

SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EUROPE : TRENDS FROM 1980 TO 1989

SUMMARY

Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP stood at 24.7% in the Community in 1989 as against 24.2% in 1980. This levelling off followed a substantial increase during the 1970s (the rate was 17.3% in 1970). The trend in the 1980s is mainly explained by a significant rise in the member states with the lowest rates and a relative fall in those countries where the rates were highest.

In 1989, expenditure per head was ECU 3334 on average for the Community.

Between 1980 and 1989, there was a 25% increase in expenditure per head expressed in PPS at constant prices, following a 90% increase recorded during the 1970s. Although there are still major differences between countries (see graph 4), the gap has closed, with the ratio between the maximum and the minimum levels falling from 6.7 in 1980 to 4.3 in 1989. Four member states remain far removed from the standards of social protection in the rest of the Community.

Between 1980 and 1989 social protection benefits in the Community as a whole rose from 520 billion Ecu to 1041 billion Ecu. In PPS at constant prices benefits rose by an average of 29% in the Community with rises in individual member states ranging from 10% to 84%.

The structure of expenditure displayed the following trends between 1980 and 1989:

- an increase in the share of Old age-Survivors: from 43.7% to 45.9%;
- a corresponding reduction in the share of Health, from 37.6% down to 36.2%;
- a sharp fall in the Family-Maternity grouping from 10.4% to 7.9%;
- a slightly higher share for the Employment-Unemployment grouping: up from 6.3% to 6.6%.

These trends were reflected in nearly all member states, except in the case of the grouping Employment-Unemployment where trends were divergent.

Total Community receipts in Ecu doubled between 1980 and 1989.

The proportion of employers' contributions fell in all the member states, with the Community average dropping from 45.2% in 1980 to 42.2% in 1989. On the whole, this reduction occurred at the beginning of the decade and was followed by a period of stabilization.

In general, there was an increase in the share of contributions made by protected persons, from an average of 22.1% in 1980 to 24.0% in 1989.

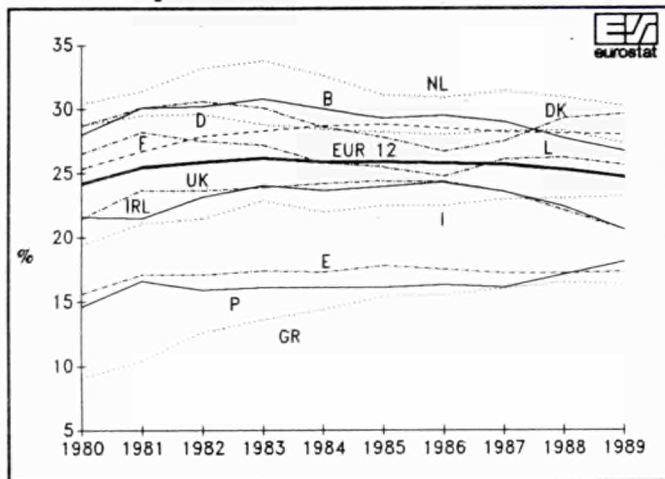
Between 1980 and 1983, there was a slight increase in general government contributions, but by 1989 their share in total receipts (28.4%) had fallen back to virtually the same level as in 1980 (28.1%), as a result of divergent trends in the individual member states.

Significant differences between member states remain in the breakdown into the above categories of receipts, reflecting different financing concepts for social budgets.

I. Social protection expenditure and GDP

The proportion of GDP spent on social protection is a measure of a nation's concern for this issue. On average in the Community, there was a major increase in this proportion during the 1970s which continued into the early 1980s. After 1983 it began to fall back and returned almost to the 1980 level in 1989. Between 1970 and 1980, expenditure as a percentage of GDP rose from 17.3% to 24.2%; in 1989 it was 24.7%.

Graph 1: Trends in social protection current expenditure as a % of GDP



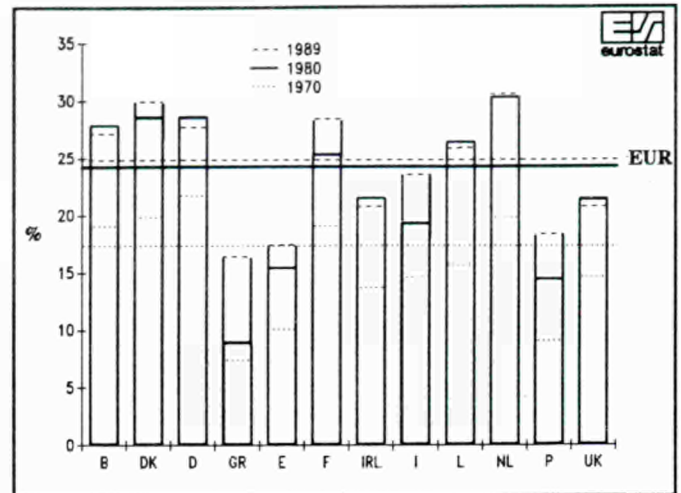
This levelling off over the last decade can be attributed to two trends :

- on the one hand, in six of the eight countries where the proportion of social protection (expenditure divided by GDP) were highest in 1980, i.e. Belgium, F. R. Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the rate fell by not more than 1.4 percentage points or 5%. There was a moderate increase in Denmark (3%) and a significant rise in France (10%: +13% from 1980 to 1985, -3% from 1985 to 1989).
- on the other hand, there was an appreciable increase in the four member States where the rates in 1980 had been below 20%: a rise of 11% in Spain, 20% in Italy, 24% in Portugal and 79% in Greece.

The result of these developments has been a significant narrowing of the gap between the countries having the maximum and minimum rates: the spread of 3.3 between these rates in 1980, up on the 1970 figure of 2.8, fell back to 1.9 in 1989. The corresponding figures excluding Greece show a fall from 2.1 in 1980 to 1.7 in 1989.

There is therefore a trend towards convergence which is mainly due to the significant increases in the countries where the rates are lowest (Greece, Portugal and Spain). In the other nine countries, the ratio between the maximum and the minimum was stable at 1.5 over the last decade, as it had been throughout the previous decade.

Graph 2: Social protection current expenditure as a % of GDP



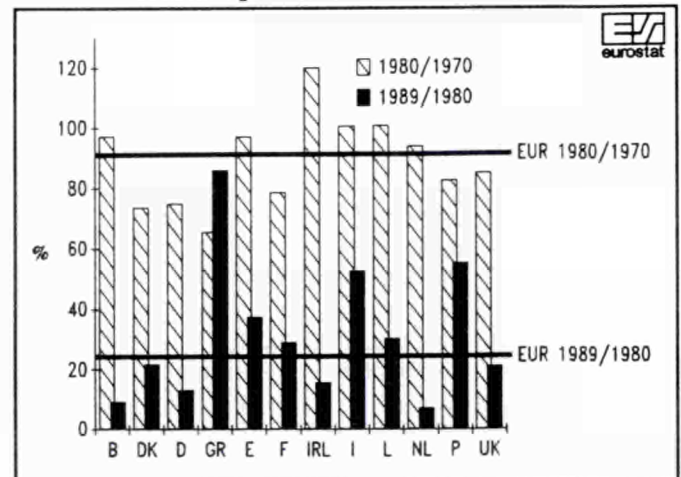
II. Expenditure on social protection per head

Expenditure per head, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) at constant prices (see box on back page), reflects the real levels of social protection for the population. It therefore allows meaningful comparisons to be drawn over time and between countries.

Some basic trends emerge from these data.

The major increase recorded in the 1970s (Community average of +91%) was followed by more moderate growth over the last decade (+25%) (see graph 3). This was the trend in all the member states with the exception of Greece, where the growth rate in the 1980s (+86%) was the highest in the Community, whereas growth recorded during the 1970s (+66%) was the lowest in the Community. Growth rates for the other member states fell within a +74% to +120% band during the 1970s, and ranged from +7% to +55% in the 1980s.

Graph 3: Growth in expenditure per head in PPS at constant prices: 1980/1970 et 1989/1980



The six countries which were above the Community average in 1970 and remained there throughout the two decades (see graph 4) drew closer to this average in the 1980s. These countries (the Netherlands, F. R. Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Denmark, and France) were grouped into a relatively narrow band, which, if Luxembourg is excluded, became even narrower during the 1980s: from between 21% and 52% above the average in 1980 to between 13% and 44% (30% excluding Luxembourg) above in 1989.

Graph 4 shows that the six countries below the average form three different groups which remained at a distance apart for the whole 20-year period:

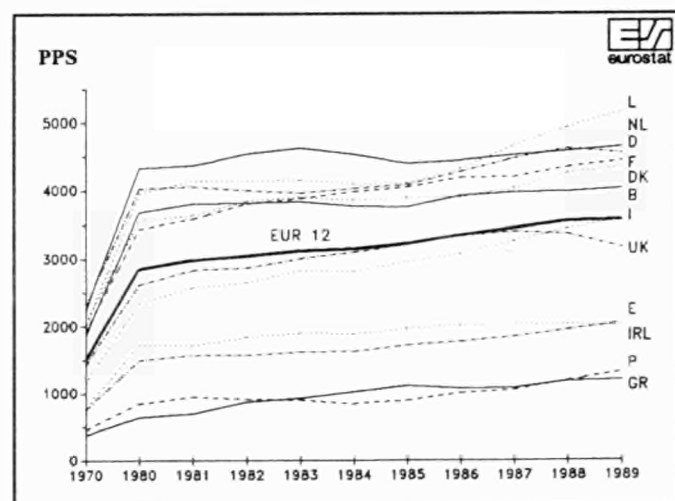
. Italy and the United Kingdom, which are near to the Community average; while Italy crept closer to the average during the 1980s from being some 20% below in the previous decade, the United Kingdom figure fell over the last few years after remaining very close to the average since the start of the reference period.

. Spain and Ireland; starting from a level slightly above half of the average, reached 57% and 56% respectively of the average in 1989.

. Greece and Portugal; in 1989 they were only just over one third of the average after making major advances since 1970: from 26% to 34% for Greece and from 31% to 37% for Portugal. This progress was made during the last decade.

For the Community as a whole, the differences between the extremes shrank considerably during the 1980s (see Table 2 in annex). Having risen from 5.9 in 1970 to 6.7 in 1980, the ratio between the maximum and the minimum fell to 4.3 in 1989. Whereas eight countries drew closer to the average, the gap was wider in 1989 than in 1980 for Luxembourg, where the figure rose strongly, and France, which also strengthened its position. The gap also increased in the United Kingdom, on account of the recent fall, and in Ireland, where the efforts of the 1970s (+ 120%) were followed by less dramatic progress in the 1980s (+ 16%).

Graph 4: Expenditure per head in PPS at constant prices



(1) Health: sickness; invalidity-disability; occupational accidents and diseases.

All these developments bear witness to a certain convergence. Nevertheless, and despite the increase in the proportion of resources which they spent on social protection (see the relation to GDP from 1970 to 1989), four member states (Greece, Portugal, Ireland and Spain) are still well short of the Community's standards in this area.

III. Rate of growth in social protection benefits

Total social protection benefits rose from ECU 520 billion in 1980 to ECU 1041 billion in 1989 (the corresponding figures in PPS were 563 and 1301 billion). Calculated in PPS at constant prices, benefits rose from 865 to 1115 billion; this increase (29%) reflects the increase in the purchasing power of benefits. Rates of growth were 24% for Health, 35% for Old age, 35% for Employment-Unemployment, whereas there was a fall of 2% for Family-Maternity.

Table 1: Rate of change in benefits 1989/1980 (in %) in PPS at constant prices by group of functions

	Total	Health	Old age Survivors	Family Matern.	Empl. Unemp.	Other
B	9.8	11.4	14.8	-13.0	8.0	33.3
DK	21.8	6.2	24.3	34.7	37.0	47.8
D	13.7	10.1	14.2	-10.7	61.5	77.5
GR	84.3	51.3	108.3	-8.1	68.7	25.2
E	42.5	35.8	55.7	-42.8	44.3	127.0
F	35.9	32.8	38.2	9.4	75.6	90.5
IRL	19.4	0.8	11.1	35.5	108.8	41.8
I	59.5	54.6	72.3	2.2	17.9	-32.8
L	35.2	34.3	34.8	46.6	18.6	-3.5
NL	11.7	6.7	16.7	-36.1	76.8	74.7
P	70.5	75.4	74.1	47.1	80.7	26.3
UK	23.0	22.2	25.0	4.4	20.0	396.1
EUR	28.9	24.3	35.2	-2.1	35.4	121.1

Growth rates by member state in PPS at constant prices ranged between 10% and 84%, with a breakdown as follows (see table 1):

- Belgium, F. R. Germany and the Netherlands around 10%
- Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom around 20%
- the Community average of 28.9%
- Spain, France and Luxembourg between 35% and 42%
- Greece, Italy and Portugal between 59% and 84%

The scale of growth rates within the different groups of functions shows that the national average was exceeded:

- in Old age-Survivors for all countries except Luxembourg and Ireland
- in Health⁽¹⁾ for two countries (Belgium and Portugal)
- in Employment-Unemployment for seven countries (Denmark, R.F. Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal)

- in Family-Maternity for three countries (Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg).

IV. Social protection benefits by group of functions

The different growth rates for the various groups of functions are reflected in changes in their relative weightings.

The share of the **Old age -Survivors** grouping increased from 43.7% in 1980 to 45.9% in 1989. There was a general upward trend which was most pronounced in Greece, Italy and Spain, where the highest rates are to be found in 1989 (along with Luxembourg, where the rate is stable). On the other hand, the only country to record a drop was Ireland, which was already at the bottom of the scale.

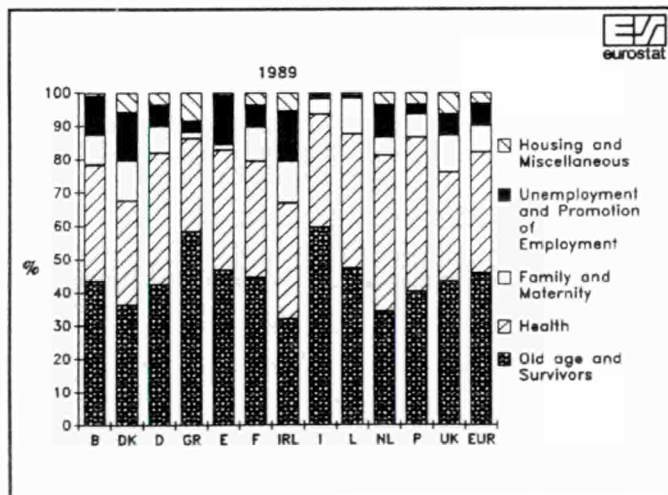
In parallel to this trend, the share of the **Health**⁽¹⁾ grouping fell back to 36.2% in 1989 from its 1980 level of 37.6% for the Community as a whole. This fall was also widespread, with the exception of two countries (Belgium and Portugal) where there were moderate increases. This trend reflects efforts made to control the costs of health care.

Belgium, Spain, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom are very close, and Denmark fairly close, to the Community ratio of 8 to 10 between Health benefits and Old age-Survivors benefits. However, Germany (ratio of 9:10) and especially Ireland (11:10), Portugal (11:10) and the Netherlands (14:10) devote a much higher proportion to health. The opposite applies for Greece (5:10) and Italy (6:10).

The **Family -Maternity** grouping saw a noticeable drop in its share (from 10.4% in 1980 to 7.9% in 1989). The only exceptions to this trend are Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg, currently the three countries with the highest percentages.

The **Employment-Unemployment** grouping had a slightly

Graph 5: Social protection benefits by group of functions: proportion of total benefits



higher share in 1989 (6.6%) than in 1980 (6.3%), resulting from divergent trends in individual member states. The trend had been sharply upwards until 1982, before dropping steadily ever since. This rise and fall took place virtually everywhere with the notable exception of Ireland (15.1% in 1989 as against 8.6% in 1980).

It should be noted that there is no great disparity among the member states in the shares taken by Health and Old age-Survivors, which is not the case with the other groups of functions.

V. Social protection receipts

Current receipts for the whole of the Community doubled from ECU 588 billion in 1980 to ECU 1168 billion in 1989.

Receipts are broken down into four categories, with drifts occurring between them which alter the redistributive effects of the system of finance. Social security contributions, which tend to be proportional to income, do not have the redistributive effect of general government contributions, which are partly financed by progressive taxes.

The shares of **employers' contributions** in total receipts are grouped into a number of bands: with the exceptions of Denmark (8.7%) and Ireland (23.6%), they fall into three groups at around 30%, 40% or 50%. These shares have fallen in all the member states, with the Community average slipping from 45.2% in 1980 to 42.2% in 1989.

The fall took place in the period from 1980 to 1984, with the percentage share remaining virtually stable ever since. This movement corresponds to the stagnation of economic activity at the beginning of the 1980s and the subsequent recovery accompanied by an expansion of the base for assessment of social contributions.

This phenomenon can be observed most clearly in the more prosperous countries, where the relative share stopped falling in 1982, 1983 or 1984.

The fall in the "employers" share was very real for the four least prosperous countries plus the United Kingdom between 1980 and 1989, and in some cases (Spain, Greece) it was very pronounced, although the year-on-year trend was more erratic.

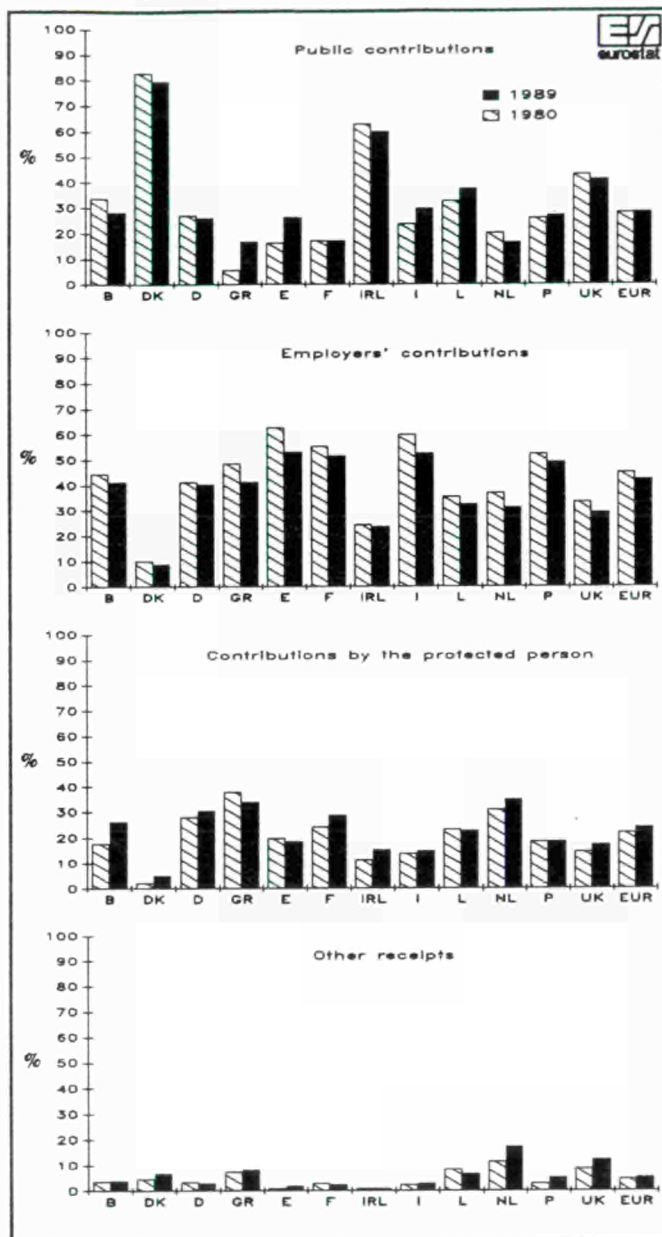
GDP per head in the four least prosperous countries has drawn nearer to the Community average since 1985, however the base for assessing contributions in these countries does not seem to have improved much⁽²⁾.

There are very clear disparities in the **contributions made by the protected person**, ranging from 5% in Denmark to 35% in the Netherlands; seven countries fall into the 17-30% bracket.

On average in the Community, the share of contributions

(2) This is a result of the combined trend in real wages per employee, and in employment, developing less favourably in these countries than for the Community as a whole.

Graph 6: Social protection current receipts: by category



made by protected persons rose from 22.1% in 1980 to 24% in 1989.

Over the period most countries registered a virtually constant increase, which in some cases was considerable. Greece and Spain recorded falls, while the situation remained more or less stable in Luxembourg and Portugal.

At slightly under 30%, the average share of **general government contributions** revealed major differences on a country-by-country basis: from 80% in Denmark and 60% in Ireland to under 20% (Netherlands, France and Greece). After a slight rise in this average from 1980 to 1983, the 1989 figure was almost back to the 1980 level.

The trends varied, however, according to the member state: - downward trend mainly in the countries where the percent-

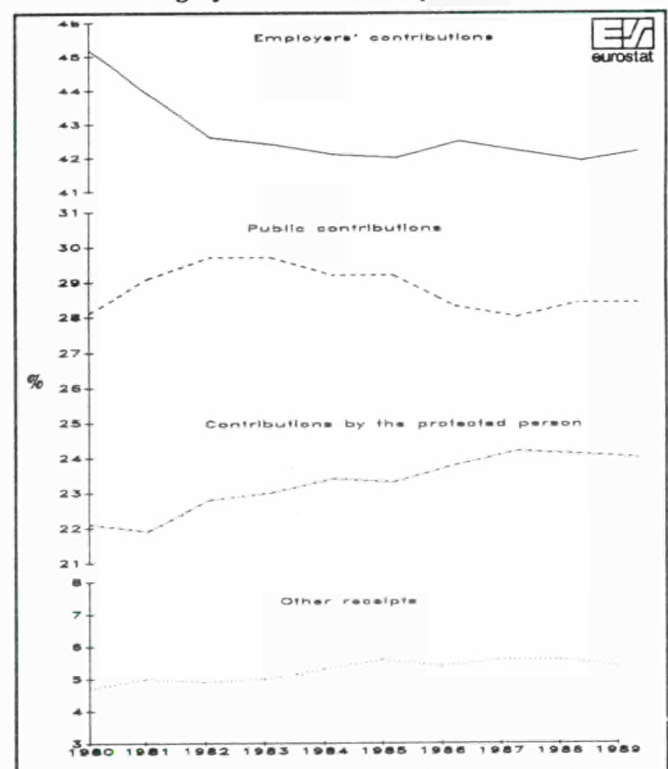
ages were highest, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom (with the exception of Luxembourg)

- virtual stability in Germany and Portugal, which were near to the average

- significant increases in countries where the rates had initially been the lowest (Greece, Spain and Italy), with the exceptions of the Netherlands where the share fell as a result of a major increase in "other receipts" and in France where in 1989 the level of 1980 was regained.

Other receipts, which are basically derived from investment income, increased from 4.7% in 1980 to 5.4% in 1989. Only three countries recorded above-average figures: the Netherlands (17.3% in 1989 as against 11.5% in 1980), Luxembourg (down to 6.8% from 8.4%) and Denmark (up to 6.7% from 4.7%).

Graph7: Social protection current receipts by category: % of Community total



As regards the shares of the three main categories of receipts in total receipts, the distribution of member states about the median did not change significantly over the period except in the case of public contributions ⁽³⁾:

- . employers' contributions: 27.5% in 1980, 25.2% in 1989
- . contributions by the protected person: 37.2% in 1980, 35.2% in 1989
- . public contributions: 54.6% in 1980, 43.9% in 1989.

These data are significant in terms of the process of European integration, particularly as regards employers' contributions which by their influence on production costs are an element for the comparison of competitiveness in the economies.

(3) These percentages represent the ratio between the average difference from the median and the median itself.

Table 2: Current expenditure on social protection ⁽¹⁾

		1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
in national currency												
B	Mrd BFR	236	967	1 075	1 174	1 270	1 327	1 390	1 489	1 512	1 538	1 609
DK	Mio DKR	23 252	107 359	122 729	142 184	154 490	181 952	171 197	178 135	191 883	211 847	226 808
D	Mio DM	145 470	424 285	455 313	472 533	481 579	499 223	518 595	541 031	566 970	596 297	610 453
GR	Mrd DR	22 872	156 315	213 436	325 274	418 951	549 479	712 059	851 131	997 320	1237 796	1 430 000 *
E	Mrd PTA	268	2 403	2 932	3 377	3 823	4 404	5 008	5 850	6 229	6 892	7 769
F	Mrd FF	150	712	845	1 011	1 134	1 255	1 355	1 446	1 502	1 603	1 709
IRL	Mio IRL	222	2 024	2 442	3 103	3 567	3 882	4 241	4 546	4 723	4 807	4 918
I	Mrd LIT	8 653	75 206	97 975	117 255	144 828	159 801	182 795	201 864	224 816	249 904	276 158
L	Mio LFR	8 592	35 179	39 892	43 596	47 498	50 048	52 290	55 484	60 143	64 875	70 669
NL	Mio HFL	23 790	102 358	110 921	122 293	128 720	130 544	130 178	132 801	135 178	138 958	143 198
P	Mio ESC	16 191	183 762	249 136	293 974	369 618	452 467	568 392	720 213	831 388	1 027 831	1 291 048
UK	Mio UKL	7 384	49 771	60 265	68 010	72 534	78 544	88 665	83 344	99 158	103 421	105 500 *
in millions of ECU												
B		4 026	23 823	26 040	28 261	27 950	29 209	30 958	33 543	35 127	35 425	37 101
DK		3 033	13 718	15 491	17 429	18 998	19 880	21 350	22 447	24 314	26 642	28 177
D		38 881	168 087	181 118	198 879	212 101	223 058	232 040	254 222	273 688	287 458	294 884
GR		739	2 635	3 462	4 978	5 364	6 219	8 733	8 193	8 384	7 388	7 986 *
E		3 730	24 101	28 559	31 394	30 787	34 793	38 775	41 107	43 807	50 088	59 572
F		26 418	121 308	139 904	157 163	187 529	182 645	199 348	212 858	218 791	227 801	243 311
IRL		521	2 994	3 534	4 499	4 990	5 347	5 930	6 198	6 091	6 198	6 331
I		15 109	63 241	77 562	88 576	107 288	115 882	126 241	137 949	150 408	162 557	182 829
L		188	867	966	975	1 045	1 101	1 184	1 267	1 387	1 494	1 629
NL		6 429	37 083	39 970	46 786	50 733	51 734	51 842	55 230	57 909	59 516	61 320
P		551	2 642	3 637	3 789	3 745	3 911	4 364	4 896	5 114	6 044	7 445
UK		17 290	83 161	108 957	117 780	123 584	132 985	147 145	139 000	140 714	155 853	156 690 *
EUR12		117 495	543 857	629 201	698 489	754 073	806 562	865 888	914 711	961 743	1026 259	1087 286 *
in millions of PPS												
B		4 110	23 680	27 152	30 449	33 362	35 393	37 088	40 481	42 296	43 942	46 804
DK		2 479	11 916	13 621	15 849	17 514	18 519	19 884	20 891	22 210	24 471	26 199
D		32 756	159 987	181 400	199 213	213 561	231 873	249 202	271 802	292 554	315 001	328 377
GR		694	3 866	4 819	6 739	7 978	9 526	11 060	11 246	11 810	13 308	14 066 *
E		5 925	38 502	43 851	48 614	54 605	59 269	66 017	71 135	76 801	83 890	93 073
F		23 804	121 764	142 859	169 219	187 892	206 834	223 267	240 683	250 547	269 486	291 238
IRL		527	3 647	4 118	5 045	5 763	6 271	6 919	7 380	7 692	7 920	8 184
I		15 789	87 722	108 373	122 853	143 127	151 425	168 421	182 642	200 971	220 364	241 510
L		158	866	1 128	1 235	1 348	1 424	1 510	1 645	1 818	1 979	2 188
NL		6 734	39 263	45 072	52 151	57 904	61 664	63 749	67 310	71 711	76 140	79 999
P		784	5 325	6 732	7 313	7 833	8 111	9 042	10 455	11 356	13 243	15 541
UK		17 618	95 530	116 567	130 197	148 029	163 975	181 687	194 873	205 297	211 929	213 996 *
EUR12		111 359	590 167	695 492	788 877	879 015	954 286	1 037 842	1 120 344	1 195 063	1 281 673	1 360 975 *
as % of GDP												
B		18,7	28,0	30,1	30,2	30,8	30,0	29,3	29,5	29,0	27,7	26,7
DK		19,6	28,7	30,1	30,8	30,1	28,8	27,8	26,7	27,5	29,3	29,6
D		21,5	28,7	29,5	29,6	28,8	28,4	28,2	28,0	28,3	28,3	27,3
GR		7,6	9,1	10,4	12,8	13,8	14,4	15,4	15,5	16,0	16,5	16,3 *
E		10,0	15,6	17,1	17,1	17,4	17,3	17,8	17,5	17,2	17,2	17,3
F		18,9	25,4	26,7	27,9	28,3	28,8	28,8	28,5	28,2	28,2	28,0
IRL		13,7	21,6	21,5	23,2	24,1	23,7	24,0	24,3	23,6	22,4	20,6
I		14,4	19,4	21,1	21,5	22,9	22,0	22,5	22,5	23,0	23,1	23,2
L		15,6	26,5	28,2	27,5	27,2	25,8	25,5	24,8	26,1	26,2	25,6
NL		19,6	30,4	31,4	33,2	33,8	32,6	31,1	30,9	31,4	30,9	30,2
P		9,1	14,6	16,6	15,9	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,3	16,1	17,1	18,1
UK		14,3	21,5	23,7	23,7	23,9	24,2	24,4	24,4	23,6	22,1	20,6 *
EUR12		17,3	24,2	25,5	25,9	26,2	25,9	25,9	25,8	25,7	25,3	24,7 *
in PPS at constant prices per habitant												
B		1 864	3 679	3 800	3 814	3 832	3 765	3 782	3 922	3 970	3 981	4 026
DK		2 052	3 564	3 648	3 841	3 903	3 853	3 888	3 900	4 028	4 256	4 347
D		2 300	4 025	4 056	3 998	3 960	4 025	4 084	4 278	4 474	4 619	4 551
GR		389	844	700	876	934	1 029	1 114	1 079	1 084	1 183	1 198 *
E		758	1 494	1 575	1 577	1 624	1 633	1 715	1 770	1 853	1 951	2 054
F		1 825	3 441	3 580	3 808	3 882	3 988	4 047	4 190	4 202	4 349	4 451
IRL		786	1 730	1 714	1 839	1 902	1 891	1 954	2 018	2 031	2 026	2 004
I		1 167	2 339	2 581	2 646	2 839	2 820	2 947	3 068	3 257	3 440	3 572
L		1 873	3 959	4 145	4 144	4 153	4 105	4 111	4 322	4 682	4 933	5 153
NL		2 234	4 331	4 372	4 538	4 628	4 532	4 399	4 447	4 523	4 583	4 644
P		466	850	953	911	907	851	890	1 005	1 056	1 187	1 320
UK		1 416	2 620	2 838	2 865	3 005	3 093	3 208	3 334	3 390	3 362	3 173 *
EUR12		1 491	2 851	2 982	3 041	3 117	3 152	3 224	3 346	3 448	3 555	3 574 *

(1) = social protection benefits + administration costs + other current expenditure. * = Estimate

Table 3: Social protection benefits by group of functions: as a % of total benefits

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Health ⁽¹⁾										
B	34,6	33,2	33,1	33,3	33,1	32,8	33,4	34,2	34,2	35,0
DK	35,8	33,3	32,6	31,2	30,8	31,4	32,2	31,3	31,2	31,2
D	40,8	40,0	38,9	39,0	40,2	40,5	40,8	40,5	40,2	39,4
GR	34,1	32,8	29,8	30,1	28,8	28,1	28,1	28,0	28,0	
E	37,8	36,4	37,3	36,3	35,8	34,3	34,0	34,9	35,4	36,0
F	35,6	34,9	34,5	34,1	34,3	33,9	34,3	34,2	34,2	34,8
IRL	41,2	40,1	37,7	36,1	35,5	35,6	35,3	34,4	34,3	34,8
I	34,9	33,4	33,0	32,2	32,0	32,0	31,6	33,1	33,5	33,8
L	40,4	40,1	40,4	40,0	40,4	41,1	41,2	40,9	40,6	40,1
NL	49,0	47,8	45,7	44,0	44,0	44,8	44,6	45,6	45,7	46,8
P	44,9	43,6	45,0	48,0	48,4	49,8	48,7	43,9	46,4	46,2
UK	32,9	30,6	30,6	29,8	29,9	28,7	29,4	30,7		
EUR12	37,8	36,3	35,7	35,1	35,3	35,0	35,2	35,7	36,1	36,2 *
Old age/Survivors										
B	41,5	41,7	41,9	42,3	42,5	42,7	42,6	42,8	43,5	43,4
DK	35,7	35,0	34,6	35,2	36,4	37,2	38,1	37,6	36,6	36,4
D	42,3	41,3	41,9	42,1	42,1	42,1	41,8	41,8	41,8	42,5
GR	51,6	51,9	56,8	55,1	57,0	57,5	57,9	58,3	58,3	
E	42,7	42,9	43,5	44,4	45,0	45,1	46,3	46,9	46,8	46,7
F	43,9	43,6	43,4	44,9	44,9	45,6	45,1	45,1	45,0	44,6
IRL	34,5	32,8	32,2	31,6	31,5	30,6	30,4	31,1	31,7	32,1
I	55,1	55,1	56,2	57,6	57,9	58,7	59,9	59,9	59,4	59,6
L	47,5	47,9	47,6	48,1	47,8	47,3	46,8	47,2	48,0	47,4
NL	33,0	32,3	31,7	30,2	30,5	30,3	31,4	31,9	34,1	34,5
P	39,5	37,0	36,7	39,6	38,1	37,2	39,2	42,3	40,6	40,4
UK	42,8	42,5	42,2	42,5	42,8	41,9	42,3	43,3	43,4	
EUR12	43,7	43,4	43,7	44,5	44,7	44,9	45,2	45,4	45,7	45,9 *
Family/Maternity										
B	11,3	11,0	10,8	10,0	9,5	9,7	9,4	9,3	9,2	9,0
DK	10,8	10,7	10,5	10,0	10,2	10,5	10,8	12,1	12,5	12,0
D	10,2	10,1	9,2	8,6	7,9	7,8	7,8	7,9	7,8	8,0
GR	3,7	5,0	3,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	2,5	1,9	1,9	
E	4,5	3,7	3,5	3,0	2,7	2,3	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,8
F	12,7	12,3	12,0	11,9	11,5	11,1	10,8	10,7	10,6	10,2
IRL	11,0	11,4	12,1	12,1	12,2	11,8	12,3	12,7	12,4	12,4
I	7,5	8,5	7,2	6,6	6,4	5,8	5,2	4,8	5,0	4,8
L	10,0	10,1	10,0	9,8	9,8	9,5	10,0	9,6	9,7	10,9
NL	9,6	9,1	8,7	9,8	9,8	9,7	9,2	7,2	6,3	5,5
P	8,0	8,9	9,4	8,4	8,1	7,4	7,7	7,6	7,0	6,9
UK	13,1	12,4	12,3	11,6	11,7	11,6	11,0	10,8	11,1	
EUR12	10,4	10,2	9,7	9,3	9,0	8,7	8,4	8,1	8,1	7,9 *
Employment/Unemployment										
B	11,6	13,1	12,7	12,9	13,3	13,3	13,3	12,4	11,9	11,5
DK	12,9	15,9	16,9	18,3	17,4	15,3	13,2	12,8	13,7	14,6
D	4,5	6,0	7,3	7,5	6,7	6,6	6,5	6,7	6,8	6,3
GR	3,5	3,7	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,2	3,2	3,2	
E	14,5	16,5	15,2	15,8	16,0	17,9	17,1	15,7	15,2	14,7
F	5,1	6,4	6,7	5,7	5,9	6,0	6,5	6,6	6,8	6,6
IRL	8,8	10,7	12,8	14,7	15,4	18,1	18,3	18,2	15,7	15,1
I	2,3	3,0	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,4	3,0	2,4	2,0	1,7
L	0,9	1,0	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,0	0,8
NL	6,1	8,3	10,8	12,9	12,8	12,1	11,5	11,1	10,3	9,6
P	2,8	2,4	2,3	1,6	2,3	2,8	3,5	3,1	2,7	3,0
UK	9,6	12,2	12,1	11,1	10,5	10,8	9,9	7,9	6,2	
EUR12	6,3	7,9	8,5	8,4	8,1	8,2	7,9	7,3	6,9	6,6 *
Others										
B	0,9	0,9	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1
DK	4,8	5,2	5,4	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,6	6,2	6,1	5,8
D	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,7	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,8
GR	7,0	6,7	6,8	6,8	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,6	6,6	
E	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,8
F	2,7	2,8	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,7
IRL	4,7	5,1	5,1	5,4	5,4	5,8	5,7	5,6	6,0	5,5
I	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0
L	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,8
NL	2,4	2,6	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,2	3,3	4,2	3,6	3,7
P	4,7	6,0	6,5	2,4	3,2	2,9	2,9	3,2	3,2	3,5
UK	1,6	2,3	2,7	4,7	5,3	7,0	7,4	7,3	6,5	
EUR12	1,9	2,2	2,4	2,7	3,0	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,2	3,3 *

(1) Health: sickness; invalidity-disability; occupational accident or disease * = Estimate

Table 4: Social protection current receipts

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total current receipts in millions of ECU										
B	23 748	26 224	26 502	28 360	30 149	31 712	34 083	34 984	36 547	37 552
DK	14 836	16 567	18 825	20 973	21 836	23 523	24 581	26 539	29 148	30 758
D	176 250	190 530	208 200	219 446	231 940	242 373	266 911	285 513	297 388	312 247
GR	3 198	3 958	5 357	5 714	6 314	6 447	5 699	6 114	6 982	8 052 *
E	24 238	27 391	33 240	31 282	35 415	38 232	41 592	45 097	52 012	62 234
F	126 622	140 589	157 808	172 096	186 475	203 730	211 756	219 926	230 821	246 525
IRL	2 915	3 557	4 492	4 964	5 334	5 929	6 206	6 080	6 193	6 360
I	69 266	79 001	93 377	114 575	120 576	132 709	143 735	153 668	165 885	190 191
L	921	1 004	1 049	1 101	1 186	1 288	1 451	1 514	1 622	1 802
NL	45 027	47 661	54 985	62 001	62 783	63 534	65 640	68 866	71 527	72 141
P	2 675	3 467	3 683	3 748	4 069	4 611	5 322	5 592	5 894	7 180
UK	98 598	123 171	137 743	142 778	153 244	169 814	158 610	163 208	183 917	193 078 *
EUR12	588 093	663 120	745 262	807 035	859 322	923 901	965 586	1 017 100	1 087 937	1 168 120 *
Employers' contributions as a % of total current receipts										
B	44,5	42,6	40,7	40,1	39,7	40,2	40,5	41,3	40,6	41,2
DK	10,0	9,3	9,2	10,4	10,0	10,1	10,5	10,7	8,4	8,7
D	41,4	40,3	39,2	40,3	40,8	40,9	41,1	40,9	40,8	40,4
GR	48,7	46,7	48,2	48,4	48,1	46,9	46,1	41,2	41,2	
E	62,8	59,7	54,5	57,0	52,1	52,4	51,4	52,3	51,7	53,2
F	55,5	55,2	53,8	52,7	52,1	52,3	52,8	52,2	51,8	51,7
IRL	24,5	24,0	23,1	22,8	23,0	22,2	22,0	22,1	23,3	23,6
I	59,9	58,4	56,1	52,7	53,8	52,6	53,4	52,2	51,9	52,6
L	35,4	34,3	33,2	32,3	33,8	33,4	32,2	33,4	32,3	32,6
NL	37,1	35,3	33,0	31,9	31,4	31,9	33,3	33,3	32,7	31,2
P	52,4	52,0	54,0	51,8	48,1	47,7	52,8	51,9	49,5	49,1
UK	33,4	32,7	31,8	31,6	30,1	29,6	28,7	28,4	29,2	
EUR12	45,2	43,9	42,6	42,4	42,1	42,0	42,5	42,2	41,9	42,2 *
Contributions by the protected person as a % of total current receipts										
B	17,8	17,7	19,7	20,2	21,9	24,3	24,9	26,7	25,9	26,4
DK	2,3	2,4	2,8	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,3	4,4	5,0
D	28,0	28,4	29,5	29,7	29,8	30,1	30,2	30,2	30,4	30,5
GR	38,0	36,4	35,5	35,6	36,4	37,1	37,4	33,8	33,8	
E	19,9	20,7	17,8	19,2	20,2	19,9	20,2	19,4	18,8	18,5
F	24,3	23,7	23,9	24,1	25,1	25,0	26,0	27,0	27,4	28,7
IRL	11,2	11,1	12,1	12,5	12,7	12,4	12,3	13,1	14,7	15,2
I	13,9	13,6	15,4	14,7	15,3	14,6	15,6	16,1	15,6	14,7
L	23,4	22,7	22,7	24,8	25,7	25,6	23,7	23,3	22,9	22,9
NL	31,0	32,1	33,5	36,2	35,8	36,1	34,5	35,8	36,0	34,9
P	18,6	18,6	19,0	18,0	16,8	16,1	16,2	19,3	18,7	18,6
UK	14,6	15,1	16,4	16,5	16,6	16,6	16,8	16,8	17,3	
EUR12	22,1	21,9	22,8	23,0	23,4	23,3	23,8	24,2	24,1	24,0 *
Public contributions as a % of total current receipts										
B	34,0	35,8	36,2	36,6	34,6	31,5	30,6	28,0	29,5	28,4
DK	82,9	83,2	82,6	78,7	79,2	78,5	77,7	78,1	80,3	79,6
D	27,0	27,7	27,7	26,5	25,8	25,4	25,2	25,5	25,6	26,2
GR	5,7	9,6	7,7	7,9	8,7	7,5	9,5	16,8	16,8	
E	16,3	18,6	26,7	22,7	25,9	25,8	26,5	26,1	27,4	26,3
F	17,3	18,1	19,2	20,2	19,8	19,6	18,3	18,2	18,2	17,2
IRL	63,2	63,6	63,3	63,5	63,4	64,5	64,9	63,9	61,1	60,0
I	23,8	25,3	26,1	30,0	28,2	29,5	27,8	28,7	29,5	29,8
L	32,8	34,3	35,3	34,8	32,1	34,1	37,6	36,8	38,6	37,7
NL	20,4	20,0	20,3	18,6	18,3	16,3	15,6	14,0	14,5	16,6
P	26,0	27,4	25,0	27,6	32,4	33,2	27,0	24,7	27,0	27,2
UK	43,2	43,3	43,1	43,1	43,2	43,7	43,9	42,6	41,3	
EUR12	28,1	29,1	29,7	29,7	29,2	29,2	28,3	28,0	28,4	28,4 *
Other receipts as a % of total current receipts										
EUR12	4,7	5,0	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,6	5,4	5,6	5,6	5,4 *

NOTES

. The rapid report 1990/3 described the structure of social protection expenditure and receipts in the member states for the period 1985-1988. The present note adds an analysis of the trends over the years 1980-1989.

. The data are compiled on the basis of the methodology for the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS). Some of the data published in the rapid report 1990/3 for the period 1985-1988 have been revised. Data for Greece which have not previously been available, have now been included. Data for Greece and the United Kingdom for 1989 have been estimated.

. Purchasing power standards (at 1985 prices and 1985 purchasing power parities) described in the note as 'PPS at constant prices' are calculated by deflating data at current prices by the consumer price index base 1985, before applying the purchasing power parity (PPP) for that year.

For further information (in preparation)

- . Social protection expenditure and receipts (1980-1989)
- . Statistical document by function (types of benefit and number of beneficiaries)
- . Ratio between old age pension and salary in activity: comparison between member states