

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES



The
European

SOCIAL BUDGET

1975

1970

1980



Commission of the European Communities

THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL BUDGET
1980 - 1975 - 1970

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(1) In order to speed up publication, these appendices have been omitted but may be obtained free of charge from the service "European Social Budget", DG V, Commission of the European Communities, 200, rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium.

FOREWORD

The European Social Budget contains projections for certain fields of social policy to 1980, as well as statistics for 1970 and 1975.

The word "Budget" should not be understood here in the precise sense in which it is used in public finance, that is, an act authorising expenditure or receipts for the financing of this expenditure. The projections do not represent targets or constraints, at Community or national level.

The 1980 figures, based on various assumptions, do not therefore represent national or Community political choices. The objectives of such projections are explained in chapter I.

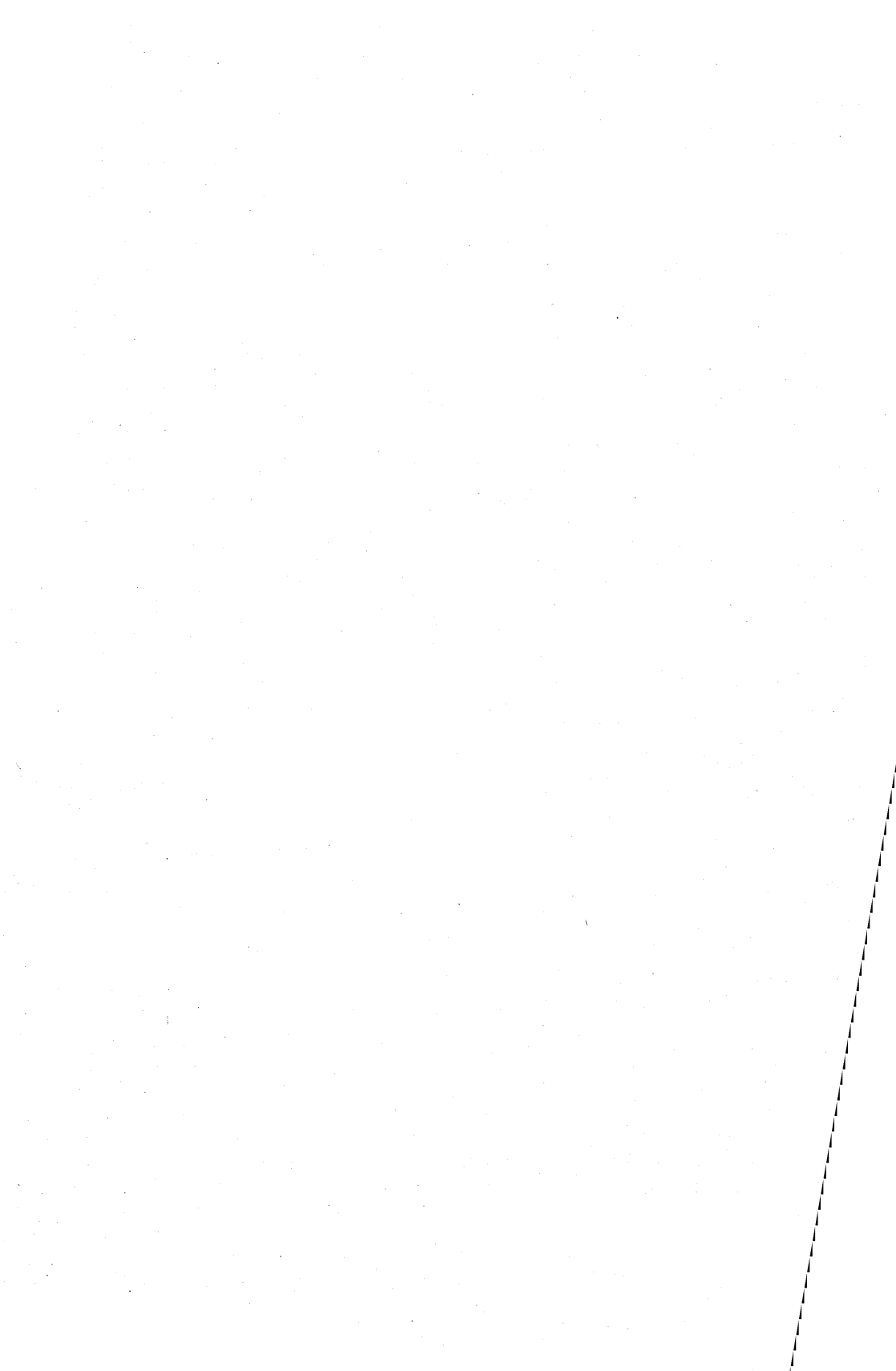
The data, comparative analyses and accompanying descriptions of legislative background and projection methodology are the fruit of cooperation between the national authorities and the Commission's services.

The European Social Budget forms part of the work of the Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs :

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

I. COMMISSION COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL

1. The Council, at its 392nd meeting held on 30 April 1976, declared its agreement with the objectives of the European Social Budget and the guidelines for the second European Social Budget, as set out in the Commission communication submitted to the Council on 19 December 1975 (1).

A) There are two objectives which the European Social Budget should meet :
2. a) the Social Budget should be a source of quantitative information on medium-term trends in expenditure in the various social policy sectors and on the way this expenditure is financed.
3. The achievement of an objective of this kind is a difficult and long-term task and involves :
 - (i) compiling comparable data on a number of social fields where this has not yet been done or has only recently commenced ;
 - (ii) taking capital expenditure into consideration ;
 - (iii) achieving greater comparability among national projections ;
 - (iv) analyzing the relative influence of the various factors affecting expenditure and receipts so as to pinpoint the reasons for converging or diverging trends.

(1) An extract of the communication is set out in Appendix II.1.

4. b) The Social Budget is intended to become an aid to decision-making at national as well as Community level, since it provides information which can be used as a basis for policies in various spheres : social protection in particular, public finance, employment, etc.
5. The comparison of forecasts at Community level is useful to national delegations in several ways, such as reciprocal information, pooling of experience and the search for common solutions or ways of tackling problems. It is particularly important in the context of the concertation of policies in this field, set in motion by the Council Resolution of 21 January 1974 concerning the social action programme (1).

B) Guidelines for the second European Social Budget

6. The guidelines define the limits of the European Social Budget in terms of the scope and period covered.

It was specified that the field to be covered by the Social Budget would be the same as that covered by the Social Accounts - now known as the "social protection accounts" - whilst the period covered would be ten years (1970-1980).

It was also indicated that efforts to extend its scope should be made at the same time, with a view to including other areas of social policy such as vocational training for adults, low-costs housing, etc., at a later date.

II. PREPARATION OF THE SECOND EUROPEAN SOCIAL BUDGET (1976-1980)

7. The preceding guidelines were implemented in two stages, lasting almost two years.

The first stage concerned the national reports and the second, the Commission's summary report which constitutes an overall view of the European Social Budget exercise.

A) First stage : Preparation of national reports

8. The reports were prepared by Government experts from the Member States on the basis of criteria and guidelines adopted in close conjunction with the Commission's departments.

(1) Official Journal C 13 dated 12 February 1974.

1/ - The context

Estimates and retrospective data concerning expenditure and revenue were compiled following the system used by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for the social protection accounts (1).

2/ - Subject matter

The Social Budget does not cover all types of social expenditure, but only expenditure incurred in respect of social protection, of which social security is the chief component. Only expenditure conforming to the definition accepted as the basis for the social accounts is taken into consideration.

"Any expenditure involved in meeting expenses by households incurred as a result of the materialization or existence of certain risks or needs, insofar as this expenditure gives rise to the intervention of a "third party", namely a unit other than the households themselves - a public or private administration or undertaking - without there being any simultaneous equivalent counterpart by the beneficiary."

Only current expenditure is at present included (thus excluding capital expenditure, on which studies are in progress).

Revenue used to finance the social expenditure referred to above is also included in the European Social Budget.

9. Expenditure defined in this way covers the following risks or needs :

- sickness,
- old age, death, survivors,
- invalidity,
- physical and mental disability,
- employment injury and occupational disease,
- unemployment,
- family benefits (including maternity),
- miscellaneous .

(1) This is the new designation of the social accounts. It is planned later to set up other accounts alongside the social protection accounts : housing, health, education, etc. All these accounts could then be included under the title "social accounts".

10. Expenditure is effected and financed through institutions or administrative bodies grouped under (1) :

- type A schemes (general, special, statutory, complementary, voluntary) : these are social protection schemes ;
- type B schemes (employers' voluntary benefits) ;
- type C schemes (benefits for victims of political events or natural disasters) ;
- type D schemes (other social measures : in particular, social welfare).

3/ - Period covered

The projections cover the period 1976-1980 ; for past data, the period used is 1970-1975 , the link-year being 1975.

4/ - Preparation of projections

11. The 1980 projections given in the national reports are based on a number of assumptions resulting from the Council mandate and specific characteristics of national legislation.

• Legislative assumptions

The projections were made on the assumption of "constant" or unchanged legislation, that is to say, the law as it stood at a given date - in this case, 1 January 1977 - taking account of all relevant provisions, in particular indexation machinery. Irrespective of the procedures used - which differ from one country to another - indexation has an important part to play as regards cash benefits, especially long-term benefits (old age or invalidity pensions).

(1) A list of schemes covered by the European Social Budget in each Member State is provided in Appendix II.2.

The importance of certain measures taken after this date, and during 1977, has led some delegations to adopt a later date.

Lastly, some delegations have extended the concept of constant legislation to incorporate reforms where the probability of their being realized or adhered to seemed very great. This is true, for example, for Italy as regards the introduction of the national health scheme.

. General economic assumptions

12. These are assumptions concerning demographic and general economic trends.

a) General demographic assumptions

The latter, which are obtained from national sources in all the Member States, concern overall and active population trends, which are shown in the table below (in the form of indices) (1).

Indices	1975 (1970 = 100)		1980 (1975 = 100)	
	Country	Total Population	Active Population	Total Population
B	101.5	104.5	100.4	106.3
DK	102.4	104.0	101.5	101.5
D	101.1	98.5	98.3	99.1
F	104.3	104.1	102.4	104.8
IRL	106.0	102.0	105.5	102.7
I	104.0	101.5	101.9	103.1
L	105.1	111.1	99.6	96.7
N	104.8	102.0	101.4	101.1
UK	100.4	106.6	99.5	102.2

(1) Data in absolute numbers are given in Appendix I.D et E.

NOTE TO THE READER :

In order to simplify the presentation of the tables in the various chapters and annexes of the overall European Social Budget report, the Member States will be denoted by the following initials :

B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = The Federal Republic of Germany,
 F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy,
 L = Luxembourg, N = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

b) Economic assumptions

13. The assumptions adopted in the European Social Budget are the same as those underlying the macro-economic projections contained in the fourth medium-term economic programme (1976-1980) updated at Community level in Spring, 1977.
14. Events which have taken place since the publication of these projections have however caused some Member States (Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) to depart from them, as far as the projections for the European Social Budget are concerned.

The macro-economic assumptions of the fourth programme - updated to Spring 1977 and used in the Social Budget - are shown in the table below. Where there is a discrepancy, the figure adopted appears in brackets.

Country	G.D.P. % per year 1975/1980	Consumer prices % per year 1975/1980	Per-capita earnings % per year 1975/1980
B	4.2	6.7	10.5 (10.8)
DK	4.5	5.1	7.5
D	4.4	4.0	7.7
F	5.4 (4.9)	7.8 (8.1)	11.4 (11.5)
IRL	5.5	10.7	12.6
I	4.0	12.5	16.0
L	3.5 (3.0)	7.0 (6.9)	10.0 (9.9)
N	4.0 (3.25)	7.0 (7.1)	8.5 (9.3)
UK	3.0	11.2	11.6
EUR 9	4.3	8.25	10.9

15. The table below makes it possible to compare, for the same parameters, the trends forecast with the results recorded for the period 1970-1975, which are reflected in the 1975 Social Budget data. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that there was a break in the trend towards the end of that period.

Country	G.D.P. % per year 1970-1975	Consumer prices % per year 1970-1975	Per-capita earnings % per year 1970-1975
B	3.4	8.4	16.9
DK	1.9	9.3	16.0
D	1.9	6.3	10.9
F	4.0	8.7	13.2
IRL	3.1	13.3	19.8
I	2.3	14.2	26.7
L	1.8	7.2	12.0
N	3.4	9.2	13.9
UK	1.8	13.0	16.5
EUR 9	2.5	9.6	14.3

The Community G.D.P. growth rate was about 4 % per year between 1970 and 1974 ; however, in 1975 it fell by 1.8 % as against the previous year.

16. As far as unemployment is concerned, on the basis of the assumptions (Spring 1977) on which the 1976-1980 projections were based (that is 4.3 % per year for G.D.P. by volume and 3.8 % per year for productivity per person in employment) the unemployment level for the Community would still be high in 1980 : 3.7 % of the active population or about 4 million people. As shown in the table below, unemployment would be unequally distributed among the member countries :

B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	N	UK
2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	6.8	3.65	0.0	3.1	5.5

In some countries a return to much more acceptable levels is anticipated, while in others unemployment will continue to be of concern.

17. These were the rates used in the national reports as basis for the calculation of the cost of unemployment in 1980. The only exception was France, where a higher rate (6.5 %) was selected as being probably more realistic in the light of present economic trends than that shown above.
18. There are grounds for doubting the reliability of the assumptions for the various economic parameters on which the European Social Budget projections are based, there being a quite considerable discrepancy over the course of the last few years (1975-1976-1977) between the actual trends for these parameters and those forecast (as shown above in point 14). This important point will be discussed at a later stage.

c/ Other assumptions

19. In preparing the projections still further assumptions are used for factors applicable to all or part of the social protection schemes, such as the number of recipients of benefits, the duration and level of benefits, the rate of consumption and unit costs of health care, etc. The combination and relative importance of these factors vary according to the scheme and Member State in question.

5/ - National projections for 1980

20. The projections for 1980 given in the national reports are derived, as indicated above, from a set of assumptions corresponding to a view of economic trends as at Spring, 1977. Fuller details have previously been given (points 11 to 17).

21. Changes in the economic situation and their implications for the projections

Due to the deteriorating economic outlook since this time, the assumptions on which the second European Social Budget's 1980 projections were modelled may no longer be realistic for a number of countries, in particular as far as growth and unemployment are concerned. If this deterioration were taken into account now, it would have important implications for the 1980 projections as they appear in this documents, as follows.

Let us examine two aspects : the deterioration of the economic situation and its repercussions on the projections.

22. a) Recent economic developments

The annual report on the Community's economic situation and the guidelines for economic policy in 1978 submitted in October 1977 (1), highlight the changes that have taken place in the economic situation in the last few years as seen in terms of certain significant parameters : gross domestic product, prices, earnings and unemployment.

a. Gross domestic product

The fluctuations from one year to another for the Community as a whole were as follows : - 1.8 in 1975; + 4.7 in 1976; + 2.5 in 1977.

The corresponding trend for each of the Member States is shown in the table below :

(1) Document Nr COM (77) 494 final.

Gross domestic product by volume (% change)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
B	- 2.0	3.0	2 3/4
DK	- 1 1	4.8	1
D	- 2.6	5.7	3
F	0.1	5.2	2 3/4
IRL	0.4	3.2	5
I	- 3.5	5.6	2
L	- 8.4.	2.7	1 1/4
N	- 1.1	4.4	2 1/2
UK	- 1.7	1.6	1/2

EUR 9	- 1.8	4.7	2 1/2

b. Prices

As the following table indicates, the consumer price indices (expressed as percentage changes from one year to another) showed considerable disparities.

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
1975	12.8	9.6	5.9	11.7	20.9	17.0	10.8	9.9	24.2	13.4
1976	9.2	9.0	4.6	9.6	17.9	16.7	9.8	8.9	16.5	11.0
1977 (1)	7.1	11.6	3.9	9.9	13.5	18.6	6.1	6.9	16.4	11.6
(2)	(5.2)	(8.4)	(1.1)	(9.4)	(4.5)	(9.1)	(2.4)	(1.6)	(6.8)	(5.9)

(1) Change expressed as an annual rate over 12 months.

(2) Change expressed as an annual rate over 3 months.

Prices rose quite sharply in 1975 in all the Member States, but, by contrast, the trend was reversed for some of them in 1976. However, this reversal was not sustained in every case in 1977.

c. Earnings

23. From 1974 to 1977, the increase in per-capita remuneration in the Community fell from 16.7 % in 1975 to 12.8 % in 1976 and 11.0 % in 1977 (year-to-year changes), indicating a significant slowdown, though ranging in extent from one country to another as the following table shows :

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR C</u>
1975	15.4	15.0	7.7	17.7	24.6	19.7	12.5	13.4	30.8	16.7
1977	10.0	8.0	6.9	11.8	13.5	22.0	10.3	7.7	10.5	11.0

(1974- or 1975 - being the year in which this tendency became apparent).

d. Unemployment

In relation to the previous period (1970-1974), 1975 marks a turning-point from which time the rate of unemployment rose steadily in most Member States, as is shown in the following table (expressed as a % of the active population) : (*)

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
1975	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.0	7.9	(5.6)	0.2	4.0	3.9	(4.4)
1976	6.1	5.1	4.1	4.4	9.4	(5.9)	0.4	4.3	5.2	(4.9)
1977	6.9	6.2	4.0	5.1	9.6	(6 3/4)	0.5	4.3	5.9	(5.5)

(*) The unemployment rate shown in brackets is that obtained by taking, for Italy, the unemployment figures recorded by the Department of Employment rather than those of ISTAT.

24. The communication of the Commission to the Council concerning adaptations in guidelines for economic policy in 1978 (1) shows that the gross domestic product grew in 1977 by 1.9 % for the Community as a whole instead of the 2.5 % estimated in the October 1977 report (mentioned in § 22).

b) Implications of the economic changes for the 1980 projections

25. If the economic trends observed in 1976-1977 (§§ 22 and 23) are compared with the assumptions adopted for the 1980 projections for the European Social Budget (§§ 11-17), it can be seen that in the case of several countries they are no longer realistic, particularly in the light of the communication mentioned in § 24.

(1) Doc. COM (78) 102 final, sent to the Council on 15 March 1978.

This statement may be illustrated by the following table, which shows the developments which would have to take place over the remainder of the period (1978-1980) for the five-year assumptions to be achieved.

(% change, yearly average)

	G.D.P. volume			G.D.P. price index			Per capita earnings		
	1975 Assumptions			Assumptions			Assumptions		
	1975-80 (1)	1976-77	1978-80 (2)	1975-80 (1)	1976-77	1978-80 (2)	1975-80 (1)	1976-77	1978-80 (2)
B	4.2	2.9	5.1	7.5	8.1	7.1	10.8	9.2	10.7
DK	5.5	2.9	7.3	5.5	9.5	2.9	7.5	9.8	6.0
D	4.4	4.4	4.4	4	4.2	3.9	7.7	7.5	7.8
F	4.9	4	5.5	7.7	9.4	6.6	11.5	13.2	10.4
IRL	5.5	4.1	6.4	11.5	15.5	8.9	12.6	17.1	9.7
I	4.0	4.1	3.9	12.5	18.0	9.0	16.0	21.6	12.4
L	3.0	2.0	3.7	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.9	10.1	9.8
N	3.25	3.4	3.4	6.9	8.2	5.7	9.3	9.2	9.4
UK	3.0	1.0	4.4	11.6	15.3	9.2	11.6	12.7	10.9

(1) Adopted in the each country's forecasts

(2) Trends which would have to emerge during the period 1978-80 for the five-year assumptions to be achieved.

Lastly, it is clear that, in the prevailing economic conditions, the assumptions concerning the unemployment rate in 1980 (§§ 16 and 17) lose much of their validity for almost all Member States.

26. Obviously such changes, if applied to the 1980 projections, would imply modifications as regards both expenditure and revenue.

A complete revision of the projections would have to be undertaken in order to quantify these changes. To be realistic, legislative and other measures introduced since the preparation of the 1980 projections, those appearing in the present Social Budget, would also have to be taken into account.

However, in addition to the fact that the report contains projections rather than forecasts, the uncertainty of the medium-term development of the European economies - and the time required for the preparation of national projections and their subsequent comparison - led the Commission to forego such a revision.

It is nevertheless possible to give some qualitative indications concerning various aspects of the 1980 projections which would be affected by the changes that have occurred. These indications are only concerned with immediate and automatic effects, since it is obvious that changes in social transfers have macro-economic effects influencing growth, via incomes and costs.

a) As regards benefits, the extent of the changes will vary according to the sector concerned, the type of benefits (in cash or in kind) the indexation procedure and the individual country.

- As the demographic factors remain unaffected, it may be assumed that in respect of old age pensions, family allowances and sickness benefits, only the earnings factor will be operative. Therefore, taking account of recent trends in the latter, lower figures than those projected may be expected.

- On the other hand, an increase in the number of unemployed persons may result in a rise in the amounts projected for unemployment benefits.

In short, there will be a change in the relative share of the various sectors in total benefits.

b) As for financing, the 1980 projections are likely to prove too high as regards receipts from enterprises and households as well as government, this being the automatic consequence of the slowdown in growth.

Conclusion

27. In examining the results of the 1980 projections, analysed in Chapters II to IV, the reader should bear the foregoing in mind. To summarize :

- On the one hand, these projections correspond to a view of future development still regarded as probable in the spring of 1977. As such they highlight certain trends and problems.

- On the hand, the deterioration in the economic situation, particularly in terms of growth and unemployment, indicates a somewhat different view giving rise to projections for 1980 which vary to a certain extent compared with those adopted in the present Social Budget.

- Lastly, irrespective of the view adopted, the 1980 projections - based on constant legislation - do not take into account measures and reforms since decided on by the Governments and passed by the national parliaments whose effects will nevertheless be felt before the end of 1980.

They will therefore yield results different from the probable out-turn in 1980.

28. However, for a given economic context, their objective is to enable emerging trends and problems to be determined more accurately, and, in this way, facilitate decisions which the responsible authorities will have to take to remedy such problems.

6/- Plan of the national reports

29. The national reports are presented in similar form and include a summary of legislative changes from 1970 to 1975 with an outline of any further changes up to the date of the report. They also contain information on the methods used in drawing up the projections and series of detailed tables based on those prepared for the social protection accounts of the Statistical Office, covering expenditure and receipts for all schemes (mentioned at the beginning of the chapter) for the years 1970-1975 and 1980. The reports contain details of a number of economic and demographic aggregates (gross domestic product, active population, total population, etc.) for the same years.

Moreover, in certain reports there are items of additional information requested by the Commission (tax allowances, major factors causing changes, etc.) with a view to initiating, or in due course developing, research directed at a more complete attainment of the objectives of the European Social Budget (see § 3).

B) Second stage :

30. The second stage consisted in the drafting, by the Commission, of the overall report on the European Social Budget.

On the basis of an analysis of the information contained in the national reports, the overall report compares developments in expenditure on social protection and its financing in the Member States. The objective of this comparison is to highlight similarities and differences, as well as changes in trends which may have occurred or are emerging and the problems they entail.

In addition, by using Community - wide sources of information (Comparative Tables of the Social Security Systems, Tax Statistics, National Accounts, reports on the economic situation in the Community, etc.), the Commission has widened the scope for comparison to include :

- legislative data (level of social protection, conditions of entitlement to benefit, methods of financing, etc.),
- a micro-economic approach (benefits per person),
- a macro-economic approach (gross domestic product, purchasing power, etc.).

31. As for its composition, the overall report for the European Social Budget is set out in five chapters, supplemented by two appendices.

• Chapter I - Introduction - this chapter has provided information on the objectives of the European Social Budget and the guidelines adopted for the second European Social Budget (1976-1980). It has also given detailed information on the preparation of the national reports in the second European Social Budget.

• Chapter II - Basic Results - gives an outline of social expenditure and receipts for the years 1970, 1975 and 1980, with the accent on the trends from 1975 to 1980. In addition, it gives a comparison of expenditure with gross domestic product for the three years.

• Chapter III - The Functions of Social Benefits - is a general analysis of developments in the most important sectors : health, old-age, family and unemployment, supplemented by a micro-economic analysis (benefits per person).

• Chapter IV - Social Protection and the Economic Environment - comprises information on the Member States' economic structures, an analysis of the trends in various categories of expenditure and an analysis of the trends in various categories of receipts. In addition, trends in expenditure and receipts are compared with that of the G.D.P.

• Chapter V - Concluding Remarks - points out the various limitations of the 1980 projections and suggests how they might be corrected.

CHAPTER II

BASIC RESULTS

I. INTRODUCTION

32. The purpose of this chapter is to indicate briefly the kind of information contained in the European Social Budget. Expenditure and receipts are grouped into certain broad categories, which will be looked at in more detail in the following chapters. These figures are confined to current expenditure and the receipts, but include both public and private schemes, in those fields covered by the framework of the Social Protection Accounts. At present this framework excludes fields such as housing and education which may in certain countries be considered an essential part of any measurement of the monies devoted to social policy. The framework also excludes use of tax and other allowances for social purposes, as well as governmental action on specific matters - for example laws affecting certain prices, rents, etc, - or in a wider national or regional context.

The picture in the Community as a whole

33. The expenditure considered in this report includes both certain social benefits and the costs entailed in distributing them. Receipts include not only social security contributions but also revenue from taxes, income from capital and other receipts. The relative importance of these categories varies from country to country, but an idea of the overall situation in the Community projected to 1980 is given by the following table, in European Units of account :

TABLE II.1

The European Social Budget : Overall balance sheet

		<u>Amounts in E.U.A.</u> (Millions)	<u>%</u>
		(1)	
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			
Social benefits included in the European Social Budget	1970	111 446	95.1
	75	257 510	95.4
	80	454 243	95.4
Administrative costs and other expenditure	1970	5 680	4.9
	75	12 430	4.6
	80	21 732	4.6
Total social expenditure	1970	117 126	100
	75	269 940	100
	80	475 975	100

<u>RECEIPTS</u>			
Contributions	1970	84 896	67.1
	75	187 701	66.0
	80	343 432	68.9
Taxes	1970	33 677	26.8
	75	80 224	28.2
	80	130 928	26.2
Income from capital and other receipts	1970	7 643	6.1
	75	16 632	5.8
	80	24 417	4.9
Total receipts	1970	126 217	100
	75	284 557	100
	80	498 777	100

(1) European Units of account : exchange rates with national currencies are given in Appendix I.F. For 1980, the latest available rates were used, relating to the end of October, 1977.

Social benefits represent by far the greatest part of social expenditure, with little change in their share apparent in the past or projected for the future, at Community level. Contributions make up around two-thirds of receipts for the Community as a whole, and the share of taxes is around a quarter.

34. What exactly is meant by "projected" ? Before an appreciation of the main results in this European Social Budget is possible, it is important to recognize the usefulness of projections and also the pitfalls which may be involved. As mentioned in the Introduction the purpose of the projections in this report is to show what would happen if legislation and policy remained unchanged until 1980. A projection is not the same as a forecast, which should try to include all likely changes to produce a realistic picture of the future. The projections in this European Social Budget only show what would happen on the basis of policy or legislation when they were calculated. Their objective is thus to indicate areas where changes in this respect could be necessary, if a different situation is desired in 1980.

II. EXPENDITURE

The nature of social benefits

35. Leaving aside costs of administration, the Chart for table II.2 shows that cash benefits are projected to be 70.5 % and benefits in kind 29.5 % for the Community as a whole in 1980, for those benefits included in the European Social Budget. Cash benefits are defined broadly as covering money for income maintenance, whereas benefits in kind refer in general to goods and services provided either directly by national or local administrations, or purchased by final consumers followed by reimbursement of part or all of the money spent (1). The projected share of these benefits in kind varies from country to country, with Denmark shown as spending almost half its total amount in this way. This view of 1980, projected on the basis of policy in early 1977, represents a considerable leap upwards in the share of benefits in kind compared to the situation in 1975 in certain countries. Only in the United Kingdom is the share of benefits in kind seen as appreciably declining.

The functions of social benefits

36. The functions included in the European Social Budget can be broadly classified under five headings : incapacity for work due to ill-

(1) A more complete definition is given in Appendix II.2.

CHART for TABLE II.2
(Appendix I.H)

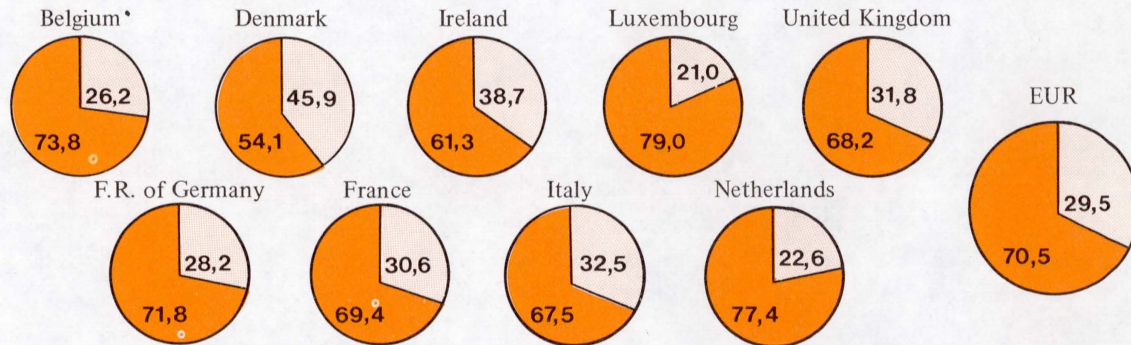
NATURE OF SOCIAL BENEFITS
included in the European Social Budget

PROJECTIONS FOR 1980
and statistics for 1975 (percentage shares)

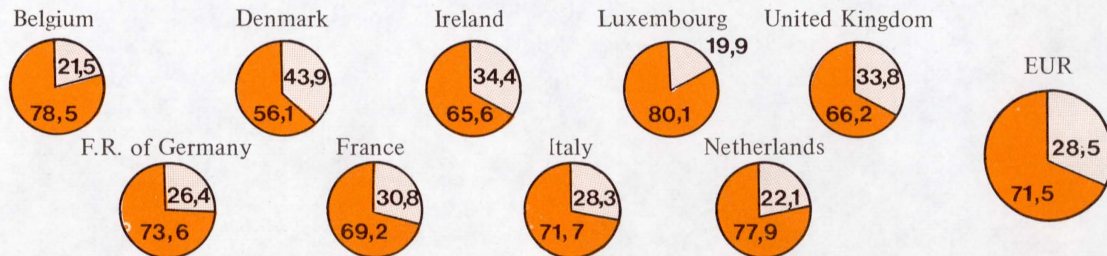
■ Benefits in cash

□ Benefits in kind

1980



1975



health, old age, family dependants, unemployment and miscellaneous. The first four headings represent major risks, viewed in financial terms, and to alleviate them each country has evolved certain policies aimed at providing or supplementing incomes and care. Each category may be further sub-divided: for example, aspects of cash payments or costs of care during ill-health may be looked at in terms of sickness, invalidity, disability, employment injuries or occupational diseases (1). A later chapter treats each of the main groups one by one, analysing the information in more detailed terms, particularly the difference between cash benefits and benefits in kind, but this section attempts to give an initial general picture.

37. In terms of money spent, the two major functions relate to health (including both benefits in cash and in kind) and old age. The latter includes any death benefits and also payments to surviving dependants, but does not include that part of money spent via the health function on old people. In the Community as a whole, approximately two-fifths of expenditure on benefits is projected for 1980 to go on health-related payments and care, and two-fifths on the old age function. Family benefits (including maternity) would account for about 10 % of the total and 5 % would be devoted to alleviating the effects of unemployment. The "miscellaneous" group would account for 2 % overall.

38. The above percentages call for some remarks about the danger involved in confusing more money spent for social purposes with "better" social conditions, or a movement towards them. A country may well devote more money to unemployment simply because it has many more people unable to find an appropriate job. On the other hand, another country may spend much less on this function mainly because its unemployment benefit rates are low. Health benefits in certain countries may also reflect low rates, or may be high in others mainly because of the high profits or salaries to be earned in this sector. More information is necessary before regarding expenditures as "high" or "low", particularly in relation to other countries where circumstances may be different. The difficulty of interpretation increases when amounts for separate functions are added together to form some "total" of social benefits by which countries are then judged. This report attempts where possible to throw light on certain national situations, in the space available. There are, however, many trees in this particular wood and differences in social structure and attitudes among the western European nations in the Community may often appear to outweigh similarities.

39. The charted version of the 1980 projections in table II.3 indicates certain differences in amounts spent by function among the member countries. Old age will take a smaller share than health in

(1) The definitions of each function are given in Appendix II.3.

several countries if the situation in early 1977 continues until 1980 (1). Spending on children and maternity would account for more than a tenth of the total in most countries, except the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Although it is difficult to make accurate projections of the total amount of unemployment benefits, the data for each country show shares ranging from 1.0 % to 7.1 % for 1980, in most but not all cases lower than the share taken in 1975 (2).

III. RECEIPTS

Type of receipts

40. The question of the ways in which such social expenditure is financed will now be examined. Although figures are given for the Community as a whole, there is far greater apparent diversity in the methods for financing expenditure than in the functions of the expenditure itself. The main feature of this situation lies in whether greater emphasis is given to contributions or to taxation. Even though they may be treated as similar for certain economic purposes, it is arguable whether such similarity is perceived by the general public, and different traditions have grown up in this respect.

In the Community as a whole, contributions are projected to make up over two-thirds of receipts in 1980, and taxes over a quarter, shown in the Chart for table II.4. Revenue from capital and other receipts would be less than 5 %. Great differences exist between countries. Over 80 % of receipts would be collected by contributions in France in 1980 while at the other extreme Denmark would only rely on this method for 13 % of the total financing projected. Alternatively, the part played by receipts from taxes would vary between 16.2 % in France and 87.1 % in Denmark. Of the two final categories, "income from capital" and "other receipts", the first would only account for more than 5 % of total receipts in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, while "other receipts" are only of importance in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

41. Compared to 1975, contributions would increase in importance while the share of taxes would fall back somewhat, for the Community as a whole, although this pattern does not apply to Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

-
- (1) Although Italy seems to have the highest share devoted to health, the reason for this is the inclusion of invalidity pensions, payable after retirement age, in the health function rather than in old age, according to the framework of the Social Protection Accounts.
- (2) On assumptions provided by the Commission, except for France, where a national assumption concerning the number of unemployed was used in projecting 1980 benefit amounts. (See paragraphs 16, 18, 22-24).

CHART for
TABLE II.4
(Appendix I.H)

TYPE OF RECEIPTS
included in the European Social Budget

PROJECTIONS FOR 1980
and statistics for 1975
(percentage shares)

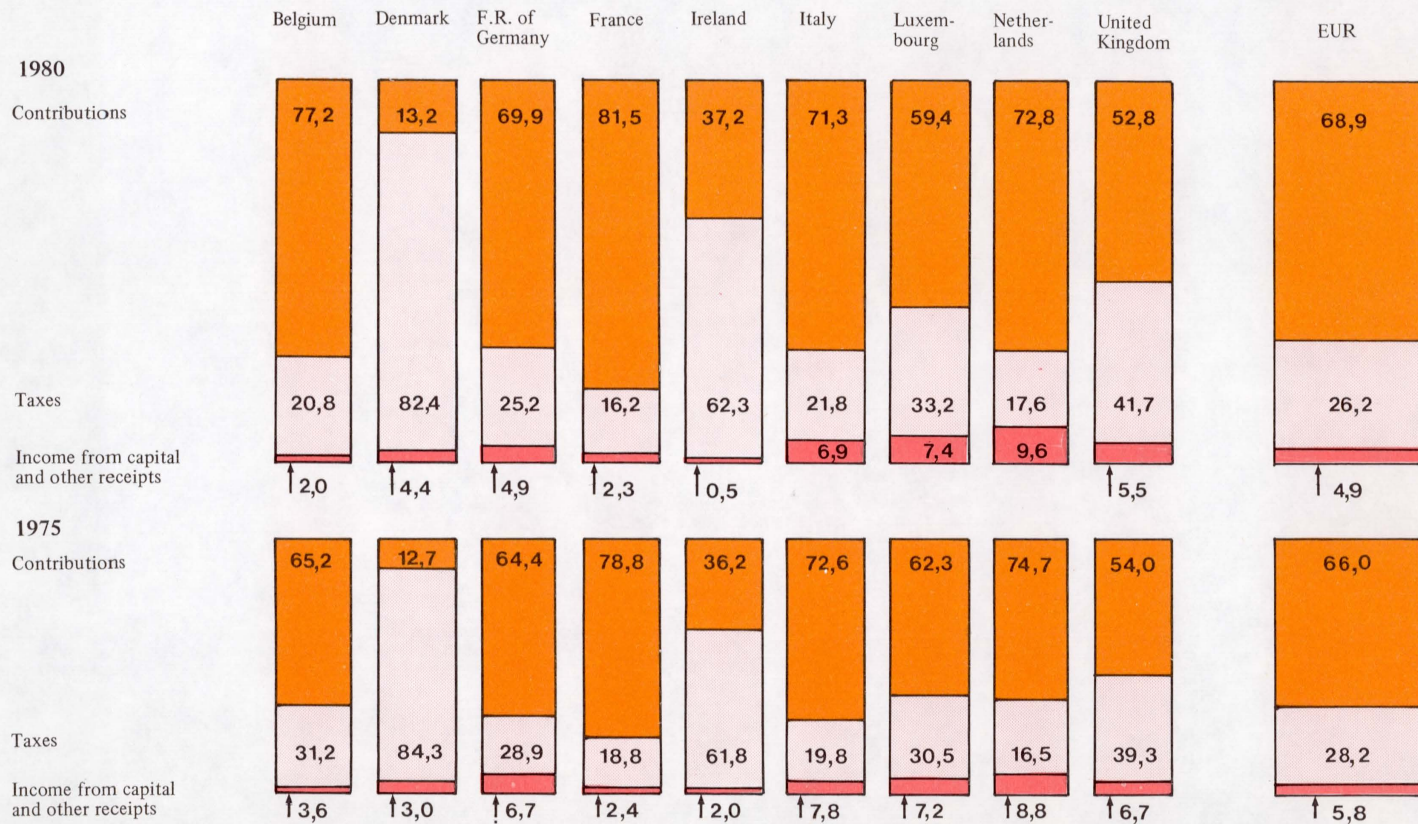
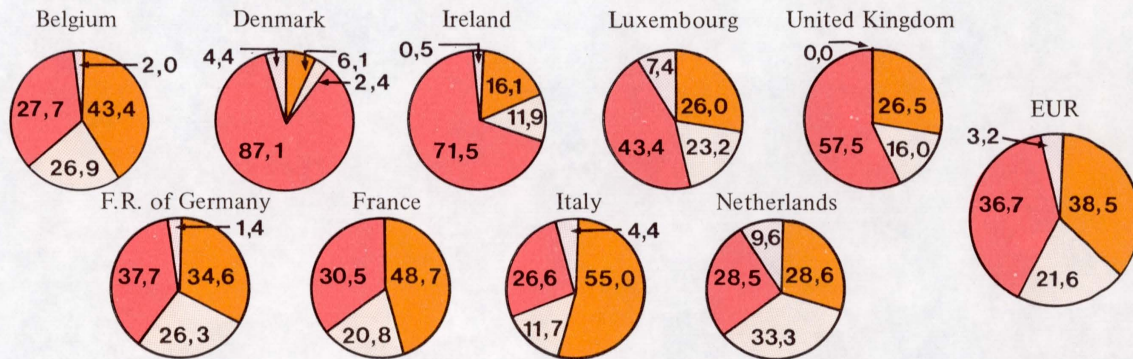
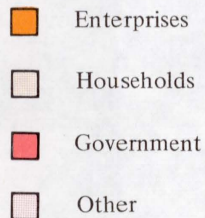


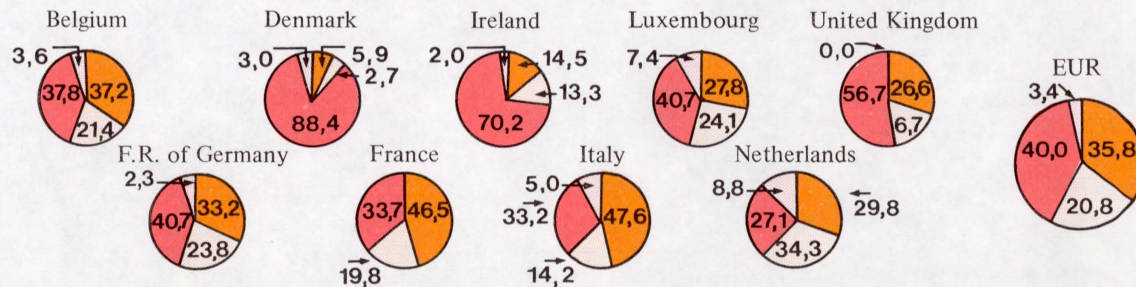
CHART for TABLE II.5
(Appendix I.H)

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS : PROJECTIONS FOR 1980
included in the European Social Budget and statistics for 1975 (percentage shares)

1980



1975



Source of receipts

42. In this section the receipts have been reclassified as coming from enterprises, households (including the self-employed where appropriate), Government and other. Government now includes contributions paid in its capacity as employer, as well as taxes collected from enterprises and households.

In the Community as a whole enterprises are shown as directly contributing 38.5 % and households 21.6 % of total receipts in the 1980 projections, although indirect contributions via taxes have not been apportioned between these sectors. The part played by Government is shown in the Chart for table II.5 as varying between 26.6 % and 87.1 %. Compared to 1975, the share provided via Government will increase in Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, if policy remains unchanged. In the same period, direct household contributions are projected to increase in importance in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

IV. SIZE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL BUDGET

Social expenditure compared to gross domestic product

43. In this section, a brief indication will be given of the amount of total social expenditure in relation to the economic environment. It has become customary to express social or other expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product (G.D.P.) in order to provide such an indication. This comparison may be somewhat misleading, for reasons explained in paragraphs 45 and 46. In the Community as a whole, the social expenditure included in the European Social Budget is projected to be equivalent in 1980 to 25.0 % of G.D.P., a slight fall compared to 1975 when it amounted to 25.4 %. (See Chart for table II.6).

44. In the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, the percentage projected for 1980 would be also less than that observed in 1975, on the legislative and economic assumptions used. To some extent, this fall reflects the fall in G.D.P. levels in 1975 which caused the percentage to be higher than it otherwise might have been. The fall also reflects the effects of measures in certain countries designed to damp down increases in public expenditure. In Ireland's case the fall is a result of G.D.P. being assumed to grow at a considerably faster rate than social expenditure.

For Luxembourg, the percentage in 1980 would be significantly higher than in 1975. This picture may reflect a relatively lower growth rate in the G.D.P. to 1980 as well as increases in social benefits. Increases in the percentage indicator are also projected for Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

CHART for
TABLE II.6
(Appendix I.H)

SOCIAL EXPENDITURE
included in the European Social Budget

: AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS
DOMESTIC PRODUCT
PROJECTIONS FOR 1980
and statistics for 1975



45. This type of comparison may be misleading for several reasons, particularly if different countries are to be compared. One fundamental drawback is that like is not compared with like : transfer payments are included in social expenditure but not in G.D.P. In other words cash benefits which transfer income from, in theory, one group to another do not represent any addition to G.D.P. Benefits in kind, on the other hand, represent the use of resources in the production and delivery of goods and services, so form part of G.D.P.

A further point is the limited coverage of the present European Social Budget, which excludes fields such as housing, excludes taxation, subsidies or other methods of intervention, and is confined to current expenditure and the receipts which finance it.

46. On the other side of the comparison, G.D.P. is not the most perfect indicator of the wealth, income, or even production of a country, still less its welfare. It counts resources used up, for example, on repairing vehicles after traffic accidents as additions to the country's product rather than waste. It is a "gross" concept, too, in that it takes little if any account of the costs imposed by production processes. These may result not only in pollution but also accidents and ill-health, physical or mental, thus causing an increase in social expenditure - which may then even be thought of in some quarters as a "diversion" of resources away from wealth-producing sectors. The comparison also cannot convey differences in how income resulting from the overall product is distributed, and therefore the improvements secured by redistribution via social security benefits. A final point is that the value of G.D.P. in a particular year may well produce results untypical of the medium-term trend. This consideration could be important for comparisons including 1975.

A closer examination of growth rates for particular functions within the overall total of social benefits is given in the following chapter.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Type of scheme

47. To examine the details of the administrative base for social expenditure is not the purpose of this report. It is nevertheless important to understand the broad significance of the different national arrangements in so far as they affect amounts of expenditure or receipts. The various national schemes have therefore been grouped into certain categories, some much more significant in financial terms than others.

By far the most expenditure occurs via schemes mainly for employees which incorporate the insurance principle (in name if not in fact) where there is a requirement based on contributions, taxes or both, to be met before entitlement. Although in some countries the nature of this requirement is largely a formality, as regards amounts finally received from one source or another, it may make a considerable difference in other countries.

48. These insurance-type schemes are mainly "general", covering all employees (and in some countries the self-employed), but in certain countries what have become known as special, statutory, complementary and voluntary schemes (1) are of no little importance. Table II.7, Appendix I.H, shows the amount of expenditure passing through the general scheme, projected to be 62.3 % for the Community as a whole in 1980 and ranging from almost all in Denmark to under half in France (2).

"Special" schemes are of a certain financial importance only in France and Italy, "complementary" schemes in France and the United Kingdom, and "voluntary" schemes in the Netherlands.

49. Information on "employers' voluntary benefits" is available for certain countries, while voluntary benefits provided by trade unions, religious or charitable organisations are not measured separately but grouped under "other social measures". This latter category mainly includes social aid or supplementary benefits to those provided by insurance schemes. It is of greater importance in the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

(1) See Appendix II for definitions and for list of national schemes grouped into types.

(2) A selection of legal and institutional provisions influencing benefit amounts via general schemes is published by the Commission every two years in the "Comparative tables of the social security systems in the member states of the European Community".

As regards the significance of these institutional arrangements for receipts, the financing of insurance type schemes is similar to the picture shown in Charts II.4 and II.5. The other large sector, "other social measures" is financed mainly by Governments, although households and enterprises contribute in certain countries. (See chapter IV for further details).

50. A summary of the organisational structure of each country's general scheme of social security as at 1st July 1976 is given in Appendix II.4.

CHAPTER III

THE FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL BENEFITS

INTRODUCTION

51. This chapter presents results of various analyses designed to go further than the basic results set out in chapter II. It concentrates on the four major areas of social benefits : health, old age, family and unemployment, discussed in separate sections.

The plan for each section is as follows : the major areas mentioned above will be split where possible into constituent functions although results will also be given for the area as a whole. For example, "health" as a function will be discussed, and a later section will then be devoted to sickness, invalidity, disability, employment injury and occupational disease. Cash benefits will be examined separately from benefits in kind. Changes between 1970, 1975 and projections for 1980 will be looked at in both nominal and real terms (current and constant prices) because of the difficulty of comparisons between countries when widely-different rates of inflation exist. An initial attempt has been made to produce more specific figures for each function, comparing average benefit amounts per person in the most relevant population group for which data was available. Some account has been taken in these figures of differences in purchasing power among countries. These exploratory results have also been used in an attempt to investigate the view that a richer country might be expected to provide higher social benefits than a less rich country.

52. Each section includes certain data taken from Community-wide sources where these may help in understanding changes between years. As well as references to particular national situations in the text of each section, a tabular presentation of the main features of each country's legal or other provisions, affecting amounts of benefit, is available in a separate publication (1).

For reasons of space, only the more important analyses are presented in this overall report. Not all differences between countries are examined nor explanations attempted. For a more complete understanding of the various national situations, it is essential to

(1) The "Comparative Tables of the Social Security Systems in the Member States of the European Communities", published by the Commission every two years.

refer to the wealth of information and more detailed figures in the national reports (1).

53. Finally, there is perhaps a need to stress the fact that although differences between countries are shown to exist in many respects, the aim of the European Social Budget is not to imply that every country should aim at a similar level or rate of increase in each type of social benefits. Much depends on the available policy options influenced by institutional arrangements in each country as well as its level of social and economic development, and by no means all methods of improving social conditions are covered by the present framework of the Social Accounts.

I. HEALTH BENEFITS

54. The group of functions described as "health benefits" in this report includes sickness, invalidity, disability, employment injury and occupational disease (2). In this first section, they are considered as forming one overall function with similar objectives, covering income-maintenance as well as prevention of and care in ill-health. The aim is to provide a broad view of this expenditure rather than immediately entering into detail. The separate functions listed above are however briefly discussed in the last section of this chapter.

The benefit amounts examined under these headings include only expenditure involving an organisation outside the household, and therefore exclude all private, non-reimbursed purchases of treatment or medicaments, as well as any self-medication, under whatever variety of forms. Although only current expenditure is covered by the framework, in practice, in those countries where a certain percentage of a retail price may be reimbursed, the costing on which the retail price is based may cover all costs. Medical care for the elderly is included in the health functions, but maternity benefits are excluded and classified under family benefits.

Although expenditure on preventive medicine is included, it should be borne in mind that the wider ramifications of prevention are not taken into account. (Examples would include the money required to make a dangerous bend in the road safer, certain aspects of consumer protection, among others). Practical difficulties in measurement as well as the lack of agreement on an appropriate framework make it impossible at present to quantify these aspects.

-
- (1) Available on request from the Commission, D.G. V, Specialized Service "European Social Budget".
- (2) Definitions of these functions are given in Appendix II. 3.

A) TOTAL HEALTH BENEFITS

1. Changes between years

55. All countries in the Community saw a great increase in total health benefits in the period 1970 to 1975, with an annual average increase equivalent to an extra 18.7 %, at current prices. The increase projected from 1975 to 1980 is considerably lower, at 13.2 %.

Table III.1

<u>Amounts of Health Benefits</u>				
<u>Functions</u>		<u>Amounts in EUA</u> <u>(millions)</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of total benefits</u> <u>in the European</u> <u>Social Budget</u>
Sickness	1970	29 374.8	68.1	26.4
	75	70 717.6	70.2	27.5
	80	132 409.8	70.4	29.1
Invalidity / disability (2)	1970	9 760.5	22.8	8.8
	75	23 025.7	22.8	8.9
	80	43 744.0	23.3	9.7
Employment injury, occupational disease (3)	1970	3 588.8	8.4	3.2
	75	7 072.6	7.0	2.7
	80	11 821.1	6.3	2.6
Total health benefits	1970	42 724.1	100	38.4
	75	100 816.0	100	39.1
	80	187 975.1	100	41.4

-
- (1) See Appendix I for details of conversion rates into national currencies. The latest available rates have been used for 1980 (End October, 1977).
- (2) For the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Ireland, no separate figures were provided.
- (3) Included in either sickness or invalidity benefits for the Netherlands.
-

To some extent this difference reflects the lower rates of inflation assumed, but even at estimated constant prices the equivalent annual average increase drops from 6.1 % in the earlier period to 3.6 % from 1975 and 1980.

National projections for 1980 indicate two distinct groups of increases compared to 1975. In Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, health benefits are projected to increase at under 10 % annually, at current prices, between 1975-80. In the other group, containing all the other countries, the increases projected are in general around 15 % per year. (See table III.2, Appendix I.H).

To some extent the pattern in the former group of countries may reflect measures already taken to reduce public expenditure or publicity given to the need to damp down cost increases. (Although brief explanations for major differences will be attempted in this report, it should be recognised that it is difficult in the space available to give an adequate explanation of the undoubtedly complex factors influencing expenditure on benefits in each country. More detailed information may be found in the national reports).

Changes in benefit amounts within the health sector cannot be satisfactorily analysed, however, without taking account of the difference between cash benefits and benefits in kind. Different policies are likely to be necessary as regards amounts for each type of benefit. It may for example be wished to increase cash benefits while reducing benefits in kind, within the same function. Information on expenditure by function split in such a way has not previously been made available at Community level.

2. Health benefits in cash and in kind

56. a) It should be mentioned here that cash benefits are defined as relating only to income maintenance or alleviation of higher costs of living associated with ill-health. Benefits in kind cover both health care directly provided and also reimbursement or repayment of amounts previously spent by the patient, since this reimbursement is for services provided. (The distinction is not water-tight and it may be difficult in practice to draw the borderline). It is not intended to discuss the merits of different payment systems for health care, but it should be borne in mind that reimbursement is usually not of the whole sum actually spent but up to a certain limit, often quickly outdated in inflationary times. Therefore the total amount devoted to health care in countries using this system is likely to be somewhat under-estimated. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to cost aspects possibly more associated with the direct provision system, such as waiting time or any other constraints on treatment.

57. For total health benefits, the Chart for table III.3 illustrates that benefits in kind are projected to account for about 62 % in 1980 for the Community as a whole. This percentage would be

CHART for TABLE III.3
(Appendix I.H)

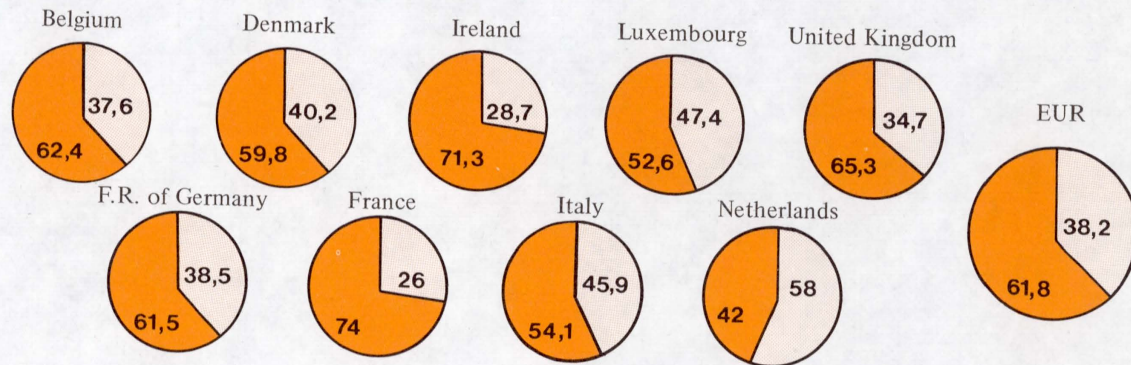
TYPE OF HEALTH BENEFITS
included in the European Social Budget

PROJECTIONS FOR 1980
and statistics for 1975 (percentage shares)

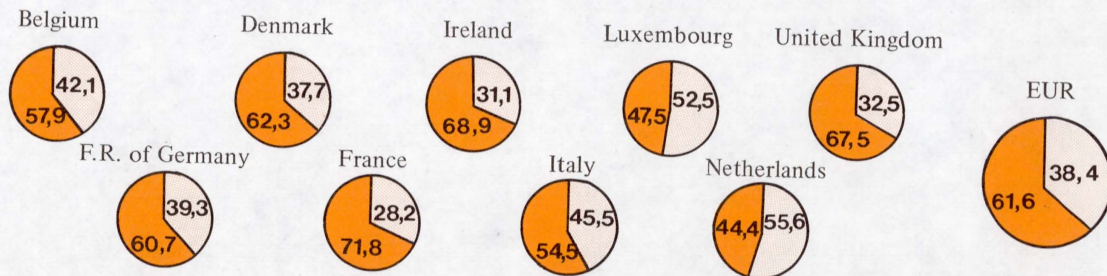
■ Benefits in kind

□ Benefits in cash

1980



1975



only a slight increase over that for 1975, but 1975 represented a considerable increase compared to 1970. It can be seen that cash benefits in 1980 would be more important in the Netherlands than in other countries, with Italy and Luxembourg also having higher percentage shares. The importance of invalidity payments helps to explain this situation. Below average shares for cash benefits occur particularly in France and Ireland. The explanation here may be the relatively higher level of benefits in kind in France compared to other countries, and perhaps as with Ireland (1) a lower than average level of cash benefits, to be examined in the next few pages.

b) Changes between years : benefits in cash and in kind

58. For the Community as a whole, cash benefits increased on average by 15.8 % between 1970 and 1975 compared to 20.9 % for benefits in kind, at current prices. Certain countries experienced a greater increase for benefits in cash than in kind. The position for the Community and for each country can be seen from Chart "A" for table III.4.

Between 1975 and 1980, for the Community as a whole, health benefits in cash are projected to increase by 13.1 % on average per year at current prices while the percentage increase would be 13.4 % for benefits in kind. Making allowance for the estimated differences in expected rates of inflation, the corresponding percentages in real terms would be around 5.1 % for cash benefits and around 2.7 % for benefits in kind (2).

Within these overall rates, individual countries vary markedly, not only because of differences in inflation. Larger increases in cash benefits than the Community average projected for Belgium, France and the Netherlands, at estimated constant prices.

The period 1970-1975 saw health benefits in kind swallowing larger and larger amounts of expenditure, particularly in certain countries. Chart "B" for table III.4 illustrates that between 1975 and 1980, considerable differences would exist between countries' projected increases for benefits in kind. Denmark and the Federal

-
- (1) It should be noted that the Irish figures do not include the amounts of wages and salaries paid by employers in the private sector when persons are absent from work due to sickness, nor private sickness benefit schemes such as those for the self-employed.
- (2) Assuming that benefits in kind are predominantly services, affected by increases in earnings rather than prices, in the case of those countries which did not provide data at constant prices.

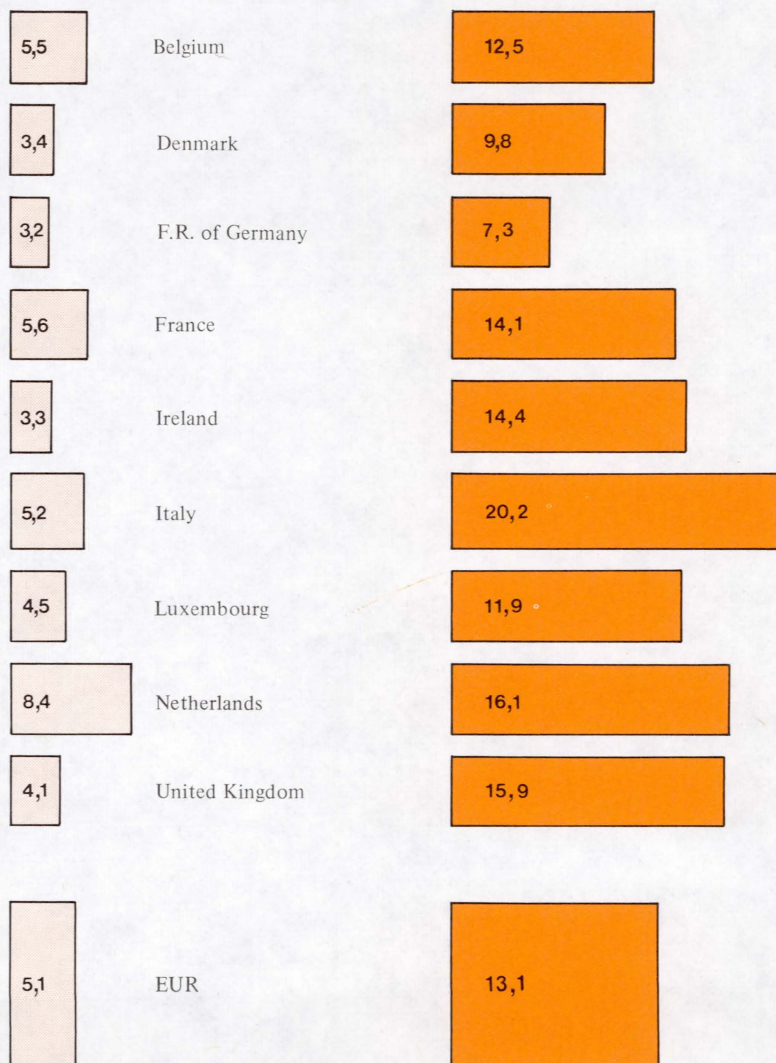
CHART "A" for
TABLE III.4
(Appendix I.H)

HEALTH BENEFITS IN CASH
included in the European Social Budget

PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
(equivalent annual average % change)

AT CONSTANT PRICES (1)

AT CURRENT PRICES



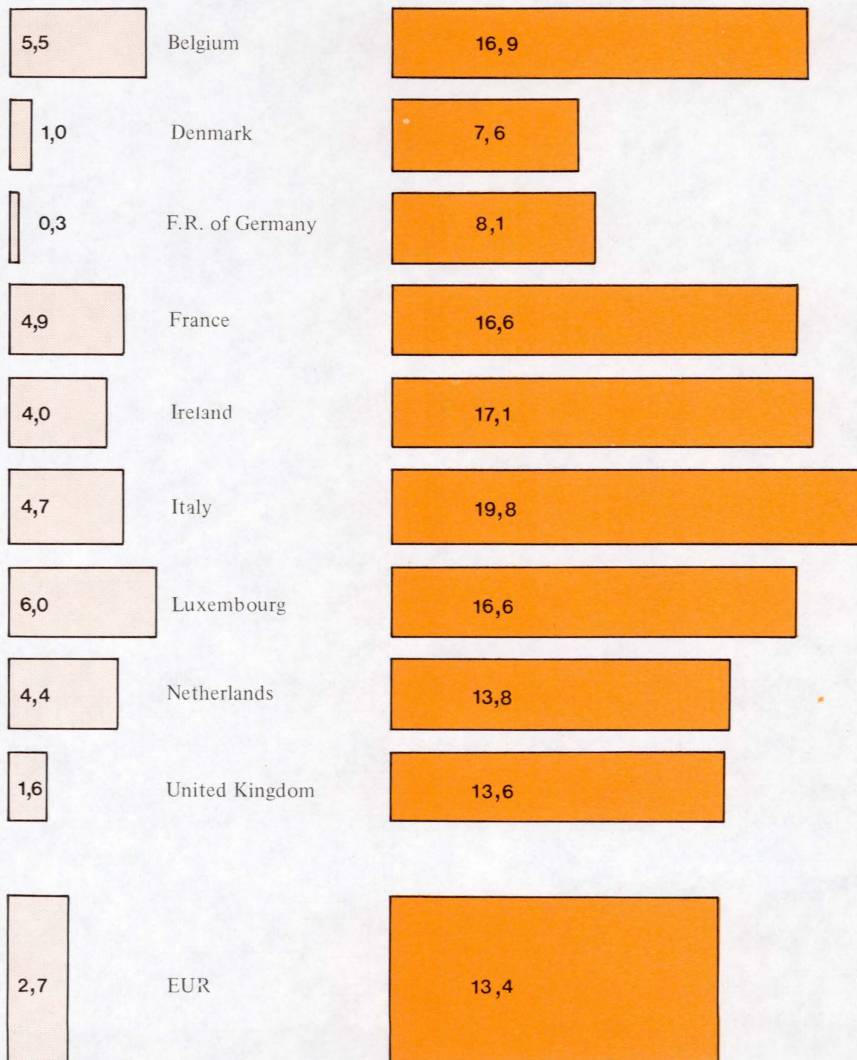
(1) See Appendix I.G for details of calculation.

CHART "B" for
TABLE III.4
(Appendix I.H)

HEALTH BENEFITS IN KIND : PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
included in the European Social Budget (equivalent annual average % change)

AT CONSTANT PRICES

AT CURRENT PRICES



Republic of Germany are projecting lower increases than the other countries.

59. An indication of differences between inflation rates in the medical sector compared to consumer prices as a whole between 1970 and 1975 is given in table III.5, Appendix II.H. The statistics show that while there was not much difference for certain countries, such as Belgium, there was a considerable difference for others. In particular, there was much greater inflation in the medical sector in the Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, with significantly lower rates in France, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. (See footnote, table III.5, for details of source).
60. While this framework is less appropriate for countries providing health care directly, for other countries it gives valuable information, for 1970 and 1975, on the factors underlying increases in health benefits in kind. The data point to the higher proportion of health care costs taken by medical services rather than goods in Italy and the Netherlands. It would appear too that the increase in wages and hospital costs was a much greater influence in the Netherlands than in Italy. It would also seem that price increases for medical and pharmaceutical products were less important, especially in Belgium and France, than the extra volume of these products consumed. (Table III.6, Appendix II.H).

c) Other aspects relating to benefits in kind

61. Certain statistics are available relating to the numbers of doctors, dentists and nurses in each country for 1970 and 1975 (1). These statistics while not completely comparable can show the trend within the country. Table III.7 indicates, for example, that larger increases in numbers of doctors occurred in Denmark and the Netherlands in the period, while the largest increase in numbers of dentists occurred in Belgium. The numbers of nurses increased at a faster rate in the Federal Republic of Germany and France than in other countries.

The total number of days spent in hospital is another important factor in health costs, and the statistics indicate that this number increased particularly in the Netherlands but decreased particularly in France and the United Kingdom, on the basis of data up to 1974 for the latter countries.

(1) Source : "Social Indicators 1960-1975" Eurostat, 1977.

B) HEALTH BENEFITS - AVERAGE AMOUNTS PER PERSON

62. As well as discussing the various rates of change in benefits between the years, it is important to have some idea of the levels or amounts spent per person. Statistics are not yet available on a comparable basis for the numbers of persons protected by health benefit schemes nor for the number of persons actually receiving such benefits (1). It is therefore only possible to give a general idea of average amounts per head in relation to the total population (or relevant sections of it for which data was available). Consequently, the resulting figures should be used with care and attention should be given to relative differences between countries rather than absolute amounts. It should also be borne in mind that the figures refer only to amounts of benefit classified under the function, not to actual benefit rates nor average net incomes retained per person. At most, they provide an indication of possible policy areas for further investigation and are the first attempt at such an examination by function at Community level.

1. Cash benefits

63. In view of the exploratory nature of the results, certain points need to be made. In so far as proportions of the population actually receiving cash benefits differ from country to country, a comparison based on total population groups may not reflect each national picture correctly.

An attempt was made to take account of differences in consumer prices between countries. Certain reservations should be stressed with regard to the statistics available on purchasing power parities. Not all prices throughout the year were included in the comparison of purchasing power which has been used to adjust the 1975 figures and the survey was confined to capital cities only (2). It would nevertheless seem that differences in price levels, important as they are, are far outweighed by differences from country to country in average benefit amounts per person.

A further point is that the various national currencies have been converted to a comparable basis by using the European Unit of Account (EUA) (3). While this unit does enable a fair comparison to be

(1) The Statistical Office of the European Communities has recently begun a programme aimed at establishing such statistics.
(2) An exploratory attempt was carried out for autumn 1975 by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the results being available in "Consumer prices in autumn 1975" and "Survey of retail prices and consumer purchasing power parities - 1975".
(3) See Appendix I.F for conversion rates.

Republic of Germany are projecting lower increases than the other countries.

59. An indication of differences between inflation rates in the medical sector compared to consumer prices as a whole between 1970 and 1975 is given in table III.5, Appendix II.H. The statistics show that while there was not much difference for certain countries, such as Belgium, there was a considerable difference for others. In particular, there was much greater inflation in the medical sector in the Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, with significantly lower rates in France, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. (See footnote, table III.5, for details of source).

60. While this framework is less appropriate for countries providing health care directly, for other countries it gives valuable information, for 1970 and 1975, on the factors underlying increases in health benefits in kind. The data point to the higher proportion of health care costs taken by medical services rather than goods in Italy and the Netherlands. It would appear too that the increase in wages and hospital costs was a much greater influence in the Netherlands than in Italy. It would also seem that price increases for medical and pharmaceutical products were less important, especially in Belgium and France, than the extra volume of these products consumed. (Table III.6, Appendix II.H).

c) Other aspects relating to benefits in kind

61. Certain statistics are available relating to the numbers of doctors, dentists and nurses in each country for 1970 and 1975 (1). These statistics while not completely comparable can show the trend within the country. Table III.7 indicates, for example, that larger increases in numbers of doctors occurred in Denmark and the Netherlands in the period, while the largest increase in numbers of dentists occurred in Belgium. The numbers of nurses increased at a faster rate in the Federal Republic of Germany and France than in other countries.

The total number of days spent in hospital is another important factor in health costs, and the statistics indicate that this number increased particularly in the Netherlands but decreased particularly in France and the United Kingdom, on the basis of data up to 1974 for the latter countries.

(1) Source : "Social Indicators 1960-1975" Eurostat, 1977.

B) HEALTH BENEFITS - AVERAGE AMOUNTS PER PERSON

62. As well as discussing the various rates of change in benefits between the years, it is important to have some idea of the levels or amounts spent per person. Statistics are not yet available on a comparable basis for the numbers of persons protected by health benefit schemes nor for the number of persons actually receiving such benefits (1). It is therefore only possible to give a general idea of average amounts per head in relation to the total population (or relevant sections of it for which data was available). Consequently, the resulting figures should be used with care and attention should be given to relative differences between countries rather than absolute amounts. It should also be borne in mind that the figures refer only to amounts of benefit classified under the function, not to actual benefit rates nor average net incomes retained per person. At most, they provide an indication of possible policy areas for further investigation and are the first attempt at such an examination by function at Community level.

1. Cash benefits

63. In view of the exploratory nature of the results, certain points need to be made. In so far as proportions of the population actually receiving cash benefits differ from country to country, a comparison based on total population groups may not reflect each national picture correctly.

An attempt was made to take account of differences in consumer prices between countries. Certain reservations should be stressed with regard to the statistics available on purchasing power parities. Not all prices throughout the year were included in the comparison of purchasing power which has been used to adjust the 1975 figures and the survey was confined to capital cities only (2). It would nevertheless seem that differences in price levels, important as they are, are far out-weighted by differences from country to country in average benefit amounts per person.

A further point is that the various national currencies have been converted to a comparable basis by using the European Unit of Account (EUA) (3). While this unit does enable a fair comparison to be

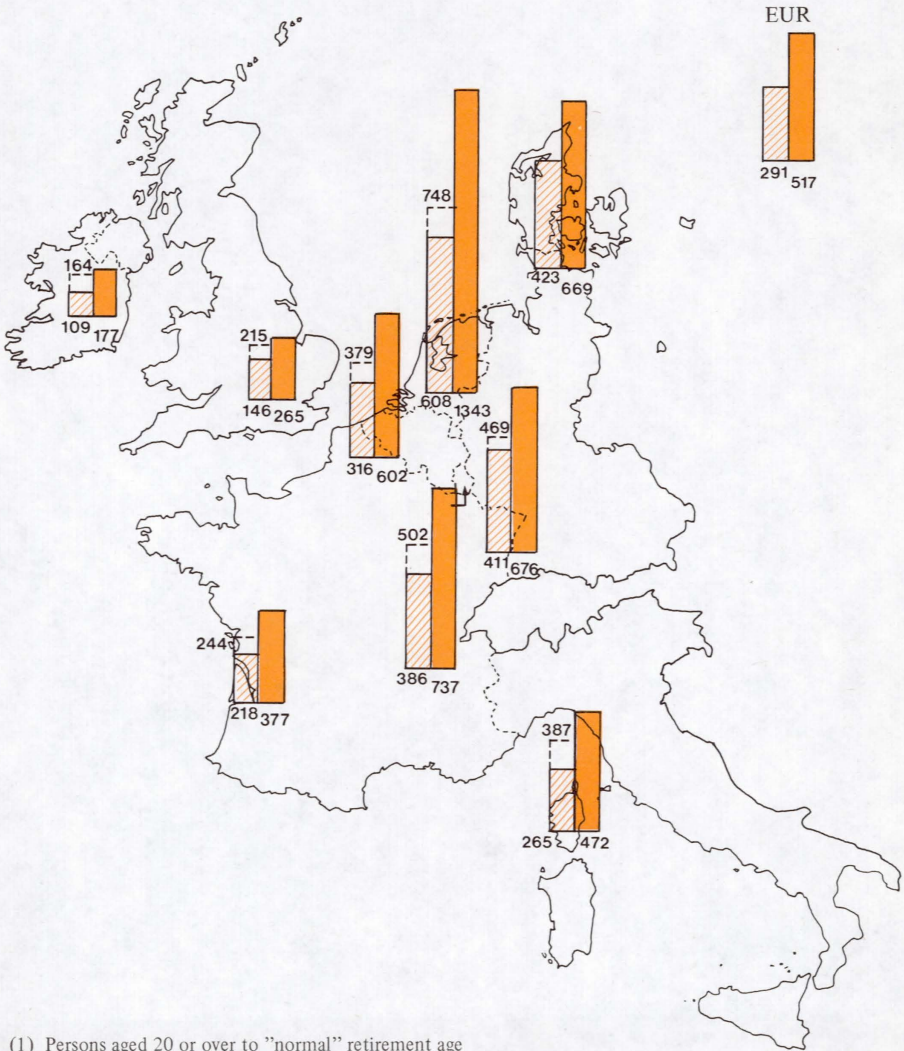
-
- (1) The Statistical Office of the European Communities has recently begun a programme aimed at establishing such statistics.
 - (2) An exploratory attempt was carried out for autumn 1975 by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the results being available in "Consumer prices in autumn 1975" and "Survey of retail prices and consumer purchasing power parities - 1975".
 - (3) See Appendix I.F for conversion rates.

CHART "A" for
TABLE III.8
(Appendix I.H)

HEALTH BENEFITS IN CASH
Amounts in European Units of Account

PER PERSON
in relevant available population
group (1)

- Projections for 1980 (Oct. 1977 Exchange rates).
- Statistics for 1975 (dotted lines showing estimated effect of adjustment for purchasing power parity with most expensive country) (2).



(1) Persons aged 20 or over to "normal" retirement age (see notes for Table III.7).
(2) Based on "Survey of retail prices 1975" – Eurostat.

made of the various national situations in 1975, it was only possible for 1980 to use rates for the end of October 1977, the latest available.

64. Chart "A" for table III.8 provides an illustration of the results. It would seem that the amounts of health benefits in cash projected for 1980 in the Netherlands are almost twice as high per head as the next highest group of countries, which includes Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Luxembourg. France, Ireland and the United Kingdom are projected as providing relatively lower amounts. Adjustment for the lower price levels in these countries would make up only some of the difference. Perhaps of much more importance is the relationship between benefit rates and the previous salary level (or absence of such a relationship) as well as the degree of incapacity required before becoming eligible for benefits. (A summary of such legal or institutional factors which influence benefit levels can be found in the "Comparative Tables" (1). It should also be mentioned that the data for Italy includes invalidity benefits paid after pension age, while data for Ireland exclude private sector schemes.

2. Benefits in kind

65. When considering average amounts of health benefits in kind per person, it is most important to keep in mind that this kind of input measure does not provide an accurate indication of the amount of treatment received, still less of any improvement in health over the period covered. Even in this measurement of the "delivery cost" of health services, many aspects are not fully reflected. This is particularly the case where health services are provided directly via government agencies, where price equivalents may well depend on various assumptions.

As well, the figures collected under the present framework do not include capital expenditure for countries directly providing health benefits, whereas this is partly reflected, via charges, in amounts for schemes based on the reimbursement principle. (Countries were requested to provide estimates of capital expenditure, based on national definitions, and these figures may be found in the relevant national reports). This consideration does not, of course, prevent comparisons between countries using similar systems. (See "Comparative Tables" (1) for details of legal or institutional provisions affecting health care).

Under the present framework, too, costs of care or treatment arising out of maternity are included under maternity rather than health.

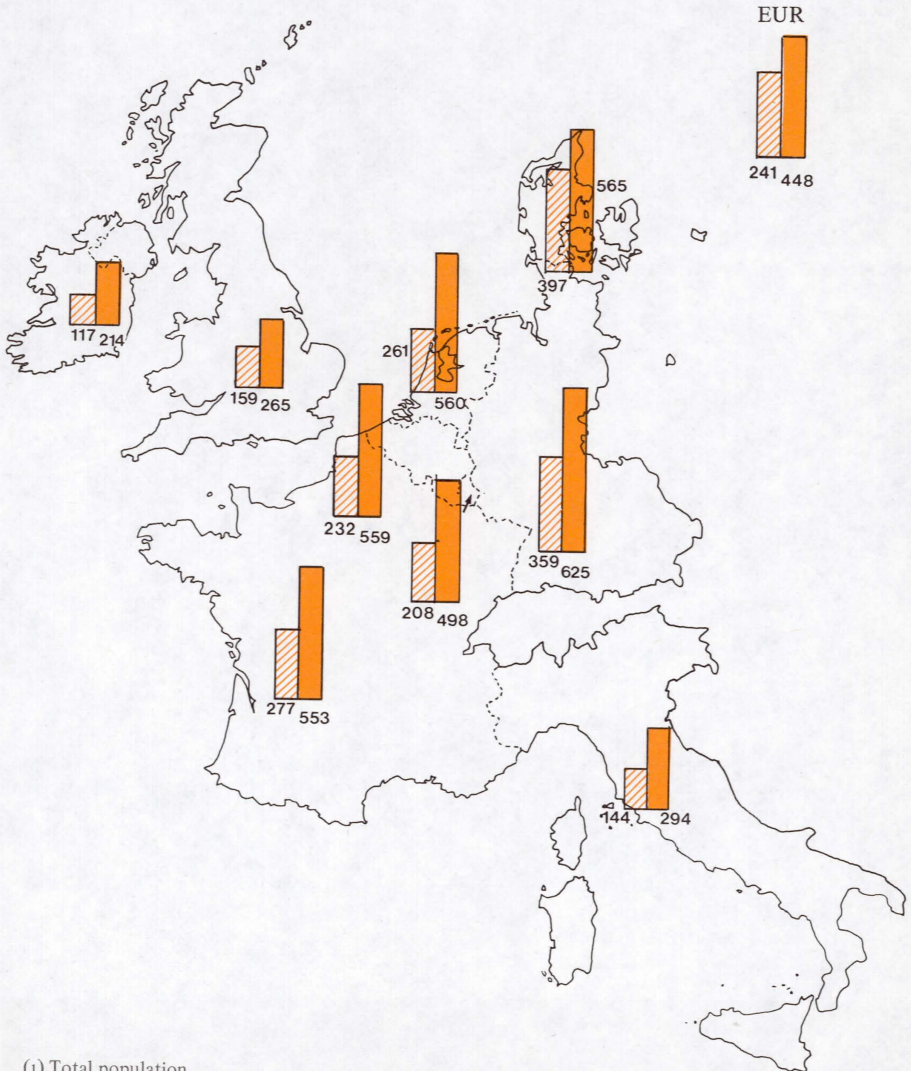
(1) See footnote on page 26.

CHART "B" for
TABLE III.8
(Appendix I.H)

HEALTH BENEFITS IN KIND
Amounts in European Units of Account

PER PERSON
in relevant available population
group (1)

- Projections for 1980 (Oct. 77 exchange rates)
- Statistics for 1975.



(1) Total population.

66. Finally, it was not possible to take into account differences in purchasing power since no statistics on this basis are available for medical costs at Community level.

The results indicate less disparity among most countries than for health cash benefits, without adjustment for any differences in purchasing power. Chart "B" for table III.8 shows the Federal Republic of Germany at the head of a group at fairly similar levels. Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom appear to provide significantly lower absolute amounts, perhaps reflecting much lower levels of costs, including earnings of the medical professions, rather than less health care.

C) HEALTH BENEFITS - AVERAGE AMOUNTS COMPARED TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES

67. Amounts of benefit per head in absolute terms, even when corrected for differences in purchasing power, may differ if a richer country can "afford" more than a less rich country. The differences in absolute amounts may not however represent any greater relative level of claims, as a proportion of national resources. In an attempt to investigate how far this thesis might apply to countries in the European Community, the amounts of health benefits per person in the relevant population group, as examined in the previous section, were contrasted with a measure of economic resources, the amounts of gross domestic product (G.D.P.) per person in the active population.

A more familiar comparison might be with the level of average earnings per week or month, but one reason why this comparison has not been used is the difficulty of producing comparable estimates based on currently available statistics (1).

Even if some estimation of earnings were used, however, comparisons between countries would be seriously affected by differences in distribution between incomes from employment (particularly as represented in Community statistics by earnings of manual workers in industry) and other types of income. The choice of a total aggregate such as G.D.P. helps to avoid such problems. The "active" population was considered more relevant, as conceptually the producers of G.D.P., than the total population when considering social transfers or benefits.

(1) The Commission's Statistical Office does publish separate series, one for hourly earnings and another for working hours offered by employers. Indices for each country are also published for trends in gross hourly or monthly earnings, the latter only from 1972. See "Hourly Earnings. Hours of Work. IV-1976". Eurostat 1-1977.

It should be borne in mind that the results are intended only as a first attempt to provide this kind of comparison, and should therefore be treated with caution. In particular, values of G.D.P. for particular years may not be typical of the medium-term trend.

The absolute level of the percentage for health benefits in any one country is not important, since it will be recalled that the average amounts are not based on persons receiving such benefits but on a much larger grouping, and attention should rather be given to relative levels.

1. Cash benefits

68. Chart "A" for table III.9 illustrates the relative positions of countries in 1975 and the projections for 1980. A major result of this analysis is the lessening in the gap between the highest and the lowest country, which was revealed by the comparison of average amounts in absolute terms alone. Such a reduction does lend some support to the argument that higher benefit amounts in absolute terms could be expected from a richer country, even though less rich countries may be making great efforts to catch up. If each country was providing cash benefits (average amounts rather than rates) in accordance with its economic possibilities, as measured in this comparison, then the gap should disappear. Substantial differences remain, implying that other factors are important in accounting for divergencies in absolute levels of benefits. Bearing in mind the need for caution in interpreting the results (in particular the appropriateness of G.D.P.), the differences suggest that some countries nevertheless provide higher amounts on average of cash benefits during ill-health than others, even when different economic circumstances are taken into account. Even if the 1980 projections depend on the underlying assumptions, the 1975 statistics also indicate the existence of such differences.

69. On this basis France, Ireland and the United Kingdom are below the Community average, as with absolute amounts. Belgium falls below average on this relative picture, and Italy climbs to an above average position, although it should be remembered that health benefits in this country include invalidity payments continued after pension age.

It should be stressed once again that terms "above" or "below" average refer only to average amounts, rather than minimum benefit rates or even the proportion of people suffering from ill-health who are eligible to receive benefits. A country paying large

CHART "A" for
TABLE III.9
(Appendix I.H)

HEALTH BENEFITS IN CASH PER PERSON : AS % OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER PERSON
in relevant available population group : in the active population

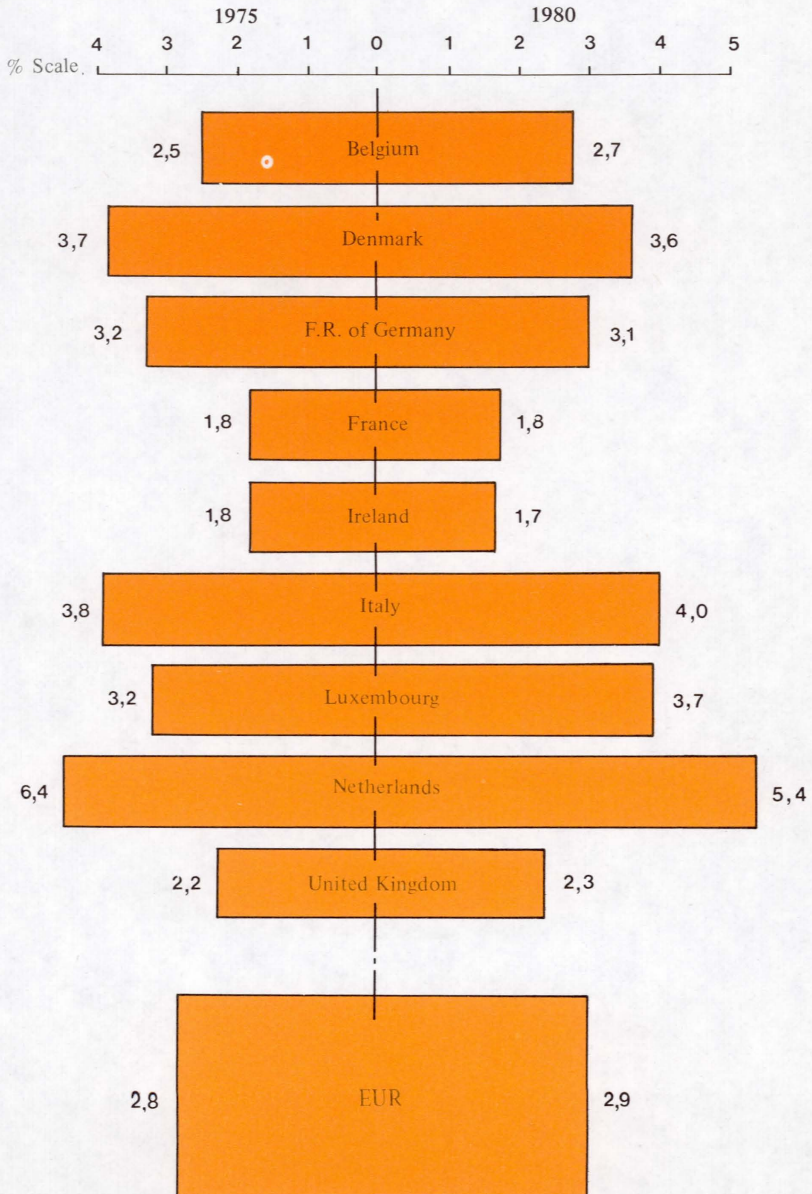
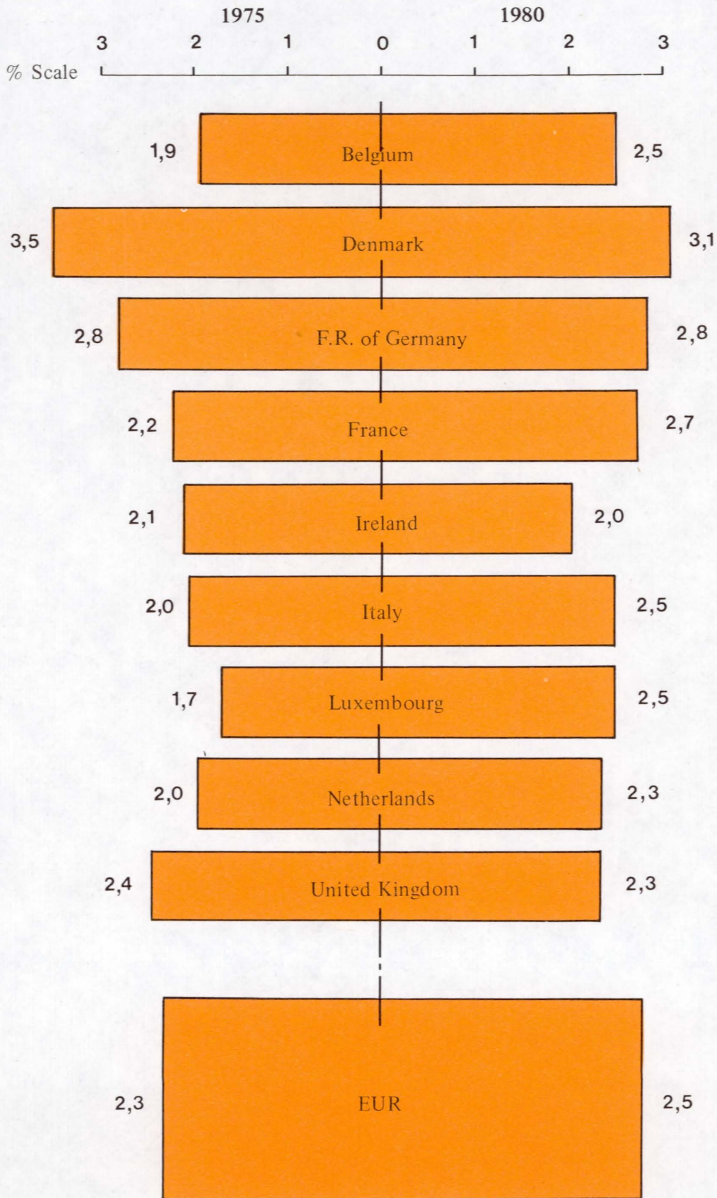


CHART "B" for
TABLE III.9
(Appendix I.H)

HEALTH BENEFITS IN KIND PER PERSON : AS % OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER PERSON
in relevant available population group : in the active population



amounts of benefit to a limited proportion of its sick might come out as above average, even though it paid little or no benefits to certain groups, for example, the self-employed, disabled housewives and other groups. Before making any final judgements, it is essential to have data on the coverage and distribution of the relevant benefits as well as their amount.

2. Benefits in kind

70. As stated earlier, differences in average amounts of benefits in kind per person were less great than for cash benefits, and this pattern is found when these amounts are compared to G.D.P. per person in the active population. Some differences are indicated, suggesting that Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and France spend relatively more than other countries. As well, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom appear in this analysis to be on a more or less similar level in relation to some of their Community neighbours.

These results are subject to the same cautionary remarks as the previous section concerning their purpose as initial attempts at analysis.

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71.

SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS FOR HEALTH BENEFITS

This summary only gives certain main points and may give an incomplete impression without reference to the text of the chapter.

a. The expenditure included in the European Social Budget on health benefits would increase by 1980 so that it accounts for over two-fifths of the total social expenditure measured, making it the largest function. The projected amount of benefits would be around 190 000 million EUA in the Community as a whole.

b. The amount of health benefits is projected to increase by 1980 at significantly lower rates in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, compared to the other countries.

c. Benefits in kind are projected to account for 62 % of all health benefits by 1980. Cash benefits are particularly important in the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg.

d. There is evidence of considerably divergent inflation rates between 1970 and 1975 for the medical sector compared to general consumer prices in certain countries but not in others.

e. An attempt to compare average health benefits per person in a relevant population grouping indicates wide disparities for cash benefits, even taking some account of differences in price levels among countries.

f. Somewhat smaller differences were found when average benefits in kind for health were compared. These benefits, or costs of health care, were significantly lower in certain countries than in others.

g. Looking at these absolute amounts per person in the light of one measure of economic possibilities, the differences between countries were reduced but by no means totally eliminated, suggesting that differences are due to factors other than relative levels of economic resources.

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For a discussion in detail of the separate functions (sickness, invalidity, disability, employment injury and occupational disease) which have been added together to form "health benefits", see the supplementary section at the end of this chapter.

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II. OLD AGE, DEATH AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS

1. Introduction

72. Not all countries were able to provide separate data for these functions and most of the analyses in this section relate to the grouping of functions as a whole. Since in certain countries the people receiving survivors' benefits as a result of the last war are now among the aged, it is possible to treat this function as part of benefits paid to those in old age. It is not possible to examine separately the benefits paid to those in younger age groups at present treated as "survivors", such as orphans, widows or widowers.

A further introductory remark is necessary before considering the amounts of benefits associated with old age : under the present framework on which the European Social Budget was based, benefits to old people for health reasons are classified under the health functions. This division by no means represents a clear-cut distinction, particularly when the broad field of measures which could be classed as "preventive" are considered : adequate heating, for example, either provided directly (in kind) or via a sufficiently high pension (in cash). In Italy, as well, cash payments to those treated as invalids are not re-classified as part of old age benefits when the person passes a certain age. For this country, invalidity cash benefits are relatively more important than in other countries and old age benefits relatively less important.

73. In 1980, benefits for these functions are projected to be almost 190 000 million units of account for the Community as a whole as shown in the table below. The figure is slightly below the total for health benefits, although it should be remembered that the latter includes the cost of medical care for the elderly. The national percentage shares are given in table 11, Appendix I.H.

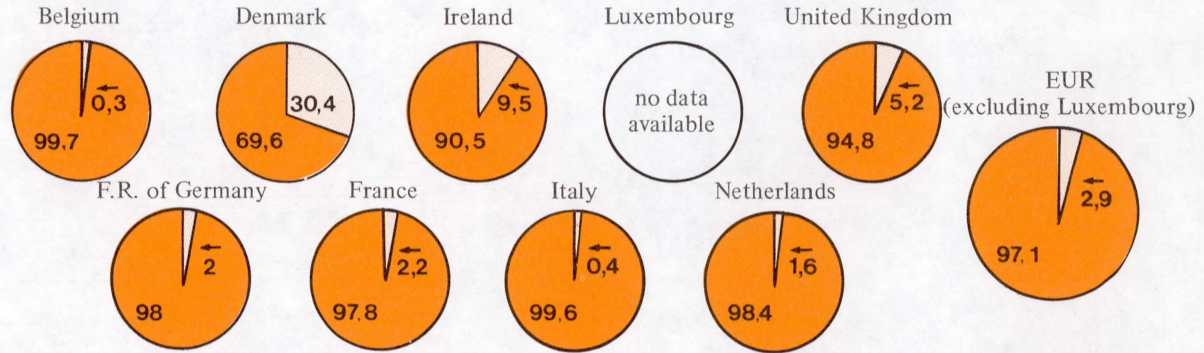
CHART for TABLE III.12
(Appendix I.H)

TYPE OF BENEFITS FOR OLD AGE, DEATH AND SURVIVORS : PROJECTIONS FOR 1980

included in the European Social Budget and statistics for 1975 (percentage shares)

Benefits in cash
 Benefits in kind

1980



1975

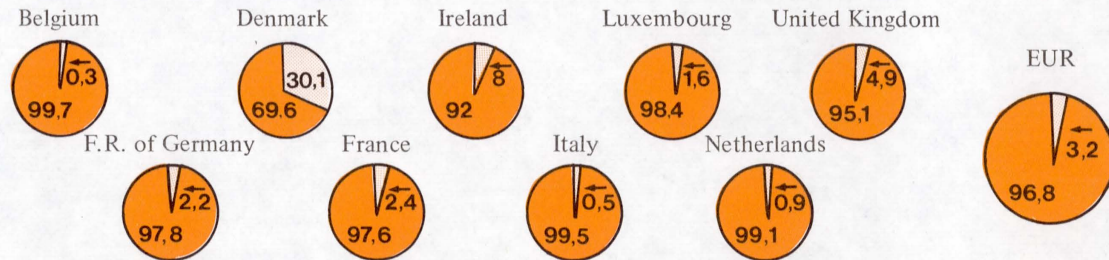


Table III.10

Amounts of benefits for old age, death, survivors

<u>Functions</u>		<u>Amounts in EUA</u> (millions) (1)	<u>% of total benefits</u> in the <u>European Social Budget</u>
Old age,	1970	47 113.5	42.2
death,	75	102 622.9	40.0
survivors	80	187 884.8	41.3

(1) See Appendix I for details of exchange rates into national currencies. The latest available rates have been used for 1980 (end October, 1977).

74. Benefits in cash and in kind. For this group of functions, cash benefits are much more important than benefits in kind (if health benefits for the elderly are excluded). Only in Denmark do benefits in kind account for a large share, projected to be 30.4 % in 1980. This share is much higher than in other countries due mainly to the cost of special homes for the aged, which are not basically geriatric hospitals. (In the Danish national report, the method underlying the projection for this function is described in detail). Benefits in kind would reach almost 10 % of the total in Ireland (1) and over 5 % in the United Kingdom in 1980, as can be seen in the Chart for table III.12. Little change in the shares of benefits in cash and those in kind is apparent when the 1980 projections are compared to the situation in 1975.

2. Changes between years

75. For the Community as a whole, benefits in cash are projected to increase in 1980 at a rate equivalent to 13 % per year compared to their 1975 amount at current prices, or over 5 % at estimated constant prices. Chart "A" for table III.14 shows the picture for each country and indicates certain differences. It would seem that greater increases are projected for benefits in cash classified under this function in Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland and Italy compared

(1) Benefits provided by private pension arrangements which are part of the normal contract of employment are not included in the data for Ireland.

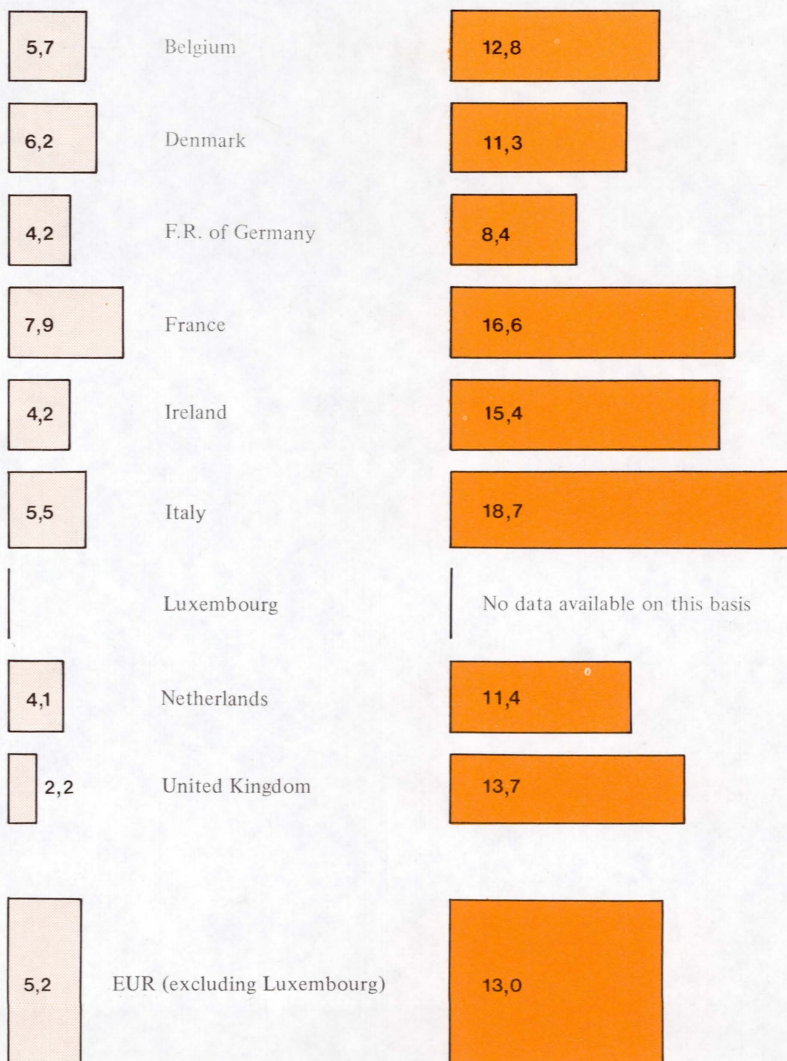
CHART "A" for
TABLE III.14
(Appendix I.H)

BENEFITS IN CASH
for old age, death and survivors

PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
(equivalent annual average % change)

AT CONSTANT PRICES (1)

AT CURRENT PRICES



(1) See Appendix I.G for details of calculation.

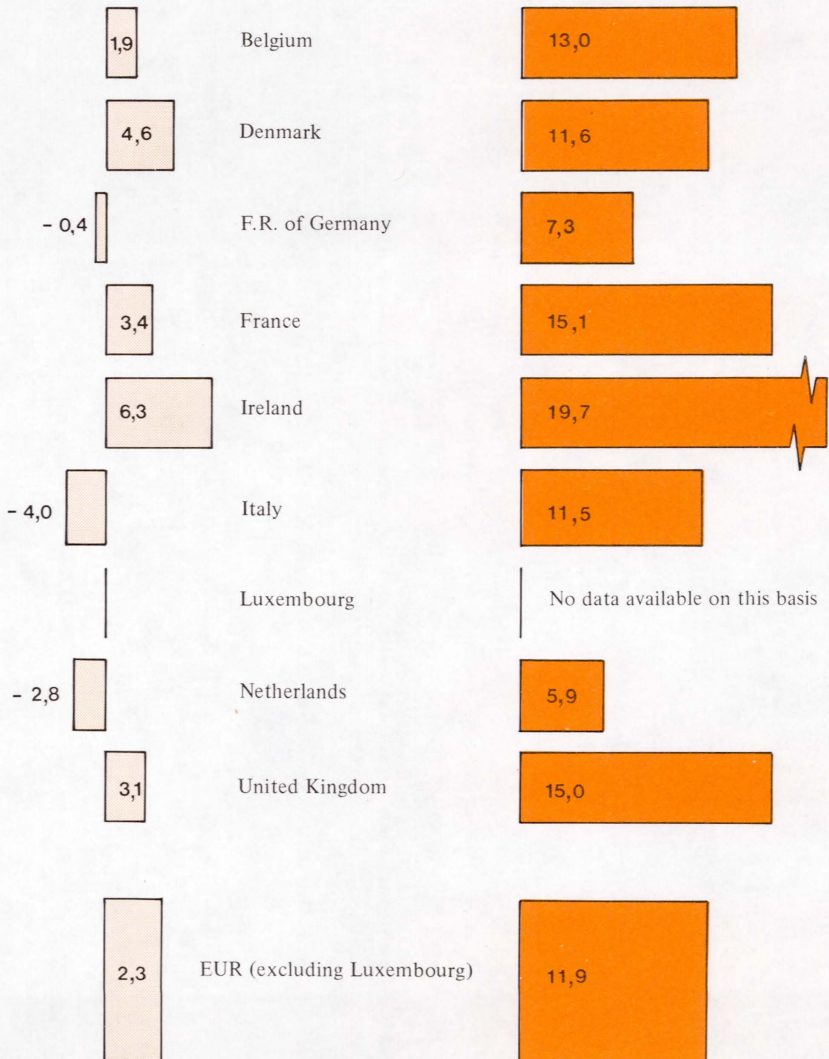
CHART "B" for
TABLE III.14
(Appendix I.H)

BENEFITS IN KIND
for old age, death and survivors

PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
(equivalent annual average % change)

AT CONSTANT PRICES (1)

AT CURRENT PRICES



(1) See Appendix I.G for details of calculation.

to the Community average, in real terms (at constant prices). Lower than average increases are projected for cash benefits in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and particularly the United Kingdom, also at constant prices. A more varied pattern may be seen for benefits in kind, with not all countries projecting increases in real terms.

The national reports give more information on specific factors affecting each country, including any changes in legislation up to the beginning of 1977. In the case of France, certain legislative changes up to 1 October 1977 were also taken into account, which helps to explain why this country is shown as having the largest increase from 1975 to 1980, at estimated constant prices. In certain countries, the increase in the number of elderly people is projected to be less than in other countries, particularly Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France. (Table III.15). In the case of the United Kingdom, the 1980 projections were based on actual benefit rates in 1976 and 1977 and for the remaining years the benefits have been increased only by the minimum commitment as regards uprating. (It is for decision annually whether the Government increase benefits by more than this minimum, as was the case in previous years).

Changes between 1975 and 1980 for benefits in kind also vary somewhat from country to country, with greater increases projected by those countries where this type of benefit is more important. Thus Ireland is pictured in Chart "B" for table III.14 as projecting the greatest increase, at estimated constant prices, and Italy the greatest decrease.

3. Average amounts per person

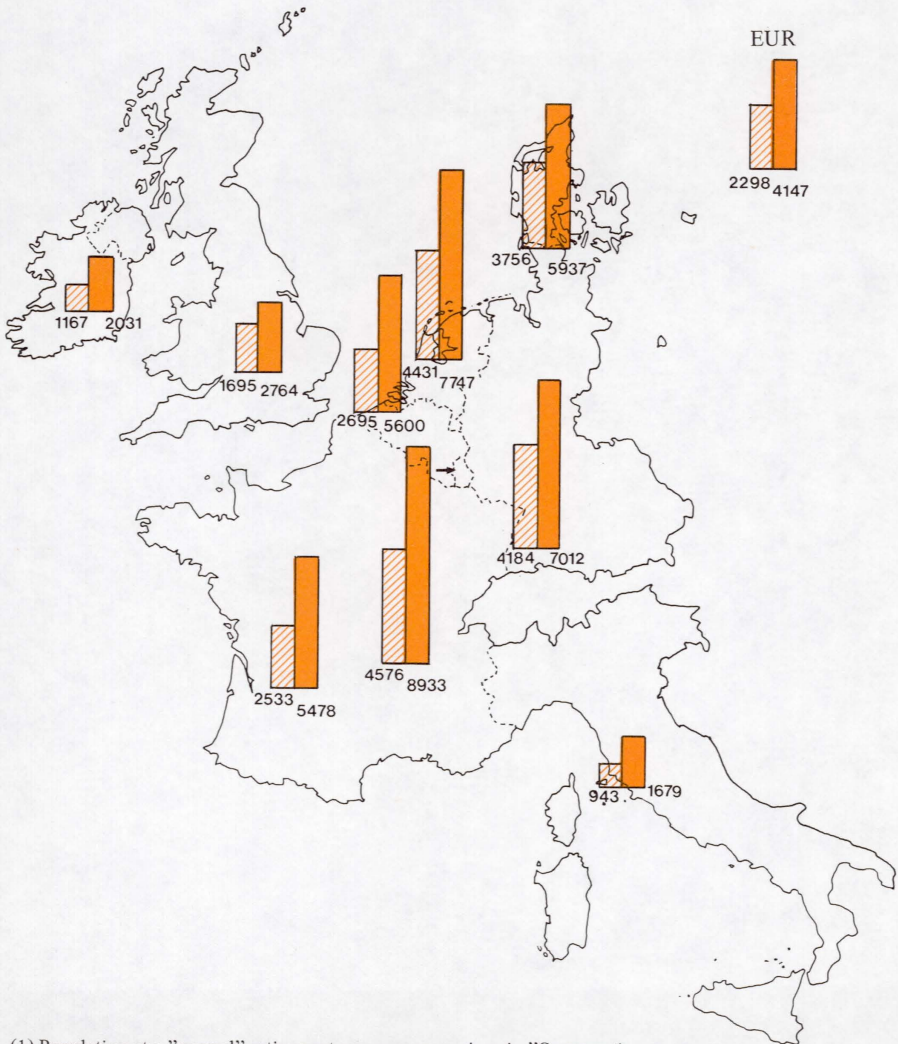
76. The results of this analysis are intended to indicate the level of average of benefits for retired persons. They do not relate to actual benefit rates or net amounts retained after taxation. The average amount gives no indication of the extent to which benefits received by particular persons may be above the average or below it. No comparable statistics at Community level yet exist on the numbers of persons receiving old age pensions (1). The relevant population used to calculate the figures per person was therefore taken as the numbers of people at or over the "normal" (2) retirement age in each country.

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- (1) The Commission's Statistical Office has begun a programme aimed at establishing such statistics.
- (2) As stated in the "Comparative Tables of Social Security Systems" July 1976, except that this was taken to be 65 in Belgium, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany. (See table III.15, Appendix I.H, for "normal" ages).

CHART "A" for
TABLE III.16
(Appendix I.H)

TOTAL BENEFITS FOR OLD AGE, DEATH, SURVIVORS : PER PERSON
 Amounts in European Units of Account in relevant available population group (1)

- Projections for 1980 (Oct. 77 exchange rates)
- Statistics for 1975.



(1) Population at a "normal" retirement age or over, as given in "Comparative Tables of the Social Security Systems, etc", 9th Edition.

Results on this basis can only act as a rough guide and care should be used in interpreting the results. The results illustrated in the Chart for table III.16 indicate the existence of three broad groups of countries. The highest benefits per retired person in 1980 would be paid in the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, at over 7 000 EUA per person per year. The second group would include Belgium, Denmark and France, at around 5 500 EUA, while the lowest amounts per head would be paid in the other countries. As mentioned earlier, Denmark devotes a considerable part of its benefits for this group of functions via benefits in kind. The figures for Italy, as well, take no account of those in the retired population who are receiving invalidity rather than old age pensions.

If average cash benefits for 1975 are adjusted to take account of estimated differences in purchasing power parity, then the average level of benefits was highest in Luxembourg, followed by the Netherlands, the same position as before adjustment.

As regards benefits in kind, much lower figures than in other countries are projected for Belgium and Italy, perhaps partly reflecting a greater reliance on care by the family.

4. Average benefits related to G.D.P.

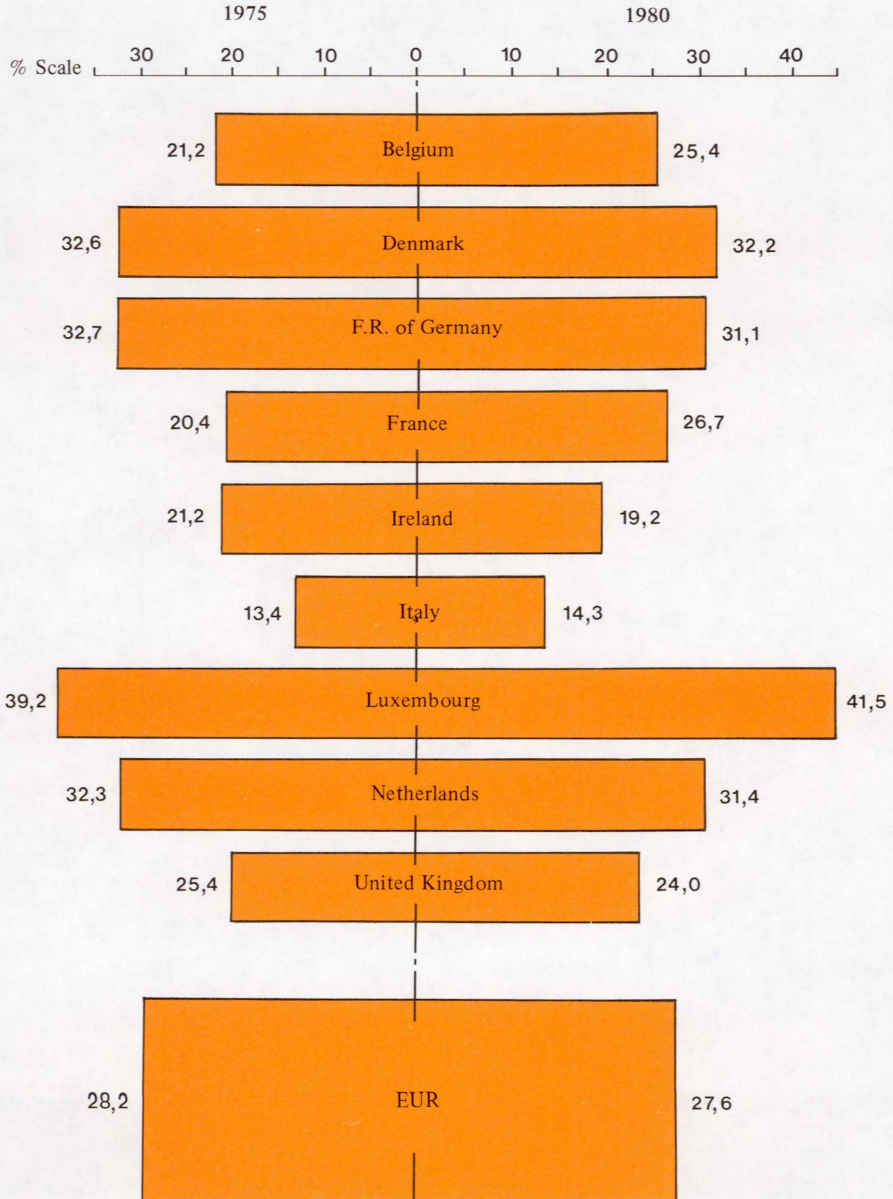
77.

Differences in absolute amounts of benefits may be related to differences in some measure of wealth or income between countries, G.D.P. per member of the active population in this instance, and a comparison which attempts to take this factor into account is illustrated in the Chart for table III.17. The reasons for using this particular indicator have already been discussed in the section on health benefits (para. 67). If each country was providing an equivalent average level of benefits, in proportion to its resources according to this measure, then the percentages illustrated in the Chart would be similar.

This does not appear to be the case, bearing in mind the limits of this type of comparison, and the percentages have a fairly similar pattern to those for absolute amounts of average benefits per head. Luxembourg has the highest figure for 1975 and 1980, some distance from the percentages of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The two latter countries have similar percentages to those of Denmark, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom are shown in this analysis as providing equivalent benefits as a proportion of economic resources.

CHART for
TABLE III.17
(Appendix I.H)

OLD AGE, DEATH, SURVIVORS : AS % OF G.D.P. PER PERSON
benefits per person at "normal" : in active population
retirement age or over



Once again, it should be borne in mind that comparisons based on averages do not take account of the distribution of benefits. In the case of old age benefits, an average figure may be composed of both relatively high occupational pensions and much lower levels provided by social aid schemes. In certain countries, for means-tested benefits, a significant proportion of the elderly may be receiving no income whatsoever from public funds.

5. Final remarks on benefits for old age, death and survivors

78. The above figures per person reflect legal or institutional arrangements at national level which have been described in summary fashion in the "Comparative Tables" (1). As well as giving details of the way in which old age pensions were calculated in each country in 1970 and 1976, they draw attention to other factors influencing the total level of benefits, such as the relationship to previous earnings.

A further final point is that total benefits may change because of a change in the numbers living beyond retirement age. In the Community as a whole, the number of persons aged 65 or over increased by over 11 % between 1970 and 1975, so that they formed 13.3. % of the population by that year. Old age pensions may be claimed at earlier ages in certain countries, and the numbers at the "normal" retirement age or over increased at a lesser rate, 7.2 % instead of 11 % between 1970 and 1975. (Table III.15). Between 1975 to 1980, the rate of increase of this group is projected to be only 1.4 %, compared to 5.9 % of those aged 65 and over. The projected increase in total benefits for old age is thus much more influenced by the need to keep up with or ahead of inflation rather than any great increase in the numbers of old people. (Certain national reports contain an analysis of the factors influencing changes in total benefit levels for these functions).

(1) See footnote on page 26.

79.

SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS

a. Benefits for old age, death and survivors would account in 1980 for over two-fifths of all the social benefits included in the European Social Budget, with national shares ranging from a third to a half.

b. No country would in 1980 devote more than a small proportion of the total to benefits in kind except for Denmark, but health benefits in kind for old people are not included in this group of functions under the present statistical framework.

c. One group of countries projects a relatively higher level of increases for cash benefits than other countries, in real terms. Great variation exists among the projections for benefits in kind.

d. On average, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands would spend in 1980 higher amounts in benefits for people at or over the "normal" retirement age than other countries.

e. Compared with a measure of available resources, the average amounts of cash benefits would be relatively larger in the above three countries and Denmark than in other countries.

f. The numbers of people at or over the "normal" retirement age would only be 1.4 % greater in 1980 than in 1975 for the Community as a whole, compared with an increase of 7.2 % between 1970 and 1975. The need to keep up with inflation is the main reason for increases in benefits under this group of functions.

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III. FAMILY BENEFITS

1. Introduction

80. This section will examine benefits for "maternity" and "other family benefits" (1). (By far the major part of these latter benefits are child benefits). It should be noted that health benefits in kind for children and other family members are included in the health functions and not under this section, whereas health treatment in maternity is included here. (As in the case of old age benefits, the exact demarcation between preventive health benefits and other benefits for children - affecting for example the diet provided by foods purchased - is not easy to draw). Benefits for family members may also be provided via income-tax allowances but these are not as yet covered by the Social Accounts framework. A final but very important point is that money spent via education services is also not included in this European Social Budget.

81. Share in total social benefits. For the Community as a whole, maternity benefits are projected to account in 1980 for 1.0 % of the total benefits included in the European Social Budget, with other family benefits 9.7 %. The 1980 proportion for other family benefits is about a third less than the 1970 figure, due mainly to a fall in the birth rate in most countries. Maternity benefits have occupied a fairly stable share, due mainly to increases in benefits in kind. The following table gives the figures for the Community as a whole :

(1) The definitions of these functions are given in Appendix II.3.

Table III.18

Amounts of family benefits

<u>Functions</u>		<u>Amounts in EUA</u> (millions) (1)	<u>%</u>	<u>% of total benefits</u> in the European <u>Social Budget</u>
Maternity (2)	1970	1 176.3	7.6	1.0
	75	2 833.2	8.6	1.1
	80	4 678.4	10.3	1.0
Other family benefits	1970	14 266.9	92.4	12.9
	75	30 203.0	91.4	11.7
	80	40 818.7	89.7	9.7
Total family benefits	1970	15 443.2	100	13.9
	75	33 036.2	100	12.8
	80	48 337.4	100	10.7

- (1) See Appendix I for details of exchange rates into national currencies. The latest available rates have been used for 1980 (end October, 1977).
 (2) Excluding Italy - no breakdown available.

82. At the national level, the part taken by maternity benefits in the total of social expenditure measured is projected to range in 1980 from 1.9 % in the United Kingdom to 0.3 % in the Netherlands, in part a reflection of the shares taken by other functions. For other family benefits, their importance in total benefits would differ between 14 % in Belgium to 7.5 % in the Federal Republic of Germany, and 5.2 % for total family benefits in Italy. (See table III.19, Appendix I.H). It should however be pointed out that in certain countries (the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom) the effect of assuming a state of "constant legislation" means that where no uprating procedure is provided for the legislation, probable increases in benefit levels have to be excluded from the projected figures.

83. Benefits in cash and benefits in kind. For family benefits other than maternity, cash benefits far outweigh benefits in kind for the Community as a whole, with the notable exception of Denmark. In 1980, two-thirds of these benefits are projected to be benefits in kind in Denmark. For other countries, as illustrated in the

CHART for TABLE III.20
(Appendix I.H)

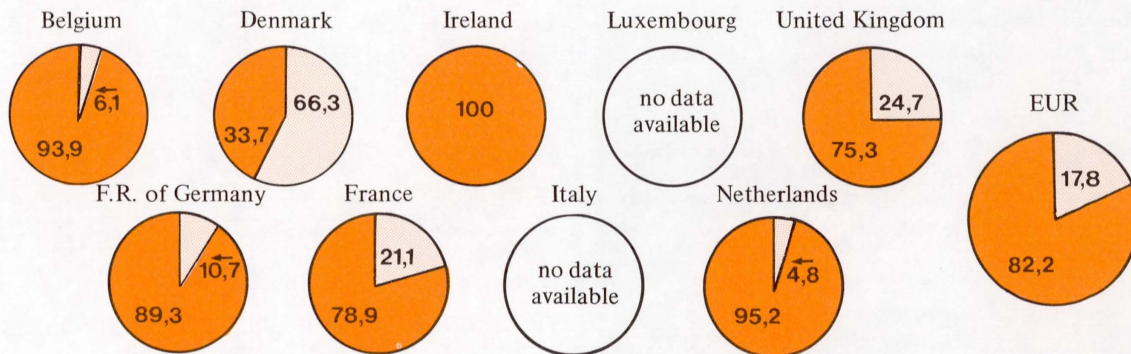
TYPE OF OTHER FAMILY BENEFITS
included in the European Social Budget

PROJECTIONS FOR 1980
and statistics for 1975 (percentage shares)

■ Benefits in cash

□ Benefits in kind

1980



1975

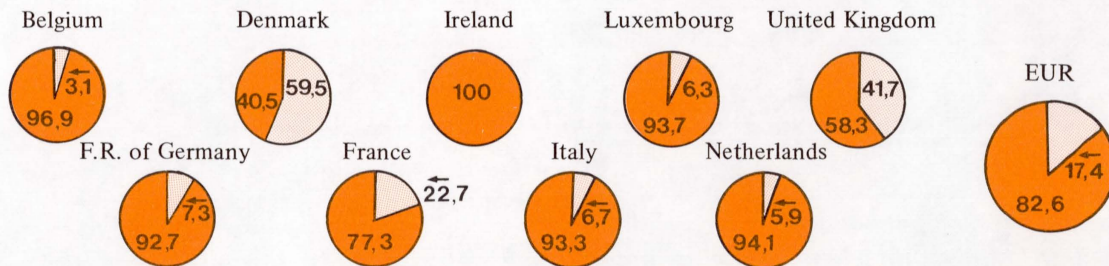


Chart for table III.20 the proportion taken by benefits in kind for children would range from about a quarter in the United Kingdom to under 5 % in the Netherlands, this latter figure being perhaps connected with a lower participation of women in the Dutch labour force. (See last item, table III.26 on this point).

The picture as regards maternity benefits is not so clear-cut. Although for the Community as a whole in 1980 just over two-fifths of maternity benefits would be in cash, variations would range from 71.5 % in Luxembourg to 18.9 % in the United Kingdom.

2. Changes between years (benefits in cash and in kind)

84. Family benefits are not projected to increase as quickly between 1975-80 as they did in the previous five years, partly because of the legislative assumption mentioned above, but also because of the decline in the birth rate in recent years. In fact at estimated constant prices, the Community as a whole projects hardly any increase. This overall total masks considerably divergent projections for individual countries. For a more complete view it is necessary to look at benefits in cash separately from benefits in kind.
85. At current prices, total family benefits in kind increased slightly more rapidly than those in cash between 1970 and 1975 for the Community as a whole, and are projected to do so again from 1975 to 1980. (See table III.22, Appendix I.H). These nominally greater increases are not likely to be reflected in real terms, however, because of the growing cost of providing benefits in kind.

a) Maternity benefits

Over the Community as a whole, total maternity benefits in kind are projected to increase at about three times the rate of total cash benefits. The rate of increase of the former is similar in fact to that of health benefits in kind. No information is available in this report on the birth rate in 1980. Great differences occur in projections of individual countries, shown in Charts "A" and "B" for table III.22. Considerably larger increases in total cash benefits are projected in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, and in Belgium and France for total benefits in kind.

CHART "A" for
TABLE III.22
(Appendix I.H)

MATERNITY BENEFITS : PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
(equivalent annual average % change)

1. In cash

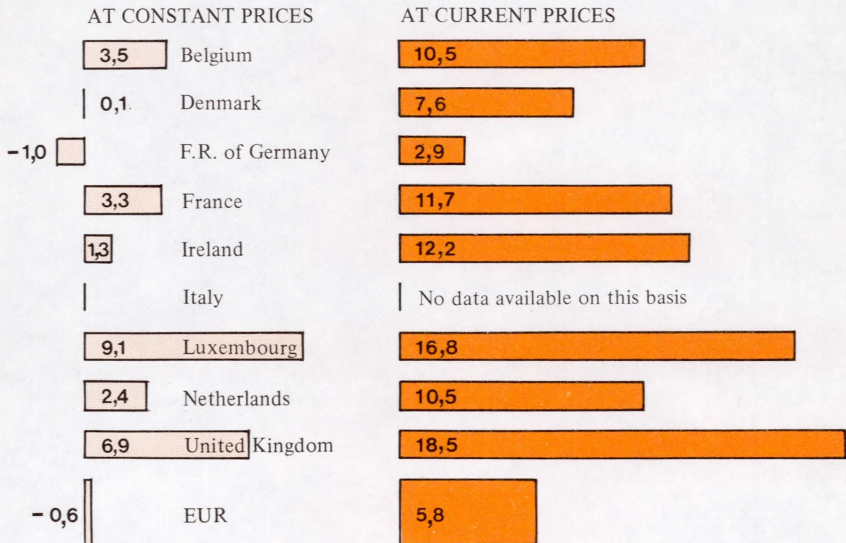


CHART "B"

2. In kind

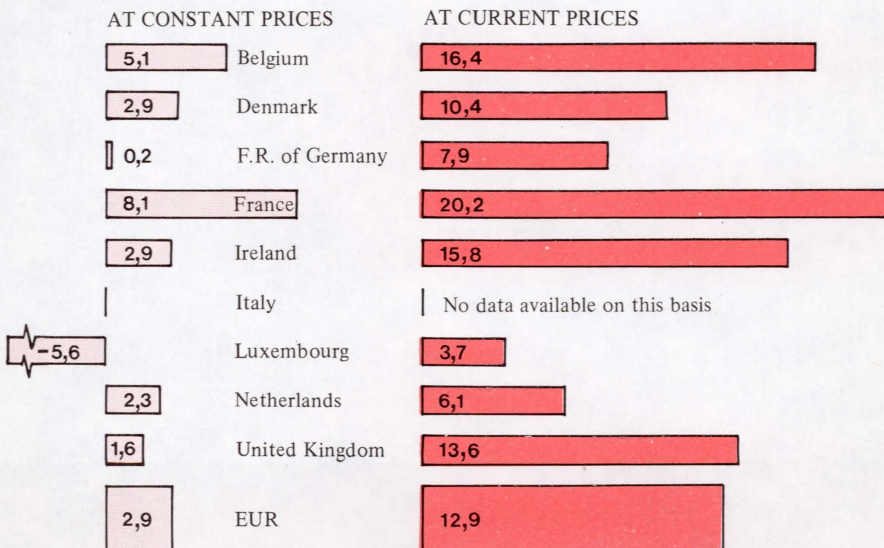


CHART "C" for
TABLE III.22
(Appendix I.H)

OTHER FAMILY BENEFITS : PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
(equivalent annual average % change)

1. In cash

AT CONSTANT PRICES

AT CURRENT PRICES

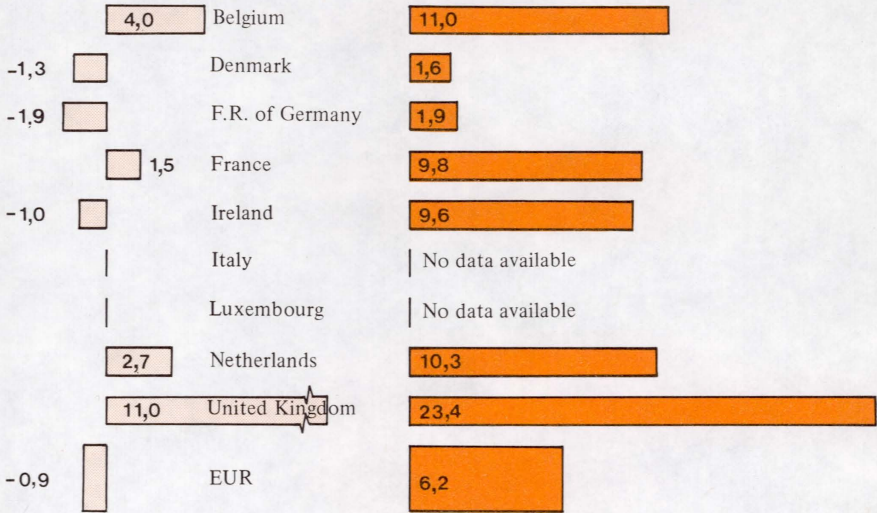
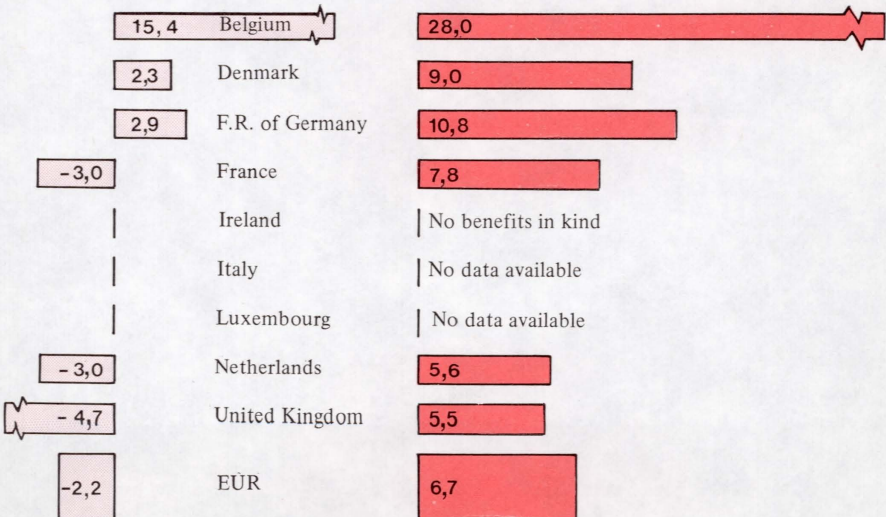


CHART "D"

2. In kind

AT CONSTANT PRICES

AT CURRENT PRICES



b) Other family benefits

For the Community as a whole, other family benefits in cash are projected to increase much less rapidly between 1975 to 1980 at current prices than they did in the earlier five years, and even to fall in estimated real terms, at constant prices. A large increase is however projected for the United Kingdom, reflecting the introduction of a child benefit scheme extending coverage to the first child, together with withdrawal of the appropriate tax allowances. This country also projects the greatest decrease in real terms for benefits in kind, with decreases also in France and the Netherlands. The greatest increase, equivalent to 28 % per year at current prices, would occur in Belgium, from a fairly low base. (See Charts "C" and "D" for table III.22).

3. Average benefits per person

a) Maternity

86. Statistics are available at Community level on the number of live births per year in 1970 and 1975 and these have been used to attempt an estimate of average benefits for these two years (1). In 1975, it would seem that Denmark and France paid out above-average amounts in maternity cash benefits, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg. As regards the average amount of benefits in kind, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom paid the highest amounts in 1975. It should be remembered that high input figures may partly reflect high costs of medical facilities, perhaps related to an excess of hospital places provided before falls in the birth rate were recognised. As well, the lower than average figure for maternity benefits in kind for the Netherlands reflects the policy of encouraging births in the home rather than in hospital, a policy which presupposes the existence of adequate accommodation for young families. (Table III.23, Appendix I.H). Other legal or institutional features of the schemes are listed in the "Comparative Tables" (2).

b) Other family benefits

87. In the absence of comparable statistics at Community level on recipients of family benefits other than maternity, estimates were made by the Commission of the numbers of children entitled to

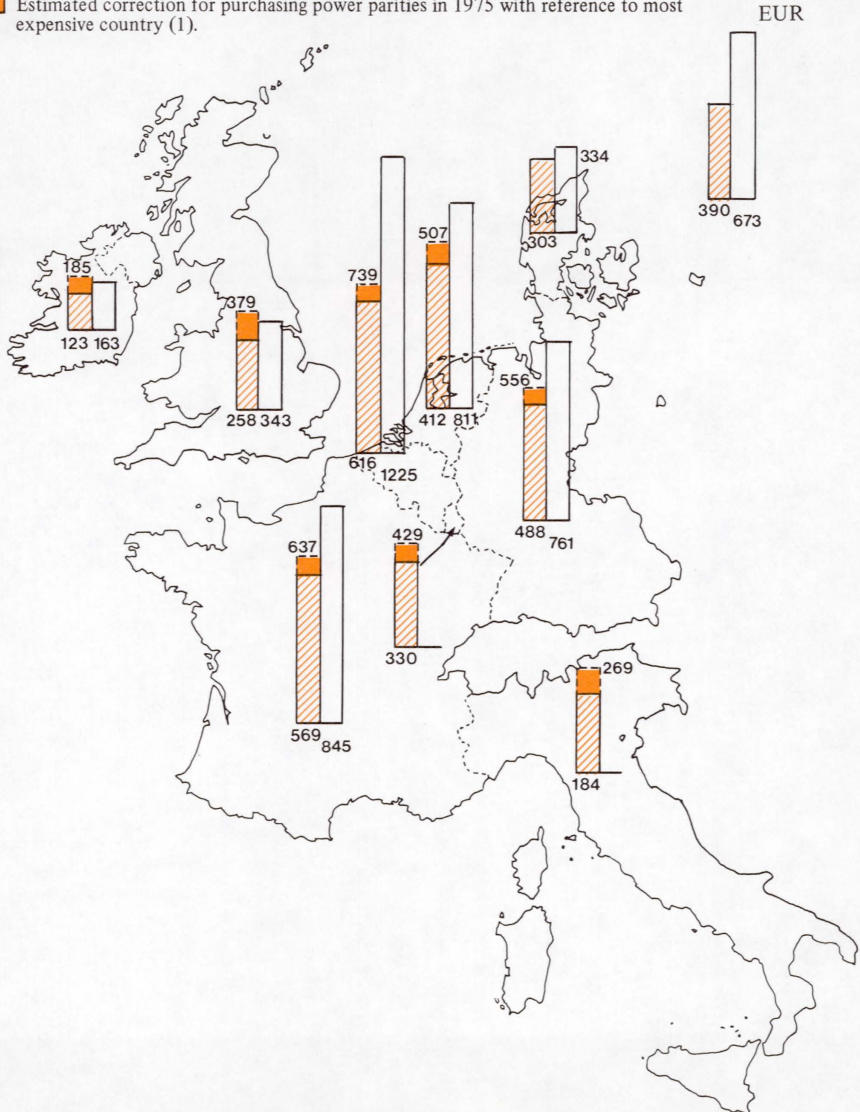
(1) Source : "Social Indicators 1960-1975" Eurostat, 1977.

(2) See footnote on page 26.

CHART for
TABLE III.24
(Appendix I.H)

OTHER FAMILY BENEFITS IN CASH : PER ELIGIBLE CHILD
Amounts in European Units of Account (estimate)

- Projections for 1980 (Oct. 77 exchange rates)
- Statistics for 1975.
- Estimated correction for purchasing power parities in 1975 with reference to most expensive country (1).



(1) Based on "Survey of detail prices 1975" - Eurostat.

these benefits (1). In so far as such estimates do not represent the correct numbers of recipients, because in certain countries the benefits include those for other dependent relatives besides children, an exact comparison will not be provided. The importance of considering both benefits in cash and those in kind is evident in this sort of average measure, since different countries have different policy mixes.

88. Per child entitled, the Chart for table III.24 indicates that the average amount of cash benefits is highest in Belgium, followed by France and lowest in Ireland. France also projects a fairly high level of benefits in kind per child, whereas in the other two countries the amounts are low. Denmark provides the highest average benefits in kind for children, at a level three times higher than the next highest country. Although this level reflects perhaps a somewhat different view as to the place of mothers in society and therefore the need for child-minding facilities, it is also a problem of statistical definition of the borderline between family benefits in kind and education benefits. In Denmark day nurseries are regarded as part of the child's schooling (although included in that country's Social Budget data) and are therefore also used by families where the mother is not engaged in paid employment. It should be noted that, in contrast, the German figures do not include expenditure on kindergartens and crèches. Other differences in legal or institutional features of national schemes are listed in the "Comparative Tables" (2).

4. Average benefits related to G.D.P.

89. Differences in absolute amounts of benefits between countries may be related to differences in wealth or income between countries. A comparison using G.D.P. per member of the active population is illustrated in the Chart for table III.25. (The reasons for using this indicator have been outlined in the relevant section under health benefits). (Paragraph 67).

a) Maternity

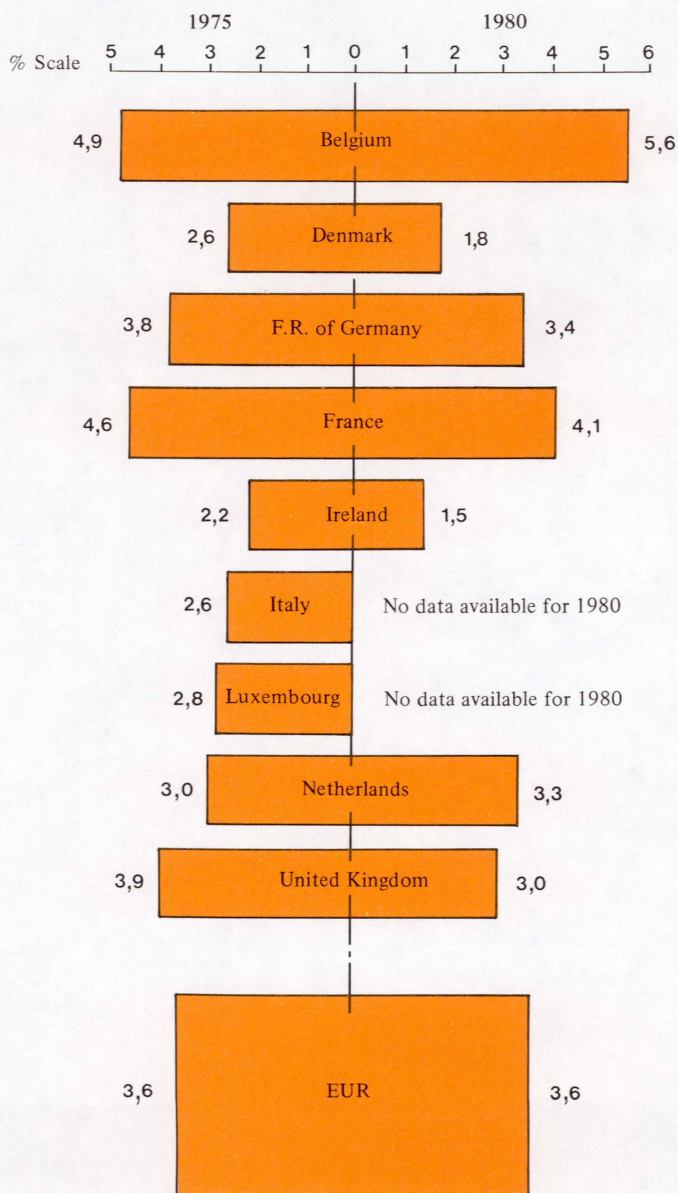
90. This comparison shows an increase for both benefits in cash and in kind between 1970 and 1975 for the Community as a whole and for each country. For benefits in cash, the position of countries is similar to that shown by comparing absolute amounts on average, with Denmark having the highest amount in 1975, except that Italy in this case joins the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg. As far as the cost of maternity benefits in kind are concerned,

(1) The Statistical Office of the European Communities has begun a programme aimed at establishing such statistics. The sources of the estimates are given in the footnote to table III.24, Appendix I.H.

(2) See footnote on page 26.

CHART for
TABLE III.25
(Appendix I.H)

OTHER FAMILY BENEFITS IN CASH : AS % OF G.D.P. PER PERSON
per estimated child entitled in active population



the effect of previously mentioned policy differences on the cost of these benefits is highlighted in table III.25 by the relatively high figure for the United Kingdom in 1975 and the low one for the Netherlands. This difference, not reflected in statistics for infant and maternal mortality (1), illustrates the dangers of judging the standard of social conditions by reference simply to the amount of expenditure as measured under the present statistical framework.

b) Other family benefits

91. Considering the 1975 results first of all, the level of provision on average would seem to have been widely different depending on the country, implying that divergencies in absolute average amounts are by no means wholly due to disparities in economic resources. It should be mentioned that the extent of the differences are reduced, from about four-to-one comparing the highest and lowest amounts in absolute terms down to about two-to-one in this relative comparison. Belgium remained the country with the highest level of cash benefit provision according to this comparison, and Ireland the lowest, as can be seen in the Chart for table III.25.

In looking at the projections for 1980 on this basis, it should be remembered that certain countries (2) felt unable to include probable increases in child benefit levels since these were not covered by legislation when the projections were drawn up. The 1980 results therefore indicate what would happen, given the economic and demographic assumptions, in the absence of new legislation. As regards cash benefits, it would seem that the level of provision in Denmark would be reduced in 1980 to near the level in Ireland, when account is taken of relative economic resources. Without further legislation, the level of provision in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom would also be below the Community average, on such a relative comparison.

As regards benefits in kind, this type of relative comparison with economic resources would seem to indicate that provision would by 1980 be more than keeping apace with economic development in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, admittedly from a relatively low base. The opposite can be seen to some extent in Denmark and particularly in France and the United Kingdom. (See table III.25, Appendix I.H).

(1) See "Social Indicators 1960-1975", Eurostat, 1977, Table A1.2.

(2) The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Final remarks on family benefits

92. It is important to keep in mind that this type of comparison, of the absolute amounts of average benefits contained in the expenditure figures in relation to a measure of economic resources, is a somewhat blunt instrument. It does not take into account the full ramifications of tax allowances for family support, the structure of housing policies, reductions in the cost of travel for large families, or many other measures which are different expressions of family policy.

Even if these measures were fully taken into account, however, and bearing in mind the inexactitude of the numbers of persons involved, it remains questionable whether the gap observed for the Community as a whole would be closed to any great extent - that is, when average benefits for old age (including death and survivors) related to the particular measure of economic resources chosen are contrasted with average family benefits (excluding maternity). Average benefits for old age in 1975 were 28.2 % of G.D.P. per person in the active population for the Community as a whole, compared to 4.4. % for average "other family benefits" per estimated child entitled - more than a six-fold difference. Such a comparison at national level reveals considerable differences from the overall Community figure. (Tables III.17 and III.25).

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SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS

a. In 1980, child benefits are projected to account for just less than 10 % of the total benefits included in the European Social Budget and maternity benefits about 1 %.

b. "Other family benefits" in cash seem to be much more important than benefits in kind for every country except Denmark. For 1980, the United Kingdom is placing much more emphasis on cash benefits with the introduction of a new child benefit scheme. Several countries project lower real levels of benefits in kind, at

estimated constant prices.

c. The average level of "other family benefits" per child entitled to them varies greatly between countries, being highest in Belgium. Benefits in kind considerably affect amounts of total benefits in certain countries.

d. When the average amount of maternity benefits per live birth is compared with a measure of economic development, the trend between 1970 and 1975 indicates that spending on maternity benefits ran ahead of available resources at Community level, in line with health benefits.

e. Given the legislation when projections were drawn up, the 1980 levels of expenditure on "other family benefits" per estimated child entitled would not keep up with the projected increase in G.D.P. per person in the active population, in most countries.

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IV. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

1. Introduction

94. Employment benefits amounted in 1975 to under 5 % of all social benefits included in the European Social Budget, which was however double their share in 1970. On the basis of assumptions for unemployment levels in 1980 supplied by the Commission (1), the amount of these benefits would continue to increase between 1975 and 1980 for the Community as a whole. They would still take up less than 5 % of total social budget expenditure, as indicated in the table below.

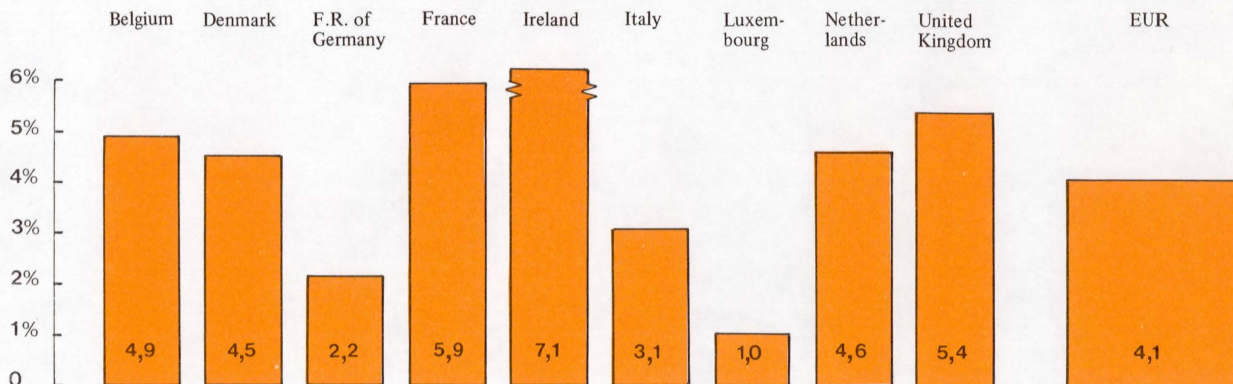
(1) See comments on the viability of these assumptions in paragraphs 13, 16 and 17 of chapter I.

CHART for
TABLE III.28
(Appendix I.H)

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

: % SHARE OF TOTAL SOCIAL BENEFITS
included in the European Social Budget

1980



1975

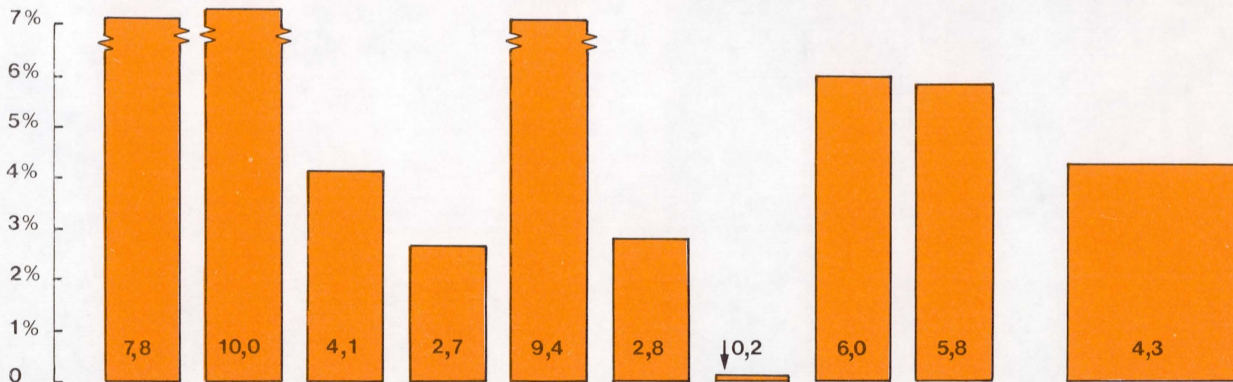


Table III.27

Employment benefits

		<u>Amounts in EUA</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>% of total benefits</u> <u>in the</u> <u>European Social Budget</u>
		(1)	
Employment benefits	1970	2 311.6	2.1
	75	11 122.6	4.3
	80	18 440.1	4.1

(1) See Appendix I for details of conversion rates into national currencies.

The Chart for Table III.28 illustrates, firstly, the % of total social benefits which would be devoted to the unemployment function in 1980. The Community average would be 4.1 % of all benefits, with Ireland projecting the highest proportion at 7.1 % and Luxembourg the lowest at 1.0 %. These shares are very different from the 1975 levels for certain countries, higher only in France, Italy and Luxembourg. The amount of expenditure on this function is projected to fall only in the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark. (At estimated constant prices, the level would also fall in Belgium and the Netherlands).

95. It should be noted that the Social Accounts framework, on which this European Social Budget is based, does not as yet include expenditure on occupational training (1). It does include expenditure aimed at improving knowledge of vacancies and of the aptitudes of people seeking work, as well as payments to offset interview or equipment costs (referred to as "placing" expenditure in this report). Only certain number of countries were able to distinguish such expen-

(1) The Statistical Office of the European Communities has begun an attempt at establishing a series on adult occupational training. Certain countries have given details of their expenditure on this function, according to national definitions, in their national reports, and such expenditure has been included in the "miscellaneous" item in this overall report.

diture from that relating solely to unemployment benefits, in the traditional sense of income maintenance in the absence of paid employment. In 1980, placing expenditure is projected to account for over a tenth of all employment expenditure in Denmark and the United Kingdom, while over a quarter of expenditure (not including occupational training) is devoted in the Federal Republic of Germany to placing.

2. Benefits in cash and in kind

96. The largest part of employment benefits is taken by cash benefits, with benefits in kind under 10 % of the total in all countries for which data is available except the Federal Republic of Germany, with 18 % projected for 1980.

Table III.30 seems to indicate that a large part of the placing function goes in cash benefits in the Federal Republic of Germany. This is because payments for interrupted employment (for example, bad weather preventing construction work) have been classed under placing rather than unemployment.

3. Changes between years

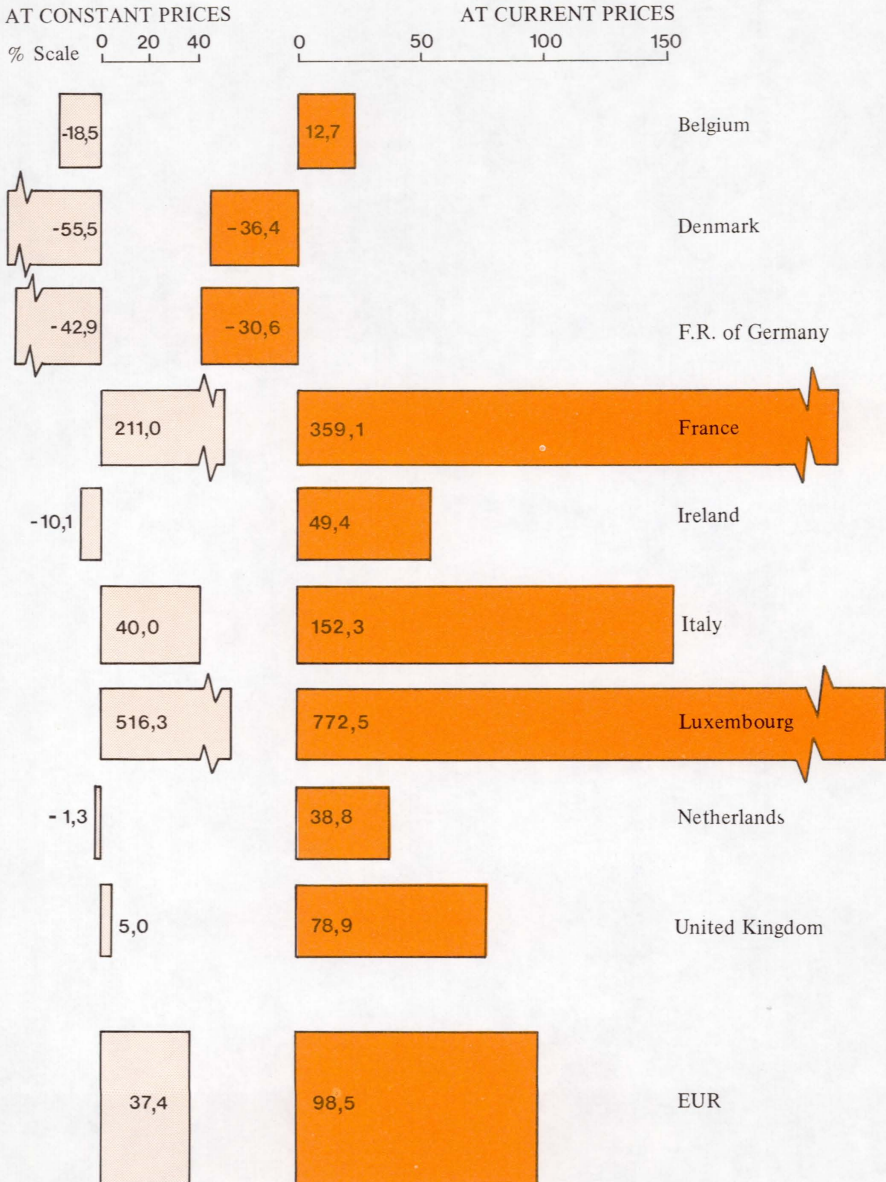
97. Changes between the years are not easily analysed between benefits in cash or in kind since only a few countries were able to provide figures on such a basis for the employment function. The available data is presented in table III.31 and the Chart for this table highlights changes in the largest sector, cash benefits for unemployment. At current prices, only Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany project falls in the total of cash benefits. The largest increase, from a low base, is projected for Luxembourg, following its creation of an unemployment fund in 1976. The large increase for France can be explained firstly by the fact that projected numbers of unemployed in 1980 are 75 % greater than in 1975, and secondly by changes in legislation allowing higher benefits in certain circumstances.

It is important, in examining changes in the total amounts of benefits, to look at the numbers of people involved. The unemployment rate, in which numbers are expressed as a percentage of the civilian working population, is given in the tables in chapter I (paras. 16, 17 and 23d) for 1975-77 and projections for 1980.

CHART for
TABLE III.29
(Appendix I.H)

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN CASH
included in the European Social Budget

PROJECTED CHANGE 1975-1980
N.B.: Over 5-year periods
(no annual average)



4. Unemployment : average benefits per person

98. A comparison of average benefits per unemployed person will be attempted in this section, confined to unemployment benefits for the sake of comparability. (Thus excluding benefits for occupational training and placing).

As for the other functions examined on this basis, the results do not relate to actual benefit rates nor to net amounts retained, but only compare the total of benefits in each country with the relevant population group. No comparable statistics exist yet of the numbers of people eligible for or receiving unemployment benefits (1). Statistics are published giving the total number of registered unemployed in the Community, and these figures have therefore been used (2). The definitions have been standardised in a number of respects but complete comparability is not possible; national legislation and administrative practices are too different. Similarly, the bases of calculation of the percentages of registered unemployment in the civilian working population have been standardised in a number of respects. They are therefore somewhat better suited for comparison of trends than are unemployment rates calculated nationally on different bases in the various countries. However, it must be emphasized that the degree of standardization is insufficient to permit reliable comparison either of absolute levels or of rates of unemployment; any such analysis must be made with extreme caution.

99. For registered unemployment, the following data have been used :

Belgium :

Persons out of work on the register at the Office National de l'Emploi/Rijksdienst voor Arbeidsvoorziening, comprising unemployed persons receiving benefit, other persons seeking work who are obliged to register and persons seeking work registered voluntarily.

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- (1) The Statistical Office of the European Communities has begun a programme aimed at establishing such statistics.
(2) Source : Statistical Telegram, S.O.E.C.

Denmark :

Unemployed persons aged from about 16 years seeking work, whether or not they are members of the trade unions' unemployment insurance funds, as counted by Danmarks Statistik.

Federal Republic of Germany :

Unemployment according to the definition of the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, namely persons without job seeking permanent work for at least 20 hours a week.

France :

As defined by the Ministère du Travail and registered at the Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi : persons without work, available to start work immediately and seeking permanent employment for at least 30 hours a week.

Ireland :

Unemployed persons on the Live register capable of work and available for a job comprising claimants to Unemployment Benefits, applicants for Unemployment Assistance and certain other registered persons.

Italy :

Persons registered in classes I and II on employment exchange lists provided by the Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. These comprise unemployed persons who have worked before as well as young persons under 21 years and other persons seeking their first job, including those who have finished their legal military service and are seeking work.

Luxembourg :

Persons without a job between 16 and 65 years seeking full-time work (at least 40 hours per week) provided they are available for employment and are registered at the Administration de l'Emploi.

Netherlands :

Persons under 65 years, as normally covered by statistics of the Ministerie van Sociale Zaken, who do not have or no longer have a job, and are seeking full-time work for 30 hours or more a week.

United Kingdom :

Unemployed persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers office on the date of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work ordinarily for more than 30 hours a week. These statistics are compiled by Department of Employment for Great Britain and Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland.




According to agreements reached in the working party of the Statistical Office, the standardized figures in principle do not include short-time work for economic and meteorological reasons, unemployed persons taking part in vocational training schemes and persons for whom work has been provided by public initiatives in order to avoid unemployment. In some cases, this may not be the usual national understanding of registered unemployment. This report follows the same standardisation procedure to improve comparability of benefit figures.

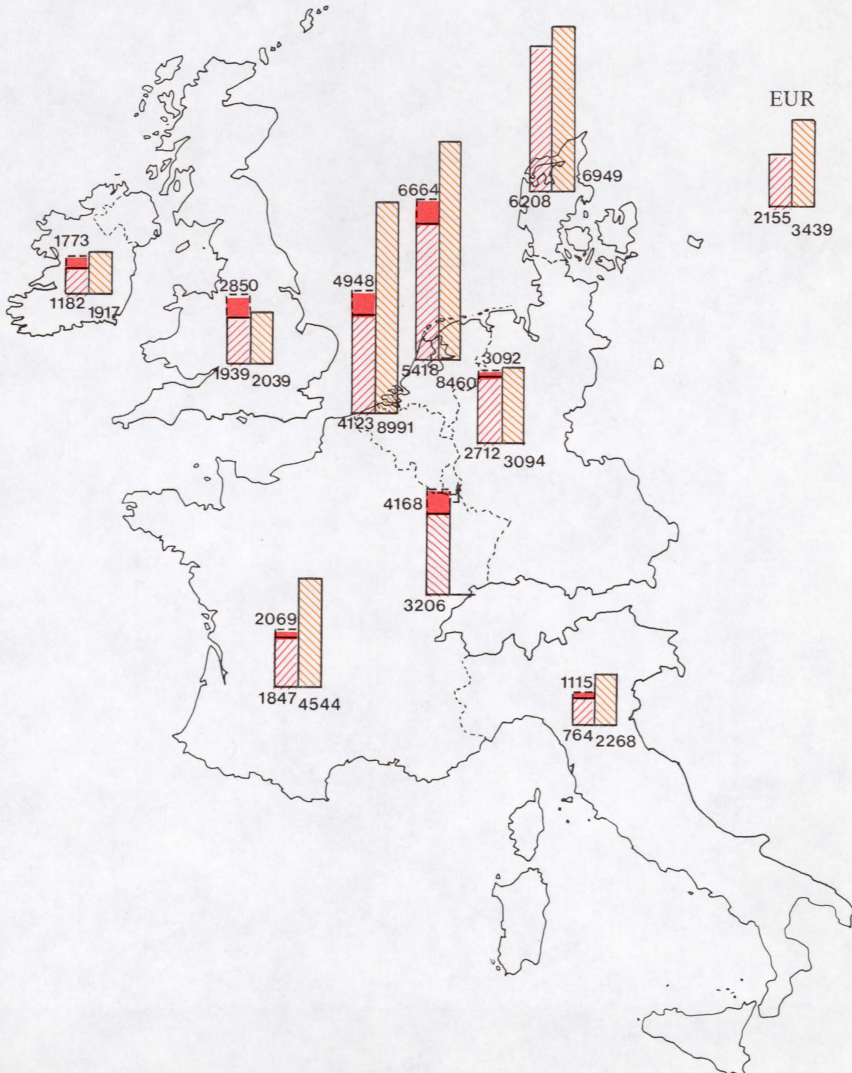
100. The Chart for table III.33 illustrates the statistics for 1975 and the projected estimates for 1980. There is a wide range of variations between countries in terms of average benefits per person, unlikely to be wholly due to differences of definition for the numbers of unemployed. Taking the 1975 statistics first, since the results are perhaps less controversial and more concrete, the average amount of benefit in the Community as a whole over the year was just over 2 150 EUA per person. Denmark and the Netherlands were at the higher end of the spectrum, with Ireland and Italy at the lower end. If the figures are adjusted for differences in purchasing power (1) with reference to the highest-priced country, this would give averages of around 1 780 EUA per year in Ireland and 1 120 in Italy, compared to 6 200 for Denmark and 6 750 in the Netherlands. On this adjusted basis, average benefits in France in 1975 were around 2 000 EUA per year, around 2 850 in the United Kingdom and 3 100 in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(1) For source reference, see footnote (2), table III.33. The estimates are subject to certain reservations, outlined in the source documents.

CHART for
TABLE III.33
(Appendix I.H)

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN CASH : PER REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PERSON
Amounts in European Units of Account (1980 : Commission assumptions
except for France)

-  Projections for 1980 (Oct. 77 exchange rates).
-  Statistics for 1975.
-  Estimated correction for purchasing power parities in 1975 with reference to most expensive country(1).



(1) Based on "Survey of detail prices 1975" - Eurostat.

101. The explanation for the relatively higher amount in Denmark is mainly the higher rate paid by the insurance scheme which is continued for up to three and a half years. Details of the main legal or institutional provisions affecting each country's general schemes of unemployment benefit are given in the "Comparative Tables" (1). In the Netherlands, although the insurance benefits (80 % of gross earnings) are continued only up to a maximum of six months, afterwards the unemployed may receive 75 % of gross earnings for a further two years through the social aid scheme. If the resulting figure falls below the estimated "gross minimum benefit", heads of households and single persons aged 35 or over have their benefit made up to this minimum amount (at fl. 325 gross a week in July 1975). It should be noted that contributions remain payable by benefit recipients in the Netherlands.
102. As a contrast, it should be borne in mind that contributions are not payable by benefit recipients in the Federal Republic of Germany, so therefore the "net" amounts would tend to be lower than the "gross" amounts in certain other countries such as the Netherlands. In the Federal Republic, the insurance period can last for a maximum of one year (312 working days) and during this period the unemployed person receives 68 % of net earnings immediately preceding unemployment. After one year, social aid for unemployment (Arbeitslosenhilfe) takes over, providing a smaller percentage (58 %) of the net earnings before the period of unemployment, as long as certain contribution conditions have been met. If not, the person would only be eligible for general social aid (Sozialhilfe) which does not aim at replacing previous income. Entitlement to assistance or aid benefits is subject to a means test, in which any earnings by the spouse, parents or children living at home are considered. In 1975, only 7.4 % of unemployment benefits was paid in the Federal Republic of Germany via social aid rather than insurance schemes, compared with 45.3 % in the Netherlands. (Table III.34).
103. The results of this type of average calculation for 1980 should be approached with even more caution, particularly since it is not possible to adjust them for differences in purchasing power between countries, in the absence of more up-to-date estimates. As well, projections were based on the minimum amount of indexation allowed by legislation, although it is possible extra increases may be awarded by Governments.

It is nevertheless felt that average figures based on the 1980 projections should be given, as an aid to policy-making at national and Community levels. One advantage of such averages is that they are unaffected by whether total benefits are based on a realistic projection or not of the numbers of unemployed persons.

(1) See footnote on page 26.

104. The main changes in 1980 compared to 1975 are that, firstly, average benefits in Denmark would no longer be at the top of the scale. Without adjustment for purchasing power parity, Belgium and the Netherlands would pay out higher average amounts of unemployment cash benefit. At the other end of the scale, Italy projects for 1980 an average amount higher than Ireland or the United Kingdom. (This increase for Italy may however be due to the inclusion of increased payments to persons for whom work has been provided via public funds in order to avoid unemployment). A further change worthy of note is the effect of new legislation in France, greatly increasing average benefits. The averages for 1975 and 1980 are illustrated in the Chart for table III.33.

A final point is that average figures may conceal large discrepancies in individual amounts, particularly when only certain countries follow a policy of ensuring a minimum level for all. No data on the distribution of benefits is available in the present European Social Budget.

5. Benefits per person related to G.D.P. per person

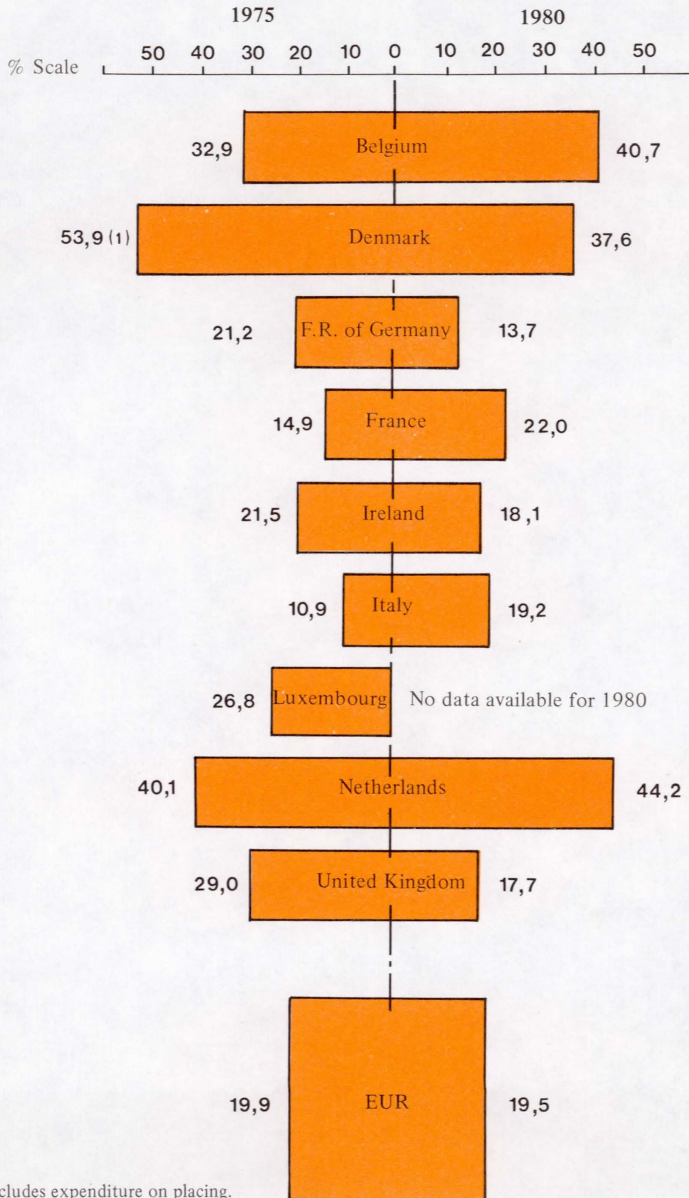
105. As with the other functions examined in this report, as well as looking at absolute values of average benefits per head, it is useful to compare these amounts with some measure of national wealth or income. Unemployment benefits per registered unemployed person have been related to the gross domestic product per person in the active population to provide a comparable basis, although the drawbacks of using this measure should be borne in mind. (See section 6 on Health Benefits). Again, it should be remembered that both the projected numbers of unemployed and levels of G.D.P. in 1980 are based on Commission assumptions (except for France) and may not coincide with national assumptions or forecasts.

Taking results based on the 1975 statistics first, considerable differences still existed among the countries in the Community, even though the effect of this type of indicator would be to level them out if every country was providing absolute amounts according to its economic resources. As with average unemployment benefits per person, Denmark and the Netherlands came at the top end of the scale. At the bottom end, France joined Italy. The other countries were placed between these two groups.

106. The picture projected for 1980 shows little sign that these differences would narrow, on the basis of legislation in

CHART for
TABLE III.35
(Appendix I.H)

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN CASH : AS % OF G.D.P. PER PERSON
per registered unemployed person : in active population



(1) Includes expenditure on placing.

mid-1977. The Netherlands would have the highest percentage figure in 1980, followed by Belgium and then Denmark. On this basis, the Federal Republic of Germany would have the lowest figure, near to those of Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. At first sight, this ranking of the Federal Republic of Germany is difficult to understand, since unemployment benefits have been linked since 1974 to movements in earnings over the previous three years, in the same way as old-age and invalidity pensions. Part of the explanation, but a relatively minor part, is the higher rate of growth in G.D.P. than in earnings between 1975 and the assumptions used for the 1980 projections, coupled with a slight assumed decline in the size of the active population. These projection assumptions would by themselves cause a slight decline in the percentage for the Federal Republic of Germany. A more significant reason for the decline is the 1.6 % fall in average benefits per head in the 1980 projections compared to 1975 (measured in national currency, as is G.D.P. in this comparison, rather than EUA's). This fall contrasts with a 51.8 % rise in G.D.P. per head of active population.

107. A special study rather than brief comments in this report would be required to explain satisfactorily the underlying reasons for such a fall in average unemployment benefits per registered unemployed person in the Federal Republic. Moreover, the overall average may conceal divergent trends for particular benefit schemes, and at the national level other types of employment benefit should also be taken into consideration (in the Federal Republic, for example, payments for short-time working, for interruptions in employment due to bad weather or winter, etc) for a more complete picture. Data in such detail was not available by country under the statistical framework used in this Social Budget.

108. A significant fall in the percentage produced by this comparison is also projected for 1980 compared to 1975 in the United Kingdom. An important part of the explanation for this fall is the linking of unemployment benefits to prices (rather than earnings), since prices are assumed to rise more slowly (+ 70 %) compared to G.D.P. (+ 101 %) between 1975 and 1980. The continuing decrease in the role played by national insurance benefits, particularly earnings-related, compared to supplementary benefits would be another factor (see table III.34).

The effect of recent legislation in France underlying the increase in average benefits per head in 1980 is reflected in this comparison by an increase in the resulting percentage. A significant increase would also occur for Italy.

6. Final remarks on employment benefits

109. It should be noted that legislative change at national level affecting the total of unemployment benefits is occurring as it becomes accepted that the period of acute economic crisis has

developed into a more chronic condition, and therefore the 1980 projections included in this report may well have become unrealistic from this point of view in certain countries. As well, future numbers of unemployed persons are rather more difficult to forecast than, say, numbers of old age pensioners but changes in these numbers can greatly affect any total of benefits. The duration of unemployment is a further significant factor in determining benefit levels. It is therefore necessary to read the relevant sections of the national reports, which give further insight into the factors affecting totals, as well as describing recent legislative changes.

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SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

a. After the threefold increase in total benefits, comparing 1975 with 1970, a further two-thirds increase is projected for 1980, at current prices, for the Community as a whole.

b. Few countries were able to supply separate data for job placing activities in contrast to unemployment income-maintenance payments, nor for benefits in cash compared to benefits in kind.

c. Belgium and the Netherlands would provide much higher average levels of benefits per unemployed person than most other countries in 1980, on the assumptions used.

d. Comparing benefits per unemployed person with a measure of economic resources, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands would have relatively high figures, in 1980. The Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom would have relatively low figures.

e. Duration of unemployment and the extent of reliance on social aid, as well as the number of persons unemployed, have a significant effect on total benefit amounts. The 1980 projections could be considerably affected by changes in these factors, as well as by any legislative change before then.

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SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION : HEALTH BENEFITS IN MORE DETAIL

Introduction

111. Part I of this chapter discussed the total of health benefits, that is, adding together the functions of sickness, invalidity, disability, employment injury and occupational disease. This section presents a brief examination of these functions separately, without the inclusion of charts depicting results in the relevant tables.

a) Share of benefits in total health expenditure

112. It will be recalled from table III.1 in the "Health" section that sickness is the most important function, projected to account for over 70 % of total expenditure on health benefits in 1980. Invalidity and disability together would account for over 23 %, with employment injury and occupational disease over 6 %. Substantial variations from these figures occur for individual countries, as table III.36 illustrates. Explanations for all differences cannot be given in the space available. France would spend in 1980 less than 10 % of the total on invalidity and disability benefits. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom are projected to devote less than 3 % of the total to benefits for employment injury and occupational disease, in contrast to Belgium, France and Luxembourg with over 11 %.

b) Changes between years : functions as a whole

113. Expenditure on invalidity and disability is projected to increase between 1975 and 1980 by slightly more than sickness for the Community as a whole, at current prices. Both would have a greater rate of growth than benefits for employment injury and occupational disease. This pattern does not apply to certain countries : sickness expenditure is projected to expand much more rapidly than expenditure on invalidity or disability between 1975 and 1980 in Belgium, France, Ireland, with less of a difference in Italy (1) and Luxembourg. (See table III.37a).

Five countries were able to provide data for invalidity as distinct from disability. In Belgium and the United Kingdom (2), disability benefits are projected to increase more rapidly than invalidity benefits. For Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands, the reverse would occur. (See table III.37b).

(1) Assuming the introduction of the health service reform by 1980.

(2) At current but not at constant prices.

c) Benefits in cash and in kind

114. The importance of the distinction between income-maintenance payments and the cost of medical prevention and care has been emphasised earlier. There is a great difference within the separate health functions on this basis. For the Community as a whole, 79 % of sickness expenditure would occur in 1980 via benefits in kind, but only 20 % for invalidity and disability, with 24 % for employment injury and industrial disease.

115. At the national level, table III.38 indicates that sickness benefits in kind would range from around 90 % in France and Italy to 60 % in the Netherlands in 1980, largely due to higher levels of cash benefits in the latter country. As regards invalidity and disability, benefits in kind would amount in 1980 to more than 50 % in three countries : France, Ireland and the United Kingdom, again largely due to higher levels of cash benefits in other countries. Less difference between countries is apparent when the shares taken by benefits in cash and kind for employment injury and occupational disease are examined. The share of benefits in kind ranges from 45 % in Denmark to 9 % in Italy.

d) Changes between years : benefits in cash and in kind

116. Benefits in kind expanded much more rapidly than cash benefits from 1970 to 1975, but this pattern is not projected to continue during the next five years. Only in the sickness function (and only at current prices) are benefits in kind projected to expand more rapidly than those in cash, for the Community as a whole but not in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. (Table III.39a).

117. At the national level, it can be seen that changes in nominal terms (current prices) for benefits in cash and those in kind are often of a different pattern than changes in real terms (constant prices). It should however be noted that, in the projections, the latter data had to be estimated for all countries except Denmark and the United Kingdom by the Commission's services, and may not reflect national viewpoints as to future trends.

For those countries who separated invalidity from disability benefits, the largest increase from 1975 to 1980 in cash benefits for invalidity is projected to occur in the Netherlands, with Denmark projecting a large increase for disability cash benefits. The Netherlands again projects the largest increase for invalidity benefits in kind, while for disability benefits in kind the largest projected increase is in Belgium. (Table III.39b).

e) Average benefits per person

118. In the absence of comparable statistics at Community level on recipients of benefits (1) an attempt has been made, as for other functions, to present information on average benefits per person in a relevant and available population group, rather than simply as an average for the total population. The need for caution in interpreting such results and the importance of general relative levels rather than precise absolute numbers has already been stressed in this chapter. The results are presented as only the first step towards a more exact knowledge but are nevertheless thought worthy of interest in revealing differences between countries.

i. Sickness benefits

1. In cash

119. Table III.40a gives an idea of the average amounts of sickness benefits in cash per person in the active population. The analysis indicates a projected situation in which the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (2) would in 1980 be spending more than twice as much at least as other countries, with the latter country spending by far the most. France and Italy would spend the lowest amounts, perhaps to some extent due to some benefits being classified under the function employment injury and occupational disease, compared to certain other countries.

The effect of differences in what is officially defined as "sickness" in the various countries should not be ignored when considering these figures. "Comparative Tables" (3) give a short summary of the more important features of each national general scheme. It can be seen that the duration of cash benefits varies considerably between countries. Total benefit amounts are also influenced by different relationships to former earnings, or the absence of such a relationship, according to the country.

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- (1) A programme to obtain such statistics has recently begun at the Statistical Office of the European Communities.
- (2) Data for the Netherlands includes some expenditure classified in other countries under the function "employment injury/occupational disease", since the distinction as to which environment caused the ill-health is no longer made in the Netherlands.
- (3) See footnote on page 26.

2. In kind

120. Since sickness benefits in kind may be provided to all or most residents, the total population has been used as the basis for figures per head, rather than figures relating to people actually receiving treatment, where these exist. Again, this procedure may produce misleading figures for particular years if sickness rates or the types of sickness vary significantly between years (due to *flu epidemics, for example) or countries.

On this basis, five countries project for 1980 figures equivalent to over 500 EUA per person in the total population, and two countries (Ireland and the United Kingdom) project amounts less than 200 EUA per person. As well as different costing methods, the comparisons are also affected by differences in purchasing power parities. Unfortunately, no statistics at Community level are available to indicate the extent of differences in the cost of medical treatment. (Table III.40a, Appendix I.H).

ii. Invalidity/disability

1. In cash

121. In the absence of comparable statistics, the only procedure possible was to compare benefit amounts in cash to the numbers of people in broad population groups. For the purposes of this analysis, the relevant group was taken to be persons aged 20 and over to the "normal" retirement age (1) in each country, although it is realised that certain benefits may apply to persons younger or older than this particular group. (In the case of Italy in particular, this group excludes those over the "normal" pension age who still receive invalidity cash benefits, and therefore inflates the result).
122. For 1980, most countries project amounts over 200 EUA per person on average, per person in this population group, except for Ireland and the United Kingdom. The Netherlands has a projected amount more than double that of the next highest country, Denmark (2) (Table III.40a). The 1975 figures, when adjusted by estimates of purchasing power parities, indicate the importance of the function in Italy, subject to the reserve mentioned above. Again in 1975 France and

(1) See table III.15, footnote (2) for details of the ages.

(2) With reference to the Netherlands, see footnote 2, page 64.

the United Kingdom had average cash benefits lower than other countries, and in the case of Ireland much lower, on this adjusted basis. For those countries who were able to distinguish invalidity benefits from those classified under disability, the Netherlands still project the highest average amount per person for both benefits, followed by Italy for invalidity benefits and by Belgium for disability benefits. Denmark and Italy would seem to project for 1980 relatively low average cash benefits for disability. (Table III.40b).

123. It is possible, as with sickness benefits, that disparities in what is officially recognised as invalidity or disability can affect the results, rather than the fact that one country has many more people in certain physical or mental conditions. The minimum level of incapacity for work also varies considerably, ranging from 15 % or over in the Netherlands to 100 % in Ireland and the United Kingdom, which perhaps goes some way to indicate the reason for the enormous difference in the average figures per head between these countries, apart from the differences in benefit rates.

2. In kind

124. Again, it was not possible to take account of differences between countries in price levels when comparing average benefits. The results would even so appear to indicate great disparities among the various countries with Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom at the top end of the scale projecting benefits of over 60 EUA per head of total population. (Table III.40a). At the lower end of the scale, France appears to be projecting a very low average amount for benefits in kind. It is difficult to account for such a discrepancy without recourse to a detailed study. One possible explanation may be a greater freedom of doctors to use initially more expensive medical procedures than in certain other countries. These procedures would be classified statistically under "sickness" since their objective would be to get people back to near-normal functioning - including work - as quickly as possible, rather than allow the cost of treatment to be prolonged into "invalidity" or "disability" in the form of longer periods of hospitalisation or out-patient treatment (including a necessarily longer period of therapy). Another possible explanation could be a higher level of social service care in certain other countries.

125. For those countries able to separate the invalidity function from disability, it would seem that Belgium and Italy project much smaller average benefits in kinds for invalidity than the other countries. This difference does not seem to be the case with disability benefits. (Table III.40b).

iii. Employment injury/occupational disease

1. In cash

126. Benefits classified in this function have been related to the active population, in the absence of more exact data. A great difference is shown between one group of countries which projects for 1980 a relatively low average level of benefits and another group projecting a much higher level. The former group includes Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom while the latter includes Belgium, France and Luxembourg (Table 40 a). It is difficult to give a brief and satisfactory explanation for such differences, particularly since short-term benefits are not distinguished from those paid over a longer term. Table III.41 presents certain indicators relevant to this function. National definitions on accident rates are too diverse for reliable comparisons except in the iron and steel industry.

127. In this industry, there would seem to have been considerably lower non-fatal accident rates in Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1975 than in certain other countries. (No data is available for the latter country on the average number of days not worked because of such accidents). Another possible factor is that the group of countries providing higher average benefits include benefits arising out of injuries while travelling between home and the place of work under this function, while the other group include them under sickness or invalidity. A further factor is undoubtedly the lower level of the relationship to previous earnings, in general, in Ireland and the United Kingdom, but this does not seem to apply to any great extent in Denmark. (See "Comparative Tables") (1).

2. In kind

128. The pattern seen for cash benefits is not repeated for benefits in kind. The Federal Republic of Germany projects the highest average amounts for 1980 in this respect, about two and a half times as much as in France, with Luxembourg also projecting a relatively high average amount. It is not known to what extent such divergencies reflect differences in the amount of treatment received as opposed to the cost of such treatment.

iiii. Average amounts compared to economic resources

129. To reduce the length of this part, comments will only be made where the comparison of average amounts with economic resources produces major differences from the picture outlined in the preceding section. As for others functions, the measure of economic resources

(1) See footnote on page 26.

used is the average amount of G.D.P. per person in the active population. Once again, the results are of an exploratory nature and should therefore be treated with caution.

a) Sickness benefits

1. In cash

130. The main differences in this analysis compared to the picture seen when looking at absolute average amounts is the relative improvement in the position of Ireland in particular and to a lesser extent the United Kingdom, with higher percentages than Belgium and twice as high as those in France and Italy. (Table III.42a, Appendix I.H).

2. In kind

131. Whereas in absolute average amounts France is projecting a similar and only slightly lower amount than the Federal Republic of Germany, in this analysis France would clearly be at the top of the scale in 1980 for costs of medical care compared to the measure of national resources used. Ireland and the United Kingdom would be at a similar low level, not too much below the Netherlands. (Table 42a, Appendix I.H).

b) Invalidity/disability

1. In cash

132. The comparison does not much change the pattern indicated for average amounts per person in the particular population group chosen, except to emphasise the importance of such benefits in Italy. For those countries providing separate data for invalidity as distinct from disability, Italy's percentage produced by this comparison for invalidity benefits is even closer to the Netherlands'. As regards disability benefits, there is little difference to the ranking produced by a comparison of absolute amounts. (Table 42b, Appendix I.H).

2. In kind

133. The comparison indicates the higher relationship of benefits to this measure of economic resources in the United Kingdom, followed by Denmark, although their percentages for 1980 are lower than in 1975. A seemingly sharp fall in the percentage produced by this comparison is indicated for Ireland between 1975 and the projections for 1980, which is partially explained by the classification of expenditure on psychiatric illness under the sickness function in 1980 and under the invalidity/disability function in 1975. (Table 42a, Appendix I.H.).

c) Employment injury/occupational disease

1. In cash

134. Perhaps because of the great differences between certain countries seen in the comparison of absolute average amounts, the analysis has little to add, except to indicate that Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom project even more similar levels of benefits when compared to this measure of economic resources. The Belgian and French projections result in similar percentages, with Luxembourg at the top of the scale.

2. In kind

Luxembourg as well as the Federal Republic of Germany has a high percentage when average benefits in kind are compared to the average amount of G.D.P., both amounts per person in the active population.

SUMMARY

135. a. Sickness is by far the most important of the separate functions which form part of total health benefits. Considerable variation exists from country to country as to the relative importance of benefits for invalidity and disability compared to benefits for employment injury or occupational disease.

b. For the Community as a whole, four-fifths of sickness benefits in 1980 would be spent on benefits in kind, compared to between one fifth and a quarter for the other health functions. The growth rate of sickness benefits in kind is projected to be much lower from 1975 to 1980 than between 1970 and 1975, depending on the country.

c. Between 1975 and 1980, benefits for invalidity and disability are expected to increase at a faster rate than other functions within the total of health benefits.

d. In an attempt to compare average amounts of sickness benefits in cash per person, four countries appear to project at least twice the amounts projected for other countries, with particularly low amounts in France and Italy. For benefits in kind, five countries project average amounts more than twice as high as in Ireland and the United Kingdom, although no statistics are available on relative levels of medical costs.

e. Average amounts of benefits for invalidity and disability projected for 1980 would seem to be more than twice as high in the Netherlands as in the next highest country.

f. For employment injury and occupational disease, a comparison of average amounts indicates high benefits in Belgium, France and Luxembourg but low benefits in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. It is not clear why there should be such a difference.

g. When average amounts in absolute terms are compared to a measure of each country's economic resources, certain new results emerge. Belgium would join France and Italy in 1980 at the lower end of the scale for sickness benefits in cash while France is seen to have a relatively higher level of sickness benefits in kind than other countries. Results for the other health functions are less clear-cut.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

136. A comparison of the social protection systems in the Member States - whose main characteristics were delineated in Chapter II - revealed contrasting aspects as regards both the distribution of benefits and the financing structure. The similarities and differences reflect the influence and weight, varying from one country to another, of the political, philosophical, sociological, economic and demographic factors which determined - and still determine - the creation, transformation and development of the systems.

Member States social protection policies are chosen and where necessary adapted in the light of the social needs of the population as a whole, or of particular categories, and of economic factors which in turn depend on the level of economic development attained.

137. The differences and similarities in structure and economic development between the Member States go hand in hand with differences and similarities in their concerns and choices in respect of social protection. To make a significant comparison of the effort expended in this area by the Member States, both as regards expenditure and its coverage, requires relating it to the economic environment.

Accordingly, this chapter has been divided into three sections :

- I. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
- II. SOCIAL EXPENDITURE AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
- III. RECEIPTS AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT.

I. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

138. Information on certain structural factors (1) having a substantial influence on the development of social protection systems and their financing is given below for 1970-1975 :

- population, gross domestic product, taxation.

Other significant factors are :

- prices, wages and salaries, unemployment rates.

information on trends in these factors subsequent to 1975 has already been given in Chapter I.

A. Population

139. The working population is distributed among three main sectors : agriculture, industry and services.

Although in France, Ireland and Italy a large proportion of the labour force is still employed in agriculture, in all the other countries two sectors are in the forefront, with services in the lead except in Italy and Luxembourg.

The situation in 1975 is given below :

(1) Drawn from various Community documents which will be referred to by the following symbols :

- National Accounts 1977 = a ; Basic statistics 1977 = b ;

- Tax statistics 1976 = c.

When no indication of origin is given, the data has been taken from national reports for the European Social Budget.

Percentages

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
Agri- cul- ture	3.6	9.8	7.3	11.3	24.3	15.8	6.2	6.6	2.7	8.7
Indus- try	40.0	31.5	46.0	38.6	30.3	44.1	47.2	34.8	40.9	41.7
Servi- ces	56.5	58.7	46.7	50.0	45.4	40.1	46.6	58.6	56.4	48.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : b.

140. A second means of comparison is given by the proportion of wage and salary earners in the labour force, as shown in the following table.

Year	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
1965	77.5	78.2	80.8	75.1	65.7	64.9	76.7	81.6	93.3	79.4
1970	80.9	80.1	83.4	78.6	68.8	68.2	81.5	83.7	92.3	81.4
1975	83.1	81.7	84.5	81.6	71.1	71.6	85.3	84.9	92.3	83.1

Source : a.

From this it appears that the proportion of wage and salary earners in the working population has been increasing in all Member States. Although in some countries the figure has reached a level it would be difficult to exceed, in others self-employed workers (particularly farmers) account for a substantial proportion (e.g. Ireland and Italy).

141. Lastly, the relative size of each Member State's population is another factor to be taken into consideration. The situation was as follows in 1975 :

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
as %	3.9	1.9	24.1	20.2	1.2	21.1	0.13	5.2	22.1	100
1000s	9 801	5 060	61 829	52 748	3 127	55 830	358	13 660	56 042	258 455

B. Gross domestic product

142. 1. To measure the economic "weight" of a country, reference is usually made to the gross domestic product, which gives information on the results of national productive activity.

This was the position of Member States in relation to the Community in 1970 and 1975 (at 1970 prices and exchange rates) :

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
	<u>Percentage figures</u>									
1970	4.1	2.5	30.0	22.8	0.6	15.0	0.2	5.1	19.7	100
1975	4.3	2.5	29.2	24.0	0.6	14.8	0.2	5.3	19.2	100

Source : a.

143. Interesting results are obtained by weighting these data to take account of Member State's relative populations, as shown in the following table :

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
1970	106.5	128.5	124.4	112.9	53.8	70.3	127.3	98.8	89.2	100
1975	112.0	124.5	121.1	119.6	53.4	68.5	119.2	100.7	87.5	100

Source : a.

To complement this table and throw further light on the matter, figures (expressed in EUA) per inhabitant and per person in employment in 1970 and 1975 are given below taken from the national reports. A comparison of both tables brings out certain differences, which may be explained by the fact that they come from two different sources.

Per inhabitant

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
1970	2 597	3 084	2 976	2 727	1 310	1 690	3 060	2 376	1 875	2 411
1975	5 124	5 663	5 476	5 128	2 093	2 526	5 014	4 868	3 103	4 333

Per person in employment

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
1970	6 544	6 372	6 770	6 587	3 411	4 591	7 705	6 518	4 293	5 676
1975	12 542	11 515	12 780	12 406	5 498	7 035	11 939	13 731	6 691	10 072

2. Gross domestic product

144. Data for 1970-1975 show that the gross domestic product in volume terms increased to a different extent in each Member State. There were two phases in this movement : one of growth and one of decline.

Gross domestic product by volume - % change

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
<u>1970</u> <u>1974</u>	5.2	2.9	3.6	5.1	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.7	2.5	4.0
<u>1970</u> <u>1975</u>	3.4	1.9	1.9	4.0	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.4	1.8	2.6
1975	-2.0	-1.1	-2.6	0.1	0.4	-3.5	-8.4	-1.1	-1.7	-1.8

Source : a.

C. Taxation

145. The problem of fixing the level of fiscal or para-fiscal pressure is always an eminently political one in all Member States, particularly when the economic situation is deteriorating. This is bound to be so since the compulsory levy on the economy (enterprises and households), taking 1975 as an example, is equivalent to between 30 % and 50 % of gross domestic product depending on the Member State.

However, these figures relate to very different national situations, both as regards the overall compulsory levy and its structure. We will now examine each of these aspects.

- Overall compulsory levy -

146. This means all taxes and social security contributions (1) levied by the public authorities.

From 1970 to 1975 this levy rose by 20 % in real terms in the Community as a whole (an annual average of 3.7 %) with the figures for the respective countries ranging from 7.1 % to 47.1% (annual averages, 1.4 % to 8 %). Here also the economic context should be borne in mind, in particular the negative G.D.P. growth rate in all Member States in 1975.

	<u>B</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>EUR 9</u>
75/70										
%,total	40.1	25.6	20.7	23.2	23.1	18.2	47.1	36.8	7.1	20.0
%,average	7.0	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.4	8.0	6.4	1.4	3.7

Source : c.

(1) As opposed to imputed social security contributions, which represent the equivalent of social security benefits provided directly (that is, unconnected with contributions) by employers.

147. In 1975, the overall compulsory levy declined in real terms (- 0.6 %) for the Community as a whole. However, there were significant differences in the results by country (from + 5.5 % in Luxembourg to - 6.2 % in Denmark), both in general and for each type of levy, reflecting the choices made by Member States' Governments between easing taxation and providing adequate coverage for the public authorities' greater financial requirements.

- Overall compulsory levy as % of gross domestic product
[1970-1975]

148. Figures for individual countries ranged from 31.8 % to 47.7 % in 1975 (Community average, 37.5 %) (1970 : range, 30.0 - 40.5 %; Community average, 35.1 %).

In 1975, taxation represented between 17.7 and 42 % of the gross domestic product ; social security contributions ranged from 0.6 % to 18.8 %.

	<u>Total levy</u>		<u>Taxation</u>		<u>Social security contributions</u> (% of G.D.P.)	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
B	35.9	42.4	25.0	29.0	10.9	13.4
DK	37.5	42.5	35.9	42.0	1.6	0.6
D	34.2	37.6	23.4	24.2	10.8	13.4
F	35.6	36.9	22.7	22.1	12.9	14.7
IRL	31.6	34.1	28.7	29.0	2.9	5.1
I	30.0	31.8	18.4	17.7	11.6	14.1
L	31.9	46.2	22.3	32.1	9.6	14.1
N	40.5	47.7	25.9	28.9	14.6	18.8
UK	37.9	36.8	32.4	30.1	5.5	6.7
EUR 9	35.1	37.5	24.8	24.8	10.3	12.6

Source : c.

By way of comparison, actual and imputed contributions included in the social security budget ranged :

in 1975 : from 3.7 % (Denmark) to 27.7 % (Netherlands)
 in 1980 : from 3.4 % (Denmark) to 27.6 % (Netherlands).
 (projected)

149. In short, from 1970 to 1975 the share of the total compulsory levy in the gross domestic product rose in most countries (excluding Denmark) following reductions in direct taxation.

In the same period, fiscal pressure evolved differently from one Member State to another and social security contributions increased nearly everywhere ; Denmark is the sole exception.

150. Comparative structure of the overall compulsory levy

	<u>Taxation on production and imports</u>		<u>Current taxation on income and assets</u>		<u>Capital taxation</u>		<u>Total taxation</u>		<u>Social security contributions</u>		<u>Total</u> 1970-75
	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	
B	36.9	27.7	31.8	40.0	1.0	0.7	69.6	68.5	30.4	31.5	100
DK	44.4	37.4	50.9	60.9	0.4	0.3	95.6	98.6	4.4	1.4	100
D	37.4	32.5	30.7	31.6	0.4	0.1	68.4	64.3	31.6	35.7	100
F	44.2	40.9	18.9	18.4	0.7	0.7	63.8	60.1	36.2	39.9	100
IRL	61.2	52.3	28.4	31.6	1.2	1.1	90.9	85.0	9.4	15.0	100
I	40.7	31.7	20.0	23.7	0.6	0.2	61.3	55.6	38.7	44.4	100
L	30.1	29.8	39.4	39.4	0.4	0.3	69.8	69.5	30.2	30.5	100
N	29.3	25.1	34.0	35.1	0.6	0.4	63.9	60.6	36.1	39.4	100
UK	42.2	35.8	41.4	45.2	2.0	0.8	85.5	81.8	14.5	18.2	100

Source: c.

In 1975, direct taxation was lowest in Italy and France while the percentage of social security contributions was highest.

As shown above, the share of the latter type of contribution has risen in all countries except Luxembourg, where it remained stable, and Denmark, where it fell by three-quarters ; however, in Denmark social security expenditure is mainly financed through taxation.

II. SOCIAL EXPENDITURE AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

151. This section has two aims : firstly, to bring together the data and information on social protection expenditure in Chapters II and III - or supplement them - and secondly, to consider this data, particularly that for 1975 - 80, in the economic context of this period by relating it to be the gross domestic product.

A. Overall social protection expenditure

152. Chapter II contains general information for the years : 1970, 1975 and 1980, giving a breakdown of expenditure by sector (benefits and administration costs) and benefits by category (health, old age, family, etc.) or type (in kind or cash). Chapter III gives more detailed information for each function, based on an in-depth analysis of the trends.

In these two chapters, a number of similar categories (sickness, accidents at work, occupational diseases, invalidity, disability) have been grouped under "health".

153. Table IV.1 shows the relative share of the various categories in the Social Budget, in particular the ever-increasing share in all Member States of the sickness and old age sectors, which together account for about two-thirds of all benefits.

On the other hand, the relative share of family benefits is declining in most Member States.

154. The growth rates of the more important categories are shown in Table IV.2 (at current prices). This shows that in 1970-75, sickness was the category with the highest growth rate, followed by old age

or family benefits in the case of Denmark, Germany and Ireland.

Certain changes are expected in 1975-80 with respect to the previous period. On the whole, the growth rate of the various categories will slow down. There are exceptions in one or other country : sickness in Italy (very probable introduction of a national health service), family allowances in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, old age, death, survivors in Ireland (following important changes in legislation).

The assumptions underlying the 1980 projections provide an explanation of this slowdown in the growth of social benefits. In some countries the public authorities have moved towards stricter control of public expenditure (United Kingdom), or taken steps to curb the growth rate of social expenditure (Federal Republic of Germany).

155. The same table contains figures showing the trends of benefits in cash and kind in the two reference periods. In most countries, benefits in kind have grown - or are likely to grow - more rapidly than cash benefits. For both types of benefits, the 1975-80 growth rate will be lower - sometimes considerably lower - than in the past. The explanations already given concerning the various sectors are also applicable there.

156. Table IV.3 (at constant prices) completes the previous analysis, clearly underlining the observed or projected differences in the trend for a given category or period from one Member State to another.

Lastly, as regards unemployment, comment has been deliberately omitted. For the reasons given in the introduction, the trend in 1975-80 shown in the earlier tables deviates too far from present reality for most Member States.

B. Comparison with gross domestic product

157. For a long time, gross domestic product grew steadily in all Member States, although at different rates. This was particularly true in 1970-74, as mentioned at the beginning of the chapter (under I).

In the same period, in all Member States expenditure on social protection grew at faster pace than gross domestic product.

On the other hand, the projections for 1980 clearly show a distinct fall-off in this trend in four countries - Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Information on all the countries is given in Table IV.4 (at current and constant prices).

158. In the case of Ireland, the phenomenon is most probably accounted for by the particularly strong growth rate forecast for the gross domestic product, corresponding to a period of "catching up" in economic development.

In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, it is probably the result of measures taken in recent years with the purpose of consolidating the social security system and ensuring its financial stability.

In the case of the United Kingdom, the change can be accounted for mainly by the Government's policy of tightening up on public expenditure.

With respect to Denmark, the explanation is to be found in the assumptions used for the 1980 projection, in the absence of explanations similar to those proposed for the other countries.

159. It would, however, be premature to conclude that this is a lasting phenomenon or that it will spread to other countries. Bearing in mind the nature of projections, it is in fact difficult at the present time to envisage the pattern of economic development over the next few years, and in particular whether a growth-rate in gross domestic product will be experienced similar to that between 1950 and 1973.

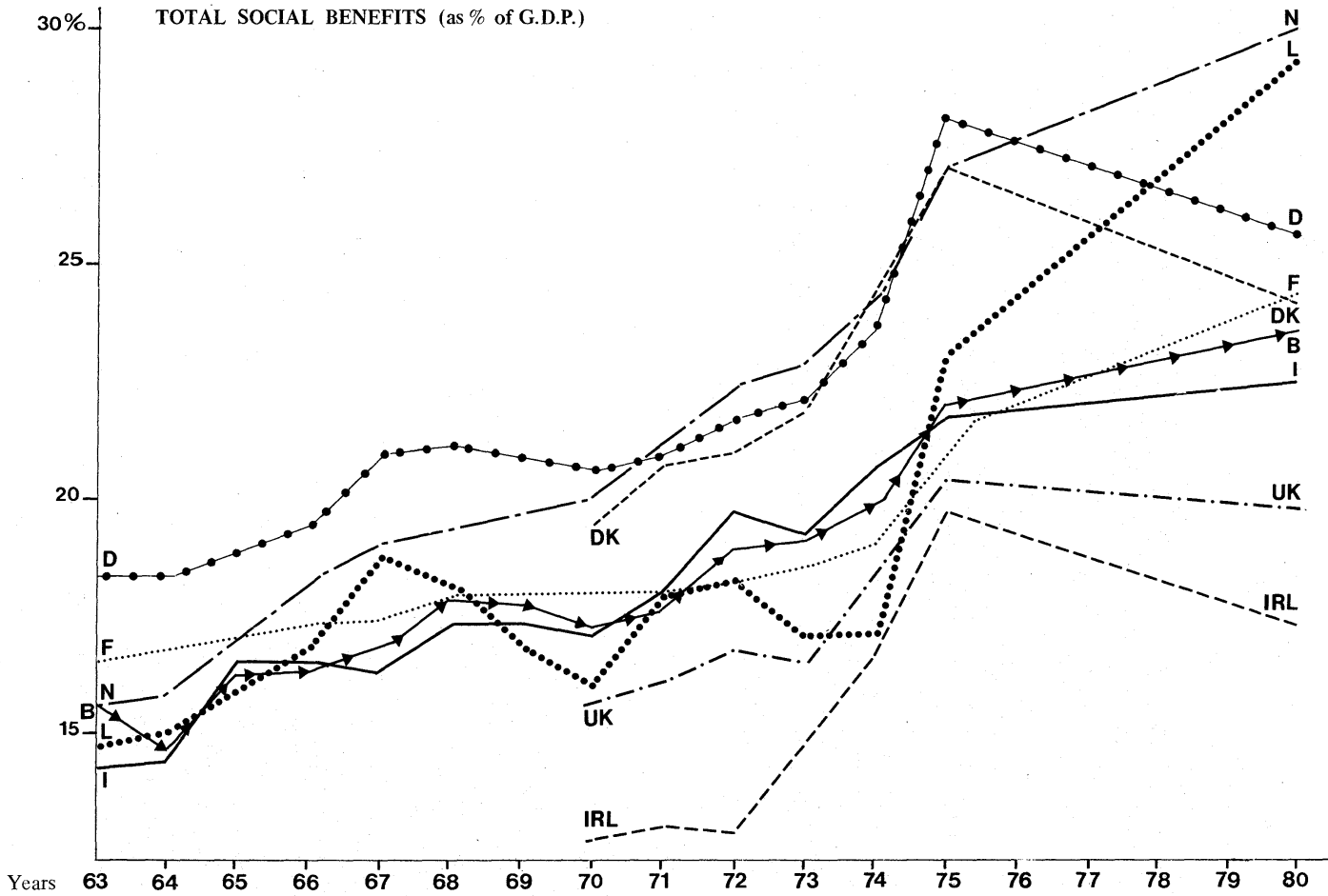
However, it would be equally unrealistic to conclude that transition to a slower economic growth rate over a long period would not seriously affect social protection systems, both as regards benefits and financing.

160. The graph presents at a glance the difference (figures given as points) between Member States in the relationship of :

Social benefits in the past (1970 and 1975),
G.D.P.

and projected for 1980.

TOTAL SOCIAL BENEFITS (as % of G.D.P.)



It traces the changes in this relationship from 1962 onwards for the six original Member States (1), and from 1970 for the nine countries. It will be seen that there is a difference of about 8 points in 1970 and 1975, rising abruptly to 12.7 points in 1980.

161. More specific data by country and function - or groups of functions - is given in Table IV.5. It shows the relative "weight" of the various functions and overall social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product.

Lastly, Table IV.6, expressed in E.U.A., gives per capita averages for social protection expenditure and gross domestic product. It is one measure of the social protection provided by Member States in relation to their economic capacity.

III. RECEIPTS AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

162. As in the previous section, more details will be given to fill out the overall information given in Chapter II on the nature and origin of receipts used to cover social protection expenditure in the European Social Budget.

Accordingly, attention will be focussed in turn on change in financing structures, changes in the growth rate of total receipts and in the various types of receipts (contributions : employers and insured persons, payments by public authorities : Governments and local authorities, income from capital, etc.). Information will also be given on the main methods of financing social welfare schemes.

L. Changes in financing structures

163. An examination of Table IV.7 reveals the following :

- Firstly, in 1970-75 there was no major changes in the relative shares of the main types of receipts in total financing (contributions and payments by public authorities). In this period, no radical reform of the social protection financing structures took place in any one country.

(1) The social protection data are taken from the Social Accounts of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Member States are still divided into two groups, according to whether the major share of financing is provided by employers and households or by the public authorities through the budget.

164. However, this division into two groups should be tempered by a few comments.

- In the first group of countries (all except Denmark and Ireland), employers' contributions represent the double or even triple of household's contributions. (The Netherlands being the only exception).

- In some countries (Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom - countries with national health services) the "sickness" function is financed entirely, or almost entirely, by public funds. This should also soon be the case for Italy.

- With respect to the allocation of public funds, besides the above example, the differences in Member States' choice may be observed. Some give priority to certain socio-occupational categories (self-employed workers : farmers, artisans, tradesmen), as in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Luxembourg, or to economic sectors with a special status (mines, fisheries, etc). Others (sometimes the same countries) allocate funds to more or less "sensitive" categories depending on the case : sickness, unemployment (all countries), old age.

165. - Secondly, a number of changes nevertheless took place in relation to the situation in 1970 - or will take place in relation to 1975.

These changes reflect measures adopted by Member States and the policies followed by the public authorities with respect to the transfer of part of the financial burden (from enterprises to households, or to the budget, or vice versa).

From 1970 to 1975, the relative share of employers' and household's contributions in total receipts declined in Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, while the public authorities' share correspondingly increased. In Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, employers' contributions rose while the share of households declined (except in Ireland, where it increased). The Government's share increased in most Member States but declined in Ireland and Italy.

166. There are likely to be significant changes in 1976-80 as compared with the previous period. In four countries (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and France) the Government's share should decline as the share of total contributions increases. For Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, the share of employers' contributions should diminish. The part taken by employees' contributions should move in the opposite direction in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. Growth rate of receipts

167. The percentage changes in receipts in the two five-year periods are looked at from two different angles :

- A. firstly, receipts alone (Tables IV.8 to 10);
- B. secondly, receipts related to G.D.P. (Table IV.11).

A. At current prices, the percentage changes in total receipts from 1970 to 1975 are higher than those projections for 1976-80, as shown in Table IV.9. This is understandable since the projections are based on constant legislation in the first or second half of 1977, whilst the inflation rates assumed are lower than those actually recorded in 1970-75. It should also be borne in mind that year after year, whenever reforms are introduced subsequently to 1977, the public authorities will be obliged to adjust financing to changes in total expenditure for social protection or for one or other sector.

For 1970 to 1975, total receipts rose by 92.6 % in the Federal Republic of Germany and 229.5 % in Ireland; however, for 1976-80 the projections range from 39.2 % in the Federal Republic of Germany to 133.7 % in Italy.

168. A look at Table IV.9 will show that there have been, or will be, fluctuations of varying amplitude in the different categories of receipts.

Thus in the period 1970-75, employers' contributions experienced a lower growth rate than employees contributions in three countries (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France) but higher than that of finance from public funds in Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. The growth of employees contributions was in general lower than that of public funds, except in Ireland and Italy.

In the projection period, certain changes of trend will be noted as against the previous situation. In particular, employers' contributions are expected to increase more rapidly than public financing in Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and France. The same applies to employees contributions in these countries, except for Denmark.

169. Table IV.9 shows the changes at constant prices in total receipts and for each category of receipt.

Generally, the fluctuations in total receipts vary less widely from one country to another than for figures at current prices. They range from 21.6 % in Italy to 76.4 % in Denmark for 1970-75 and from 11.4 % in the United Kingdom to 37.0 % for France between 1975-80.

Supplementing Table IV.9, Table IV.10 gives the annual growth rate of total receipts for both five-year periods.

B. Gross domestic product

170. Tables IV.5 and IV.11 show that in all countries in the reference years (1970-75 and 1980) the ratio of receipts to gross domestic product is higher than the ratio of benefits to gross domestic product. One could jump to the conclusion that social protection systems are in no financial difficulties, but available information indicates the contrary in a number of countries. Further, success in achieving financial equilibrium can only be assessed over quite a long period - not a single year - and must be seen in relation to economic developments, which may either facilitate or hinder this task. In particular, the slowdown in the growth of the G.D.P. as compared with past years and the corresponding slowdown in the growth of receipts, whether from the budget or from enterprises and households, should be borne in mind.

3. Methods of financing

171. There are very great differences in the administrative organization of social protection between Member States, ranging from a single scheme to a gamut of socio-occupational schemes. Methods of financing are similarly varied.

It seemed useful to limit analysis of this aspect to schemes covering all or most of the population, namely schemes for wage and salary earners in industry and commerce. The main features of the situation on 1 July 1976 are given below (1).

172. With respect to benefits (in cash or kind) there are several forms of contributions :

- flat rate : particularly in Denmark, Ireland or the United Kingdom - although proportional contributions are not necessarily excluded ;
- representing a percentage of taxable income : this is the system mainly used in the other countries, the rates and division of charges between workers and employers varying according to category.

Contributions are subject to a ceiling in a number of countries (except Italy) for some or all sectors.

In Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg, special rates and ceilings are applicable to employees' contributions.

As mentioned above, there are also great differences in the situation as regards financing by the public authorities as already mentioned.

(1) Annex II contains more detailed information.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUDING REMARKS

173. This is an opportune moment to recall that the second European Social Budget constitutes the first step towards the achievement of the general aims fixed for the operation as a whole, which will call for a sustained effort in many fields over a long period of time (1).

An effort is made here to answer two sets of questions concerning the limitations and short-comings of the operation and how they might be overcome.

I. LIMITATIONS OF THE SECOND EUROPEAN SOCIAL BUDGET AND
THEIR CONSEQUENCES

- Limitations of the second European Social Budget

174. Following the guidelines adopted by the Council, the second European Social Budget was confined to the areas covered by the present Social Accounts (see points 8-10). In addition to social protection, which is a very significant item, social policy covers many other fields: vocational training, low-cost housing, asset formation, education, etc. However, even though limited to social protection, the European Social Budget does not include all categories of such expenditure.

It covers current but not capital expenditure (in the form of investment), direct benefits (namely, those that give rise to financial flows), but not indirect benefits in the form of tax rebates. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that social protection policy can be implemented mainly through payment of benefits which may or may not be accompanied by tax advantages for certain categories: families, old people, the unemployed, etc. In some countries such tax advantages can represent a significant percentage of benefits.

(1) See points 2 to 6 of Chapter I and Annex II point 1.

175. Besides the limits fixed to the field of survey, there are limits on the analysis of trends in social protection schemes. Although it may be possible to make an approximate estimate of the role played by the economic environment in these trends, this is not true as regards the other factors making for change (legislation, regulations, demographic factors, specific features of various schemes or their respective degree of influence). However, it should be noted that, as for tax rebates, the various national reports do contain information on these points.

- Validity of comparisons in the social protection field

176. Since the second European Social Budget concentrates solely on social protection, the reliability of the comparisons made in this area as regards benefits and receipts should be examined.

Various factors play a role here :

- Firstly, as mentioned above, there are major lacunae in the field surveyed.

In addition, there are differences from one country to another as regards the criteria used for the subdivision of sectors and breakdowns of total expenditure, despite the efforts in this field made by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

- The second factor is differences in the economic and social structures of the Member States. Their economic structures were briefly described in Chapter IV; with respect to social conditions, to obtain a realistic idea the general situation in each country must be thoroughly examined, particularly as regards working conditions, demographic and family structures, income distribution, and how the different social security schemes are adapted accordingly.

177. - The third factor is the projections themselves, which give rise to several criticisms :

- (a) assumptions underlying the projections,
- (b) time taken to prepare the projections,
- (c) limited time-span covered by the projections.

1) . Assumptions underlying the projections

178. A comparison of the projections reveals significant differences as to how each country interprets their nature and significance.

The assumptions and methods used are far from homogeneous. This is due to the considerable difficulty in precisely defining what is meant in each country by the relatively vague concept of "constant legislation", and the greater or lesser extent to which each country tries to make realistic projections consistent with the economic environment as regards the analysis of behaviour patterns.

1/ - The macro-economic environment used to describe growth over the period 1975-1980

179. The basis is the fourth revised medium-term economic programme, which has been updated to a varying extent depending on the country. Today, in view of the developments that took place in 1976-1977, it looks as though the programme should be reconsidered : this can be regarded from two angles :

- the assumptions seem unrealistic in 1978 to an extent varying from one country to another;

- the results for 1976-1977 cast doubt on the 5-year projections for each country, again to a varying extent. Consequently, the "growth paths" observed during the first two years show divergent trends, which are reversed in 1978-1980 - a situation which hardly stands up to macro-economic analysis.

Detailed information on this point is given in Chapter I (see points 20 to 25).

Thus, the first trap to be avoided would be to invalidate the European Social Budget projections for 1980, since they are based on more or less sound macro-economic assumptions.

2/ - Comparability of conventions and methods on the basis of given macro-economic assumptions

180. The problem here is to design a medium-term projection for each Member State.

It could be done in three ways :

(a) Projections at constant legislation
(in the restricted sense)

Projections at constant legislation assume that no change will occur during the period covered as regards scope and methods of application, and that any change in the level of benefits or scales (index-linking of prices or wages) calling for a legislative decision is excluded. (Such conventions lead to extremely unrealistic estimates and - particularly in inflationary periods - sharply curb the upward trend of benefits at constant prices).

(b) Projections incorporating the behaviour
patterns of public authorities and both
sides of industry in relation to the
economic situation

181.

This type of projection calls for a full analysis of the past from which stable rules of behaviour may be inferred over time (for example : an implicit assurance regarding the progress of purchasing power) and consequently presupposes the use of econometric techniques. Such techniques may, however, be inadequate where new problems arise in a situation described in a macro-economic projection. In particular, random elements become significant if specific social needs connected with growth problems develop, for example, the extent that unemployment projections point to hitherto unknown levels, it would be very difficult to propose specific measures : e.g., lowering the retirement age or adjusting the level of unemployment insurance benefits, in accordance with the situation.

(c) Projections including medium-term
Government objectives

182.

This option is the last stage in preparing a medium-term projection which seeks to take account of priority improvements in medium-term social policy and the implementation of measures needed to cope with problems arising in the framework of a realistic projection, as described in the previous case.

The different countries have to a varying extent adopted assumptions involving all three concepts, which complicates comparisons for 1980.

2) . Time taken to prepare the projections

183. In Chapter I we noted that the European Social Budget was prepared over a two-year period. There is therefore a danger, in a time of uncertain economic development, that both the projections and the comparisons based on them at Community level may rapidly lose their relevance.

3) . Extending the time-span of the projections

Limiting the time-span of the projection to the medium-term, long-term trends - particularly demographic - cannot be taken into consideration. Thus, by about 1985, there is likely to be a substantial increase in the number of old-age pensioners and an equally sharp decline in the number of recipients of family allowances.

II. PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE COMPARABILITY OF THE PROJECTIONS

184. The proposals below follow from the foregoing remarks on the limitations and lacunae in the second European Social Budget, and their consequences for the comparability of the projections.

Comments will, however, be confined to the present field of survey - social protection - without attempting to cover the ground exhaustively.

By approving the guidelines for the second European Social Budget, the Council also agreed to the extension of the Social Budget to other sectors of social action - most urgently to adult vocational training and low-cost housing, on which the Commission staff are at present working.

185. The proposals will concentrate on the three following subjects :

(a) Improvement of the social protection account :

- by including tax advantages relating to the sectors covered by the European Social Budget,

- by taking into account capital expenditure explicitly.

(b) Expansion and improvement of information (1)

186. The analyses given in the second European Social Budget generally concern aggregates. When more detail was called for, information had to be obtained from other sources; this was the case in Chapter III.

It would therefore be desirable (and this is expressly provided for in the objectives of the European Social Budget) for the budget to contain more items of information to facilitate more detailed analyses, which could improve comparability.

187. The search for new items of information should first be directed to all or some sectors or types of benefits (in cash or kind).

For example, overall data on benefits in kind in general, or for the sickness sector, should be systematically accompanied by information on their components : cost of hospitalization, medical fees, pharmaceutical costs, etc.

In the case of unemployment, information should be provided on the actual numbers receiving compensation, the average duration of unemployment, the average amount of compensation and the distribution of the benefit payments. It would, moreover, be desirable to know this distribution for all functions; this would make it possible to throw light on the extent of redistribution resulting from Member States' social protection policies. Consequently, there would be a need to distinguish between net and gross benefits, so far absent from Community statistical comparisons.

188. This search for new information should also touch on the factors determining the evolution of social protection systems, either endogenous or exogenous, overall or sectorial. The first stage should be limited to general legislative, economic (prices and wages) and demographic (insured persons, beneficiaries, changes in population target groups) factors. (Some national reports already contain this type of information).

Further, information of this type has already been collected for particular studies or research projects (for example on health), or statistics concerning recipients of benefits. This work

(1) More detailed information is given in Annex II, point 1.

should be continued and expanded, if not carried out on a systematic basis, for the purposes of the European Social Budget.

(c) Improvement in the reliability of projections

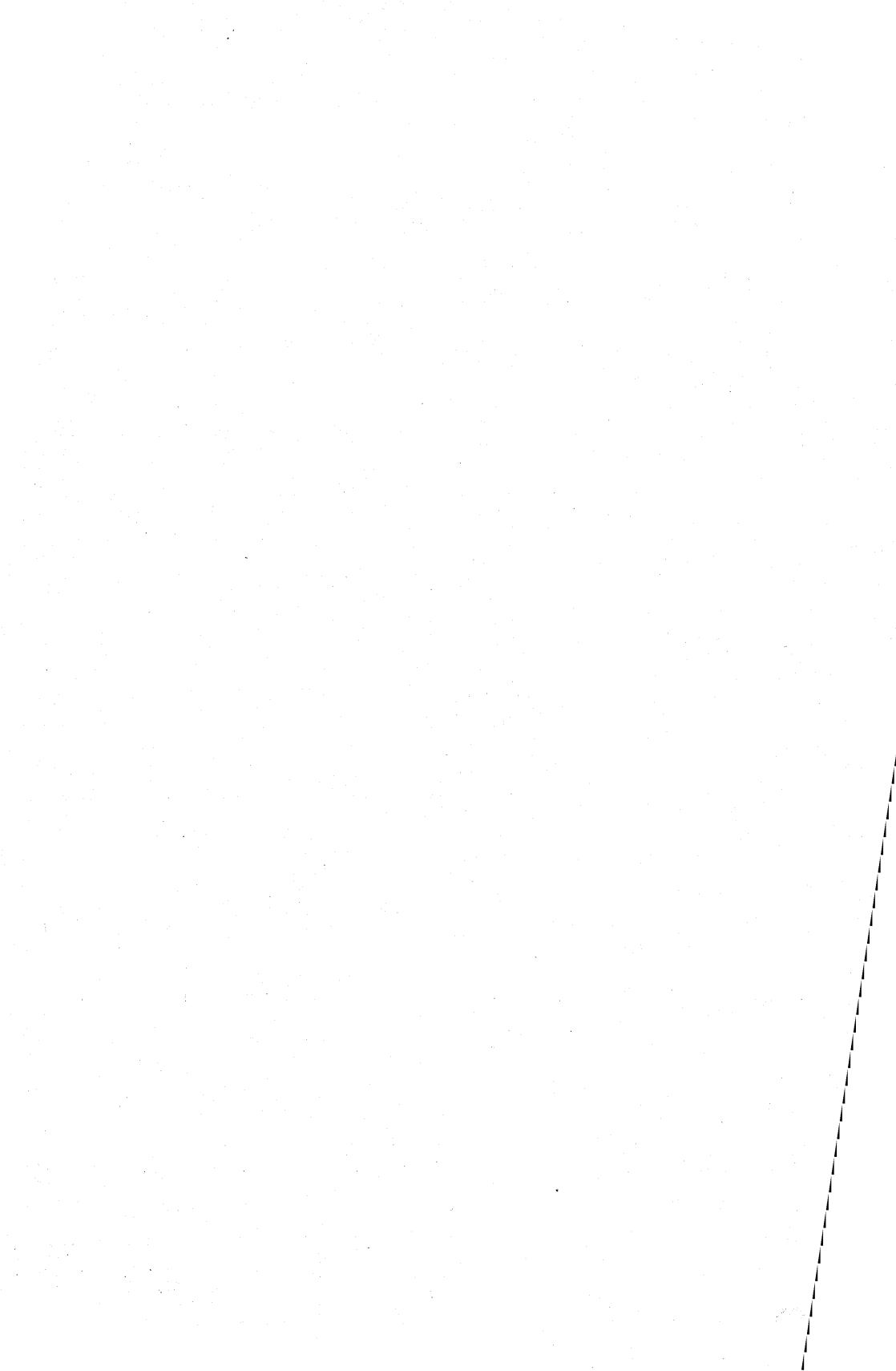
This calls for efforts in two directions :

- more care should be taken to ensure that Social Budget projections are consistent with the economic environment,

- the concept of "constant legislation", with all its implications, should be defined, in particular where past trends are taken into consideration.

189. The Commission believes that this set of proposals, which represents the minimum needed to reinforce the significance and usefulness of the European Social Budget through improving comparability, could be supplemented during discussions with the national experts - at which time the methods to be used should also be determined. However, it should be realized that implementing these proposals would substantially increase the work load required to produce the Social Budget, in its present form.

It is nevertheless the only way to achieve the objectives of the European Social Budget and make it even more useful.



APPENDIX I

ANHANG I-A SOCIALAUSGABEN NACH FUNKTIONEN UND ARTEN (in Mio Landeswährungseinheiten; Italien Mrd)

APPENDIX I-A SOCIAL EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION AND NATURE (in millions of national currency units; Italy 1000 millions)

ANNEXE I-A DEPENSES SOCIALES PAR FONCTION ET NATURE (en millions d'unités monétaires nationales; Italie en mrd)

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	K
Krankheit	1970	48 552	6 637	38 657	35 009	61	2 612	1 479	6 860	2 109
Sickness	1975	118 587	16 110	81 679	83 489	228	6 711	4 298	17 108	5 130
Maladie	1980	255 303	24 216	119 778	178 610	533	18 033	8 698	31 183	10 078
Invaliddität	1970	12 545	2 163	12 132	7 538	20	1 541	610	1 943	317
Invalidity	1975	27 256	4 773	20 501	12 527	65	4 473	1 460	6 460	873
Invaliddité	1980	38 394	7 422	31 415	21 921	89	10 174	3 263	16 791	1 710
Physische oder psychische Gebrechen	1970	3 612	809	(:)	(:)	(:)	213	(:)	846	312
Physical or mental disability	1975	12 324	1 590	(:)	(:)	(:)	525	271	2 337	1 143
Infirmitté physique ou psychique	1980	28 350	2 158	(:)	(:)	(:)	1 132	(:)	4 395	2 240
Arbeitsunfall - Berufs- krankheit	1970	9 673	333	5 416	6 165	1	356	583	(:)	107
Employment injury - occupational diseases	1975	20 787	453	9 314	12 159	4	612	1 094	(:)	239
Accident du travail - maladie professionnelle	1980	40 114	592	10 758	26 092	9	1 345	1 876	(:)	419
Alter	1970	54 584	8 276	39 501	58 994	76	2 645	4 777	7 798	3 496
Old-age	1975	128 891	17 934	73 408	129 585	222	6 502	7 056	17 269	8 467
Vieillesse	1980	235 581	30 012	112 303	278 732	462	14 986	17 711	29 705	16 251
Tod-Hinterbliebene	1970	29 392	(:)	24 137	(:)	(:)	805	(:)	1 496	255
Death-survivors	1975	68 493	(:)	41 519	(:)	(:)	1 965	2 743	3 251	569
Décès-survie	1980	125 186	701	59 194	(:)	(:)	4 921	(:)	5 344	969

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	K
Mutterschaft	1970	903	254	1 412	2 614	5	(:)	21	125	70
Maternity	1975	3 162	699	2 155	5 494	20	(:)	183	235	365
Maternité	1980	6 062	1 050	2 811	11 185	41	(:)	323	346	720
Familienleistungen	1970	40 624	3 147	12 316	27 556	23	1 283	981	3 087	879
Family benefits	1975	73 483	6 858	25 992	55 386	73	2 932	1 569	5 984	1 746
Prestations familiales	1980	127 628	9 290	29 693	86 520	115	2 915	2 810	9 663	3 868
Beschäftigung	1970	9 447	628	2 060	1 466	16	113	2	765	347
Employment	1975	39 150	5 509	11 799	8 251	65	686	39	3 372	1 154
Chômage	1980	44 196	3 609	8 766	37 876	97	1 729	337	4 681	2 092
Sonstiges	1970	8 203	306	8 469	814	3	351	53	76	53
Miscellaneous	1975	10 724	1 105	22 998	3 277	16	351	49	228	170
Divers	1980	9 950	1 124	22 610	4 181	28	1 092	59	451	379
Leistungen insgesamt	1970	217 535	22 553	144 100	140 156	206	9 919	8 505	22 994	7 946
Total social benefits	1975	502 857	55 031	289 365	310 168	693	24 757	18 761	56 301	19 857
Total des prestations	1980	910 764	80 174	397 328	645 117	1 364	56 327	35 077	102 559	38 724
Darunter: Sachleistungen	1970	52 073	9 664	31 408	40 070	68	2 502	1 438	4 517	2 429
Of which: benefits in kind	1975	108 323	24 167	75 404	95 508	238	7 016	3 742	12 445	6 673
Dont: prestations en nature	1980	238 745	36 817	110 821	197 543	527	18 318	7 373	23 200	12 327
Barleistungen	1970	165 462	12 889	112 692	97 806	138	7 417	7 066	18 477	5 517
Benefits in cash	1975	394 534	30 864	213 961	214 660	455	17 741	15 019	43 857	13 184
Prestations en espèces	1980	672 019	43 357	286 507	447 574	837	38 009	27 704	79 359	26 397
Verwaltungs- und sonstige Ausgaben	1970	16 398	589	5 866	6 394	8	993	332	851	330
Administration costs; other expenditure	1975	45 731	1 203	11 910	16 748	23	1 885	787	1 918	823
Frais de gestion ; autres dépenses	1980	75 996	1 553	16 355	30 355	65	4 918	1 402	3 622	1 469
Ausgaben insgesamt	1970	233 933	23 143	149 966	146 550	214	10 912	8 837	23 845	8 277
Total expenditure	1975	548 587	56 234	301 275	326 916	717	26 642	19 547	58 219	20 686
Total des dépenses	1980	986 760	81 727	413 706	675 472	1 439	61 245	36 479	106 181	40 193

ANHANG I-B EINNAHMEN NACH ARTEN in Mio Landeswahrungse Inheiten (Italien Mrd)

APPENDIX I-B RECEIPTS BY NATURE in million national currency units (Italy 1000 millions)

ANNEXE I-B RECETTES PAR NATURE en Mio d'unites monetaires nationales (Italie mrd)

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Sozialbeitrage an Arbeitsgeber	1970	114 894	2 470	70 092	92 465	42	6 219	3 584	12 977	3 245
Employers' social contributions	1975	244 834	5 926	124 298	197 863	163	565	8 101	29 337	9 185
Cotisations sociales d'employeurs	1980	454 392	9 407	185 635	405 579	361	37 428	13 968	51 529	17 358
Socialbeitrage der privaten Haushalte	1970	51 891	1 671	36 815	29 596	27	1 748	2 439	10 734	1 809
Households' social contributions	1975	112 596	1 580	69 860	66 273	95	3 783	5 107	24 491	4 098
Cotisations des person- nes protegees	1980	209 275	2 131	107 809	138 954	170	7 280	8 803	42 778	7 530
Offentliche Abgaben und Subventionen	1970	66 402	19 556	39 684	28 196	147	2 636	2 944	3 883	3 696
Taxes and government subsidies	1975	187 058	50 011	87 118	63 063	443	5 294	6 473	12 321	9 682
Taxes et subventions	1980	292 156	71 791	105 601	108 641	902	11 733	12 730	23 410	19 679
Kapitalertrage und sonstige Einnahmen	1970	12 263	685	9 982	4 128	1	715	876	2 397	907
Income from capital and other receipts	1975	20 362	1 774	20 340	7 952	15	3 094	1 515	6 382	1 679
Revenus de capitaux et autres recettes	1980	19 805	3 877	20 712	15 630	8	4 300	2 796	12 479	2 617

Summe der Einnahmen ohne Übertragungen	1970	245 450	24 382	156 573	154 385	217	11 318	9 842	29 990	9 657
Total current receipts excluded transfers	1975	564 851	59 291	301 616	335 151	715	21 195	21 195	72 530	24 644
Total des recettes à l'exclusion des transferts	1980	975 628	87 206	419 757	668 804	1 442	60 741	38 297	130 196	47 183

ANHANG I-C Bruttoinlandsprodukt in Mrd. Landeswährungseinheiten

APPENDIX I-C Gross Domestic Product in 000 m. national currency units

ANNEXE I-C Produit intérieur brut en mrd. d'unités monétaires nationales

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
B.I.P.	1970	1 280,9	116,801	679,0	782,6	1,625	57 937	53,156	114,6	44,578
G.D.P.	1975	2 289,4	203,781	1 030,0	1 437,1	3,510	114 215	81,661	208,9	97,336
P.I.B.	1980	3 865,0	331,144	1 550,0	2 644,9	7,890	249 903	119,866	342,0	195,336

ANHANG I-D BEVÖLKERUNG in 000

APPENDIX I-D POPULATION in 000

ANNEXE I-D POPULATION en 000

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Altersgruppe 0-19	1970	3 000,5	1 518,1	18 124,6	16 746,3	1 186,1	16 963,5	100	4 668,2	17 238
Population aged 0-19	1975	2 946,4	1 516,0	17 661,0	16 844,8	1 271,8	17 538,5	98	4 635,2	17 213
Population âgée de moins de 20	1980	2 767,4	1 493,4	16 289,8	17 100,0	1 338,4	17 429,3	91	4 266,2	16 239
Altersgruppe 20-59	1970	4 819,3	2 543,8	31 072,8	24 678,0	1 303,9	28 270,1	177	6 475,8	28 256
Population aged 20-59	1975	4 987,9	2 596,6	31 612,7	26 213,7	1 374,3	28 525,1	194	6 963,7	27 804
Population âgée de 20-59	1980	5 316,2	2 650,4	32 760,6	27 781,3	1 463,4	29 847,6	201	7 406,7	28 421
Altersgruppe 60-64	1970	535,4	265,4	3 684,6	2 630,0	131,6	2 717,5	20	569,1	3 173
Population aged 60-64	1975	501,6	271,3	3 365,4	2 594,4	141,0	2 974,1	19	592,7	3 177
Population âgée de 60-64	1980	397,1	256,3	2 278,9	1 611,7	139,9	2 147,2	15	590,8	2 811
Altersgruppe 65+	1970	1 295,7	610,2	8 119,4	6 470,5	328,5	5 710,0	43	1 325,4	7 145
Population aged 65+	1975	1 362,9	670,5	9 004,7	7 021,9	340,3	6 792,0	47	1 474,8	7 829
Population âgée de 65+	1980	1 356,3	728,6	9 299,5	7 443,0	357,3	7 480,9	48	1 598,6	8 284
Gesamtbevölkerung	1970	9 650,9	4 937,6	61 001,4	50 524,3	2 950,1	53 661,1	339,8	13 038,5	55 811
Total population	1975	9 798,9	5 054,4	61 644,5	52 674,8	3 127,4	55 829,8	357,2	13 666,4	56 023
Population totale	1980	9 836,9	5 128,6	60 628,8	53 936,0	3 299,0	56 905,0	355,6	13 862,3	55 755

ANHANG I-E ERWERBSPERSONEN
 APPENDIX I-E ACTIVE POPULATION
 ANNEXE I-E POPULATION ACTIVE

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Erwerbspersonen	1970	3 830	2 390	26 817	20 917	1 118	19 747	135	4 752	24 373
Active population	1975	4 003	2 486	26 424	21 775	1 140	20 043	150	4 845	25 977
Population active	1980	4 256	2 524	26 188	22 820	1 171	20 656	145	4 900	26 550

Quelle Anhang I A/E : Länderberichte
 Source Appendix I A/E : National reports
 Source Annexe I A/E : Rapports nationaux

ANHANG I-F (1) UMRECHNUNGSKURSE; Gegenwert des E.R.E. in Landeswährung
 APPENDIX I-F (1) CONVERSION RATES; value of the E.U.A. in national currency
 ANNEXE I-F (1) TAUX DE CONVERSION; valeur de l'U.C.E. en unités monétaires nationales

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
1 E.R.E.	1970	51,1	7,67	3,74	5,68	0,426	638	51,1	3,70	0,426
1 E.U.A.	1975	45,6	7,12	3,05	5,32	0,560	810	45,6	3,14	0,560
1 U.C.E.	1980 (2)	41,1	7,1	2,63	5,62	0,637	1 026	41,1	2,83	0,637

- (1) Quelle Anhang I-F : "Eurostat", Monatsbulletin der Allgemeine Statistik Oktober 1977 S. 167/169.
 Source Appendix I-F : "Eurostat", monthly General Statistics Bulletin October 1977, p. 167/169.
 Source Annexe I-F : "Eurostat", Bulletin mensuel des statistiques générales octobre 1977, pp. 167/169.
- (2) Für 1980 wurde die Kurse von Ende Oktober 1977 verwendet.
 For 1980 the rate at the end of October 1977 has been used.
 Pour 1980 on a pris le taux de la fin octobre 1977.

ANHANG I-G ANGABEN ZUR UMRECHNUNG VON JEWEILIGEN IN KONSTANTENPREISE
 APPENDIX I-G CONVERSION FACTORS FROM CURRENT TO CONSTANT PRICES
 ANNEXE I-G INDICES UTILISES POUR LA CONVERSION DES PRIX COURANTS EN PRIX CONSTANTS

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR - 9
Einnahmen und alle Barleistungen (1) Receipts and all benefits in cash (1) Reçettes et ensemble des prestations en espèces (1)	1970		(6)								Summe der nationalen Ergebnis- sen
	1975	149,5	156,0	135,5	151,8	186,7	194,2	141,6	151,3	(7)	
	1980	138,3	(7)	121,5	145,7	166,2	180,2	139,8	140,9	(7)	
Sachleistungen Benefits in kind Prestations en nature - Gesundheitsleistungen (2) - Health benefits (2) - Prestations santé (2) - Andere Leistungen (3) - Other benefits in kind (3) - Autres prestations en nature (3)	1970										Addition of national results Addition des résul- tats na- tionaux "
	1975	147,4	(7)	188,0	142,2	154,3	170,3	176,1	203,0	(7)	
	1970	218,3	(7)	167,8	185,9	246,8	325,0	176,1	192,8	(7)	
	1975										
	1980										
- Sachleistungen (3) - Benefits in kind (3) - Prestations en nature (3)	1975	167,0	(7)	144,9	172,3	181,0	210,0	161,1	155,6	(7)	"
Preisindex B.I.P. (4) G.D.P. price index (4) Indice du prix du P.I.B. (4)	1970										"
	1975	150,5	158,5	138,0	150,7	191,4	175,5	139,0	154,2	185,3	
	1975 1980	143,6	130,7	121,7	145,0	172,3	180,2	151,1	139,6	173,1	

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- (1) In den Länderberichten aufgeführte Indices des privaten Verbrauchs.
Indices of consumer prices as stated in national reports.
Indices des prix à la consommation, figurant dans les rapports nationaux.
 - (2) Preisindex für "Gesundheitspflege letzter Verbrauch der privaten Haushalte im Wirtschaftsgebiet" in "Eurostat" Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen E.S.V.G., Tabelle 5 der aufgegliederten Tabellen 1970-1975.
Price index for "medical care and health expenses, final consumption of households on economic territory" "Eurostat" National accounts E.S.A.- detailed tables 1970-1975, table 5.
Indice des prix des "Services médicaux et dépenses de santé, consommation finale des ménages sur le territoire économique" "Eurostat", Comptes nationaux S.E.C., tableaux détaillés 1970-1975, tableau 5.
 - (3) In den Länderberichten aufgeführte Indices der Bruttoeinkommen aus selbständiger Arbeit abhängig Beschäftigten (für 1980 Schätzung).
Indices of earnings per head (for 1980, assumption) as stated in the national reports.
Indices des salaires par tête pour 1980: (prévisions) figurant dans les rapports nationaux.
 - (4) Indices der "Eurostat" Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnungen E.S.V.G. Aggregate 1960-1975. (Abschnitt II Ländertabelle, Tabelle 1).
Indices in Table 1, Section II (Country tables) of "Eurostat" National accounts E.S.A. Aggregates 1960-1975.
Indices figurant au tableau 1 Section II (Tableaux par pays) de "Eurostat" comptes nationaux S.E.C. Aggrégats 1960-1975.
 - (5) Von der Kommission aufgeteilte Hypothesen ausser Frankreich (Länderbericht).
Assumption supplied by the Commission, except France (national report).
Hypothèses fournies par la Commission, sauf France. (rapport national).
 - (6) Nur für Einnahmen; Angaben für Leistungen in konstanten Preisen von den nationalen Behörden.
Only receipts; constant price data for benefits supplied by national authorities.
Pour recettes uniquement; des données à prix constants pour les prestations ont été fournies par les autorités nationales.
 - (7) Angaben in konstanten Preisen von den nationalen Behörden, wobei für jede Leistungsart und Funktion angemessene Indices verwendet wurden.
Constant price data supplied by national authorities, using particular index for each type of benefit within each function.
Les données à prix constants ont été fournies par les autorités nationales en utilisant des indices particuliers pour chaque type de prestations dans chaque fonction.
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APPENDIX II

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II. OBJECTIVES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL BUDGET

At the meeting of Government experts in June 1975, the Commission's services made clear their viewpoint on the objectives which the European Social Budget should meet, after due consideration of the written and spoken remarks made by the various delegations.

These objectives can only be achieved in stages by future Social Budgets.

a) The first objective of the European Social Budget is to be a quantitative source of information on past and future trends - in the medium-term - in expenditure on the various fields of social policy and in the way this expenditure has been financed.

The achievement of an objective of this kind is a difficult and long-term task :

(i) - At Community level, it involves compiling comparative data on a number of social fields where this has not yet been done : vocational training, low-cost housing, tax advantages for social reasons, formation of assets by workers, education, etc.;

(ii) - It also involves the consideration of capital expenditure (investment) as well as operating expenses.

The first European Social Budget (1970-1975) dealt with current expenditure (and its financing) only in the following sectors:

- social security,
- employers' voluntary contributions,
- benefits for victims of political events and natural disasters,
- social assistance,

or in other words, purely with "social protection".

These are the only areas at present where it has been possible to make any serious comparisons, after the work done by the Statistical Office over a period of almost ten years in the framework of the "Social Accounts";

(iii) - It also implies achieving more comparability in the national forecasts in the European Social Budget and therefore forecasting methods which should at least be approximated if not common. (A group of independent experts is at present examining this point).

(iv) - Even if the European Social Budget in its present state were extended and improved in this way, it would still only amount to a quantitative source of information for measuring trends in social legislation, particularly in the field of social protection, and especially the financial problems they pose, but not for explaining the reasons for these trends.

An analysis of the relative influence of the various factors which govern expenditure should therefore be included so as to highlight the reasons for converging or diverging trends.

b) It should be evident from a) that the Social Budget could at a certain stage in development already have become an aid to decision-making. Furthermore, if it fits in with the guidelines explained above, it then becomes even more effective as an aid to decision-making, both nationally and at Community level.

In fact the forecasts contained in the Budget, which are really the essence of it, highlight the problems posed by the various trends in receipts and expenditure in the social sphere if legislation remains unchanged.

These problems should then be examined jointly and each Member State should explain what approach it has already followed or intends to follow to solve its own problems. In this way each Member State and the Commission could learn from this experience and also assess the consequences for, on the one hand, other areas of social policy and, on the other hand, for other policies such as economic and taxation policy.

As has already been pointed out, these measures can be implemented only gradually on the basis of the information thrown up by the forthcoming European Social Budgets as each of them is analysed.

III. GUIDELINES FOR THE SECOND EUROPEAN SOCIAL BUDGET

As was the case with the first European Social Budget, the forecasts for the second Social Budget will be drawn up in the light of constant legislation and of a number of economic and demographic parameters.

(1) Like the first, the second European Social Budget will be restricted to the actual content of the Social Accounts, which corresponds to that of social protection.

Justification

However great the desire to extend the scope of the analysis, it is a fact that for the moment only the field of social protection is in a position to furnish sufficiently reliable comparative data via the Social Accounts of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

(2) While the second Social Budget is being prepared, efforts will be made to try to extend the application of comparable statistical methods to other areas of social policy. The areas of priority concerned are vocational training for adults and low-cost housing, where work has been under way at Community level for some years now.

It is hoped that this work will be completed within the next two years so that it can be included in a future European Social Budget.

Justification

Both the Council mandate of November 1972 and the Council Resolution of January 1974 mentioned extending the European Social Budget to other areas besides social protection, especially vocational training for adults and low-cost housing.

(3) The forecasts in the European Social Budget will cover the period 1976-1980 and, retrospectively, the period 1970-1975. The reference year will be 1975.

Justification

Because of the time it takes to compile forecasts at national level and then to utilise them at Community level, as the drafting of the first European Social Budget clearly showed, it seems preferable

to extend the three-yearly ("short" medium-term) forecasts to five years. There should also be a certain amount of coordination between the medium-term social forecasts and the medium-term economic forecasts (fourth medium-term economic programme).

The year 1975 was chosen as reference year since work on the second European Social Budget will not really get under way before the end of the second half of 1976, and by then provisional general information will be available for 1975.

(4) European Social Budget will be drawn up every two years, starting with the second European Social Budget.

Justification

The workload involved in drafting a Social Budget, for both the national delegations and the Commission, makes it unrealistic to contemplate bringing out an annual European Social Budget in the foreseeable future as provided for in the mandate of November 1970.

**Nomenklatur for institutioner og aktiviteter
efter lande og systemer pr. 31.12.1975**

**Nomenklatur der Institutionen und Geschäftsbereiche
nach Ländern und Systemen am 31.12.1975**

**Nomenclature of the institutions and activities
by country and by scheme as at 31.12.1975**

**Nomenclature des institutions et gestions
par pays et par régime au 31.12.1975**

**Classificazioni delle istituzioni e gestioni
per paese e per regime al 31.12.1975**

**Indeling van de instellingen en beheerseenheden
per land en per stelsel op 31.12.1975**

N.B.: De med *) markerede aktiviteter er endnu ikke eller kun delvis inkluderet i statistikken.

Die mit einem *) versehenen Geschäftsbereiche sind noch nicht oder aber nur teilweise in der Statistik enthalten.

The activities indicated by *) are not yet, or only partially, included in the statistics.

Les gestions signalées par *) ne sont pas encore, ou seulement de façon partielle, incluses dans la statistique.

Le gestioni segnalate da un *) non sono ancora, in tutto o in parte, incluse nella statistica.

De beheerseenheden die met een *) zijn aangeduid werden nog niet, of slechts gedeeltelijk, in de statistiek opgenomen.

BR DEUTSCHLAND

SYSTEME DES TYP A

A 1. Allgemeine Systeme

- 1 Orts-, Betriebs- und Innungskrankenkassen ; See-Krankenkasse ; Bundesknappschaft ; Ersatzkassen für Arbeiter ; Ersatzkassen für Angestellte ; Landwirtschaftliche Krankenkassen (Krankenversicherung einschl. Mutterschutz)
- 2 Landesversicherungsanstalten ; Bundesbahn-Versicherungsanstalt - Abt. A ; Seekasse (Rentenversicherung der Arbeiter)
- 3 Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte ; Seekasse (Rentenversicherung der Angestellten)
- 4 Gewerbliche Berufsgenossenschaften, landwirtschaftliche Berufsgenossenschaften ; Gemeindeunfallversicherungsverbände ; Gebietskörperschaften, Bund, Länder, Gemeinden ; Bundesanstalt für Arbeit ; Feuerwehr-Unfallkassen ; Seeberufsgenossenschaft (Unfallversicherung)
- 5 Bundesanstalt für Arbeit ; Gebietskörperschaften (Bund, Länder) (Arbeitsförderung)
- 6 Bundeskindergeldkasse
- 7 Unternehmen ; Gebietskörperschaften (Bund, Länder, Gemeinden) ; Sozialleistungsträger, private Organisationen ohne Erwerbscharakter ; Private Haushalte (Entgeltfortzahlung bei Krankheit)

A 2. Sondersysteme

- 1 Bundesknappschaft (Knappschaftliche Rentenversicherung)
- 2 Landwirtschaftliche Alterkassen (Altershilfe für Landwirte)
- 3 *Versorgungswerke der freien Berufe (Altersversorgung der Selbständigen)

A 3. Statutarische Systeme

- 1 Öffentliche Unternehmen . Gebietskörperschaften (Bund, Länder, Gemeinden) ; Sozialleistungsträger, Private Organisationen ohne Erwerbscharakter (Soziale Sicherung der Beamten : Pensionen, Familienzuschläge, Beihilfen)

A 4. Ergänzungs- und Zusatzsysteme

- 1 Versorgungsanstalt des Bundes und der Länder ; Versicherungsanstalt der Deutschen Bundespost ; Bundesbahn-Versicherungsanstalt - Abt. B ; Pensionskasse Deutscher Eisenbahnen und Straßenbahnen ; Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Kulturorchester ; Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Bühnen ; Kommunale Zusatzversorgungskassen (Zusatzversicherung im öffentlichen Dienst)
- 2 Landesversicherungsanstalt Saarland ; Hüttenknappschaftliche Pensionsversicherung
- 3 Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Bezirksschornsteinfegermeister, Versorgungsanstalt der Kaminkehrergesellen (zusätzliche Altersversicherung)
- 4 *Zusatzversorgungskasse des Baugewerbes (Altersversorgung für Arbeiter und Angestellte)

A 5. Freiwillige Systeme

- 1 Orts-, Betriebs- und Innungskrankenkassen ; See-Krankenkasse ; Bundesknappschaft ; Ersatzkassen für Arbeiter ; Ersatzkassen für Angestellte ; Landwirtschaftliche Krankenkassen (freiwillige Krankenversicherung)(1)
- 2 Landesversicherungsanstalten ; Bundesbahn-Versicherungsanstalt - Abt. A ; Seekasse (freiwillige Rentenversicherung der Arbeiter) (1)
- 3 Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte ; Seekasse (freiwillige Rentenversicherung der Angestellten) (1)
- 4 Bundesknappschaft (freiwillige knappschaftliche Rentenversicherung)(1)
- 5 Landwirtschaftliche Alterskasse (freiwillige Altershilfe für Landwirte) (1)

SYSTEME DES TYP B : FREIWILLIGE ARBEITSGEBERLEISTUNGEN

- 1 Unternehmen
- 2 Gebietskörperschaften (Bund, Länder)

SYSTEME DES TYP C : LEISTUNGEN AN OPFER VON POLITISCHEN EREIGNISSEN UND NATURKATASTROPHEN

C 1. Leistungen an Opfer von politischen Ereignissen

- 1 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (Versorgung der Kriegs- und Wehrdienstopfer)
- 2 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (Lastenausgleich)
- 3 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder (Wiedergutmachung)
- 4 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (sonstige Entschädigungen)

C 2. Leistungen an Opfer von Naturkatastrophen

SYSTEME DES TYP D : SONSTIGE SOZIALE HILFEN UND DIENSTE

D 1. Öffentliche soziale Hilfen und Dienste

- 1 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (Sozialhilfe)
- 2 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (Jugendhilfe)
- 3 Gebietskörperschaften (Bund) : Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (Arbeitslosenhilfe)
- 4 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst)
- 5 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder, Gemeinden (Wohngeld)
- 6 Gebietskörperschaften : Bund, Länder (Ausbildungsförderung)

D 2. Freie soziale Hilfen und Dienste (öffentlich gefördert)

- 1 *Träger der freien Wohlfahrtspflege
- 2 *Träger der freien Jugendhilfe

D 3. Freie soziale Hilfen (nicht öffentlich gefördert)

- 1 *Freie Einrichtungen

(1) Die Daten sind in A 1 bzw. A 2 enthalten.

FRANCE

REGIMES DE TYPE A

A 1. Régimes généraux

- 1 Agence centrale des organismes de sécurité sociale (= ACOSS)
U.R.S.S.A.F.
- 2 Caisse nationale et caisses régionales d'assurance vieillesse des
travailleurs salariés
- 3 Caisse nationale, caisses régionales et caisses primaires d'assurance
maladie des travailleurs salariés
- 4 Caisse nationale et caisses régionales d'allocations familiales
- 5 Caisse des dépôts et consignations
- 51 Fonds commun des accidents du travail (salariés non agricoles)
- 52 Fonds spécial d'allocation vieillesse (Fonds des exclus)
- 53 Fonds de compensation des organismes de sécurité sociale (FCOSS)

A 2. Régimes spéciaux

- 1 Union des caisses centrales de mutualité agricole (maladie, vieillesse,
invalidité des agriculteurs : salariés et non-salariés)
- 2 Caisse central de secours mutuel agricole
- 21 Gestion salariés (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité)
- 22 Assurance maladie-infirmité-invalidité des exploitants agricoles
(AMEXA)
- 3 Caisses départementales de mutualité sociale agricole (maladie, vieil-
lesse, invalidité des agriculteurs : salariés et non-salariés)
- 4 Fédérations départementales de la mutualité agricole
- 5 Caisse centrale d'allocations familiales mutuelles agricoles (alloca-
tions familiales des salariés et non-salariés agricoles)
- 6 Caisse nationale d'assurance vieillesse mutuelle agricole (vieillesse
des non-salariés agricoles)
- 7 Sociétés de secours minières. Unions régionales des sociétés de secours
minières. Caisse autonome nationale de sécurité sociale dans les mines
(maladie, vieillesse, invalidité et accident du travail des mineurs)
- 8 Etablissement national des invalides de la marine (maladie, vieillesse,
invalidité des marins de commerce et marins pêcheurs)
- 9 Caisse de prévoyance et caisse de retraite des clercs et employés de
notaires (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité)
- 10 Caisse autonome mutuelle de retraite des agents des chemins de fer se-
condaires d'intérêt général, des chemins de fer d'intérêt local et des
tramways (vieillesse, invalidité)
- 11 Caisses professionnelles et interprofessionnelles. Caisse de compensa-
tion de l'organisation autonome nationale de l'industrie et du commerce
(ORGANIC) (vieillesse, invalidité)
- 12 Caisses professionnelles et interprofessionnelles. Caisse autonome na-
tionale de compensation de l'assurance vieillesse artisanale (CANCVA)
(vieillesse, invalidité)
- 13 Caisses professionnelles et Caisse autonome nationale de compensation
de l'assurance vieillesse des professions libérales (vieillesse, inva-
lidité)
- 14 Caisse nationale des barreaux français (vieillesse, invalidité)
- 15 Caisse nationale de garantie des ouvriers dockers (chômage)
- 16 Caisse nationale de surcompensation des ouvrier du bâtiment (chômage-
intempéries)
- 17 Caisse nationale militaire de sécurité sociale
- 18 Caisse nationale d'assurance-maladie des travailleurs non salariés des
professions non agricoles (= CANAM)

A 3. Régimes statutaires

- 1 Administration publique centrale
- 11 Fonctionnaires civils (vieillesse, invalidité et allocations familiales)
- 12 Militaires de carrière (vieillesse, invalidité et allocations familiales)
- 2 Caisse nationale militaire de sécurité sociale
- 3 Administrations publiques locales (allocations familiales et retraites viagères des agents titulaires)
- 4 Caisse de retraite des agents des collectivités locales (CRACL) (vieillesse, invalidité)
- 5 Fonds spécial de pensions des ouvriers des établissements industriels de l'Etat (vieillesse, invalidité)
- 6 Entreprises publiques (accidents de travail ; allocations familiales des agents des Postes et Télécommunications et des autres établissements industriels de l'Etat)
- 7 Caisses de prévoyance de la SNCF, Caisse de retraite de la SNCF (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité, accidents du travail et allocations familiales des agents de la Société nationale des chemins de fer français)
- 8 Caisses de prévoyance de la RATP, Caisse de retraite de la RATP (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité, accidents du travail et allocations familiales des agents de la Régie autonome des transports parisiens)
- 9 Caisses de prévoyance de l'Electricité de France, Caisse de retraite de l'Electricité de France, Caisse de retraite de Gaz de France, Caisse d'assurances sociales mutuelles d'Edf-GdF (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité, accidents du travail et allocations familiales des agents d'Electricité de France et de Gaz de France)
- 10 Caisses de prévoyance et caisse de retraite de la Banque de France (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité, accidents du travail et allocations familiales des agents titulaires de la Banque de France)
- 11 Caisse de prévoyance et caisse de retraite du Crédit foncier (vieillesse, invalidité des agents titulaires)
- 12 Caisse de prévoyance et caisse de retraite de la Compagnie générale des eaux de la région parisienne (maladie, vieillesse, invalidité)
- 13 * Caisse de retraite des théâtres nationaux (vieillesse, invalidité)
- 14 * Caisse de retraite de l'imprimerie nationale (vieillesse, invalidité)

A 4. Régimes complémentaires et supplémentaires

- 1 Association générale des institutions de retraite des cadres (AGIRC) (vieillesse, décès des cadres de l'industrie et du commerce)
- 2 Caisse centrale de prévoyance mutuelle agricole, Caisse de prévoyance des cadres d'exploitations agricoles, Association générale de retraites par répartition (section agricole) (vieillesse, décès des cadres agricoles)
- 3 Association des régimes de retraites complémentaires (ARRCO) (vieillesse, décès pour divers)(1)
- 4 Associations pour l'emploi dans l'industrie et le commerce (ASSEDIC), Union nationale interprofessionnelle pour l'emploi dans l'industrie et le commerce (UNEDIC) (chômage des salariés de l'industrie et du commerce)
- 5 Organismes gérant un régime de retraite surcomplémentaire (RESURCA, etc.)
- 6 Autres caisses (vieillesse, décès des autres salariés de l'industrie et du commerce)

(1) Y compris les caisses affiliées à l'UNIRS et les caisses appliquant la convention collective bancaire.

A 5. Régimes volontaires

- 1 Caisse nationale d'assurance vieillesse : assurés volontaires (2)
- 2 Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie : assurés volontaires (2)
- 3 Caisses départementales de mutualité sociale agricole : assurance maladie facultative des salariés et non-salariés (2)
- 4 Sociétés mutualistes (1) (assurance maladie, vieillesse, décès pour catégories diverses : salariés de l'industrie et du commerce, exploitants, fonctionnaires, travailleurs individuels)
- 5 Caisses départementales de mutualité sociale agricole (accidents du travail des salariés agricoles) (2)

REGIMES DE TYPE B : PRESTATIONS BENEVOLES D'EMPLOYEURS

- 1 Entreprises privées
- 2 Entreprises publiques

REGIMES DE TYPE C : PRESTATIONS EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES D'EVENEMENT POLITIQUE OU DE CALAMITE NATURELLE

C 1. Prestations en faveur des victimes d'événement politique

- 1 Administration publique centrale : prestations aux anciens combattants
- 2 Office national des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre (ONAC)

C 2. Prestations en faveur des victimes de calamité naturelle

REGIMES DE TYPE D : AUTRES ACTIONS SOCIALES

D 1. Aide sociale publique

- 1 Administration publique centrale
- 11 Fonds national de chômage
- 12 Fonds divers de secours et d'indemnités (indigents et divers)
- 13 Centre national pour l'aménagement des structures des exploitations agricoles (CNASEA) : indemnités viagères de départ
- 14 Association pour la formation professionnelle des adultes (AFPA) : indemnités aux stagiaires des centres
- 15 Fonds national d'allocation logement
- 16 Agence nationale pour l'indemnisation des Français d'outre-mer (ANIFOM)
- 17 Fonds commun des accidents de travail agricole (salariés agricoles)
- 18 Fonds national de solidarité
- 2 Administrations publiques locales

D 2. Aide sociale privée subventionnée

- 1 Administrations privées

D 3. Aide sociale privée non subventionnée

- 1 *Administrations privées

(1) Sauf Caisse d'assurances sociales mutuelle d'EdF-GdF (cf. A 3, 9).

(2) Les données sont incluses en A 1 et A 2 respectivement.

ITALIA

REGIMI DI TIPO A

A 1. Regimi generali

- 1 Istituto nazionale per l'assicurazione contro le malattie (INAM) :
assicurazione obbligatoria contro le malattie e di maternità
- 2 Cassa mutua provinciale malattia di Bolzano
- 3 Cassa mutua provinciale malattia di Trento
- 4 Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale (INPS)
- 41 Gestione patrimoniale
- 42 Assicurazione obbligatoria per la maternità
- 43 Assicurazione obbligatoria contro la tubercolosi
- 44 Fondo pensione dei lavoratori dipendenti (1)
- 45 Fondo sociale
- 46 Assicurazione obbligatoria per la disoccupazione involontaria
- 47 Cassa integrazione guadagni degli operai dell'industria
- 48 Cassa unica assegni familiari
- 59 Cassa per il trattamento di richiamo alle armi degli impiegati
privati
- 5 Istituto nazionale assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro
(INAIL)
- 51 Gestione industria e gestione c/terzi
- 52 Gestione agricoltura
- 6 Associazione nazionale mutilati e invalidi del lavoro (ANMIL)
- 7 Istituto nazionale assicurazioni (INA) : fondo indennità licenzia-
mento impiegati privati
- 8 Opera nazionale pensionati d'Italia (ONPI) : assistenza ai pensionati
- 9 Ente nazionale assistenza agli orfani dei lavoratori italiani
(ENAOLI)

A 2. Regimi speciali

- Regimi speciali per lavoratori dipendenti

- 1 Ente nazionale previdenza e assistenza impiegati agricoltura (ENPAIA)
- 11 Gestione malattia
- 12 Fondo indennità anzianità
- 13 Gestione infortuni
- 2 Servizio per i contributi agricoli unificati (SCAU)
- 3 Casse mutue di malattia aziendali
- 4 Fondo assistenza sanitaria per i dirigenti di aziende industriali
- 5 Istituto nazionale previdenza e assistenza dirigenti aziende indus-
triali (INPDAL)
- 6 Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale (INPS)
- 60 Gestione speciale di previdenza dipendenti da imprese esercenti
miniere, cave e torbiere
- 61 Fondo previdenza personale dipendente da aziende private del gas
- 62 Fondo previdenza personale dipendente dall'ENEL e da aziende elet-
triche private
- 63 Fondo previdenza e fondo integrazione personale addetto ai pubblici
servizi di trasporto
- 64 Fondo per gli assuntori ferroviari
- 65 Cassa nazionale per la previdenza marinara

-
- (1) Costituito a partire dal 1970 per fusione delle gestioni :
- assicurazione obbligatoria IVS-base
- fondo adeguamento pensioni.

- 66 Fondo previdenza per il personale di volo dipendente da aziende di navigazione aerea
- 67 Fondo previdenza personale addetto ai pubblici servizi telefonici
- 68 Fondo previdenza impiegati dipendenti da esattorie e ricevitorie imposte dirette
- 69 Fondo previdenza e adeguamento personale addetto alla gestione imposte di consumo
- 7 Fondo assistenza sanitaria dirigenti aziende commerciali e di trasporto e spedizione
- 8 Casse soccorso malattia personale dipendente da aziende ferrotranviarie
- 9 Cassa marittima adriatica (CMA)
- 10 Cassa marittima meridionale (CMM)
- 11 Cassa marittima tirrena (CMT)
- 12 Ente nazionale assistenza gente del mare (ENAGM)
- 13 Cassa di previdenza fra i lavoratori del porto di Savona : gestione malattia
- 14 Cassa nazionale malattia gente dell'aria
- 15 Cassa mutua nazionale per i lavoratori addetti ai giornali quotidiani
- 16 Istituto nazionale previdenza per i giornalisti italiani (INPGI)
- 17 Ente nazionale previdenza e assistenza lavoratori dello spettacolo (ENPALS) : gestione malattia
- 18 Ente nazionale previdenza e assistenza dipendenti statali (ENPAS)
- 19 Istituto nazionale assistenza dipendenti da enti locali (INADEL)
- 20 Cassa pensione ai dipendenti degli enti locali
- 21 Ente nazionale previdenza dipendenti da enti di diritto pubblico (ENPDEDP)
- 22 Cassa integrativa previdenza per il personale telefonico statale
- 23 Istituto posteografici
- 24 Cassa pensioni ai sanitari
- 25 Cassa pensioni agli insegnanti di asilo e scuole elementari parificate
- 26 Cassa pensioni ufficiali giudiziari e aiutanti ufficiali giudiziari
- 27 Fondo per gli assegni vitalizi e straordinari al personale del lotto
- 28 Istituto nazionale assicurazione (INA) : fondo di accantonamento delle indennità di licenziamento per i dipendenti da studi professionali
- 29 Opera nazionale assistenza orfani sanitari italiani (ONAOSI)
- 30 Fondi aziendali sostitutivi del regime generale IVS dell'INPS
- Regimi speciali per lavoratori autonomi e liberi professionisti
- 31 Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale (INPS)
- 311 Gestione speciale assicurazione invalidità, vecchiaia e superstiti coltivatori diretti, mezzadri e coloni
- 312 Gestione speciale assicurazione invalidità, vecchiaia e superstiti artigiani
- 313 Gestione speciale assicurazione invalidità, vecchiaia e superstiti commercianti
- 314 Fondo assicurazione invalidità e vecchiaia del clero cattolico
- 315 Fondo assicurazione invalidità e vecchiaia dei ministri di culti diversi dalla religione cattolica
- 32 Federazione nazionale e casse mutue malattia coltivatori diretti
- 321 Gestione federazione
- 322 Gestione malattia casse mutue provinciali
- 323 Gestione malattia casse mutue comunali e zonali
- 33 Federazione nazionale e casse mutue malattia artigiani
- 331 Gestione federazione
- 332 Gestione malattia casse mutue provinciali

- 34 Federazione nazionale e casse mutue malattia esercenti attività commerciali
- 341 Gestione federazione
- 342 Gestione malattia casse mutue provinciali
- 35 Ente nazionale assistenza agenti e rappresentanti di commercio (ENASARCO)
- 36 Fondo previdenza spedizionieri doganali
- 37 Cassa nazionale assistenza previdenza fra gli autori drammatici
- 38 Cassa previdenza soci della società italiana autori e editori
- 39 Cassa nazionale previdenza assistenza avvocati e procuratori
- 40 Cassa nazionale previdenza assistenza dottori commercialisti : gestione previdenza
- 41 Cassa nazionale previdenza assistenza geometri
- 42 Cassa nazionale previdenza ingegneri ed architetti
- 43 Ente nazionale previdenza assistenza farmacisti (ENPAF)
- 44 Ente nazionale previdenza assistenza medici (ENPAM)
- 45 Istituto nazionale assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro (INAIL) : gestione medici esposti a radiazioni ionizzanti
- 46 Cassa nazionale assistenza musicisti
- 47 Cassa nazionale del notariato
- 48 Ente nazionale previdenza assistenza ostetriche (ENPAO)
- 49 Ente nazionale previdenza assistenza pittori e scultori
- 50 Cassa nazionale assistenza ragionieri e periti commerciali : gestione previdenza
- 51 Cassa nazionale assistenza previdenza tra gli scrittori italiani
- 52 Ente nazionale previdenza assistenza veterinari (ENPAV)
- 53 Cassa previdenza per gli agenti delle librerie di stazione "Angelo e Giovanna Marco"
- 54 Patronati per la tutela dei lavoratori

A 3. Regimi statutari

- 1 Stato
- 2 Aziende autonome dello Stato
- 3 Enti territoriali
- 4 Enti pubblici della sicurezza sociale
- 5 Altri enti pubblici
- 6 Ferrovie dello Stato

A 4. Regimi complementari

- 1 Ente nazionale previdenza e assistenza impiegati agricoltura (ENPAIA): fondo previdenza
- 2 Istituto nazionale assicurazioni (INA)
- 21 Fondo previdenza impiegati dipendenti da aziende industriali
- 22 Fondo previdenza viaggiatori e piazzisti dipendenti da aziende industriali
- 23 Fondo previdenza impiegati dipendenti da proprietari di fabbricati
- 3 Cassa nazionale mutualità e previdenza addetti industria della stampa e della carta
- 4 Cassa di previdenza per la vecchiaia e l'invalidità fra gli operai panettieri di Roma
- 5 Fondo previdenza dirigenti aziende commerciali di spedizione e trasporto "Mario Negri"
- 6 Fondo nazionale previdenza per gli impiegati delle imprese di spedizione e delle agenzie marittime
- 7 Cassa di previdenza fra i lavoratori del Porto di Savona : gestioni pensioni integrative
- 8 Fondo nazionale previdenza lavoratori giornali quotidiani

- 9 Ente nazionale assistenza agenti e rappresentanti di commercio (ENASARCO) : gestione assistenza e malattia
- 10 Fondi aziendali di previdenza integrativa
- 11 Fondi di previdenza integrativa a favore dei dipendenti statali e assimilati

A 5. Regimi volontari

- 1 Istituto della previdenza sociale (INPS)
- 10 Fondo previdenza delle iscrizioni collettive
- 11 Gestione speciale mutualità pensione a favore delle casalinghe
- 12 Assicurazione facoltativa invalidità e vecchiaia

REGIMI DI TIPO B : PRESTAZIONI BENEVOLE DEI DATORI DI LAVORO

REGIMI DI TIPO C : PRESTAZIONI A FAVORE DELLE VITTIME DI AVVENIMENTI POLITICI O DI CALAMITA' NATURALI

C 1. Prestazioni a favore delle vittime di avvenimenti politici

- 1 Stato
- 2 Altri enti dell'amministrazione centrale
- 3 Amministrazioni provinciali

C 2. Prestazioni a favore delle vittime di calamità naturali

- 1 Enti comunali di assistenza (ECA)

REGIMI DI TIPO D : ALTRE AZIONI SOCIALI

D 1. Assistenza pubblica

- 1 Stato
- 2 Altri enti e gestioni dell'amministrazione centrale
- 3 Enti territoriali
- 4 Altri enti e gestioni dell'amministrazione locale
- 5 Istituti pubblici di assistenza e beneficenza

D 2. Assistenza privata sovvenzionata

- 1 Patronati
- 2 *Istituzioni sociali varie

D 3. Assistenza privata non sovvenzionata

- 1 *Istituzioni sociali varie

NEDERLAND

STELSELS VAN HET A-TYPE

A 1. Algemene stelsels

- 1 Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Raden van Arbeid
- 11 Algemene Ouderdomswet (AOW)
- 12 Algemene Weduwen- en Wezenwet (AWW)
- 13 Invaliditeitswet en wetten tot aanvulling van invaliditeitsrenten (IW)
- 14 Interimwet invaliditeitsrentetrekken (IWI)
- 15 Algemene Kinderbijslagwet (AKW)
- 16 Kinderbijslagwet loontrekken (KWL)
- 2 Bedrijfsverenigingen, Algemeen Werkloosheidsfonds (Werkloosheidswet = WW)
- 3 Bedrijfsverenigingen
- 31 Ziektewet (ZW)
- 32 Wet op de arbeidsongeschiktheidsverzekering (WAO)
- 4 Algemene Ziekenfondsen : Ziekenfondswet ; verplichte verzekering (ZFW, verpl.)
- 5 Algemene Ziekenfondsen, Particuliere Ziektekostenverzekeraars, Organen Ziektekostenregelingen overheids personeel : Algemene Wet Bijzondere Ziektekosten (AWBZ)

A 2. Bijzondere stelsels

- 1 Risicofondsen Bouwnijverheid en Schildersbedrijf (RFBS) (Vorstwerkloosheidsverzekering)

A 3. Statutaire stelsels

- 1 Rijk, overige publiekrechtelijke lichamen, overheidsbedrijven
- 11 Doorbetaling lonen en salarissen overheids personeel bij ziekte of ongeval (DSO)
- 12 Kindertoelagerегeling overheids personeel (KTO)
- 13 Interimregeling ziektekosten ambtenaren (IRZA)
- 14 Wachtgeldregeling overheids personeel (WRO) (uitkering bij werkloosheid)
- 2 Rijk : Algemene Militaire Pensioenwet (AMP) (eigen pensioenen Militairen)
- 3 Instituut Ziektekostenverzekering Ambtenaren, Interprovinciale Ziektekostenregeling (IZA/IZR) (Ziektekostenverzekering ambtenaren overige publiekrechtelijk lichamen en overheidsbedrijven)
- 4 Dienst Geneeskundige Verzorging van de Politie (DGVP) (Ziektekostenverzekering Politie personeel)
- 5 Algemeen Burgerlijk Pensioenfonds (ABP) (algemene Burgerlijke Pensioenwet)
- 6 Stichting Administratie Indonesische Pensioenen
- 61 Pensioenregeling nabestaanden gewezen overheids personeel Overzeese Rijksdelen (PNOOR)
- 62 Pensioenregeling gewezen overheids personeel Overzeese Rijksdelen (POOR)

A 4. Aanvullende en bijkomstige stelsels

- 1 Bedrijfspensioenfondsen (BPF) (Pensioenvoorziening particuliere bedrijven en organen sociale verzekering : eigen risico)
- 2 Ondernemingspensioenfondsen (OFF) (pensioenvoorziening particuliere

- bedrijven : eigen risico)
- 3 Levensverzekeringsmaatschappijen (LM) (Pensioenvoorziening particuliere bedrijven en organen sociale verzekering : collectieve verzekering en herverzekering bedrijfs- en ondernemingspensioenfondsen)
- 4 Algemeen Mijnwerkersfonds : Pensioenkas (AMF) (Pensioenvoorziening Mijnbedrijf)
- 5 Pensioenfonds Produktschappen Voedselvoorziening (PVV) (Pensioenvoorziening personeel Produktschappen Voedselvoorziening)
- 6 Spoorwegpensioenfonds (SPF) (Pensioenvoorziening personeel Nederlandse Spoorwegen)
- 7 Fonds Voorheffing Pensioenverzekering (FVP)

A 5. Stelsels van vrije verzekering

- 1 Algemene Ziekenfondsen (ZFV) (Ziekenfondswet)
- 11 Vrijwillige verzekering
- 12 Bejaardenverzekering
- 13 Aanvullende verzekering
- 2 Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Raden van Arbeid (Ouderdomswet 1919 = OW 1919)

STELSELS VAN HET B-TYPE : VRIJWILLIGE UITKERINGEN VAN WERKGEVERS

- 1 Particuliere bedrijven (onverplichte pensioenen, onverplichte toeslagen op pensioenen : Onverpl. pens.)

STELSELS VAN HET C-TYPE : UITKERINGEN AAN SLACHTOFFERS VAN POLITIEKE GEBEURTENISSEN EN NATUURRAMPEN

C 1. Stelsel van uitkeringen aan slachtoffers van politieke gebeurtenissen

- 1 Rijk
- 11 Wet buitengewoon pensioen 1940-1945 en Wet buitengewoon pensioen Zeelieden Oorlogsslachtoffers (WBP)
- 12 Algemene Oorlogsongevallenregeling (AOR)
- 13 Wet uitkeringen vervolgingsslachtoffers 1940-1945 (WUV)
- 2 Rijk, overige publiekrechtelijke lichamen (Rijksgroepsregelingen Oorlogsslachtoffers Gerepatriëerden en Ambonezen = ROGA)

C 2. Stelsel van uitkeringen aan slachtoffers van natuurrampen

STELSELS VAN HET D-TYPE : OVERIGE SOCIALE VOORZIENINGEN

D 1. Sociale bijstand van de Overheid

- 1 Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Raden van Arbeid (Kinderbijslagwet kleine zelfstandigen = KKZ)
- 2 Rijk
- 21 Kostwinners- en demobilisatievergoedingen (KDV)
- 22 Bijstand aan emigranten (BE)
- 3 Rijk, overige publiekrechtelijke lichamen
- 31 Wet Werkloosheidsvoorziening (WWV)
- 32 Wet sociale Werkvoorziening (WSW)
- 33 Algemene Bijstandswet (ABW)

D 2. Sociale bijstand van particuliere gesubsidieerde instellingen

- 1 *Particuliere instellingen : Gezinsverzorging en Gezinshulp (GG)

D 3. Sociale bijstand van particuliere niet-gesubsidieerde instellingen

- 1 *Particuliere instellingen

BELGIË

REGELINGEN VAN HET A-TYPE

A 1. Algemene regelingen

- 1 Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid
 Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers
 Rijksinstituut voor Ziekte- en Invaliditeitsverzekering (geneeskundige verzorging en uitkeringen)
 Nationale verbonden van federaties van erkende ziekenfondsen
 Hulpkas voor Ziekte- en Invaliditeitsverzekering
 Ziekenfondsen, Diensten van de Hulpkas (ziekte-invaliditeit van de werknemers)
- 2 Rijksinstituut voor Ziekte- en Invaliditeitsverzekering
 Nationale verbonden van federaties van erkende ziekenfondsen
 Ziekenfondsen
 Sociale-verzekeringsfondsen
 Nationale Hulpkas voor sociale verzekeringen (ziekteverzekering voor de zelfstandigen)
- 3 Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid
 Rijksdienst voor werknemerspensioenen
 Rijkskas voor Rust- en Overlevingspensioenen
 Algemene Spaar- en Lijfrentekas (ouderdoms- en overlevingspensioen voor handarbeiders, hoofdarbeiders : individuele fondsvorming)
- 4 Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid
 Rijksdienst voor werknemerspensioenen
 Rijkskas voor Rust- en Overlevingspensioenen
 Algemene Spaar- en Lijfrentekas
 Nationale Kas voor Bediendenpensioenen
 Erkende verzekeringsmaatschappijen (ouderdoms- en overlevingspensioen voor handarbeiders, hoofdarbeiders, mijnwerkers en zeelieden : collectieve fondsvorming)
- 5 Rijksinstituut voor de sociale verzekeringen der zelfstandigen
 Algemene Spaar- en Lijfrentekas
 Sociale-verzekeringsfondsen
 Nationale Hulpkas voor sociale verzekeringen (rust- en overlevingspensioen voor zelfstandigen)
- 6 Fonds voor Arbeidsongevallen
 Algemene Spaar- en Lijfrentekas
 Ondernemingen
 Erkende verzekeringsinstellingen
 Erkende gemeenschappelijke werkgeversfondsen (arbeidsongevallen)
- 7 Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid
 Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers
 Dienst voor maatschappelijke veiligheid voor de zeelieden der koopvaardij
 Fonds voor de Beroepsziekten (schadeloosstelling voor beroepsziekten)
- 8 Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid
 Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers
 Rijksdienst voor Arbeidsvoorziening
 Hulpkas voor werkloosheidsuitkeringen
 Erkende beroepsorganisaties voor werknemers
 Plaatselijke secties of kantoren van de Hulpkas (werkloosheid)
- 9 Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid
 Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers
 Dienst voor maatschappelijke veiligheid voor de zeelieden der koopvaardij

Rijksdienst voor Kindersbijslag voor Werknemers
 Primaire kinderbijslagfondsen
 Erkende vrije fondsen
 Erkende bijzondere kinderbijslagfondsen (gezinsbijslag voor werknemers)

- 10 Rijksdienst voor Kinderbijslag voor Zelfstandigen
 Sociale-verzekeringsfondsen
 Nationale Hulpkas voor sociale verzekeringen (gezinsbijslag voor zelfstandigen)

A 2. Bijzondere regelingen

- 1 Dienst voor maatschappelijke veiligheid voor de zeelieden der koopvaardij
 Hulp- en Voorzorgskas voor Zeevarenden onder Belgische vlag (ziekte-invaliditeitsverzekering voor zeelieden)
- 2 Dienst voor Overzeese sociale zekerheid (ziekte, invaliditeit, ouderdom en overleving, arbeidsongevallen en beroepsziekten)
- 3 Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers
 Rijksdienst voor werknemerspensioenen
 Voorzorgskassen
 Algemene Spaar- en Lijfrentekas
 Rijkskas voor Rust- en Overlevingspensioenen (rust- en overlevingspensioenen voor mijnwerkers : individuele fondsvorming)
- 4 Dienst voor maatschappelijke veiligheid voor de zeelieden der koopvaardij
 Hulp- en Voorzorgskas voor Zeevarenden onder Belgische vlag
 Rijkskas voor Rust- en Overlevingspensioenen (rust- en overlevingspensioenen voor zeelieden : individuele fondsvorming)
- 5 Nationaal Pensioenfonds voor Mijnwerkers (invaliditeit handarbeiders)
- 6 Gemeenschappelijke Kas voor de koopvaardijvloot
 Gemeenschappelijke Kas voor de zeevisserij (arbeidsongevallen zeelieden)
- 7 Pool van de zeelieden der koopvaardij (werkloosheid zeelieden)

A 3. Statutaire regelingen

- 1 Centraal Bestuur
- 11 Ambtenaren en handarbeiders (uitkeringen voor ziekte, verzekering arbeidsongevallen, gezinsbijslag en diverse uitkeringen)
- 12 Beroepsmilitairen (uitkeringen voor ziekte, rustpensioenen, invaliditeitspensioenen, gezinsbijslag)
- 13 Ambtenaren (rustpensioenen)
- 141 Werklieden van de Staat
- 142 Werklieden van de Regie van Telegraaf en Telefoon
- 2 Kas voor weduwen en wezen
- 21 Ambtenaren en militairen (pensioenen voor overlevenden)
- 22 Werklieden van de Regie van Telegraaf en Telefoon (pensioenen voor overlevenden)
- 3 Plaatselijke besturen : provincies (uitkeringen voor ziekte, rustpensioenen en pensioenen voor overlevenden, gezinsbijslag) gemeenten (uitkeringen voor ziekte, rustpensioenen en pensioenen voor overlevenden)

- 4 Bijzondere Compensatiekas voor Kinderbijslag voor de gemeenten, de openbare instellingen die ervan afhangen en de verenigingen van gemeenten (gezinsbijslag)
- 5 Regie van Telegraaf en Telefoon (uitkeringen voor ziekte, rustpensioenen voor hoofdarbeiders en pensioenen voor overlevenden van hoofdarbeiders, gezinsbijslag)
- 6 Regie der luchtwegen (rustpensioenen, pensioenen voor overlevenden, gezinsbijslag)
- 7 Regie der Belgische Rijkskoel- en Vriesdiensten (rustpensioen, pensioenen voor overlevenden, gezinsbijslag)
- 8 Nationale Maatschappij van Belgische Spoorwegen : Fonds voor sociale werken (uitkeringen voor ziekte, verzekering arbeidsongevallen, prestaties voor gezinslasten, Fonds voor pensioenen (rust- en invaliditeitspensioenen, pensioenen voor overlevenden)

A 4. Complementaire en supplementaire regelingen

- 1 Verzekeringsmaatschappijen en sociale instellingen (ouderdom en overleving)
- 2 Fonds voor bestaanszekerheid (werkloosheid, diversen)
- 3 Dienst voor Overzee sociale zekerheid (aanvullende verzekering OTRACO)

A 5. Vrijwillige regelingen

- 1 Nationale verbonden van federaties van erkende ziekenfondsen (ziekte)
- 2 Dienst voor Overzeese sociale zekerheid (ziekte, invaliditeit, ouderdom en overleving)
- 3 Ministerie van Sociale Voorzorg
Algemene Spaar- en Lijfrentekas
Rijkskas voor Rust- en Overlevingspensioenen
Nationale verbonden van federaties van erkende ziekenfondsen
(vrijwillige ouderdoms- en overlevingsverzekering)

REGELINGEN VAN HET B-TYPE : VRIJWILLIGE WERKGEVERSBIJDAGEN

REGELINGEN VAN HET C-TYPE : UITKERINGEN TEN GUNSTE VAN DE SLACHTOFFERS VAN PUBLIEKE GEBEURTENISSEN OF NATUURRAMPEN

C 1. Prestaties ten voordele van slachtoffers van politieke gebeurtenissen

- 1 Centraal bestuur
 - 11 Burgerlijke oorlogsslachtoffers
 - 12 Militaire oorlogsslachtoffers
- 2 Nationaal werk voor oorlogsinvaliden (O.N.I.G.)
- 3 Nationaal werk voor oudstrijders en oorlogsslachtoffers (O.N.A.C.)

C 2. Prestaties ten voordele van slachtoffers van natuurrampen

REGELINGEN VAN HET D-TYPE : ANDERE SOCIALE ACTIES

D 1. Openbare sociale hulp

- 1 Centraal bestuur
- 10 Tegemoetkomingen aan gebrekkigen en verminkten
- 11 Europees sociaal fonds
- 12 Hulpverlening E.G.K.S. (art. 56)
- 19 Behoeftigen en diversen

- 2 Locale besturen : Openbare centra voor maatschappelijk welzijn
- 3 Rijksfonds voor sociale reclassering van de minder-validen
- 4 Nationaal werk voor kinderwelzijn

D 2. Particuliere gesubsidieerde hulpverlening

- 1 Privé-instellingen

D 3. Niet-gesubsidieerde particuliere hulpverlening

- 1 Privé-instellingen

BELGIQUE

REGIMES DE TYPE A

A1. Régimes généraux

- 1 Office national de sécurité sociale
Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs
Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité (soins de santé et indemnités)
Unions nationales des fédérations de mutuelles reconnues
Caisse auxiliaire d'assurance maladie-invalidité
Mutualités. Offices de la Caisse auxiliaire (maladie-invalidité des travailleurs salariés)
- 2 Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité
Unions nationales des fédérations de mutuelles reconnues
Mutualités
Caisses d'assurances sociales
Caisse nationale auxiliaire d'assurances sociales (maladie des travailleurs indépendants)
- 3 Office national de sécurité sociale
Office national de pensions pour travailleurs salariés
Caisse nationale des pensions de retraite et de survie
Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite (vieillesse et survie pour ouvriers, employés : capitalisation individuelle)
- 4 Office national de sécurité sociale
Office national de pensions pour travailleurs salariés
Caisse nationale des pensions de retraite et de survie
Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite
Caisse nationale de pensions pour employés
Sociétés agréées d'assurances (vieillesse et survie pour ouvriers, employés, mineurs et marins : capitalisation collective)
- 5 Office national d'assurances sociales pour travailleurs indépendants
Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite
Caisses d'assurances sociales
Caisse nationale auxiliaire d'assurances sociales (vieillesse et survie pour les travailleurs indépendants)
- 6 Fonds des accidents du travail
Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite
Entreprises
Etablissements d'assurance agréés
Caisses communes patronales agréées (accidents du travail)
- 7 Office national de sécurité sociale
Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs
Office de sécurité sociale des marins de la marine marchande
Fonds des maladies professionnelles (indemnisation des maladies professionnelles)
- 8 Office national de sécurité sociale
Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs
Office national de l'emploi

Caisse auxiliaire de paiement des allocations de chômage
Organisations professionnelles de travailleurs agréées
Sections locales ou bureaux de la Caisse auxiliaire
(chômage)

- 9 Office national de sécurité sociale
Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs
Office de sécurité sociale des marins de la marine marchande
Office national d'allocations familiales pour travailleurs salariés
Caisses primaires de compensation pour allocations familiales
Caisses libres agréées
Caisses spéciales agréées
(allocations familiales aux travailleurs salariés)
- 10 Office national d'allocations familiales pour travailleurs indé-
pendants
Caisses d'assurances sociales
Caisse nationale auxiliaire d'assurances sociales
(allocations familiales aux travailleurs indépendants)

A2. Régimes spéciaux

- 1 Office de sécurité sociale des marins de la marine marchande
Caisse de secours et de prévoyance en faveur des marins naviguant
sous pavillon belge
(maladie-invalidité des marins)
- 2 Office national de sécurité social d'outre-mer
(maladie, invalidité, vieillesse et survie, accidents du travail et
maladies professionnelles)
- 3 Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs
Office national de pensions pour travailleurs salariés
Caisses de prévoyance
Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite
Caisse nationale des pensions de retraite et de survie
(vieillesse et survie des ouvriers mineurs : capitalisation indivi-
duelle)
- 4 Office de sécurité sociale des marins de la marine marchande
Caisse de secours et de prévoyance en faveur des marins naviguant
sous pavillon belge
Caisse nationale des pensions de retraite et de survie
(vieillesse et survie pour les marins : capitalisation individuelle)
- 5 Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs
(invalidité des ouvriers)
- 6 Caisse commune de la marine marchande
Caisse commune de la pêche maritime
(accidents du travail des marins)
- 7 Pool des marins de la marine marchande
(chômage des marins)

A3. Régimes statutaires

- 1 Administration centrale
- 11 Fonctionnaires et ouvriers (indemnités pour maladie, assurance acci-
dents du travail, prestations familiales et indemnités diverses)
- 12 Militaires de carrière (indemnités pour maladie, pensions de retraite,
pensions d'invalidité, prestations familiales)
- 13 Fonctionnaires (pensions de retraite)

- 14 Caisse des ouvriers de l'Etat (pensions de retraite)
- 141 Ouvriers de l'Etat
- 142 Ouvriers de la Régie des télégraphes et téléphones
- 2 Caisse des veuves et orphelins
- 21 Fonctionnaires et militaires (pensions aux survivants)
- 22 Ouvriers de la Régie des télégraphes et téléphones (pensions aux survivants)
- 3 Administrations locales : provinces (indemnités pour maladie, pensions de retraite aux survivants, prestations familiales), communes (indemnités pour maladie, pensions de retraite et aux survivants)
- 4 Caisse spéciale de compensation pour allocations familiales des communes, établissements qui en dépendent et associations de communes (prestations familiales)
- 5 Régie des télégraphes et téléphones (indemnités pour maladie, pensions de retraite des employés et pensions aux survivants d'employés, prestations familiales)
- 6 Régie des voies aériennes (pensions de retraite, pensions aux survivants, prestations familiales)
- 7 Régie des services frigorifiques de l'Etat (pensions de retraite, pensions aux survivants, prestations familiales)
- 8 Société nationale des chemins de fer belges : Caisse des oeuvres sociales (indemnités pour maladie, assurance accidents du travail, prestations pour charges de famille), Fonds des pensions (pensions de retraite et d'invalidité, pensions aux survivants)
- 9 Régie des postes (pensions de retraite des employés, pensions aux survivants des employés)
- 10 Régie des transports maritimes

A4. Régimes complémentaires et supplémentaires

- 1 Compagnies d'assurance et organismes sociaux (vieillesse et survie)
- 2 Fonds de sécurité d'existence (chômage, divers)
- 3 Office national de sécurité sociale d'outre-mer (assurance complémentaire OTRACO)

A5. Régimes volontaires

- 1 Unions nationales de fédérations de mutuelles reconnues (maladie)
- 2 Office national de sécurité sociale d'outre-mer (maladie, invalidité, vieillesse et survie)
- 3 Ministère de la Prévoyance sociale
 - Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite
 - Caisse nationale des pensions de retraite et de survie
 - Unions nationales de fédérations de mutuelles reconnues (assurance libre vieillesse et survie)

REGIMES DE TYPE B : PRESTATIONS BENEVOLES D'EMPLOYEURS

REGIMES DE TYPE C : PRESTATIONS EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES D'EVENEMENT POLITIQUE OU DE CALAMITE NATURELLE

C1. Prestations en faveur des victimes d'événement politique

- 1 Administration centrale
- 11 Victimes civiles de la guerre
- 12 Victimes militaires de la guerre
- 2 Oeuvre nationale des invalides de guerre (= ONIG)
- 3 Oeuvre nationale des anciens combattants et victimes de la guerre

C2. Prestations en faveur des victimes de calamité naturelle

REGIME DE TYPE D : AUTRES ACTIONS SOCIALES

D1. Aide sociale publique

- 1 Administration centrale
- 10 Prestations aux estropiés et mutilés
- 11 Fonds social européen
- 12 Aides C.E.C.A. (art. 56)
- 13 Indigents et divers
- 2 Administrations locales : commissions d'assistance publique
- 3 Fonds national de reclassement social des handicapés
- 4 Oeuvre nationale de l'enfance

D2. Aide sociale subventionnée

- 1 Institutions privées

D3. Aide sociale non suventionnée

- 1 *Institutions privées

LUXEMBOURG

REGIME DE TYPE A

A 1. Régimes généraux

- 1 Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie des ouvriers
- 2 Caisses de maladie des employés privés (employés privés ; employés de l'Etat, des communes, des établissements publics et d'utilité publique et des C.F.L.)
- 3 Caisses d'entreprise de maladie
 - 31 Ouvriers
 - 32 Employés
- 4 Caisse de maladie des fonctionnaires et employés publics (fonctionnaires (1) de l'Etat, des établissements publics et d'utilité publique)
- 5 Caisse de maladie des fonctionnaires et employés communaux (fonctionnaires des communes)
- 6 Entraide médicale des chemins de fer luxembourgeois (agents et ouvriers des C.F.L.)
- 7 Caisse de maladie des professions indépendantes
- 8 Caisse de maladie agricole (indépendants agricoles et leurs aidants)
- 9 Office des assurances sociales
 - 91 Etablissement d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité
 - 911 Pensions vieillesse / décès / invalidité des ouvriers
 - 912 Caisse d'allocations familiales des ouvriers
 - 92 Association d'assurance contre les accidents
 - 921 Section agricole et forestière (chefs d'entreprise et membres de leur famille ; salariés agricoles)
 - 922 Section industrielle (2) (ouvriers et employés privés ; employés de l'Etat, des communes, des établissements publics et d'utilité publique ; agents des C.F.L.)
- 10 Caisse de pension des employés privés
 - 101 Pensions de vieillesse / décès / invalidité (employés privés ; employés de l'Etat, des communes, des établissements publics et d'utilité publique et des C.F.L.)
 - 102 Caisse d'allocations familiales des employés (employés privés : fonctionnaires et employés de l'Etat, des communes, des établissements publics et d'utilité publique et agents et employés des C.F.L.)
- 11 Caisse de pension des artisans
- 12 Caisse de pension agricole (indépendants agricoles et leurs aidants)
- 13 Caisse de pension des commerçants et industriels
- 14 Caisse d'allocations familiales des non-salariés
- 15 Fonds des allocations de naissance

A 2. Régimes spéciaux

- 1 Administration centrale : militaires (couverture accidents du travail)

A 3. Régimes statutaires

- 1 Administration centrale (pensions des fonctionnaires (1) de l'Etat)
- 2 Caisse de prévoyance des fonctionnaires et employés communaux (pensions des fonctionnaires communaux)

(1) Y compris les instituteurs et les ministres des cultes.

(2) Y compris l'assurance maladies professionnelles.

- 3 Administrations de sécurité sociale (pensions des fonctionnaires)
- 4 Société nationale des chemins de fer luxembourgeois (pensions des agents de la S.N.C.F.L.)

A 4. Régimes complémentaires et supplémentaires

- 1 Administration centrale (suppléments de pension aux employés de l'Etat et à leurs veuves)
- 2 Administrations locales (suppléments de pension aux employés)
- 3 Administrations de sécurité sociale (suppléments de pension aux employés)

A 5. Régimes volontaires

- 1 Caisse chirurgicale, Caisse dentaire
- 2 Sociétés de secours mutuel (assurance décès invalidité)

REGIMES DE TYPE B : PRESTATIONS BENEVOLES D'EMPLOYEURS

- 1 *Entreprises privées
- 2 Administration centrale
- 3 Administrations locales

REGIMES DE TYPE C : PRESTATIONS EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES D'EVENEMENT POLITIQUE OU DE CALAMITE NATURELLE

C 1. Prestations aux victimes d'événement politique

- 1 Administration centrale : Service des dommages de guerre corporels

C 2. Prestations aux victimes de calamité naturelle

REGIMES DE TYPE D : AUTRES ACTIONS SOCIALES

D 1. Aide sociale publique

- 1 Fonds national, de solidarité (pensions et suppléments de pension)
- 2 Administration centrale
 - 21 Office national du travail
 - 211 Aide sociale publique (chômage et réemploi)
 - 212 Office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés
 - 22 Aide sociale publique (aides et secours divers)
- 3 Administrations locales (aides et secours divers)
 - 31 Communes
 - 32 Bureaux de bienfaisance

D 2. Aide sociale privée subventionnée

- 1 Croix Rouge luxembourgeoise
- 2 Oeuvre nationale de secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte
- 3 Oeuvre des pupilles de la nation
- 4 Ligue luxembourgeoise contre la tuberculose, etc.

D 3. Aide sociale privée non subventionnée

- 1 *Institutions privées

UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE A SCHEMES

A 1. General schemes

- 1 Central Government
- 11 National Insurance Funds
- 12 Hospital Services
- 13 Family Practitioner Services
- 14 Other Central Health Services
- 15 Industrial Injuries Funds
- 16 Family Allowances
- 17 Redundancy Payments (including obligatory component borne directly by the employer)
- 2 Local Health Authority Services

A 2. Special schemes

- 1 Central Government : Ministry of Defence Health Services
- 2 National Dock Labour Board Voluntary Severance Scheme

A 3. Statutory schemes

———— (1)

A 4. Complementary and supplementary schemes

- 1 Local Authority School Health Services
- 2 Employers' sickness schemes for employees :
 - 21 Funded schemes
 - 22 Direct payments by employers
- 3 Occupational Pension Schemes
 - 31 Funded schemes
 - 32 Direct payments by employers

A 5. Voluntary schemes

- 1 *Friendly societies

TYPE B SCHEMES : VOLUNTARY BENEFITS BY EMPLOYERS (2)

- 1 *Private enterprises

TYPE C SCHEMES : BENEFITS IN FAVOUR OF VICTIMS OF POLITICAL EVENTS OR NATURAL DISASTERS

C 1. Benefits in favour of victims of political events

- 1 Central Government: pensions for persons disabled in the Armed Forces and their survivors

C 2. Benefits in favour of victims of natural disasters

TYPE D SCHEMES : OTHER SOCIAL MEASURES

D 1. Public social aid

- 1 Central Government

(1) Public servants are covered by the general basic schemes.

(2) Probably some payments included under A 4 are voluntary.

- 11 Non-contributory benefits
- 12 Employment Exchange Service
- 13 Employment Transfer Scheme.
- 14 Industrial rehabilitation
- 15 Grants in respect of voluntary child care services
- 16 Welfare Food Service
- 17 Vocational training of the unemployed or poorly employed
- 18 Vocational training of the disabled
- 2 Local Authorities
- 21 Personal social services
- 22 School milk
- 23 School meals

D 2. Subsidized private aid (1)

- 1 *Private bodies

D 2. Non subsidized private social aid (1)

- 1 *Private bodies

(1) Social expenditure by private bodies is omitted except where it is covered by payments from central government or local authorities in respect of child-care services and other residential care.

IRELAND

SYSTEMS OF TYPE A

A 1. General systems

- 1 Central Government
- 11 Health Services
- 12 Social insurance fund
- 13 Occupational injuries fund
- 14 Children's allowances
- 15 Redundancy payment fund
- 2 Local Government: Health Boards
- 3 Private enterprises
- 31 Redundancy payments
- 32 *Payment of wages and salaries in case of sickness,...

A 2. Special systems

- 1 Central Government: supplementary unemployment fund (manual workers in the building, etc. in case of bad weather)

A 3. Statutory systems

- 1 Central Government
- 11 Superannuation of employees
- 12 *Payment of salary to employees in case of sickness,...
- 2 Local Government
- 21 Superannuation of employees
- 22 *Payment of salary to employees in case of sickness,...

A 4. Complementary and supplementary systems

- 1 Private enterprises (superannuation payments) (1)

A 5. Voluntary systems

- 1 Voluntary health insurance board
- 2 *Private pension funds

SYSTEMS OF TYPE B : GRATUITY PAYMENTS FROM THE EMPLOYER

SYSTEM OF TYPE C : BENEFITS IN FAVOUR OF VICTIMS OF POLITICAL EVENTS OR NATURAL DISASTERS

C 1. Benefits in favour of victims of political events

C 2. Benefits in favour of victims of natural disasters

SYSTEMS OF TYPE D : OTHER SOCIAL MEASURES

D 1. Public social aid

- 1 Central Government
- 2 Local Government

(1) Enterprises covered by the Census of Industrial Production.

D 2. Subsidized private social aid

1 *Private charity funds

D 3. Unsubsidized private social aid

1 *Private charity funds

DANMARK

SYSTEMER AF KATEGORI A

A 1. Generelle systemer

- 1 Sygekasser
- 2 Dagpengefonden
- 3 Private forsikringsselskaber (lovpligtig arbejdsulykkesforsikring)
- 4 Arbejdsløshedskasser
- 5 Private virksomheder (løn under sygefravær til funktionærer)
- 6 Centraladministration
- 61 Ydelser, der administreres af det offentlige
- 62 Løn under sygdom til tjenestemænd
- 7 Lokal administration (ydelser, der administreres af det offentlige)

A 2. Særlige systemer

A 3. Vedtægtsmæssige systemer

A 4. Kompletterende og supplerende systemer

- 1 A.T.P. (arbejdsmarkedets tillægspension)
- 2 Centraladministration (tjenestemandspensioner)
- 3 Lokal administration (tjenestemandspensioner)
- 4 Pensionskasser

A 5. Frivillige systemer

SYSTEMER AF KATEGORI B : ARBEJDSGIVERENS FRIVILLIGE YDELSER

- 1 Centraladministration (ydelser til ikke-aktive tidligere medarbejdere)

SYSTEMER AF KATEGORI C : YDELSER TIL OFRE FOR POLITISKE HÆNDELSER OG NATURKATASTROFER

C 1. Ydelser til ofre for politiske hændelser

- 1 Centraladministration

C 2. Ydelser til ofre for naturkatastrofer

- 1 Centraladministration

SYSTEMER AF KATEGORI D : ANDRE SOCIALE AKTIVITETER

D 1. Offentlig socialhjælp

- 1 Lokal administration

D 2. Privat social hjælp med offentlige tilskud

D 3. Privat social hjælp uden offentlige tilskud

Principal definitions relating to the field of observation, classifications and the methods.

I. FIELD OF OBSERVATION

I.1 Social accounts

Statistics of social expenditure and of the receipts from which this expenditure is financed.

Expenditure is broken down according to nature and object, receipts according to nature and source. In addition to the general accounts, separate accounts may be drawn up for each system (see III.2).

The social accounts have been drawn up in strict accordance with the principle of the European system of integrated accounts (ESA). In particular, an endeavour has been made to accord identical meanings to any term (for example : contribution, benefit) which is used in both these statistical works.

I.2 Social expenditure

Any expenditure involved in meeting expenses by households would have incurred as a result of the materialization or existence of certain risks or needs, insofar as this expenditure gives rise to the intervention of a "third party", namely a unit other than the households themselves (1) - a public or private administration or undertaking - without there being any simultaneous equivalent counterpart by the beneficiary.

I.3 Provisional list (2) of risks and needs

- sickness,
- old-age death, survivors,
- invalidity,
- physical or mental disability,
- occupational injury and disease,
- unemployment,
- family,
- political events (3), natural disasters (3).

II. CLASSIFICATIONS

The social accounts are broken down into the following classifications :

1. Nature of social expenditure
2. Function of social benefits
3. Nature of receipts
4. Source of receipts

-
- (1) It has been agreed that expenditure by a household in favour of :
 - one or more of its members is not deemed to be "social";
 - another family (for example : direct gifts) is incapable of being included in statistics.
 - (2) "Adult vocational training" and "housing" are to be included in the near future, but preliminary studies are still in hand.
 - (3) Personal injury only.

All these breakdowns are provided in accordance with a uniform system nomenclature (see III.2).

II.1 Nature of social expenditure

Social expenditure comprises current expenditure and capital expenditure.

Current expenditure is made up of :

- a) social benefits. Social benefits are that part of social expenditure which is distributed to households in the form of personal allocations. They may be granted to households either by a social institution (see III.1), or directly by the employers. They may be provided in cash or in kind; for this reason, a distinction is made between :
 - cash benefits paid periodically (pension, allowance) or on a single occasion (buying-in of a pension, single lump sum compensation, etc.);
 - reimbursement in cash of goods and services bought by households;
 - equivalent value of goods and services supplied in kind to households.
- b) administrative expenditure related to benefits :
 - administration costs (compensation of employees of the institutions and agencies concerned, purchases of goods and services);
 - other current expenditure.

Transfers to another institution or agency (see IIL.1) constitute an item in the book-keeping of the institutions and are shown in the accounts for information purposes; however, they have not been included in the figures for expenditure, because this could cause overlapping of information. A special study is being made of their nature.

Provisionally, capital expenditure is not included in the social accounts.

II.2 Function of social benefits

The list of the functions is the same as that of the risks or needs taken into consideration (see I.3). The functions sometimes relate to circumstances (unemployment, maternity, etc.), and sometimes to the causes of the circumstances, in cases where the circumstances may be due to several causes (sickness : unrelated to occupation, occupational illness).

II.3 Nature of receipts

The receipts from which social expenditure is financed are made up of current receipts and capital receipts, and these in turn correspond to the same two major categories of expenditure.

Current receipts are made up as follows :

- a) actual social contributions : these comprise all compulsory or voluntary payments made by insured persons or their employers to institutions which grant social benefits, with a view to qualifying for and/or maintaining their right to these benefits. These actual social contributions are subdivided as follows :

- aa) employer's contributions
- ab) households' contributions, which are further subdivided according to whether the insured person is :
 - an employee
 - a self-employed person
 - a pensioner or other person

- b) imputed social contributions : these represent the counterpart of social benefits granted directly (that is, independently of any system of contributions) by employers to their employees and their assigns, irrespective of whether these benefits are paid in pursuance of a legal or other statutory obligation, a collective-agreement within a branch of industry or commerce, an employer/employee agreement within an undertaking, the contract of employment itself, or even in certain cases, on a voluntary basis.
- c) miscellaneous contributions : these comprise participations in social expenditure other than contributions within the system by any sector of the economy, except social institutions (see II.4).
- d) income from property
- e) other current receipts

Transfers to another institution or agency (see III.1) constitute an item in the book-keeping of the institution, but they have not been included in the figures for receipts, because this could cause overlapping of information. A special study is being made of their nature. Capital receipts, like capital expenditure, are provisionally excluded from the social accounts.

II.4 Sources of receipts

The source of a receipt is defined in relation to the sectors of the economy, that is to say groupings of agents or units characterized by a similar type of economic behaviour, as regards both their main function and the source of their principal resources.

A distinction is made between :

- a) undertakings, units whose main function is to produce goods and services with a view to their being sold on the market, and whose main resources are derived from the sale of their production.
In the social accounts, this sector is not subdivided (1).
- b) public administrations, units whose main function is to produce non-

(1) It may be of interest to note that the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA) distinguishes between the following undertakings :

- non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises
- credit institutions
- insurance enterprises
- households as entrepreneurs, that is to say individual enterprises and partnerships which do not constitute quasi-corporate enterprises.

market services intended for collective consumption, and to redistribute national income and wealth. Their main resources are derived from compulsory payments made by the units belonging to other sectors. In the social accounts (1), public administrations are divided into three subsections :

- ba) central government, that is, administrative departments of the State and central agencies whose competence extends over the whole territory with the exception of the central administration of the social security funds;
 - bb) local government, that is, public administrations whose competence extends to one part of the country only, excluding local social security administrations;
 - bc) social security funds, that is, central and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits and whose main resources are derived from compulsory social contributions paid by other units.
- c) private administrations (private non-profit institutions serving households), recognized as separate legal entities whose main function is to produce non-market services intended for particular groups of households; their main resources are derived from voluntary contributions from households and from property income.
- d) households in their capacity as consumers whose main resources are derived from the remuneration of factors of production and transfers received from other sectors.
- e) the rest of the world is a sector without any characteristic functions and resources; it consists of non-resident units in so far as they are engaged in transactions with resident institutional units.

For the purposes of analysis of the social accounts, the term "social organisms" is sometimes used. This term covers all the institutions and agencies (cf. III.1 and Appendix I), irrespective of the sector to which they belong, which have responsibility for social expenditure; by definition it includes, first and foremost, the entire social security funds subsector.

III. STATISTICAL UNITS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

III.1 The unit of observation

The unit of observation is the agency :

- it is possible for the agency to become confused with an institution; this is particularly true when the latter has only one activity (for example : old-age insurance for self-employed farmers), so that its book-keeping is not broken down into a number of different accounts.
- the agency may be a section (or a division) of an institution (or of an organism); it will then have its own accounts corresponding only to the part of the institution's (or organism's) overall activities for which it is administratively responsible.

(1) The same subdivision is made in the ESA.

- The agency may be a grouping of institutions (or of organisms). This is what occurs in cases where several organisms (for example : sickness insurance funds) cover the same risk under the same conditions for the same categories of insured persons, etc., but are where they are geographically decentralized because of the necessity to pay benefits locally; this would apply when the conditions required by the insurance under consideration without being identical, are nevertheless similar (for example : industrial pension scheme).

III.2 Classification into schemes

The units of observation can be classified in groups, account being taken of certain aspects of social policy; these groups are referred to here as "schemes". A "scheme" should not be taken to mean an organizational unit (although the two may correspond to each other occasionally), but as a set of social measures having common characteristics, for example, in relation to the group of persons covered or to the nature and origin of the risks and needs covered. In the social accounts, there are four main types of schemes (A, B, C, D), and the type A schemes are themselves further subdivided for the purposes of analysis.

Type A schemes

All the welfare schemes which, pursuant to legal or other compulsory provisions, cover one or more of the risks or needs listed in I.3 - with the exception of personal injury caused by political or natural disaster - in so far as these schemes do not belong to the fields of "other social measures" (type D). The criterion of compulsoriness must be fulfilled in three respects

- a) compulsory participation by all persons belonging to the groups concerned;
- b) compulsory payment for the right to participate (for example : contribution), if such payment is foreseen;
- c) inalienable right to benefits in the event of the materialization of the risk if the prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

This being the case, type A comprises all "social security" schemes as defined in I.L.O. convention No. 102, including the schemes applicable to public servants, self-employed persons and seamen, and collective contractual schemes. Voluntary schemes are included under certain specific circumstances, provided they afford cover against the risk in accordance with principles of a social nature (1); the criterion of compulsory participation, therefore, only applies to types A 1 to A 4 of those listed below.

- Type A1 (General schemes) :

Basic schemes (2) under which cover is provided for the population as a whole

- (1) I.e. excluding private commercial insurance schemes operated on the basis of premiums which are proportional to the individual risk.
- (2) The term "basic schemes" is intended to indicate at the same time :
 - a) that these schemes provide an elementary level of cover whose purpose it is to maintain the minimum socially acceptable standard of living, but not, in each case, the actual individual standard of living;
 - b) that the benefits are not intended as a complement to other social benefits granted for the same risk.

or for substantial sections of it, irrespective of whether they are employed in specific branches of the economy.

- Type A2 (Special schemes) :

Basic schemes which protect specific occupational groups or persons working in certain branches of the economy (mining, shipping, farming, etc.), which differ from the general schemes in that specific rules apply to the granting and financing of benefits.

Accordingly, the benefits provided under a special scheme take the place of those provided under the general scheme; the latter may thus be said to be replaced by the former in two ways. Indeed, depending on the case, the special scheme benefit either :

- takes the place of the benefit granted under the general scheme, in the event of the materialization of a risk covered by both, or
- compensates for the absence of benefits under the general scheme, in the case of a risk for which the latter provides no cover (1).

- Type A3 (Statutory schemes) :

Basic schemes for the members of the staff of public services and the officials of public undertakings having an official status under public law.

- Type A4 (Complementary and supplementary schemes) :

Benefits are only granted under the complementary schemes in cases where the elementary benefit is already granted under a basic scheme. Moreover, the amount of the complementary benefit is directly related to that of the basic benefit which it is designed to make up.

The supplementary schemes operate totally independently of the corresponding basic schemes covering the same risk or need; benefits under them are therefore granted concurrently with the basic benefits (or even if no basic benefits are granted), and there is no legal or proportional relationship between the two. However, in principle, there must be provision in a basic scheme for the cover of the risk itself, and if a basic benefit is not granted in the event of the materialization of a risk, this would be because certain conditions for its allocation have not been fulfilled. On the other hand, in a case where the risk as such does not fall within the scope of the cover provided under the corresponding basic scheme, the scheme granting the benefit is not a supplementary scheme but a basic scheme.

- Type A5 (Voluntary schemes) :

All schemes of types A1 to A4 under which the individual is free to join and withdraw at his discretion.

Type B schemes (Employer's voluntary benefits) :

All arrangements under which employers grant non-contributory social benefits, without legal or contractual obligation, to their employees (or former employees) and their families (2).

(1) For the opposite situation, see type A4 - supplementary schemes.

(2) This excludes all financial contributions by the interested party, otherwise there would be a contractual or similar situation, which would cause the scheme to be classified among the type A schemes.

Type C schemes :

All arrangements whose purpose it is to grant social benefits to the victims of civil events and natural disasters. Since war can be considered as a particularly destructive form of civil commotion, all schemes for the assistance of war victims belong to type C.

Type D schemes :

All public and private schemes concerned with other social measures. In particular, among the latter, it is the public activity of social assistance, sometimes supplemented by private collaboration, which is designed to eliminate circumstances of need affecting the physical well-being of the individual, his means of subsistence, his moral or intellectual development or his working life, particularly when the social insurance or social security schemes or any other scheme of collective protection against the risks or needs under consideration are not applicable or are inadequate to meet the case.

Definition of "Functions"

Sickness

A. This function includes all expenditure relating to :

- cash benefits to compensate, in whole or in part, for loss of income as a result of interruption of work due to sickness;
- preventive or curative medical care of the sick, including the unemployed and elderly, but excluding prenatal, maternity and postnatal care and care of invalids and the disabled, irrespective of the cause of their disability or disablement.

Expenditure by public health services must be taken into account in so far as it has a bearing on cash benefits or medical care.

B. Medical care is understood to mean :

- medical treatment by general practitioners and specialists (consultation, domiciliary visits, nursing homes);
- surgery and other specialized treatment (radiography, laboratory analyses and tests, physiotherapy, etc.);
- supply of pharmaceutical products : pharmaceutical specialities and other preparations, and dressings, bandages, etc.;
- supply of prostheses and appliances (including spectacles);
- dental treatment (dental conservation treatment and prostheses);
- stays in hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, sanatoria, rest-homes or other medical-care establishments;
- treatment rendered by auxiliary medical personnel (nurses, chiropodists, masseurs, etc.);
- transport of the sick;
- preventive medicine (mass examinations, prophylactic inoculation campaigns, health education, prophylactic measures, etc.);

Invalidity

A. According to Article 54 of the Convention No. 102 adopted by the International Labour Conference on 4th June 1952, regarding the social security minimum standard, invalidity is understood to mean :

" Inability to work at a prescribed level, if it is probable that this inability will be permanent or if it persists beyond the period of sickness benefit payments".

B. The following expenditures are included here :

- pensions, allowances and privileges to invalids;
- medical care for invalids (excluding medical care for members of their families which, in principle, is classified under the function "sickness");
- functional, vocational and social rehabilitation of invalids;
- other disbursements for the welfare of invalids.

Disability

A. Physical or mental disability can be understood to mean unfitness for occupational and social life. It may be congenital or a result of illness or an accident.

Physical or mental disability is, by definition :

- not disablement (invalidity) in the sense defined by the social security;
- not due to an employment injury or occupational disease.

B. The following social benefits relate to this function :

- allowances and benefits for the disabled;
- care of the disabled, including costs of staying in homes;
- expenditure for functional, vocational and social rehabilitation of the disabled;
- other disbursements for the welfare of the disabled.

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

A. This function comprises restitution for harm or injury caused by accidents at work and occupational diseases. Accidents at work are accidents which occur as a result of, or during work, and possibly accidents on the way to the place of work. Occupational diseases are diseases which are recognized as such in the legislation of member-countries.

B. The following payments are included here :

- pensions, allowances and benefits to the victims;
- medical care for the victims (medical attention and supply of pharmaceutical products, hospitalization, supply repair and replacement of prostheses of orthopaedic appliances necessary as a result of the accident), but excluding any payments to members of the family;
- expenditure for functional, vocational and social rehabilitation of the victims;
- pensions, allowances, death grants and capital payments to surviving dependants (spouses, orphans, older relatives, grand-children, brothers and sisters);

- disbursements for accident prevention (confined to expenditure allowed by social security institutions);
- other disbursements for the welfare of the victims.

Old age, death and survivors

The following expenditure is classified under this function :

- pensions, allowances and benefits paid when a person survives beyond a certain age;
- payments for meeting costs incurred on death (death grant);
- capital payments if the person survives and in the case of death (including payments convertible into pensions);
- pensions, allowances and benefits for surviving dependants (including orphans) except in the case of employment injuries, occupational diseases or political occurrences (incl. war);
- costs for stays in old people's homes or pensioners' homes;
- other disbursements for old-people's welfare (domiciliary help, benefits in kind, etc.) with the exception of expenditure for medical care.

Family

A. This function includes all payments to cover expenditure in respect of the birth and upbringing of children and, where national legislation provides for this, in respect of maintenance of other members of the family (spouses, older relatives, etc.).

B. This function comprises the following expenditure :

- maternity allowances and benefits, including the periods immediately preceding and following childbirth;
- prenatal, maternity and postnatal medical care;
- allowances, benefits and supplements for family charges, even if the legal foundation for these payments is in covering another risk;
- provision of food and clothing, holidays and help, particularly in the home (except for payments directly connected with education);
- infant care and nurseries.

Employment

This function comprises the following expenditure :

- allowances, benefits and privileges to the unemployed within the social security or welfare system;

- expenditure for wages and salaries for work organized by public authorities, where the payment is made in lieu of unemployment benefit;
- expenditure for re-training and re-integration of the unemployed (including removal and initial outlay for unemployed persons who have accepted a job in another area and are moving there);
- other disbursements, for the welfare of the unemployed, excepting expenditure for medical care.

Miscellaneous

This heading includes payments which cannot be classified under any of the other functions.

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A short summary is provided at the end of each policy section. Finally the detailed results, an explanation of the definitions used, national schemes covered, and a summary explanation of the organization and financing at national levels are provided as well.

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