9853	9734	23,0	25,1	68,2	66,3	14,4	11,2
DK	5112	5138	25,6	25,8	72,0	66,2	10,1	9,0
D	61875	61036	23,92	24,63	62,96	56,19	8,4	5,6
GR	9650	10242	22,28	21,79	77,76	79,34	8,4	10,4
SP	38494	39378	21,29	22,74	78,90	71,71	21,7	20,7
F	54721	56083	22,41	23,85	73,49	71,34	9,9	10,2
IRL	3535	3545	20,95	20,56	98,18	90,06	16,5	17,0
IT	57005	57358	21,60	23,77	69,43	64,07	10,6	9,3
L	365	371	21,4	20,1	61,9	58,70	1,7	1,1
NL	14394	14724	20,05	21,13	68,96	61,94	14,5	12,3
P	9613	9983	20,98	22,10	77,98	71,88	6,7	9,8
UK	56488	56724	25,83	26,69	74,03	70,76	11,8	11,0
EEC	320405	324316	22,70	24,13	71,16	66,64	11,2	10,4

(a)(population 65+/population 20-64)x100

(b)(population (0-19)+population 65+ /population 20-64)x100

Sources : tables B.1 and C.1 in the appendices.

(1) See note a) in table 2.2 for a definition. Quite often dependency ratios are a misleading indicator of the "burden" of the population concerned unless corrected for particular purposes. To do this correction (by activity ratios, specific consumption levels, etc.) at the European scale is a necessary task, to which the Commission will pay closer attention in the future.

(2) See note b) in table 2.2

2.3. Trends

The projected ratios of social protection expenditures compared to GDP do not allow, nevertheless, an appreciation that social protection expenditures are projected to grow in real terms in all the countries at, at least, a rate above 1 % per year and, on the other hand, they embody the negative differential growth of private consumption price index (used to deflate nominal social protection expenditures) as compared to the GDP deflator.

Indeed, the projected ratio for 1990 may be expressed in relationship to the 1984 one as follows :

$$\frac{E90}{GDP90} = \frac{E84}{GDP84} \times \left[\frac{(1+e) \cdot (1+pe)}{(1+g) \cdot (1+p)} \right]^6 \quad (1)$$

where :

E90 (E84) = social protection expenditures in 1990 (1984) at current prices

GDP90 (GDP84) = Gross Domestic Product in 1990 (1984) at current prices

e = annual cumulative rate of growth of social protection expenditure in volume (real terms) between 1984 and 1990

pe = annual cumulative rate of growth of the private consumption price index between 1984 and 1990

g = annual cumulative rate of growth of GDP in volume (real terms) between 1984 and 1990

p = annual cumulative rate of growth of the GDP deflator between 1984 and 1990

Table 2.3 gives the projected values of e, g and (pe-p) in, respectively columns (1), (2) and (3). Column (4) may be called the "volume effect"; it represents the absolute change that the level of social protection (E/GDP) would suffer due to volume changes in its components while column (5) gives the "price effect" and explains the absolute change that the level of social protection will suffer as a consequence of differential growth in the price indices that deflate each of its components. The addition of both effects, that is the "combined effect", is given in column (6). The figures in this column are just the difference between the last two columns of table 2.1.

Table 2.3. Trends in Social Protection expenditures 1984-1990.

Country	e	g	pe-p	volume effect	price effect	combined effect
B	-	-	-			
DK	1,8	2,5	-0,40	-1,2	-0,7	-1,9
D	2,1	3,0	-0,45	-1,4	-0,7	-2,1
GR	1,1	1,1	0,07	0,0	0,1	0,1
SP	3,6	2,6	-0,54	1,0	-0,4	0,6
F	2,2	2,5	-0,31	-0,5	-0,5	-1,0
IRL	2,2	2,9	-0,58	-1,0	-0,6	-1,6
I	2,6	2,8	-0,38	-0,3	-0,6	-0,9
L	2,6	2,8	-0,30	-0,3	-0,5	-0,8
NL	1,3	2,2	0,52	-1,7	+1,0	-0,7
P	1,5	3,5	-0,22	-1,7	-0,1	-1,8
UK	1,0	2,5	-0,14	-1,7	-0,1	-1,8
EEC	1,9	2,5	-0,4 ^{a)}	-0,9	-0,6 ^{a)}	-1,5

a) This figure embodies also a "rate-of-exchange effect".

2.4. Conclusions

The projection of social protection expenditures, without allowing for legislative changes, indicates that its share over GDP would diminish in most of the Member States by 1990. At the same time a more favourable overall demographic situation (dependency ratios and unemployment ratio) is not to be expected.

Despite that, projections show that real social protection expenditures will grow at a cumulative yearly rate ranging from 1 % in the United Kingdom to a 3.6 % in Spain. The fact that real GDP will grow at a higher rate in most of the Member States, explains largely the evolution of the level of social protection as a consequence of a sort of relative volume effect. Prices also play their role, generally reinforcing the volume effect with the exception of Greece, Spain and the Netherlands. In this latter country the price effect helps to hide more than half the volume effect. Price effects are also important in Germany, Spain, Ireland and Italy while the volume effect is particularly negative in the United Kingdom and Portugal. At the Community level the price effect (combined with the rate-of-exchange effect) plays a certain role but the evolution in the level of social protection is mainly due to the higher real growth of the GDP as compared to that of real social protection expenditures.

3. RECEIPTS : STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Data in table 2.1 also suggests that most of the countries will have a fall in the share of social protection receipts in their GDP's. At a community level this implies a fall in 1.6 GDP percentage points, just enough to finance the fall in the share of (current) social protection expenditures.

It seems thus that in the years between 1984 and 1990 the financing of social protection should not put higher net pressure on tax and contribution payers, although some reallocation may be observed when noticing that receipts are of different nature and come from different institutional sectors of the economy where trends may also be different.

This section first considers the nature of the receipts (both its structure and projected trends), then goes on to a closer look at social contributions which by themselves account for 2/3rds of total social protection financing at community level and ends with the analysis of the sectors-of-origin version of receipts. As in the previous section a final subsection summarizes the main points of this part of the report.

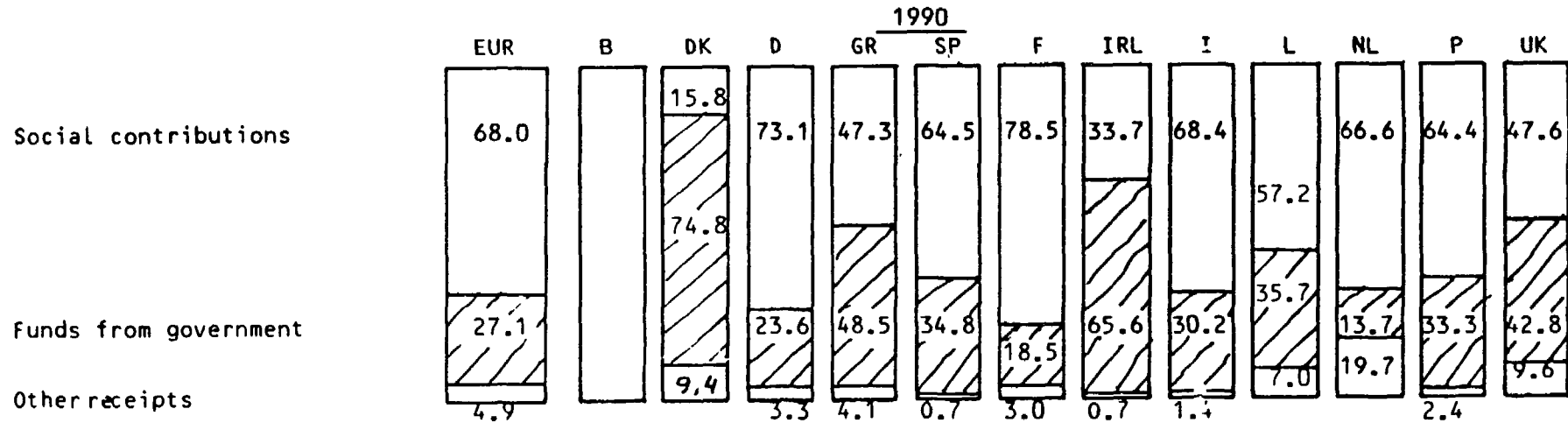
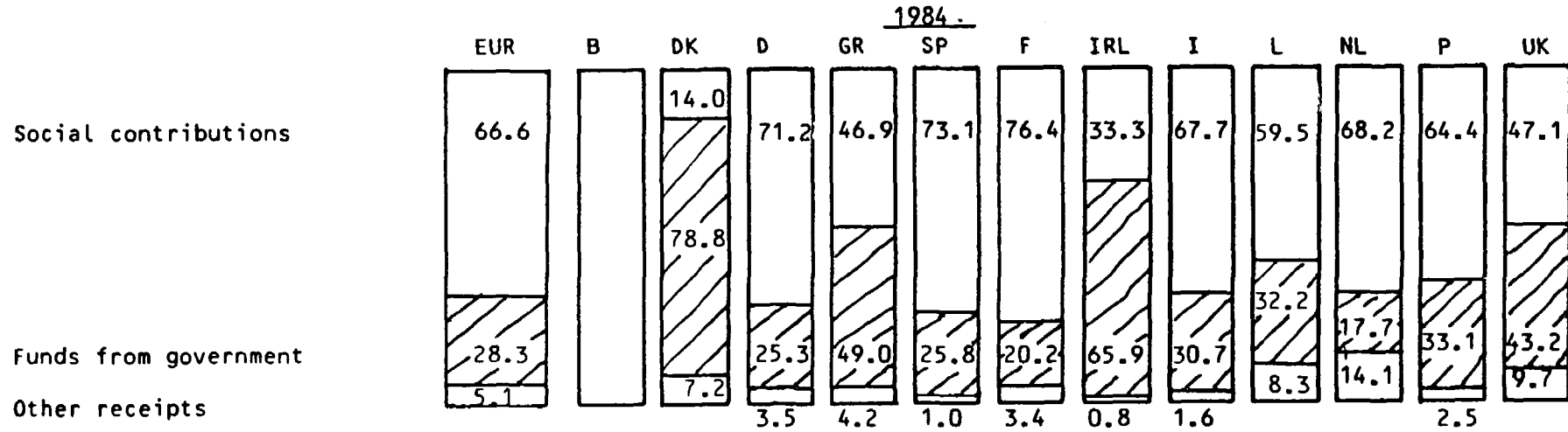
3.1. Receipts by nature

According to their nature, social protection receipts are basically divided into social contributions, funds from government and other receipts amongst which notably investment income is included. Chart 3.1. shows this breakdown in percentage structure.

At community level social contributions could reinforce their role in the financing of social protection. This could also be the case in all the countries but Spain and the Netherlands. In Spain this counter-trend is particularly strong. Despite that the standard deviation of the distribution of social contribution shares as a percentage of the average share should not change significantly between 1984 and 1990.

The diminishing role of government financing could also consistently be established, both at the community level and at the country level with the sole exception of Spain (and marginally Portugal). In the cases of the U.K. and notably the Netherlands an important proportion of receipts comes from investment income as a consequence of their much more developed private pensions system. These are nevertheless simple percentage shares and the changes just discussed do not imply that absolute values even in real terms have to change accordingly.

Chart 3.1. - Nature of receipts : % structure



Indeed, table 3.1 shows that the main constituents of, as well as total, social protection receipts could grow in volume with the sole exception of government financing in the Netherlands.

Table 3.1. - Nature of receipts :

Average yearly changes (%) 1984-1990
Adjusted for projected inflation

	Social contributions	Funds from Government	Total receipts
B	-	-	-
DK	4.5	1.6	2.5
D	2.8	1.2	2.3
GR	0.5	0.1	0.3
SP	1.6	9.1	3.8
F	2.0	0.0	1.5
IRL	2.8	2.5	2.6
I	3.2	2.7	3.0
L	1.8	4.2	2.5
NL	1.4	-2.4	1.8
P	1.2	1.4	1.3
UK	1.1	0.7	0.9
EEC ^a	2.2	1.3	1.9

a) at 1984 ECU rates.

In average, and also in general, social contributions would grow faster than funds from government but total receipts would also grow in volume at a lower rate than GDP. The analysis done in sector 2.3 would apply also to social protection receipts without significant differences.

3.2. Social contributions in detail

No significant change at the Community level should be expected in the structure of social contributions in the period under review.

This structure, as shown in table 3.2, includes two main components: social contributions paid by employers (be they private or public) and social contributions paid by protected persons (be they employees, self-employed or pensioners).

Major changes in this structure could nevertheless occur in the case of Greece, Spain and the Netherlands. In the latter two countries, actual contributions could increase significantly their share in total contributions at the expense of those paid by self-employed and other protected persons and even of imputed contributions. Yet in both countries social contributions as a whole will grow less than GDP in real or volume terms (Tables 3.1 and B.1).

3.3. Receipts by sector of origin

Illustrative as it is, the breakdown by nature of receipts is just a partial approach focused on the financial instruments used. From an economic point of view it has also to be known which sector of the economy (basically, firms, households and the public sector) is directly financing social protection expenditures.

Chart 3.2 supplies data about receipts by sector of origin while Table 3.3 gives the "stylized facts" that can be concluded from the chart using simple summary statistics.

What they basically tell us is that, at the Community level, the financing coming from the governmental sector could decrease its share in total financing at the expense of the other two sectors, i.e. firms and households. At the country level, nevertheless, countries like Spain and Portugal (although marginally) would be moving in the opposite direction. The Netherlands would increase just the share of firms in total financing.

The data in columns IV and V of Table 3.3 suggest that the projected changes would, if accomplished, increase the differences already existing in the "financial models" of social protection.

Table 3.4 is self-explanatory and sheds more light on what has been said in the previous paragraphs.

3.4. Conclusions

If social protection receipts expressed as a percentage of GDP could fall in all the Member States, but Spain and the Netherlands, as reviewed in the previous section, its structure would also suffer certain changes. (Cont. in page 15)

Table 3.2 - Nature of social contributions : Percentage structure

	Employers			Protected Persons		
	Actual	Imputed ^a	Total ^b	Employees	Self-employed and others	Total ^b
<u>1984</u>						
B	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	27.2	45.4	72.6	27.4	-	27.4
D	36.4	21.4	57.8	30.3	11.9	42.2
GR	-	-	49.0	-	-	51.0
SP	64.6	8.1	72.7	14.4	11.9	27.3
F	55.9	12.1	67.9	25.3	6.7	32.1
IRL	42.5	22.4	64.9	-	-	35.1
I	51.4	27.1	78.5	14.8	6.7	21.5
L	42.2	14.4	56.6	37.7	5.7	43.4
NL	40.6	6.1	46.7	37.4	15.9	53.3
P	62.2	11.0	73.2	24.7	2.1	26.8
UK	45.5	19.1	64.6	33.1	2.3	35.4
EEC	-	-	65.1	-	-	34.9
<u>1990</u>						
B	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	38.1	32.8	70.9	29.1	-	29.1
D	36.9	20.5	57.4	31.0	11.6	42.6
GR	-	-	47.5	-	-	52.5
SP	69.7	7.2	76.9	14.5	8.6	23.1
F	55.5	11.5	67.0	26.4	6.6	33.0
IRL	42.6	22.4	65.0	-	-	35.0
I	51.1	27.8	78.9	14.2	6.9	21.1
L	43.5	14.5	58.0	36.2	5.8	42.0
NL	42.7	5.9	48.6	37.6	13.8	51.4
P	62.3	10.7	73.0	24.9	2.1	27.0
UK	45.7	18.6	64.3	33.4	2.2	35.7
EEC	-	-	65.4	-	-	34.6

(a) imputed contributions are the counterpart of social protection benefits directly granted by employers to their present or former employees and/or their dependents.

(b) row totals add-up to 100

Chart 3.2 :

Receipts by sector of origin : percentage structure

1984

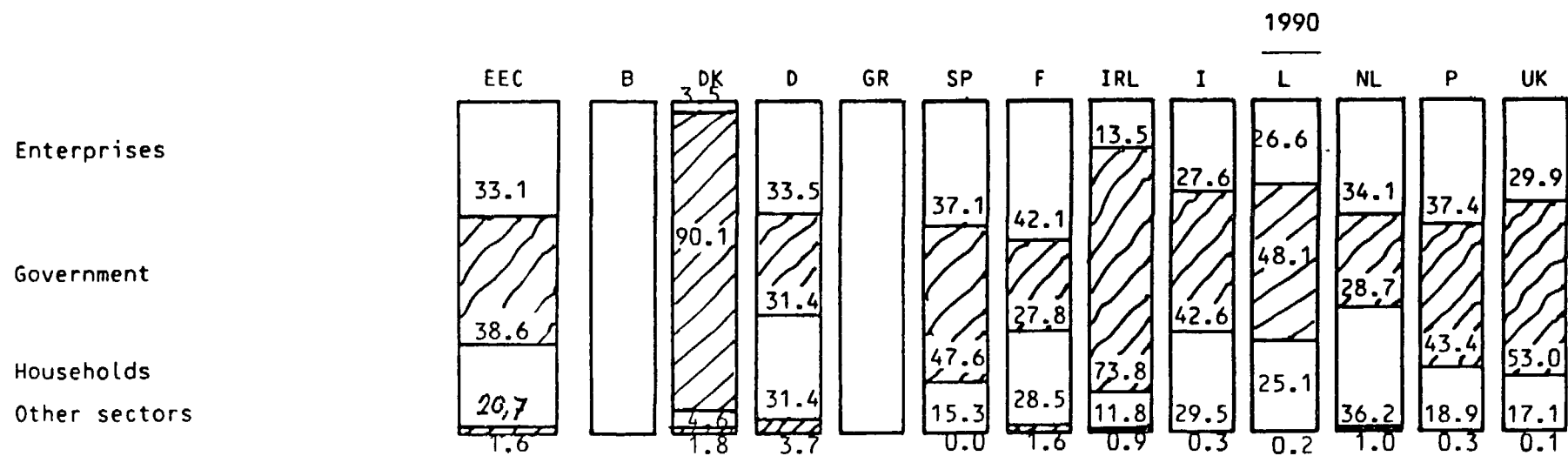
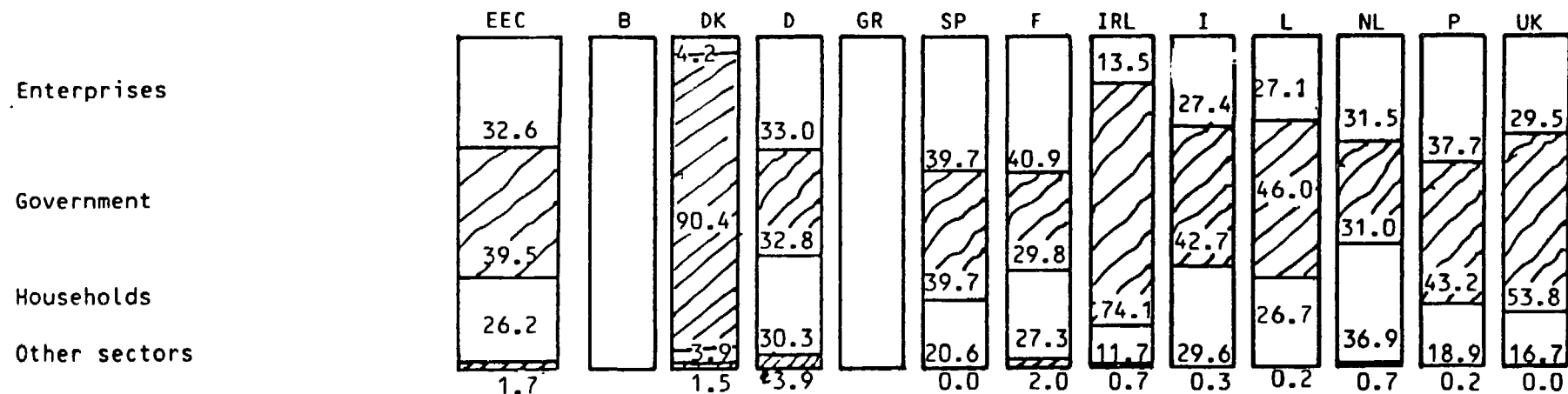


Table 3.3 Receipts by sector of origin : summary statistics

	Average (1)		Highest (2)		Lowest (3)		Spread ^a		Standard error ^b	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Enterprises	32.6	33.1	40.9(F)	42.1(F)	4.2(DK)	3.5(DK)	112.6	116.6	36.1	36.5
Government	39.5	38.6	90.4(DK)	90.1(DK)	29.8(F)	27.8(F)	153.4	161.4	52.3	55.4
Households	26.2	26.7	36.9(NL)	36.2(NL)	3.9(DK)	4.6(DK)	126.0	118.3	38.7	39.6

a) this statistic is the difference between (2) and (3) expressed as a % of (1)

b) expressed as a % of (1)

Table 3.4 : Sector of origin

Average yearly changes (%) 1984 - 1990
adjusted for projected inflation

	<u>Enterprises</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Total</u>
B	-	-	-	-
DK	0.7	2.4	5.6	2.5
D	2.6	1.6	3.0	2.8
GR	-	-	-	-
SP	2.6	7.0	-1.3	3.8
F	2.0	0.3	2.2	1.5
IRL	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
I	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
L	2.0	3.2	1.4	2.5
NL	3.2	0.5	1.5	1.8
P	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
UK	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.9 ^b
EEC ^a	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.0 ^b

a) at 1984 ECU rates

b) the discrepancy between this total and that of Table 3.1 is due to the exclusion of Greece.

(Comes from page 11)

Depending on its nature (contributions vs. funds from Government basically) the changes would be biased towards an increased share of contributions in total receipts with the exceptions of the Netherlands and Spain. In the first case the share of Government subsidies would also significantly decrease while "other receipts" could substantially increase its share by about 40 %. In the case of Spain the share of Government subsidies would take the part left by the decreasing share of social contributions. Depending on the sector of origin, the projected changes (closely related to those just discussed) point towards a larger (relative) primary burden being born by firms and households with the significant exception of Spain. As an additional result the divergence of the national sector-of-origin financial models could increase.

4. EXPENDITURE : STRUCTURE, TRENDS AND AMOUNTS PER PERSON

Social protection expenditure has a rather complex structure whose study must be undertaken with the help of the various classifications described in appendix A. But before that is done in the coming pages a new look at Table 2.1 would enable the reader to note the differences for each country in the GDP shares for receipts and expenditures. These differences are reduced and in most of the cases they account for capital expenditures not recorded in the expenditure side while the receipts that eventually finance them come obviously from general receipts.

It may also be the case that operating deficits occur but they are nevertheless reduced because government financing always prevent large deficits from showing-up (in turn government deficits may rise).

The significant differences between the Netherlands and the UK and the other countries lies in the nature and extent of their private pension systems, and this basically mean that reserves are being accumulated in order to fund accrued liabilities and future commitments within these systems.

4.1. Nature and type

The core of social protection expenditures is unveiled when a first possible classification is applied as in Table 4.1. Indeed social protection benefits account for slightly more than 95 % of total expenditure at the Community level with very little spread between countries. Differences are, naturally, much more significative for administrative and other current expenditure with Portugal and Spain being the two extreme cases in 1984 but the latter being replaced by the United Kingdom in 1990 (in fact 1989/90).

Table 4.1 : current social protection expenditure by nature : percentage structure

	Social protection benefits		Administr. costs and other curr. expend.	
	1984	1990	1984	1990
B	-	-	-	-
DK	97.2	96.8	2.8	3.2
D	96.3	95.9	3.7	4.1
GR	95.2	94.0	4.8	6.0
SP	96.3	95.6	3.7	4.4
F	94.6	95.1	5.4	4.9
IRL	95.7	95.7	4.3	4.3
I	92.8	93.0	7.2	7.0
L	95.1	96.0	1.9	4.0
NL	96.5	96.1	3.5	3.9
P	92.7	92.8	7.3	7.2
UK	96.1	96.6	3.9	3.4
EEC	95.3	95.3	4.7	4.7

As can be seen, no change would happen in this basic structure, by 1990 at the community level but certain changes might occur in each country, notably Greece. In France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom these changes are caused by the administration costs component while other current expenditure takes the lead in the rest of the countries with the exception of Spain where both components adjust in similar fashion.

Concentrating on social protection benefits a further and important classification must be made according to two basic types of benefits : benefits in cash and benefits in kind. This is the aim of Table 4.2.

Again no major changes are projected although a slight bias towards cash benefits could be observed in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal that dominate the opposite changes projected in the rest of the countries. As a result the basic facts of this classification would remain, that is, about 70 per cent of social protection benefits are paid in cash form.

Table 4.2 : Social protection benefits by type : percentage structure

	in cash		in kind	
	1984	1990	1984	1990
B	-	-	-	-
DK	62.3	60.4	37.7	39.6
D	66.3	66.8	33.7	33.2
GR	-	-	-	-
SP	78.0	79.2	22.0	20.8
F	67.9	66.3	32.1	33.7
IRL	64.8	64.5	35.2	35.5
I	74.6	76.1	25.4	23.9
L	76.5	72.8	23.5	27.2
NL	79.4	79.0	20.6	21.0
P	71.7	72.5	28.3	27.5
UK	70.2	70.5	29.8	29.5
EEC	70.0	70.1	30.0	29.9

4.2 The functions of social protection benefits

The cash-kind breakdown makes more sense, if one following the main functions of social protection is performed.

Chart 4.1 provides this breakdown by main functions (or groupings of functions). All the countries except Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom would have significant increases in the share of the main grouping "old-age and survivors" that also dominate the aggregate figure. An increased share could result in the majority of the countries in the case of health benefits.

The aggregate shares of maternity/family and employment would diminish accordingly.

Chart 4.1

Main functions of social protection benefits : percentage structure

1984

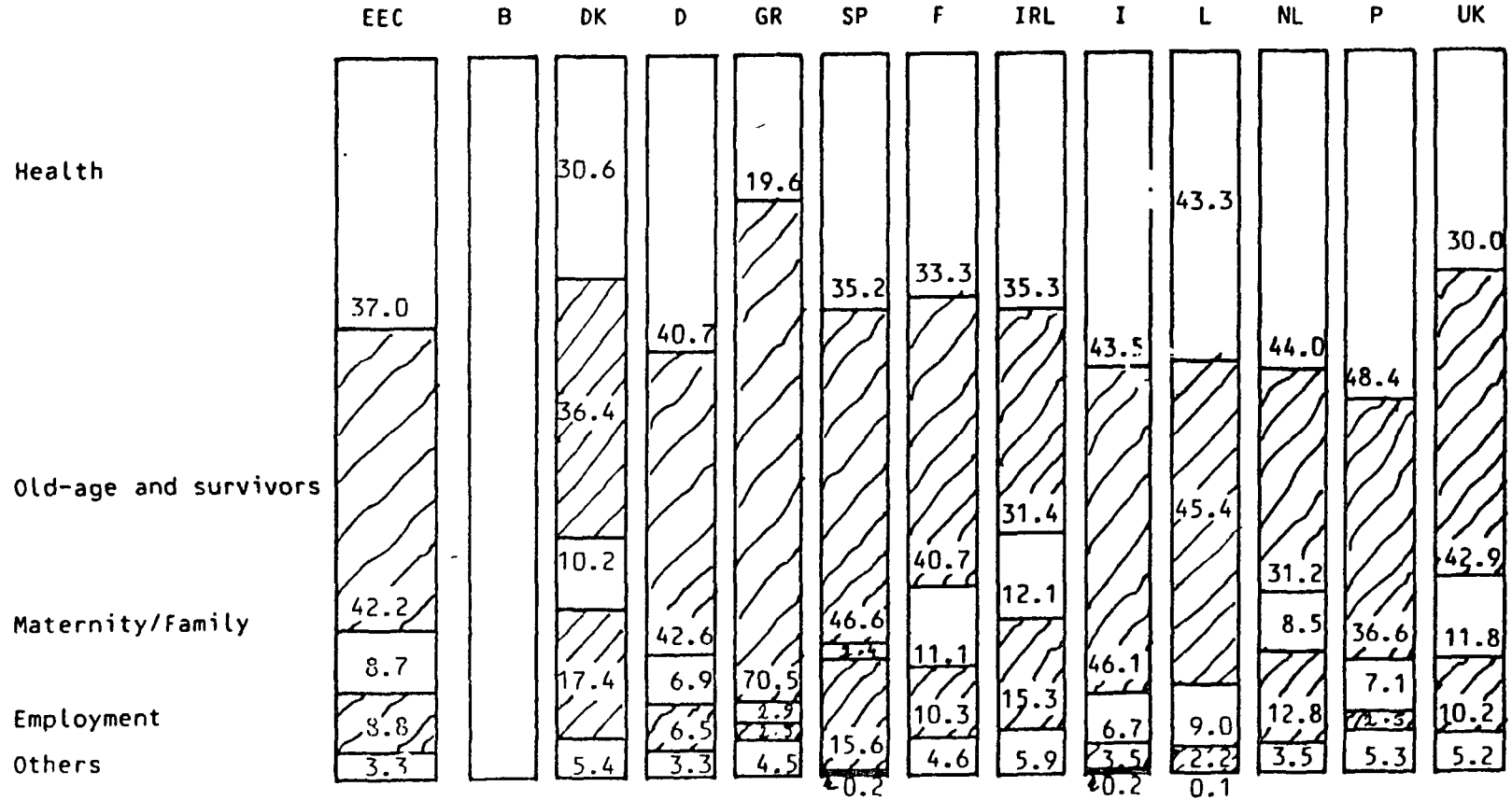
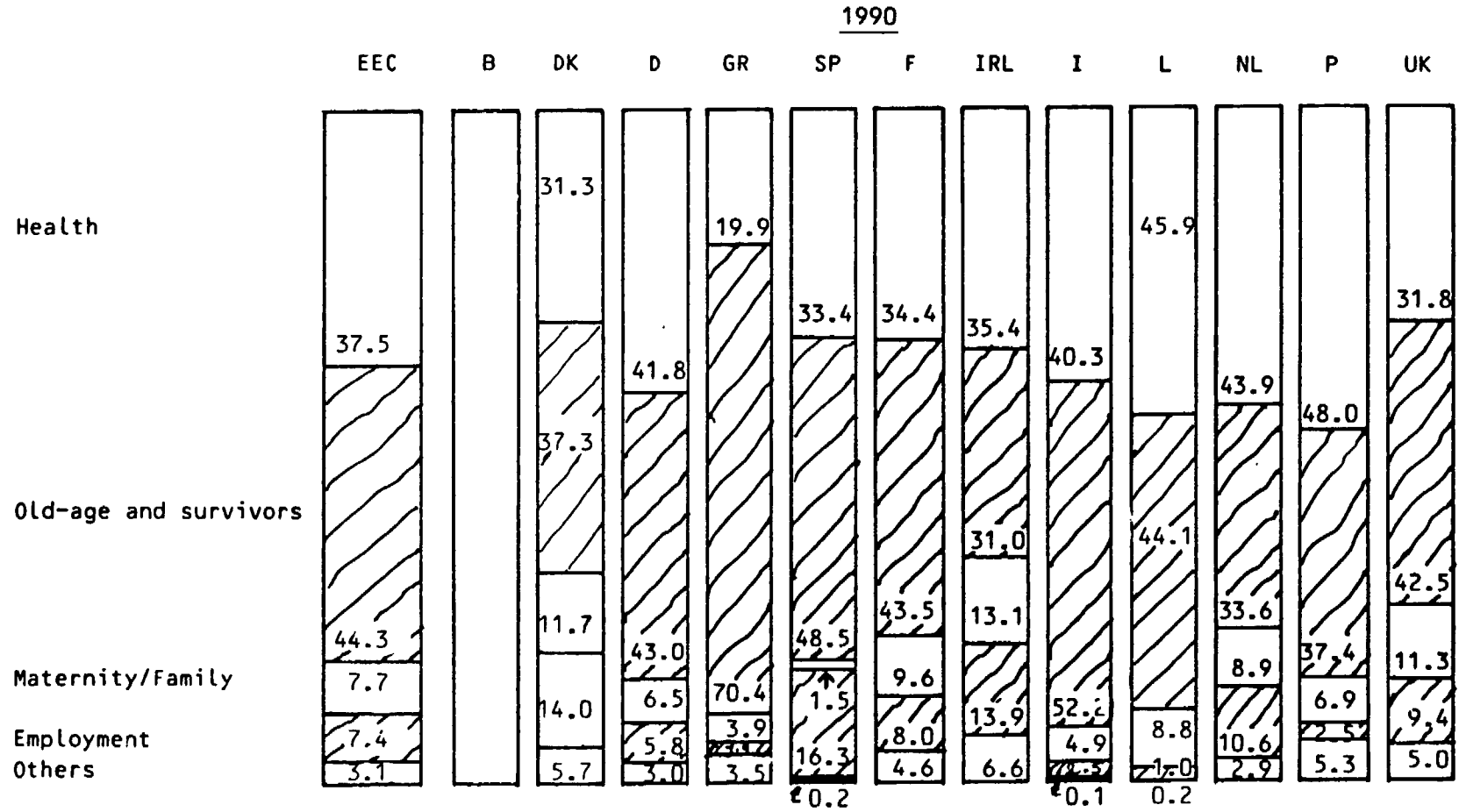


Chart 4.1 (Cont.)



Italy is the country that could see the largest rearrangement of social protection benefits.

The rearrangement of shares just described does not imply that absolute (real) amounts have to follow necessarily the same pattern. Table 4.3 gives a more vivid idea of what are the projected cumulative yearly growth rates of the real magnitudes assigned to the different function of social protection.

The real growth of old-age and survivors benefits could be particularly rapid in Italy, Spain and France while real health expenditures would also increase fast in France, Spain and Germany.

Table 4.3 : Main functions of social protection benefits : average yearly changes (%) 1984-1990 adjusted for projected inflation

	Health	old-age and survivors	Maternity /Family	Employment
B	-	-	-	-
DK	2.1	2.1	4.1	-1.8
D	2.5	2.2	1.0	0.0
GR	1.2	0.9	6.0	-3.3
SP	2.7	4.2	-3.9	4.3
F	2.8	3.4	-0.1	-1.9
IRL	2.2	2.0	3.6	0.5
I	1.3	4.8	0.0	0.0
L	3.6	2.1	2.3	-10.3
NL	1.2	2.4	2.0	-2.0
P	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.4
UK	2.2	0.9	0.2	-0.5
EEC ^a	2.2	2.8	0.1	-0.6

a) at 1984 ECU rates

The above comments mean that the possible overall containment of social protection expenditures reviewed in section 2 could be done at the expense of the other expenditure lines.

More detailed information about the different main functions so far considered is offered in the following subsection.

4.3 Main functions in detail

All the headings in this subsection have the same basic structure, namely a breakdown by subfunctions in percentage terms, a breakdown by type (cash/kind) within each sub-function, both in 1990, and a comparison 1984-1990 of amounts per person for selected subfunctions (*).

(*) No data on amounts per person for Luxembourg will be provided given the large number of cross-border workers receiving benefits who are not part of the country's population.

Amounts per person are expressed in standard (units) of purchasing power (PPS) whose definition is given in Appendix B. They are, basically, ECU's corrected by the differing purchasing power of national currencies. This is so far the most sensible way of performing international comparisons. Amounts per person computations are based upon specific age or socio-economic groups whose composition is explained in the notes to the tables where these figures are included. Most of the tables are self-explanatory.

Last but not least, amounts per person should be compared across countries bearing in mind that not all persons considered in the computations actually receive benefits and that eligibility conditions coverage ratios and take-up ratios may vary considerably between countries. Given the scarcity of information about these the computations performed in this report provide a sensible starting point.

4.3.1 Health

Table 4.4 offers a panorama of health benefits and its percentage structure by subfunctions and type in 1990. The most important component of health benefits is sickness which accounts for well over 50 % in all countries and makes up 2/3 of all health benefits at Community level.

The fact that sickness benefits are mostly in kind determines also the dominance of this type for the whole of health benefits.

Certain differences, observed at country level for health subfunctions other than sickness, are more significant, as can be seen in Table 4.5. This table gives amounts per person for the major health subfunctions and within-country and cross-country comparisons are immediately possible. Amounts are in fact volume magnitudes expressed in 1984 prices so that comparisons are meaningful.

All countries would experience real increases per person (except Greece in the case of invalidity/disability benefits) which are larger in the case of sickness where the Community (cumulative) yearly rate of increase is 2.2 %, than in the case of invalidity/disability where the corresponding rate is only 0.7 % per year.

When cross-country comparisons for a given year are performed, large differences arise, for both subfunctions, as measured by the large standard deviations shown in Table 4.5. These divergences would not diminish but would increase in the case of sickness benefits.

4.3.2 Old-age and survivors

Table 4.6 has the same structure as in the previous case. As is well known these benefits are overwhelmingly paid in cash form and that is why Table 4.7 omits the cash/kind breakdown in the computation of amounts per person.

Table 4.4 : Health benefits by subfunctions and type - 1990 :
percentage structure

	Sickness			Invalidity/ Disability			Occupational acc. and dis.			Health Total	
	tot. ^a	cash	kind	tot. ^a	cash	kind	tot. ^a	cash	kind	cash	kind
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	70.2	25.8	74.2	26.7	71.9	28.1	3.0	80.4	19.6	60.4	39.6
D	68.0	21.8	78.2	24.4	72.5	27.5	7.6	55.8	44.2	36.7	63.3
GR	60.6	-	-	25.7	-	-	13.6	-	-	-	-
SP	63.8	14.5	85.5	28.7	98.5	1.5	7.5	63.4	36.6	42.3	57.7
F	77.4	7.6	92.4	14.8	70.7	29.3	7.7	86.2	13.8	23.0	77.0
IRL	79.2	26.5	73.5	19.2	51.7	48.3	1.6	100.0	0.0	32.5	67.5
I	52.0	7.4	92.6	41.4	90.6	9.4	6.6	94.5	5.5	47.6	52.4
L	59.1	12.9	87.1	33.5	97.7	2.3	7.4	83.7	16.3	46.6	53.4
NL	59.0	33.7	66.3	41.2	87.4	12.6	-	-	-	55.7	44.3
P	60.2	15.0	85.0	34.6	98.6	1.4	5.2	99.5	0.5	48.3	51.7
UK	66.2	25.9	74.1	31.3	63.7	36.3	2.5	95.0	5.0	39.4	60.6
EEC ^b	66.1	17.0	83.0	27.7	79.0	21.0	6.2	75.0	25.0	37.8	62.2

a) Row totals add-up to 100

b) Cash and kind figures exclude Greece.

Table 4.5 : Health benefits by subfunctions and type : amounts per
person in 1984 - prices and PPS^a

	Sickness ^b				Invalidity/Disability ^c			
	1984	1990			1984	1990		
		Total	cash	kind		Total	cash	kind
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	811	956	247	709	508	555	399	156
D	990	1168	255	913	603	654	474	180
GR	151	162	-	-	136	129	-	-
SP	325	360	52	308	237	278	274	4
F	874	1047	80	987	374	377	267	110
IRL	514	576	153	423	240	268	139	129
I	579	635	47	588	691	670	607	63
L	819	1195	155	1040	953	1069	1034	25
NL	1042	1071	361	710	1232	1262	1103	159
P	251	273	41	232	253	277	274	3
UK	563	621	161	460	460	525	334	191
EEC ^d	676 (45.3)	773 (48.5)	135	659	521 (61.6)	545 (61.6)	439	117

a) PPS = purchasing power standards, see appendix B

b) The base for these calculations is total population

c) The base for these calculations is total population aged between 20 and retirement age except for Italy where these benefits remain payable after retirement age.

d) figures between brackets are standard deviations as % of community averages

e) without Greece.

Table 4.6 : Old-age and survivors benefits by subfunctions and type 1990 : % structure

	Old-age			Survivors		
	Total ^a	Cash	Kind	Total ^a	cash	Kind
B	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	99.7	73.7	26.3	0.3	100.0	-
D	67.8	93.7	6.3	32.2	94.9	5.1
GR	93.1	-	-	6.9	-	-
SP	75.5	98.8	1.2	24.5	100.0	0.0
F	83.8	97.4	2.6	16.2	100.0	0.0
IRL	76.7	85.0	15.0	23.3	100.0	0.0
I	78.1	99.0	1.0	21.9	98.8	1.2
L	61.8	96.9	3.1	38.2	98.9	1.1
NL	86.6	100.0	0.0	13.4	100.0	0.0
P	81.5	99.6	0.4	18.5	96.0	4.0
UK	96.2	95.9	4.1	3.8	100.0	0.0
EEC	80.1	96.2	3.8	19.9	97.5	2.5

a) row totals add-up to 100

As within the previous subfunction, large differences subsist also in this although they are more moderate but projected to increase. A very important demographic indicator, the share of population over retirement age in total population, closely related to these benefits, is also given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 : Old-age and survivors benefits : amounts per person in 1984 prices and PPS^a

	Old-age and survivors ^b		Population over retirement age as % of total population ^c	
	1984	1990	1984	1990
	B	-	-	-
DK	10 446	11 195	13.0	13.7
D	10 512	11 148	14.7	15.8
GR	5 967	5 695	15.1	15.7
SP	5 513	6 189	11.9	13.3
F	7 976	8 979	17.9	19.1
IRL	5 366	5 920	10.6	10.8
I	5 655	6 781	21.4	23.3
L	12 293	14 286	13.2	12.7
NL	10 354	10 643	11.9	13.1
P	2 333	2 456	13.3	14.4
UK	6 675	6 856	17.9	18.3
EEC ^d	7 269 (39.7)	8 008 (40.2)	16.5	17.6

a) PPS = purchasing power standards, see appendix B

b) The base for these computation is total population above legal retirement age

c) Comparisons between countries should be done taking into account that retirement ages differ across countries. See appendix C.

d) Figures between brackets are standard deviations as % of community averages.

4.3.3 Maternity/Family

Family benefits are the main component of this grouping for all the countries but Spain where they account for slightly less than 50 % and are mainly paid in cash form. Maternity benefits are provided equally in both forms (cash and kind) at Community level but with the balance changing following the particular country concerned. This can be seen in Table 4.8.

Given the generally large share of family benefits in this grouping, amounts per person are provided only for this subfunction. They may be also seen in Table 4.8 where the large differences, which could increase by 1990, may also be confirmed.

Table 4.8 : Maternity/Family benefits by subfunctions and type 1990 :
% structure and amounts per person

	Maternity			Family			Family benefits ^b per person	
	Total ^a	Cash	Kind	Total ^a	Cash	Kind	1984	1990
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	15.4	85.5	14.5	84.6	19.4	80.6	1232	1677
D	11.0	51.3	48.7	89.0	89.2	10.8	920	1169
GR	30.7	-	-	69.3	-	-	102	108
SP	52.0	23.3	76.7	48.0	100.0	0.0	64	44
F	13.1	59.5	40.5	86.9	84.2	15.8	1109	1182
IRL	21.0	18.4	81.6	79.0	97.4	2.6	448	584
I	12.4	100.0	0.0	87.6	49.7	50.3	567	527
L	16.1	77.3	22.7	83.9	85.2	14.8	1065	1246
NL	5.4	42.9	57.1	94.6	85.2	14.8	1107	1386
P	14.9	72.4	17.6	85.1	97.1	2.9	159	192
UK	11.5	24.0	76.0	88.5	76.3	23.7	1051	1140
EEC ^{c,d}	12.3	52.0	48.0	87.7	79.1	20.9	744 (58.3)	834 (65.0)

a) row total add-up to 100

b) in 1984 prices and PPS (= purchasing power standards, see appendix B).
The base for those calculations is total population under age 20

c) cash and kind figures do not include Greece

d) figures between brackets are standard deviations as % of community average.

4.3.4 Employment

This heading is rather misleading for, as can be seen in Table 4.9, an average of 92 % of the funds involved are spent on unemployment benefits with a very small remainder being spent in promoting employment via the social protection schemes. Certain changes could nevertheless happen as lower unemployment ratios are expected in several countries by 1990.

For similar reasons as for family benefits only unemployment benefits per person are considered in Table 4.9. The distribution of these benefits per person across countries shows the second standard deviation in relationship with the other benefits.

The numbers of unemployed people in each country have been computed according to the following expression :

$$\text{civilian unemployment ratio} \times \text{civilian activity ratio} \times \text{total population.}$$

These data may be found in the appendices. Given the lack of adequate projections about the activity rate, that of 1990 has been proxied by that of 1984.

Table 4.9 : Employment benefits by subfunctions^a 1984 - 1990 : % structure and amounts per person

	Promotion of employment ^b		Unemployment ^b		Unemployment benefits per person ^c	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
B	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	3.7	4.9	96.3	95.1	11294	11142
D	17.2	28.7	82.8	71.3	5247	6792
GR	-	-	100.0	100.0	1009	604
SP	9.9	10.6	90.1	89.4	2630	3445
F	3.4	3.3	96.6	96.7	8327	7055
IRL	12.3	19.7	87.7	80.3	4014	3690
I	2.6	3.4	97.4	96.6	1894	1933
L	42.9	32.6	57.1	67.4	6466	5735
NL	-	-	100.0	100.0	8903	9087
P	9.9	9.8	90.1	90.2	651	495
UK	9.7	14.3	90.3	85.7	4583	4564
EEC ^d	8.0	12.1	92.0	87.9	4658 (69.9)	4699 (69.2)

- a) these benefits are given in cash form in practically all cases
- b) row figures for each year add-up to 100
- c) in 1984 prices and PPS (purchasing power standards, see appendix B). The base for these calculations is the unemployed population, see main text for details about its definition
- d) figures between brackets are standard deviations as % of community average.

4.4 Fiscal benefits and capital transactions

These are given respectively in Tables 4.10 and 4.11. The information here is rather incomplete and scattered, but it shows, in particular concerning fiscal benefits, that the share of social protection expenditure in GDP could go up by more than 1 % in the countries that give this kind of indirect benefits by way of a tax relief.

The structure (in %) of these benefits varies considerably between countries. Its role could increase in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland but decrease in France.

Data on capital transactions indicate that the share of social protection expenditure in GDP would not go up by more than 0.4 % if those were included.

Table 4.10 : Fiscal benefits expressed as % of social protection benefits by function 1984 - 1990

1984	D		F		IRL		UK ^a	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Health	0.7	7.2			1.6	8.6	1.4	6.5
Old-age/ survivors	1.5	17.1	-	-	4.7	22.4	8.6	56.1
Maternity/ family	9.2	16.7	32.7	100.0	17.9	33.1	2.8	4.9
Employment	6.7	11.3	-	-	1.4	3.3	2.9	4.5
Housing	66.5	13.4	-	-	48.2	32.6	47.3	28.0
Miscellaneous	50.9	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
As % of total benefits	3.8		3.6		6.6		6.6	
As % of GDP	1.0		1.0		1.5		1.6	
<u>1990</u>								
Health	0.5	4.9	-	-	4.0	15.8		
Old-age/ survivors	1.3	11.9	-	-	5.8	19.9		
Maternity/ family	29.4	40.8	32.6	100.0	10.7	15.6		
Employment	8.5	10.5	-	-	3.7	5.6		
Housing	26.5	4.1	-	-	83.0	43.2		
Miscellaneous	56.4	27.8	-	-	-	-		
As % of total benefits	4.6		3.1		9.1			
As % of GDP	1.2		0.8		1.9			

(2) % structure of fiscal benefits. Column figures for each year add-up to 100.
a) no data is available for 1990.

Table 4.11 : Capital transactions as % of current transactions

Year	Ireland	Italy
1984	1.4	1.2
1990	1.3	1.3

4.5 Conclusions

The main conclusion that emerges from the analysis done in this section is that although no significant change would happen in the nature and type of social protection expenditure, when one descends to the particular functions of social protection significant rearrangements are projected.

Concerning functions themselves, health benefits and above all, old-age pensions would see major increases in their share of total benefits.

Amounts per person for almost all functions and countries would increase. The differences between countries, already quite large, would not change, in general, significantly. The largest differences in the distribution of benefits per person across countries are observed to happen in invalidity/disability and unemployment benefits.

APPENDIX .A

The methodology of Social Protection statistics

- I. Classification of receipts and expenditures : tables A-1 to A-5
- II. The contents of social protection functions
- III. "Social benefits" and "Social protection benefits" : is there a difference?

Note : the materials for parts I and II have been taken from the much more comprehensive EUROSTAT publication : European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) - Methodology, 1981. This methodology has been revised recently and will be used in the next projections exercise

I. Classification of receipts and expenditures

Receipts

Table A-1

Classification of receipts used for financing social protection expenditure

<p>1. Current transactions</p> <p>11. Employers' social contributions</p> <p> 111. Actual social contributions</p> <p> 112. Imputed social contributions</p> <p>12. Social contributions paid by the protected person</p> <p> 121. Social contributions paid by employees</p> <p> 122. Social contributions paid by self-employed persons</p> <p> 123. Social contributions paid by pensioners or other persons</p> <p>13. Current general government contributions</p> <p>14. Other current receipts</p> <p>15. Current transfers between agencies</p> <p>2. Capital transactions</p>

Table A-2

Classification of sectors from which receipts originate

<p>1. Enterprises</p> <p>2. General government</p> <p> 21. Central government</p> <p> 22. Local government</p> <p> 23. Social security funds</p> <p>3. Households</p> <p>4. Private non-profit institutions</p> <p>5. Rest of the world</p> <p> 51. EEC countries</p> <p> 52. Non-EEC countries</p>

Expenditure

Table A-3

Classification of social protection expenditure

<p>1. Current transactions</p> <p>11. Social protection benefits</p> <p>12. Administration costs</p> <p> 121. Compensation of employees</p> <p> 122. Purchases of goods and services</p> <p> 123. Taxes linked to production</p> <p>13. Other current expenditure</p> <p>14. Current transfers between agencies</p> <p>2. Capital transactions</p> <p>21. Gross fixed capital formation</p> <p>22. Investment grants</p>

Table A-4

Abbreviated classification of types of social protection benefits

<p>1. Cash benefits</p> <p>11. Income maintenance benefits</p> <p> 111. Long-term periodic benefits</p> <p> 112. Short-term periodic benefits</p> <p> 113. Benefits paid once only</p> <p>12. Benefits to compensate for special expenditure</p> <p> 121. Long-term periodic benefits</p> <p> 122. Short-term periodic benefits</p> <p> 123. Benefits paid once only</p> <p>13. Other cash benefits</p> <p> 131. Other long-term periodic benefits</p> <p> 132. Other short-term periodic benefits</p> <p> 133. Other benefits paid once only</p> <p>2. Benefits in kind</p> <p>21. Reimbursement</p> <p> 221. Medical care</p> <p> 212. Social assistance</p> <p> 213. Other reimbursements</p> <p>22. Directly provided benefits</p> <p> 221. Medical care</p> <p> 222. Social assistance</p> <p> 223. Other direct benefits</p>

Table A-5

Classification of social protection functions

1. Health
11. Sickness
12. Invalidity, disability
13. Occupational accidents and diseases
2. Old age
21. Old age
3. Survivors
31. Survivors
4. Maternity/Family
41. Maternity
42. Family
5. Employment
51. Placement, vocational guidance, resettlement
52. Unemployment
6. Housing
61. Housing
9. Miscellaneous
91. Not separable
92. Not provided for elsewhere

II. SOCIAL PROTECTION FUNCTIONS - CONTENT

Sickness function

511. *Sickness* must be understood in the strict sense as a more or less deep-seated alteration in the health of the individual, affecting his physical or mental health in general.

512. This function includes:

- (a) allowances intended as total or partial compensation for the loss of income resulting from the suspension of an occupation;
- (b) payments to all protected persons equivalent to all or part of the cost of medical care¹ or a preventive or therapeutic nature; with regard to prevention, the main areas covered are medical check-ups, vaccination campaigns, health education, preventive measures, etc.;
- (c) expenditure of public health services, insofar as it relates to allowances or medical care;
- (d) other forms of social assistance related to sickness.

513. The following are excluded:

- (a) medical care given to an invalid or a disabled person (handicapped person, etc.) as specific treatment for their invalidity or disability, i. e. in direct relation to the particular condition of the person concerned;²
- (b) medical care given to victims of occupational accidents or workers suffering from occupational diseases, in so far as this care is directly related to the injury or disease in question;³
- (c) prenatal, obstetrical and postnatal medical care;⁴
- (d) medical care given to conscripted military personnel during their compulsory military service;⁵
- (e) any payments made to supplement allowances granted on account of family responsibilities⁶

¹ Medical care includes the following goods and services.

- (a) services provided by doctors (general practitioners or specialists) and other medical personnel, within or outside establishments (in out-patients departments, surgeries, and at home),
- (b) stays in hospitals: medical treatment and maintenance;
- (c) dental care;
- (d) medicines and prostheses: medicines and pharmaceutical products, optical appliances (spectacles, lenses) and hearing aids, orthopaedic products and prostheses, dental products and prostheses;
- (e) other medical services: laboratory analyses, radiological and electro-physical examinations, hydrotherapy, salt-water and sea-air cures, functional rehabilitation, transport of sick persons, health education and disease prevention campaigns, vaccinations and immunizations, etc.

² These benefits are classified under the 'Invalidity/disability' function.

³ These benefits are classified under the function 'Occupational accidents and diseases'.

⁴ These benefits are classified under the function 'Maternity'.

⁵ The cost of this care is not regarded as expenditure by the social protection system.

⁶ These payments are classified under the function 'Family'.

Invalidity / Disability function

514. Invalidity/disability (physical or mental) is the inability to engage in any activity to an extent prescribed, or to lead a normal social life, which inability is likely to be permanent or persists beyond a limited period, such as may be defined in legislation covering insurance against sickness. It can be congenital or the result of a disease (with the exception of occupational diseases), of an accident (with the exception of occupational accidents), or of a political event.

Comment

The above exclusions (occupational accidents and diseases) apply only to cases where the benefit is granted under conditions (legal or other kinds) which make explicit reference to these two risks.

515. This function covers the following:

- (a) pensions, allowances and other cash benefits granted to invalids and disabled persons because of their condition;
- (b) remuneration paid to disabled persons when they engage in an occupation adapted to their handicap in sheltered workshops;
- (c) the specific medical care granted to invalids or disabled persons as a result of their condition;
- (d) the functional, occupational and social rehabilitation of invalids and disabled persons;
- (e) other forms of social assistance provided for invalids and disabled persons.

516. The following are excluded:

- (a) the medical care¹ granted to members of the family of invalids and disabled persons;²
- (b) the pensions, allowances, funeral expenses and death grants paid to the surviving dependants of invalids and disabled persons;³
- (c) all increases in pensions, allowances, etc., granted on account of family responsibilities.⁴

Occupational Accidents and diseases function

517. An *occupational accident* is an accident which occurs in the process or work, or during work, or while travelling between home and work.

An *occupational disease* is one so defined by national legislation.

518. This function covers the following categories:

- (a) pensions, allowances, compensation payments and other cash benefits granted to the victims;
- (b) the specific medical care¹ granted to victims on account of their condition; this includes in particular the supply, repair and replacement of prostheses or orthopaedic appliances required as a result of the accident;
- (c) the functional, occupational and social rehabilitation of victims;

¹ See the first footnote under the function 'Sickness'
² These benefits are classified under the function 'Sickness'
³ These benefits are classified under the function 'Survivors'
⁴ These increases are classified under the function 'Family'

(d) accident prevention (limited to expenditure made by the insurance, provident and social security organizations);

(e) other forms of social assistance for victims.

519. The following are excluded:

(a) the medical care¹ granted to members of the families of victims;²

(b) pensions, allowances, funeral expenses and death grants paid to the surviving dependants of the victims;³

(c) all increases in pensions, allowances, etc., granted on account of family responsibilities.⁴

Old-age function

520. *Old age* is defined as the state of having reached a certain minimum age, beyond which, as a rule, one's main occupation may cease.

521. This function covers the following:

(a) pensions, allowances, compensation payments and other cash benefits paid in the case of survival beyond a prescribed age;

(b) the cost of staying in nursing homes for the aged and old-people's homes;

(c) payments described as early retirement pensions and effected in accordance with laws or regulations, in so far as the criteria for granting the benefits indicate that the objective is complete and final retirement for reasons of age, i. e. that the measure taken may be interpreted as part of a general tendency towards reducing the upper age-limit for employment;⁵

(d) other forms of social assistance for old people: home helps, benefits in kind, etc.

522. This function excludes:

(a) medical care¹ given to old people;²

(b) all increases in pensions, etc. granted on account of family responsibilities.⁴

Survivors function

523. A survivor's benefit is a benefit granted on the basis of a derived right, i. e. a right originally acquired by another person whose death is a condition for granting the benefit. However, certain insurance organizations treat this right as a direct one, i. e. there is no connection between the benefit received and that which the deceased member of the family would have been able to claim.

524. Survivors in receipt of benefit may be the spouse or ex-spouse of the deceased person, his or her children, grandchildren, ascendants or relatives. In exceptional cases (e.g. funeral expenses), the benefit may be paid to a person outside the family.

¹ See the first footnote under the function 'Sickness'.

² These benefits are classified under the function 'Sickness'.

³ These benefits are classified under the function 'Survivors'.

⁴ These increases are classified under the function 'Family'.

⁵ These remarks are designed so that benefits may be classified under the functions 'Old age' or 'Unemployment' as appropriate.

525. This function covers:

- (a) pensions, compensation payments and other cash benefits paid out to survivors in their capacity as relatives of the deceased person;
- (b) pensions reverting to next-of-kin;
- (c) death grants, funeral expenses, etc.

526. The following are excluded:

- (a) medical care¹ given to survivors;²
- (b) any increases in pensions, etc., granted on account of family responsibilities.³

Maternity function

527. The *maternity* function includes all benefits awarded to cover expenditure resulting from pregnancy and childbirth (live or still births), as well as those of a similar nature which are granted in the case either of abortion or of adoption.

528. This function includes:

- (a) allowances (including, where appropriate, continued payment of wages and salaries) intended to offset in whole or in part the loss of income resulting from the suspension of one's occupation as a result of pregnancy and confinement;
- (b) special allowances which may be granted either during pregnancy or after childbirth, in so far as they are connected with this event (e. g. for prenatal or postnatal examinations);
- (c) flat-rate allowances paid on the birth of the child;
- (d) the medical care¹ given:
 - 1) to the expectant mother during pregnancy,
 - 2) during confinement,
 - 3) to the mother and child after the birth and up to the time they leave the clinic, in so far as the care has been given in an establishment, or for an equivalent period (approximately one week in most cases) when the confinement takes place at home;
- (e) other forms of social assistance given to expectant mothers or mothers of newborn children.

529. This function does not include medical care¹ given beyond the period indicated above.²

Family function

530. The *family* function includes all benefits granted with a view to covering costs incurred in the bringing-up of children, and possibly, if relevant provisions are contained in national legislation, care of other members of the family (spouse, ascendant, etc.).

¹ See the first footnote under the function 'Sickness'.

² These benefits are classified under the function 'Sickness'.

³ These increases are classified under the function 'Family'.

531. This function includes:

- (a) family allowances;
- (b) allowances, compensation payments and other cash benefits granted for dependent children or, if relevant provisions are contained in national legislation, for other members of the family;
- (c) supplementary payments for children where the legal basis for these benefits is the cover of another risk (sickness, invalidity, etc.);
- (d) supply of food, clothing, holiday accommodation and assistance, in particular household assistance (unless it is directly related to the 'Education' function);
- (e) expenditure in the field of family planning;
- (f) other forms of social assistance for children and the family.

Placement, vocational guidance and resettlement function

532. This function includes:

- (a) administrative costs (compensation of employees, purchases of goods and services) incurred by placement or vocational guidance offices;
- (b) removal and installation allowances for unemployed persons who have agreed to move house and work in another region;
- (c) payments compensating for loss of earnings due to absence from work in order to receive vocational training.¹

533. This function excludes:

- (a) the administrative costs of the agencies supervising placement offices;
- (b) direct payments from employers not giving rise to a general government subsidy in compensation;
- (c) the direct cost of vocational training (remuneration of training staff, supply of teaching materials, etc.);
- (d) subsidies paid by the public authorities to enterprises in order to encourage the latter to retain their employees.

Unemployment function

534. This function includes all benefits designed to provide some income for protected persons who have lost part or all of their wages or salary as a result of unemployment, such as :

- (a) basic or compensatory unemployment benefits;
- (b) allowances for short-time working for operational, technical or economic reasons;
- (c) allowances for short-time working resulting from bad weather;
- (d) redundancy payments;
- (e) other expenditure to the benefit of unemployed persons.

535. This function does not include :

- (a) medical care given to unemployed persons and members of their families;
- (b) removal expenses and installation allowance for unemployed persons who have agreed to move house and work in another region²;
- (c) various payments made, under specific conditions, to the elderly unemployed³

Housing function

536. This function includes payments made by general government on behalf of certain categories of households — in particular, those with limited means — in order to help to pay for the use of their accommodation.

It covers:

- (a) cash benefits paid directly to households (tenants or owners);
- (b) subsidies paid to private owners or to public bodies which own housing, in so far as they are expressly intended to compensate for a loss of income due to the imposition of reduced rents on behalf of tenant households.

537. This function does not include all those general measures (even if they are organized by general government bodies) aimed principally at encouraging building construction, such as building subsidies, bonus payments on savings for housing purposes, subsidies intended to compensate for reductions in the interest rates on building loans, etc.

Miscellaneous function

538. This function includes:

- (a) benefits which, as they are linked to several other functions at the same time, cannot be allocated to any one of these functions, even as estimates;
- (b) benefits relating to areas other than those covered by the other functions but whose purposes are similar to those of social protection in the wide sense:
 - 1) assistance for destitute persons, in so far as the contingency responsible for their lack of resources cannot be classified under another function (old age, family, etc.);
 - 2) expenditure effected in the context of social assistance measures aimed at combating poverty;
 - 3) expenditure on behalf of children and of juvenile delinquents (reintegration, etc.), with the exception of educational measures;

¹These benefits are classified under the Sickness function

²These benefits are classified under the Promotion of employment function

³These benefits are classified under the Old Age function

- 4) compensation payments and other benefits in cash or in kind not classified elsewhere, for victims of political events or natural disasters;
- 5) legal aid and assistance to victims of criminal violence;
- 6) other forms of social assistance for persons without means, the homeless and the socially handicapped (drug addicts, etc.).

N. B. — This is a limitative enumeration.

C—GROUPING OF FUNCTIONS

539. In the case of certain needs there may be no point in making two-digit breakdown of the benefits, as appears in Table D. A less detailed subdivision is accordingly provided for, using the one-digit headings and containing only the following broad areas: health, old age, survivors, maternity/family, employment, housing and miscellaneous items.

III. "Social benefits" and "Social protection benefits" : is there a difference?

The term "Social benefits" in Community statistics of national accounts is a heading in the "Distribution of Income Account" of the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), which records all transactions relating to the production process and the generation of income, the distribution and redistribution of income and its allocation between final consumption and saving, as well as capital formation and lending or borrowing the Community.

In national accounts, goods and services are recorded in widely differing ways depending on the type of economic unit which consume them. In a given country, if a private individual consults a doctor, buys medicines on a prescription and then claims reimbursement for his expenditure from the responsible social security institution, the service provided by the doctor and the goods represented by the medicines are described as "market" goods and services, and as such are regarded as having been consumed by the sick person; accordingly, they come under the aggregates "Social benefits" and "Final consumption of households". On the other hand, in a neighbouring country with a national health service free of charge, the reasoning adopted is as follows : since the doctor is remunerated and the medicines are purchased by a general government department, the latter becomes the consumer of the goods and the service, the cost of which then comes under the aggregate "general government consumption" : at the same time, these general government departments set themselves up as producers of "Health services" which in the final analysis accrue to the sick person but which, since they are "non-market" services, cannot be regarded as "Social benefits".

Of course, for the sick person these accounting distinctions are meaningless : he is treated by the same means - a doctor and medicines - regardless of the manner in which the former is remunerated or the latter purchased.

The fact that goods are always of the "market" type means that :

- (a) social benefits other than cash benefits include goods, and market services only;

(1) See EUROSTAT "National Accounts ESA" for definitions.

(2) It does not matter whether the reimbursement is total or partial (i.e. whether or not the insured person pays part of the cost of treatment).

(3) In order to be classified under "Social benefits", benefits in kind (goods and services) must always be of the "market" type.

(4) In fact, in all countries - even those without a national health service - there are goods and services which belong to both categories. The distinction made between these categories is justified solely by the classification, definition, relations between sectors, etc. used by economic accounting systems as needs dictate.

(b) other benefits in the form of goods and services provided by the social protection system include goods, market services and all non-market services.

"Social protection benefits", on the other hand, are defined to measure what the person or beneficiary receives - for example, medical care or medicines - irrespective of the conventional economic description of the methods in which such goods or services are delivered. It covers a wider field than the narrow definition of "Social benefits", by including "Other benefits in the form of goods and services". It will thus result in higher figures than those in an apparently similar heading in the economic accounts.

The definition, even though it may seem open to the accusation of "exaggerating" the amounts spent on the social services, does have the advantage of providing more comparable figures, in particular between countries with a national health service and those without.

APPENDIX B

Economic Assumptions

The main sources for table B.1 are the baseline projections 1986-1990 supplied by the services of DG II, completed by data currently available in EUROSTAT publications, notably :

"Europe, Etats-Unis, Japon, 1970-1986 : Principaux indicateurs des comptes économiques".

Note : a PPS/SPA (purchasing power standard/standard de pouvoir d'achat) is a numeraire against which each national currency has an exchange value, that takes into account the own purchasing power of that currency, computed following the purchasing-power-parities method. In fact one PPS equals one ECU, once adjusted by purchasing power. This makes international comparisons more realistic. More details about the definition and computation of PPS/SPA's are contained in the abovementioned EUROSTAT publication, pages 111 - 117.

Note : GDP figures for Luxembourg may differ from national statistics due to the treatment of imputed financial services. The data from the Statistical Office have been kept in order to ensure comparability between Member states.

Note : The latest available EUR12 figures from DG II (June, 1988) for GDP (in PPS) and unemployment are :

	<u>GDP (mrds of PPS)</u>	<u>Unemployment (%)</u>
1984	37 12.3	11,7
1990	56 00.0	11.0

Table B.1 : Economic assumptions

	EEC	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
<u>GDP</u>													
10 ⁹ nat.currency 1984	-	4 380.6	559.9	1745.4	3772.0	25121	4277.1	16.3	615113	199.1	394.8	2822.4	318.5
at current prices 1990	-	5841.0	867.5	2321.7	8329.7	43340	6066.2	24.0	1014168	279.3	467.8	7226.9	449.7
% growth rate, volume (annual average 84-90)	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.5	2.5
10 ⁹ current prices and ECU rates 1984	3000.9	96.4	68.7	779.9	42.7	198.5	622.4	22.4	445.3	4.4	156.5	24.4	539.3
1990	4199.1	135.9	111.0	1118.2	53.9	299.3	876.5	31.0	676.7	6.5	203.9	44.7	641.5
10 ⁹ current prices and PPS/SPA rates 1984	3598.2	115.9	67.9	808.1	64.6	322.5	692.1	27.9	590.9	6.0	178.6	57.7	666.4
1990	5346	166.4	111	1230.3	88.0	479.6	1023.3	42.3	884.8	9.0	259.5	90.5	961.3
<u>Prices 1990 (1984=100)</u>													
GDP Defla tor	127.5	118.4	133.6	111.4	206.8	147.9	122.3	124.1	139.7	118.9	104.0	208.3	124.8
Private Consumption Def.	124.5	117.2	130.4	108.5	207.6	143.5	120.1	120.0	136.4	116.8	107.3	194.0	124.0
<u>Exchange Rates</u>													
1 ECU = X nat.curr. 1984	-	45.442	8.1465	2.2381	88.340	126.57	6.8717	0.72594	1381.4	45.442	2.5233	115.67	0.59063
29.05.1987	-	42.990	7.8118	2.0762	154.60	144.82	6.9209	0.77511	1498.9	42.990	2.3384	161.80	0.70096
1 PPS = X nat.curr. 1984	-	37.789	8.2459	2.1599	58.356	77.896	6.1801	0.58355	1041.0	36.877	2.2102	48.905	0.47791
1990	-	35.092	7.8191	1.8872	94.651	90.359	5.9280	0.56799	1146.3	34.390	1.8028	79.897	0.46779
<u>Unemployment (%)</u>													
1984	11.2	14.4	10.1	8.4	8.1	21.7	9.9	16.5	10.6	1.7	14.5	6.7	11.8
1990	10.4	11.2	9.0	5.6	10.4	20.7	10.2	17.0	9.3	1.1	12.3	9.8	11.0

APPENDIX C

Demographic Assumptions

Population statistics (1984) and projections (1990) are offered in Table C-1, by sex for different age groups. The figures are percentages over the corresponding sex totals. Fertility rates (EUROSTAT : Demographic statistics, 1986), activity rates - civilian working population over total population - (EUROSTAT : Employment and Unemployment, 1987) and retirement ages (CCE : Tableaux comparatifs des Régimes de Sécurité Sociale, 1984) are also included.

Table C.1 : Demographic statistics

		EEC	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
<u>Less than 20</u>														
1984	F	26.84	25.64	25.94	22.38	29.88	30.67	28.01	38.11	26.82	23.81	28.01	30.27	26.26
	M	29.83	28.19	28.00	25.67	32.54	33.79	30.93	39.82	29.72	26.30	29.91	33.90	29.19
	T	28.29	26.89	26.96	23.95	31.20	32.20	29.44	38.97	28.23	25.02	28.95	32.03	27.69
1990	F	24.24	23.67	23.38	19.02	30.88	27.19	26.39	35.52	23.26	23.25	24.32	27.71	24.49
	M	26.86	26.03	25.23	21.48	33.32	29.95	29.12	37.63	25.94	25.48	26.12	30.30	27.20
	T	25.51	24.82	24.29	20.21	32.09	28.55	27.72	36.57	24.56	24.34	25.21	28.97	25.81
<u>20 to 54</u>														
1984	F	45.83	46.20	46.18	46.87	45.37	44.75	45.59	41.82	46.44	48.96	48.13	45.28	44.72
	M	49.05	49.52	49.09	53.50	45.92	46.30	48.64	42.99	48.62	53.15	51.25	46.14	47.71
	T	47.40	47.82	47.61	50.03	45.64	45.51	47.08	42.41	47.50	51.00	49.67	45.70	46.17
1990	F	47.43	46.85	48.72	49.36	43.25	46.22	46.26	44.51	47.91	49.39	50.51	46.80	46.88
	M	50.81	50.40	52.12	55.63	44.33	48.23	49.49	45.32	50.70	53.11	53.99	48.39	49.94
	T	49.08	48.58	50.39	52.38	43.79	47.21	47.84	44.91	49.27	51.21	52.23	47.58	48.37
<u>55 to 59</u>														
1984	F	5.75	6.10	5.32	6.02	6.04	5.69	5.61	4.19	6.13	6.07	5.01	5.69	5.47
	M	5.56	6.00	5.20	5.67	5.61	5.48	5.48	4.06	5.92	5.80	4.79	5.27	5.52
	T	5.66	6.05	5.26	5.85	5.83	5.59	5.54	4.12	6.03	5.94	4.90	5.49	5.49
1990	F	5.61	5.85	4.98	5.80	6.90	5.77	5.42	3.94	6.05	5.90	4.93	5.62	5.10
	M	5.61	5.82	4.91	6.20	6.28	5.59	5.38	4.03	5.89	6.11	4.98	5.29	5.17
	T	5.61	5.84	4.94	5.99	6.59	5.68	5.40	3.98	5.97	6.00	4.96	5.46	5.13
<u>60 to 64</u>														
1984	F	5.63	5.76	5.44	6.34	5.00	5.01	5.24	4.08	5.81	5.43	4.86	5.23	5.95
	M	5.09	5.37	5.08	4.54	4.58	4.56	4.79	3.79	6.14	4.22	4.38	4.76	5.64
	T	5.37	5.57	5.26	5.48	4.77	4.79	5.02	3.93	5.49	4.85	4.62	5.00	5.80
1990	F	5.47	5.87	4.98	5.74	5.59	5.50	5.31	3.79	5.91	5.90	4.72	5.36	5.16
	M	5.16	5.53	4.71	5.56	5.17	5.11	4.94	3.67	5.49	5.69	4.41	4.90	4.96
	T	5.32	5.71	4.85	5.66	5.38	5.31	5.13	3.73	5.71	5.80	4.56	5.14	5.06

Table C.1 (Cont.)

		EEC	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
<u>65 to 74</u>														
1984	F	8.59	8.45	9.44	9.72	8.33	8.01	7.50	7.26	8.37	8.74	7.79	8.07	9.42
	M	6.41	6.67	8.02	6.20	7.21	6.24	5.86	6.52	6.75	6.70	6.13	6.66	7.70
	T	7.53	7.58	8.74	8.04	7.78	7.14	6.70	6.89	7.58	7.75	6.97	7.39	8.58
1990	F	8.97	9.26	9.38	10.00	7.71	8.67	7.90	7.18	9.05	8.65	8.27	8.72	9.54
	M	7.04	7.67	7.88	6.46	6.48	7.05	6.43	6.03	7.31	6.12	6.66	7.46	7.99
	T	8.03	8.48	8.64	8.30	7.10	7.87	7.19	6.61	8.20	7.41	7.48	8.11	8.79
<u>75 and more</u>														
1984	F	7.36	7.85	7.67	8.68	5.37	5.86	8.05	4.54	6.44	6.98	6.23	5.47	8.17
	M	4.06	4.24	4.61	4.41	4.11	3.63	4.30	2.82	3.84	3.83	3.55	3.26	4.25
	T	5.76	6.09	6.16	6.64	4.75	4.76	6.22	3.68	5.17	5.45	4.90	4.40	6.26
1990	F	8.28	8.49	8.57	10.06	5.66	6.65	8.73	5.08	7.82	6.90	7.28	5.78	8.84
	M	4.51	4.55	5.15	4.67	4.42	4.08	4.63	3.32	4.67	3.50	3.81	3.66	4.75
	T	6.45	6.57	6.89	7.47	5.05	5.39	6.73	4.21	6.29	5.24	5.57	4.75	6.84
<u>Total Population (x10³)</u>														
1984	F	164508	5044	2594	31934	4890	19587	28011	1760	29297	187.7	7270	4972	28988
	M	155843	4809	2518	29241	4760	18907	26710	1775	27708	177.6	7124	4641	27500
	T	320351	9853	5112	61175	9650	38494	54721	3535	57005	365.3	14394	9613	56488
1990	F	166405	4990	2613	31655	5179	20009	28720	1787	29490	189.7	7462	5137	29076
	M	157977	4744	2525	29381	5063	19369	27363	1758	27868	181.0	7262	4846	27647
	T	324382	9734	5138	61036	10242	39378	56083	3545	57358	370.7	14724	9983	56724
Fertility rate (1984)			1.51	1.40	1.29	1.82	1.70	1.81	2.58	1.46	1.43	1.49	1.87	1.77
Activity rate (1984)		43.1	42.8	54.7	45.1	41.0	35.6	43.4	37.0	40.9	42.0	39.9	44.9	48.0
Retirement age (1984)														
	F		60	67	65	60	65	60	65	55	65	65	62	60
	M		65	67	65	65	65	60	65	60	65	65	65	65

APPENDIX D

Detailed tables

Tables D-1 through D-4 provide the figures upon which most of the computations given in the main text are based. Those come from the national reports and are organized following some of the classifications presented in Appendix A. The computations in ECU have been carried-out using the exchange rates of table B-1 where the figures for 1990 were proxied by the rates of 29.05.87.

Table D.1 : Expenditure in 1984 at current prices and nat. currency (billions)

	EEC (ECU)	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I (x10 ¹²)	L	NL	P	UK
I. CURRENT TRANSACTIONS	812.0	1296.4	161.9	497.1	754.0	4379.0	1255.8	3.90	167.85	50.63	129.6	492.15	78.28
A. Social protection benefits	774.6	1254.8	157.4	478.7	718.0	4216.7	1188.0	3.74	155.85	48.15	125.1	397.87	75.25
1. Health	286.1	414.9	18.2	194.8	141.0	1482.7	395.8	1.32	67.86	20.84	55.0	192.66	22.61
1.1. Sickness	186.1	263.9	34.2	130.8	85.0	975.9	295.8	1.06	34.33	11.04	31.8	118.22	15.20
1.2. Invalidity, disability	82.3	118.8	12.9	48.9	41.0	396.6	66.5	.25	29.42	7.95	23.2	64.33	6.76
1.3. Occupational accidents and diseases	17.7	32.2	1.2	15.1	15.0	110.2	33.5	.02	4.12	1.85	-	10.11	0.64
2. Old age	260.3	342.5	57.1	137.6	470.0	1487.6	404.3	.91	55.43	13.75	33.6	117.62	30.93
3. Survivors	65.9	154.3	0.2	66.3	36.0	479.4	79.6	.26	16.36	8.10	5.5	28.19	1.32
4. Maternity/family	67.6	135.3	16.1	33.0	27.0	101.7	131.3	.45	10.46	4.31	10.6	28.19	8.85
4.1. Maternity	8.4	11.0	2.1	3.9	8.0	40.1	20.9	.09	.97	0.72	0.5	4.26	0.99
4.2. Family	59.2	124.3	14.0	29.1	18.0	61.6	110.4	.36	9.49	3.59	10.2	23.93	7.86
5. Employment	68.4	169.7	27.3	31.2	18.0	657.5	122.3	.57	5.49	1.08	16.1	10.07	7.66
5.1. Placement, vocational guidance, resettlement	5.7	26.0	1.0	5.4		65.4	4.1	.07	.14	0.46	.	1.00	0.74
5.2. Unemployment	62.8	143.7	26.3	25.8	18.0	592.1	118.2	.50	5.35	0.62	16.1	9.07	6.92
6. Housing	12.4	-	2.7	3.7	4.0		29.9	.17		0.03	2.0	0.04	2.92
7. Miscellaneous	13.5	18.2	5.8	12.2	28.0	7.8	24.8	.06	.24	0.04	2.4	21.09	0.96
B. Administration costs	28.4	54.4	4.6	13.7	24.0	107.1	53.8	.16	5.81	1.57	4.5	30.20	3.01
C. Other current expenditures	9.4	7.2	-	4.7	12.0	55.2	14.0	.01	6.19	0.91		1.08	0.03
II. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.06	2.06		n.a.	n.a.	
III. SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE (I+II)								3.96	169.91				

Table D.2 : Expenditure in 1990 at current prices and nat. currency (billions)

	EEC (ECU)	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I (x10 ¹²)	L	NL	P	UK
I. CURRENT TRANSACTIONS	1042.2		234.6	612.9	1676.0	7784.0	1722.6	5.34	267.27	68.17	150.3	967.24	102.63
A. Social protection benefits	993.2		227.1	587.9	1576.0	7444.7	1638.6	5.11	248.48	65.46	144.4	897.35	99.15
1. Health	372.6		71.0	245.6	314.3	2486.9	562.9	1.81	100.25	30.07	63.4	430.38	31.53
1.1. Sickness	246.4		49.9	167.1	190.5	1585.5	435.9	1.43	52.10	17.78	37.4	259.01	20.87
1.2. Invalidity, disability	103.3		19.0	59.9	80.9	714.4	83.5	0.35	41.48	10.07	26.1	148.78	9.86
1.3. Occupational accidents and diseases	22.9		2.1	18.6	42.9	187.1	43.5	0.03	6.67	2.22	-	22.59	0.80
2. Old age	352.1		84.5	171.4	1033.2	2728.4	596.4	1.22	101.25	17.83	42.0	273.20	40.53
3. Survivors	87.7		0.2	81.4	76.2	883.9	115.6	0.37	28.44	11.03	6.5	62.16	1.59
4. Maternity/family	76.5		26.6	37.9	61.9	114.8	156.9	0.67	12.13	5.77	12.9	61.92	11.18
4.1. Maternity	9.4		4.1	4.2	19.0	59.7	20.5	0.14	1.51	0.93	0.7	9.23	1.29
4.2. Family	67		22.5	33.8	42.9	55.1	136.4	0.53	10.62	4.84	12.2	52.69	9.89
5. Employment	73.1		31.9	33.9	30.5	1215.0	131.3	0.71	6.11	0.63	15.3	22.51	9.34
5.1. Placement, vocational guidance, resettlement	8.6		1.6	9.7	-	128.8	4.3	0.14	0.21	0.21	-	2.20	1.34
5.2. Unemployment	64.4		30.3	24.1	30.5	1086.2	127.0	0.57	5.90	0.42	15.3	20.31	8.00
6. Housing	16.0		5.2	4.2	17.1	-	44.6	0.24	-	0.05	1.5	0.09	4.06
7. Miscellaneous	15.5		7.7	13.5	38.1	15.7	30.9	0.09	0.30	0.06	2.8	47.09	0.92
B. Administration costs	34.7		7.5	17.1	55.2	226.6	66.5	0.23	8.60	2.34	5.9	67.47	3.45
C. Other current expenditures	14.3		-	7.9	44.8	112.6	17.5	0.01	10.19	0.37	-	2.42	0.03
II. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.07	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	
III. SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE (I+II)								5.41					

Table D.3 : Receipts in 1984 at current prices and nat. currency (billions)

	EUR (ECU)	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I (x10 ¹²)	L	NL	P	UK
NATURE													
1. Social contributions	563.3	848.5	24.5	366.6	357.0	3256.4	985.5	1.40	118.28	32.62	106.1	292.8	42.42
1.1. Employers	364.5	574.6	17.8	212.0	175.0	2368.2	669.6	0.91	92.86	18.46	49.6	214.2	27.42
1.1.1. Actual		437.8	6.7	133.5	-	2104.3	550.6	0.60	60.77	13.78	43.1	182.0	19.30
1.1.2. Imputed		136.8	11.1	78.5	-	263.9	119.0	0.31	32.09	4.68	6.4	32.2	8.12
1.2. Protected persons	198.8	273.9	6.7	154.6	182.0	888.2	315.9	0.49	25.42	14.16	56.6	78.6	15.00
1.2.1. Employees		212.5	6.7	111.1	-	467.3	249.8	-	17.47	12.31	39.7	72.4	14.04
1.2.2. Self-employed		51.2	0.0	6.0	-	268.5	66.1	-	7.96	1.61	4.2	5.5	0.64
1.2.3. Pensioners or others		10.3	0.0	37.5	-	152.4		-	-	0.23	12.7	0.6	0.32
2. General government funds	257.8	469.5	137.4	130.2	373.0	1147.8	260.4	2.77	53.67	17.68	27.6	150.4	38.93
3. Other receipts	44.1	71.5	12.5	18.0	32.0	47.9	44.2	0.04	2.79	4.53	22.0	11.2	8.75
TOTAL RECEIPTS	865.2	1389.1	174.4	514.8	762.0	4452.1	1290.1	4.21	174.74	54.83	155.7	454.4	90.09
SECTOR OF ORIGIN													
1. Enterprises	279.3	465.3	7.4	169.6	-	1768.0	527.5	0.57	47.86	14.85	49.0	171.1	26.54
2. General government	339.8	608.5	157.7	168.9	-	1765.1	384.3	3.12	74.55	25.24	48.2	196.5	48.47
2.1. Central		552.1	90.7	130.4	-	1496.0	325.7	2.96	64.82	23.24	40.9	193.8	40.81
2.2. Local		52.4	54.5	37.5	-	131.6	48.9	0.16	8.39	1.88	6.9	2.3	7.55
2.3. Social security funds		4.0	12.5	1.0	-	137.5	9.7	0.00	1.39	0.12	0.5	0.5	0.11
3. Households	223.3	311.6	6.7	155.9	-	918.7	352.3	0.49	51.75	14.63	57.4	85.8	15.08
4. Other sectors	14.2	3.7	2.6	20.4	-	0.2	26.0	0.03	0.59	0.12	1.1	1.0	-
	(without Greece)												

Table D.4 : Receipts in 1990 at current prices and nat. currency

	EEC (ECU)	B	DK	D	GR	SP	F	IRL	I (x10 ¹²)	L	NL	P	UK
NATURE													
1. Social contributions	734.3		41.5	468.9	761.8	5133.7	1333.0	1.98	194.80	42.43	124.0	650.2	55.84
1.1. Employers	476.7		29.4	269.0	361.8	3948.7	893.2	1.29	153.74	24.62	60.3	474.4	35.92
1.1.1. Actual			15.8	173.1		3576.8	739.5	0.84	99.55	18.45	53.0	405.1	25.55
1.1.2. Imputed			13.6	95.9		371.8	153.7	0.44	54.19	6.17	7.3	69.3	10.37
1.2. Protected persons	257.6		12.1	199.9	400.0	1185.0	439.8	0.69	41.05	17.80	63.7	175.8	19.92
1.2.1. Employees			12.1	145.6		742.7	351.8	-	27.58	15.34	46.6	162.0	18.66
1.2.2. Self-employed			0.0	7.7	-	441.8	88.0	-	13.47	2.11	3.6	12.4	0.86
1.2.3. Pensioners or others			0.0	46.7	-	0.5		-	-	0.35	13.5	1.4	0.40
2. General government funds	315.5		196.5	151.7	780.9	2776.3	314.2	3.85	85.83	26.44	25.6	336.2	50.29
3. Other receipts	56.1		24.6	20.9	66.7	55.1	50.3	0.04	4.00	5.20	36.7	24.4	11.23
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1405.9		262.6	641.6	1609.4	7965.1	1697.5	5.87	284.62	74.08	186.3	1010.7	117.37
SECTOR OF ORIGIN													
1. Enterprises	361.7		9.2	214.8	-	2956.2	713.9	0.79	78.53	19.67	63.6	377.7	35.10
2. General government	423.4		236.7	201.2	-	3791.8	472.3	4.34	121.34	35.62	53.5	438.8	62.22
2.1. Central			134.0	153.1	-	3339.3	397.6	4.17		32.74	44.9	432.7	52.96
2.2. Local			78.1	46.8	-	225.3	61.8	0.17		2.70	8.0	5.1	9.14
2.3. Social security funds			24.63	1.4	-	227.2	12.9	0.00		0.18	0.5	1.0	0.12
3. Households	292.9		12.08	201.7	-	1217.0	484.3	0.69	83.79	18.61	67.4	191.5	20.05
4. Other sectors	17.5		4.65	24.0	-	0.1	27.0	0.05	0.96	0.18	1.8	2.8	0.01
	(Without Greece)												