

**Key Table 18.7 Operating costs of social welfare institutions 1996-2000. DKK 1,000**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Total welfare expenditure <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>552,125</b>	<b>596,557</b>	<b>644,049</b>	<b>683,830</b>	<b>775,941</b>
Child welfare	50,672	53,600	60,895	64,444	68,851
Child care centres and youth institutions	35,825	38,037	52,354	56,586	98,421
Day-care centres for children and young people	182,546	193,294	189,580	197,094	207,924
Care for disabled persons	169,257	184,910	204,037	217,513	236,624
Eldercare	113,826	126,716	137,183	148,193	164,121

Note: The figures have been revised compared to Statistical Yearbook 2000-2001.

Notes: 1) Operating expenditure for institutions only.

Source: Statistics Greenland: *Public finances consolidated*.

od from 1999 to 2000 total expenditure on social assistance fell from DKK 584.6 million in 1999 to DKK 578.6 million in 2000. This is due to a fall in expenditure on regulation assistance in case of unemployment, means-tested assistance, maternity leave pay, non-recurring assistance, extended means-tested assistance and old-age pensions. The largest expenditure in social affairs was in 1999 and in 2000 old-age pension thus DKK 257.4 million was paid in 1999 and DKK 254.7 million in 2000, cf. Key Table 18.5. Early retirement pensions amounted to DKK 162.9 million in 1999 and DKK 165.3 in 2000. In contrast to old-age pensions which decreased from 1999 to 2000, the expenditure on early retirement pensions is increasing.

Key Table 18.5 shows that the expenditure on old-age pensions for women is higher than that for men, while the opposite is true for early retirement pensions. Men constituted the largest group here in both 1999 and 2000. This may be explained by the composition of the group of pensioners. More women than men are old-age pensioners while a slightly larger group of men than women are early retirement pensioners, cf. Key Table 18.6

The average annual old-age pension for men was higher than for women in both 1999 and 2000. While women on an average received DKK 72,808 in 1999 and DKK 71,023 in 2000, men received DKK 75,573 in 1999 and DKK 74,192 in 2000.

The same trend is seen in the case of early retirement pensions. Thus on an average the men receive a higher amount than women during this period.

In the case of regulation assistance during unemployment, non-recurring assistance and extended means-tested assistance the men also, on an average, are paid the highest amounts. In contrast the women receive the highest amounts of assistance in case of means-tested assistance related to illness/accidents, means-tested assistance and maternity leave. The fact that the women receive the highest amounts of maternity leave pay is of course due to the fact that the women receive this assistance for a longer period of time than do men, which is why the figure, on an annual basis, is higher.

It varies from the one kind of benefit to the other whether the annual, average payment is higher or lower from 1999 to 2000. While the average benefit payment has fallen from 1999 to 2000 in the case of regulation assistance during unemployment, means-tested assistance, non-recurring assistance, early retirement pension and old-age pension, it has risen for means-tested assistance in the case of illness/accidents, maternity leave pay and extended means-tested assistance.

#### **Appendix Tables 18.1-18.5**