

Glossary: European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS)

Statistics Explained

The **European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics** (ESSPROS) was developed in the late '70s by Eurostat, jointly with representatives of the Member States of the European Union, in response to the need for a specific instrument of statistical observation of [social protection](#) in the Member States. The objectives of ESSPROS are to provide a comprehensive and coherent description of social protection in the Member States:

- covering [social benefits](#) and their financing;
- geared to international comparability;
- harmonising with other statistics, particularly the [national accounts](#) , in its main concepts.

The risks or needs of social protection refer to the ESSPROS [functions](#) that are comprehensive, but do not include education unless it is a support to indigent families with children. The current structure of ESSPROS include the [Core System](#) and two modules. Whereas the Core system collects data on [social protection receipts](#) and expenditures, the modules contain supplementary statistical information on particular aspects of social protection:

- the number of [pension beneficiaries](#) ;
- [net social protection benefits](#) , i.e. the influence of fiscal systems on social protection by the taxes and [social contributions](#) paid on benefits by beneficiaries.

Each module has its own methodology and is based on a particular Commission regulation.

Further information

[European system of integrated social protection statistics — ESSPROS Manual and User guidelines. 2019 edition](#)

Statistical data

- [Social protection statistics - overview](#)