

EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY NETWORK

Social Investment in Europe

A study of national policies

SYNTHESIS REPORT

(Annexes)

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Annex A1 Presentation of the European Social Policy Network (ESPN)

A1.1 ESPN Network Management Team and Network Core Team

The European Social Policy Network (ESPN) is managed jointly by the CEPS/INSTEAD Research Institute and the independent research company APPLICA, in close association with the European Social Observatory.

The ESPN Network Management Team is responsible for the overall supervision and coordination of the ESPN. It consists of five members:

NETWORK MANAGEMENT TEAM

Eric Marlier (CEPS/INSTEAD, LU)

Project Director

Email: eric.marlier@skynet.be

Hugh Frazer (National University of Ireland Maynooth, IE)

Independent Experts' Coordinator and Social Inclusion Leader

Email: hughfrazer@eircom.net

Loredana Sementini (Applica, BE)

Communication/events and IT Coordinator

Email: LS@applica.be

Bart Vanhercke (European Social Observatory, BE)

Overall Social Protection Leader

Email: vanhercke@ose.be

Terry Ward (Applica, BE)

MISSOC Leader

Email: TW@applica.be

The ESPN Network Core Team provides high level expertise and inputs on specific aspects of the ESPN's work. It consists of 14 experts:

NETWORK CORE TEAM

The five members of the Network Management Team

Rita Baeten (European Social Observatory, BE), Healthcare and Long-term care Leader

Marcel Fink (Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria), MISSOC Users' Perspective

Andy Fuller (Alphametrics), IT Leader

Anne-Catherine Guio (CEPS/INSTEAD, LU), Quantitative Analysis Leader, Knowledge Bank Coordinator and Reference budget

Saskia Klosse (University of Maastricht, NL), MISSOC and International Social Security Legal Expert

David Natali (University of Bologna [IT] and European Social Observatory [OSE]), Pensions Leader

Monika Natter (ÖSB, AT), Peer Review Perspective

Stefán Ólafsson (University of Iceland, IS), MISSOC Users' Perspective

Frank Vandenbroucke (University of Leuven [KU Leuven]), Decision-making Perspective

A1.2 ESPN national independent experts for social protection and social inclusion

AUSTRIA

Marcel Fink (*Institute for Advanced Studies*)
Expert in Social inclusion, Long-term care and Pensions
Email: fink@ihs.ac.at

Monika Riedel (*Institute for Advanced Studies*)
Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care
Email: riedel@ihs.ac.at

National coordination: Marcel Fink

BELGIUM

Ides(bald) Nicaise (*Research Institute for Work and Society – HIVA, KULeuven*)
Expert in Social inclusion
Email: ides.nicaise@kuleuven.be

Jozef Pacolet (*Research Institute for Work and Society – HIVA, KULeuven*)
Expert in Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions
Email: jozef.pacolet@kuleuven.be

National coordination: Ides Nicaise

BULGARIA

George Bogdanov (*Hotline Ltd*)
Expert in Social inclusion
Email: george@hotline-bg.com

Lidia Georgieva (*Medical University Sofia*)
Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care
Email: lidia1001@gmail.com

Yordan Hristoskov (*Institute of Economic Studies at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*)
Expert in Pensions
Email: yhristoskov@vuzf.bg

Boyan Zahariev (*Open Society Foundation*)
Expert in Social inclusion
Email: bzahariev@osi.bg

National coordination: George Bogdanov

CROATIA

Paul Stubbs (*The Institute of Economics*)
Expert in Social inclusion
Email: pstubbs@eizg.hr

Ivana Vukorepa (*University of Zagreb*)
Expert in Pensions
Email: ivana.vukorepa@pravo.hr

Siniša Zrinščak (*University of Zagreb*)
Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care
Email: sinisa.zrinscak@pravo.hr

National coordination: Paul Stubbs

CYPRUS

Panos Pashardes (*University of Cyprus*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: p.pashardes@ucy.ac.cy

Mamas Theodorou (*Open University of Cyprus*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: m.theodorou@ouc.ac.cy

National coordination: Panos Pashardes

CZECH REPUBLIC

Ivan Malý (*Masaryk University*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: ivan@econ.muni.cz

Robert Jahoda (*Masaryk University*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: jahoda@econ.muni.cz

Tomáš Sirovátka (*Masaryk University*)

Expert in Social inclusion (and Long-term care)

Email: sirovatk@fss.muni.cz

National coordination: Tomáš Sirovátka

DENMARK

Jon Kvist (*Roskilde University*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: jkvist@ruc.dk

Kjeld Møller Pedersen (*University of Southern Denmark*)

Expert in Healthcare

Email: kmp@sam.sdu.dk

National coordination: Jon Kvist

ESTONIA

Mare Viies (*Tallinn University of Technology*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: mare.viies@gmail.ee

Andres Vörk (*Praxis*)

Expert in Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: andres.vork@praxis.ee

National coordination: Andres Vörk

FINLAND

Laura Kalliomaa-Puha (*Social Insurance Institution of Finland - Kela*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: laura.kalliomaa-puha@kela.fi

Olli Kangas (*Social Insurance Institution of Finland - Kela*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare and Pensions

Email: olli.kangas@kela.fi

National coordination: Olli Kangas

FRANCE

Gaël Coron (*EHESP French School of Public Health*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: Gael.Coron@ehesp.fr

Gilles Huteau (*EHESP French School of Public Health*)

Expert in Healthcare

Email: gilles.huteau@ehesp.fr

Blanche Le Bihan (*EHESP French School of Public Health*)

Expert in Long-term care

Email: blanche.lebihan@ehesp.fr

Michel Legros (*EHESP French School of Public Health & National Observatory on Poverty and Social Exclusion*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: michel.legros@ehesp.fr

National coordination: Michel Legros

GERMANY

Gerhard Bäcker (*University of Duisburg/Essen*)

Expert in Long-term care and Pensions

Email: gerhard.baecker@uni-due.de

Walter Hanesch (*Hochschule Darmstadt – University of Applied Sciences*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: walter.hanesch@h-da.de

Gerhard Trabert (*Hochschule RheinMain – University of Applied Sciences*)

Expert in Healthcare

Email: gerhard.trabert@hs-rm.de

National coordination: Walter Hanesch

GREECE

Yiannis Sakellis (*Panteion University of Political and Social Sciences*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: ioannisakellis@gmail.com

Menelaos Theodoroulakis (*Research Institute of Urban Environment and Human Recourses*)

Expert in Pensions and mental health care

Email: mtheodor@pepsaee.gr

Dimitris Ziomas (*Greek National Centre for Social Research – EKKE*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Long-term care

Email: dziomas@ekke.gr

National coordination: Dimitris Ziomas

HUNGARY

Fruzsina Albert (*Hungarian Academy of Sciences Center for Social Sciences and Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: albert.fruzsina@gmail.com

Róbert Iván Gál (*Demographic Research Institute, Central Statistical Office and TÁRKI Social Research Institute*)

Expert in Pensions and Long-term care

Email: gal@tarki.hu

National coordination: Fruzsina Albert

ICELAND

Tinna Ásgeirsdóttir (*University of Iceland*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: ta@hi.is

Stefán Ólafsson (*University of Iceland*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: olafsson@hi.is

Kolbeinn H. Stefánsson (*University of Iceland and Statistics Iceland*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: kolbeinn@hi.is

National coordination: Stefán Ólafsson

IRELAND

Mary Daly (*University of Oxford*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: mary.daly@spi.ox.ac.uk

Gerard Hughes (*School of Business, Trinity College Dublin*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: gehughes@tcd.ie

Sara Burke (*Centre for Health Policy and Management, Trinity College Dublin*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: sarabur@gmail.com

National coordination: Mary Daly

ITALY

Matteo Jessoula (*University of Milano*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: matteo.jessoula@unimi.it

Emmanuele Pavolini (*Macerata University*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: emmanuele.pavolini@unimc.it

Filippo Strati (*Studio Ricerche Sociali - SRS*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: srs@srseuropa.eu

National coordination: Filippo Strati

LATVIA

Tana Lace (*Riga Stradins University*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: tanalace@inbox.lv

Feliciana Rajevska (*Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences*)

Expert in Long-term care and Pensions

Email: rajevska@latnet.lv

National coordination: Feliciana Rajevska

LIECHTENSTEIN

Wilfried Marxer (*Liechtenstein-Institut*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: wilfried.marxer@liechtenstein-institut.li

Patricia Hornich (*Liechtenstein-Institut*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: patricia.hornich@liechtenstein-institut.li

National coordination: Wilfried Marxer

LITHUANIA

Romas Lazutka (*Vilnius University*)

Expert in Pensions and Social inclusion

Email: lazutka@ktl.mii.lt

Arūnas Poviliūnas (*Vilnius University*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: povilar@delfi.lt

Laimute Zalimiene (*Vilnius University*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: laimaz@ktl.mii.lt

National coordination: Arunas Poviliunas

LUXEMBOURG

Jozef Pacolet (*Research Institute for Work and Society, Catholic University Leuven*)

Expert in Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: jozef.pacolet@kuleuven.be

Hugo Swinnen (*Independent social policy researcher*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: hswinnen@home.nl

National coordination: Hugo Swinnen

FYR of MACEDONIA

Dragan Gjorgjev (*Institute of Public Health and Public Health Department at the Medical Faculty*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: dgjorgjev@gmail.com

Maja Gerovska Mitev (*Institute of Social Work and Social Policy, Faculty of Philosophy, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: gerovska@fzf.ukim.edu.mk

National coordination: Maja Gerovska Mitev

MALTA

Rose Marie Azzopardi (*University of Malta*)

Expert in Healthcare and Pensions

Email: rose.m.azzopardi@um.edu.mt

Mario Vassallo (*University of Malta*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: mario.vassallo@um.edu.mt

National coordination: Mario Vassallo

NETHERLANDS

Karen M. Anderson (*Radboud University Nijmegen*)

Expert in Pensions and Long-term care

Email: k.anderson@fm.ru.nl

Marieke Blommesteijn (*Regioplan Policy Research*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: Marieke.blommesteijn@regioplan.nl

Katrien de Vaan (*Regioplan Policy Research*)

Expert in Healthcare and support

Email: Katrien.de.vaan@regioplan.nl

National coordination: Marieke Blommesteijn

NORWAY

Axel West Pedersen (*Institute for Social Research*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: awp@samfunnsforskning.no

Anne Skevik Grødem (*Institute for Social Research*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: a.s.grodem@samfunnsforskning.no

Marijke Veenstra (*Norwegian Social Research - NOVA*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: mve@nova.no

National coordination: Axel West Pedersen

POLAND

Agnieszka Chłoń-Domińczak (*Warsaw School of Economics – SGH and Educational Research Institute*)

Expert in Pensions and Social inclusion

Email: Agnieszka.Chlon@gmail.com

Agnieszka Sowa (*Institute of Labour and Social Affairs and Centre for Social and Economic Research, CASE Foundation*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: Agnieszka.Sowa@case.com.pl

Irena Topińska (*Centre for Social and Economic Research, CASE Foundation*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: irena.topinska@case.com.pl

National coordination: Irena Topińska

PORTUGAL

Isabel Baptista (*Centro de Estudos para a Intervenção Social - CESIS*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: Isabel.baptista@cesis.org

Céu Mateus (*Division of Health Research, Lancaster University, Furness College*)

Expert in Healthcare

Email: ceum@ensp.unl.pt

Heloísa Perista (*Centro de Estudos para a Inclusão Social - CESIS*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: heloisa.perista@cesis.org

Maria de Lourdes Quaresma (*Centro de Estudos para a Intervenção Social - CESIS*)

Expert in Long-term care and Pensions

Email: mlurdes.quaresma@gmail.com

National coordination: Isabel Baptista

ROMANIA

Dana Otilia Farcasanu (*Foundation Centre for Health Policies and Services*)

Expert in Healthcare (insurance and policies)

Email: dfarcasanu@cpss.ro

Luana Pop (*Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: Luana.pop@gmail.com

Daniela Urse (Pescaru) (*Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: daniela_pescaru@yahoo.com

Valentin Vladu (*Community Care Foundation*)

Expert in Long-term care

Email: valentin_vladu@yahoo.com

National coordination: Luana Pop

SERBIA

Jurij Bajec (*Faculty of Economics*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: jbajec@ekof.bg.ec.ra

Ljiljana Stokic Pejcin (*Economics Institute Belgrade*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: ljiljana.pejcin@ecinst.org.rs

National coordination: Ljiljana Stokic Pejcin

SLOVAKIA

Rastislav Bednárík (*Institute for Labour and Family Research*)

Expert in Pensions and Long-term care

Email: Rastislav.Bednarik@ivpr.gov.sk

Andrea Madarasová Gecková (*P.J. Safarik University in Kosice*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: andrea.geckova@upjs.sk

Daniel Gerbery (*Comenius University*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: daniel.gerbery@gmail.com

National coordination: Daniel Gerbery

SLOVENIA

Boris Majcen (*Institute for Economic Research*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: majcenb@ier.si

Valentina Prevolnik Rupel (*Institute for Economic Research*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: rupelv@ier.si

Nada Stropnik (*Institute for Economic Research*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: stropnikn@ier.si

National coordination: Nada Stropnik

SPAIN

Ana Arriba González de Durana (*University of Alcalá*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: ana.arriba@uah.es

Gregorio Rodríguez Cabrero (*University of Alcalá*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: gregorio.rodriguez@uah.es

Vicente Marbán Gallego (*University of Alcalá*)

Expert in Long-term care

Email: vicente.marban@uah.es

Francisco Javier Moreno Fuentes (*IPP-CSIC*)

Expert in Healthcare

Email: javier.moreno@cchs.csic.es

Julia Montserrat Codorniu (*Centre of Social Policy Studies*)

Expert in Long-term care and Pensions

Email: jmontserratac@gmail.com

National coordination: Gregorio Rodríguez Cabrero

SWEDEN

Johan Fritzell (*Stockholm University and Karolinska Institutet*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: johan.fritzell@ki.se

Björn Halleröd (*University of Gothenburg*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: Bjorn.hallerod@gu.se

Joakim Palme (*Uppsala University*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: Joakim.Palme@statsvet.uu.se

Pär Schön (*Stockholm University and Karolinska Institutet*)

Expert in Long-term care

Email: par.schon@ki.se

National coordination: Björn Halleröd

SWITZERLAND

Giuliano Bonoli (*Institut de Hautes Etudes en Administration Publique - IDHEAP*)

Expert in Social inclusion, Healthcare, Long-term care and Pensions

Email: giuliano.bonoli@unil.ch

Cyrielle Champion (*University of Lausanne*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: cyrielle.champion@unil.ch

Philipp Trein (*University of Lausanne*)

Expert in Healthcare and Long-term care

Email: josephphilipp.trein@unil.ch

National coordination: Giuliano Bonoli

TURKEY

Fikret Adaman (*Bogazici University*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: adaman@boun.edu.tr

Dilek Aslan (*Hacettepe University*)

Expert in Long-term care

Email: diaslan@hacettepe.edu.tr

Bekir Burcay Erus (*Bogazici University*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Healthcare

Email: burcay.erus@boun.edu.tr

Serdar Sayan (*TOBB Economics and Technology University*)

Expert in Pensions

Email: serdar.sayan@etu.edu.tr

National coordination: Fikret Adaman

UNITED KINGDOM

Fran Bennett (*University of Oxford*)

Expert in Social inclusion

Email: fran.bennett@dsl.pipex.com; fran.bennett@spi.ox.ac.uk

Jonathan Bradshaw (*University of York*)

Expert in Social inclusion and Pensions

Email: Jonathan.bradshaw@york.ac.uk

Caroline Glendinning (*University of York*)

Expert in Long-term care

Email: caroline.glendinning@york.ac.uk

Alan Maynard (*University of York*)

Expert in Healthcare

Email: Alan.maynard@york.ac.uk

National coordination: Jonathan Bradshaw

Annex A2 Countries' official abbreviations

EU countries

EU countries prior to 2004, 2007 and 2013 Enlargements (EU-15)		EU countries that joined in 2004, 2007 or 2013	
BE	Belgium	2004 Enlargement	
DK	Denmark	CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany	EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland	CY	Cyprus
EL	Greece	LV	Latvia
ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania
FR	France	HU	Hungary
IT	Italy	MT	Malta
LU	Luxembourg	PL	Poland
NL	The Netherlands	SI	Slovenia
AT	Austria	SK	Slovakia
PT	Portugal	2007 Enlargement	
FI	Finland	BG	Bulgaria
SE	Sweden	RO	Romania
UK	United Kingdom	2013 Enlargement	
		HR	Croatia

In EU averages, countries are weighted by their population sizes.

Non-EU countries covered by the ESPN

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK), Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO), Serbia (RS), Switzerland (CH), Turkey (TR).

Annex A3 Selection of indicators¹

These tables provide the indicators specified in the European Social Policy Network (ESPN) Guidance on contents and methodological approach for the first 2014-15 thematic report on Social Investment (4th November 2014).

There are three sets of tables:

- A. Supporting parents' labour market participation
- B. Support for early childhood development
- C. Policy measures to address social and labour market exclusion

They were accessed on the European Commission (Eurostat and DG EMPL) and OECD data bases between 5 and 15 December 2014.

A. Support for early childhood development

A few comments:

- The expenditure tables A1-A2 are not specified as % GDP. Indeed, for many countries spending is less than 0.1% and therefore shows up as zero in the data set. They are therefore presented in Euros purchasing power parities.
- The only source of data on childcare quality found was OECD data for 2009 in Table A4.
- In several countries, the change in at-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rates for children has to be analysed in the light of falling median incomes and thus falling poverty thresholds.

¹ This document was prepared for the ESPN national independent experts by Jonathan Bradshaw (ESPN coordinator for the UK country experts' team).

Table A1: Spending on Child day care, All schemes, Euro per inhabitant (at constant 2005 prices), 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat - family/children function [spr_exp_ffa]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	86.27	92.36	94.03	95.5	92.76
European Union (27 countries)	87.02	93.24	94.84	96.41	93.64
European Union (15 countries)	104.24	111.77	113.8	115.26	116.09
Belgium	19.14	20.89	21.09	21.08	21.79
Bulgaria	3.73	4.1	4.13	4.09	4.3
Czech Republic	0.16	0.2	0	0	0
Denmark	613.66	640.49	631.76	589.68	572.96
Germany	124.6	139.07	149.99	158.31	176.6
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	33.99	34.06	32.98	32.1	22.14
Spain	106.6	114.07	113.69	109.39	105.85
France	134.39	139.77	146.87	152.87	157.63
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	41.56	42.6	43.59	42	37.13
Cyprus	0.37	0.69	0.5	0.66	0.84
Latvia	8.59	8.36	7.82	8.99	8.83
Lithuania	7.5	7.5	7.32	8.14	8.3
Luxembourg	402.3	282	376.16	375.37	467.12
Hungary	9.44	8.78	10.06	12.39	10.55
Malta	0.44	0.85	1.29	2	2.56
Netherlands	155.43	170.5	164.18	155.25	125.81
Austria	121.78	146.08	172.8	170.9	170.98
Poland	33.36	37.77	39.78	43.41	2.65 p
Portugal	49.32	39.15	40.13	39.84	39.34
Romania	31.07	27.92	22.63	22.35	19.63
Slovenia	76.38	75.9	75.79	75.74	76.37
Slovakia	0	0.15	0.45	0.93	0.9
Finland	312.75	322.63	325.6	335.73	343.52
Sweden	357.2	356.77	365.27	375.23	388.68
United Kingdom	17.87	18.1	5.43	5.37	5.34
Iceland	388.81	381.07	386.25	378.36	391.7
Norway	627.47	685.88	715.42	760.73	780.84
Switzerland	9.15	8.91	19.78	24.09	25.53
Serbia	:	:	0.02	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0	0	0.01	:	:

Note: Polish data for 2012 will most likely be revised (they are still provisional).

Table A2: Spending on family benefits (cash and in-kind), All schemes, Euro per inhabitant (at constant 2005 prices), 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat family/children function [spr_exp_ffa]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	497.74	523.55	525.72	514.13	505.51
European Union (27 countries)	500.73	527.17	528.84	517.68	509.01
European Union (15 countries)	600.03	628.63	631.54	618.93	613.51
Belgium	618	653.48	653.36	656.44	620.61
Bulgaria	51.5	77.27	78.76	76.06	71.16
Czech Republic	158.16	157.04	147.35	129.58	120.3
Denmark	1,630.63	1,690.93	1,661.21	1,556.77	1,510.32
Germany	817.33	879.73	923.24	923.96	951.97
Estonia	175.75	192.39	196.38	183.47	169.55
Ireland	1,149.37	1,295.25	1,248.01	1,209.70	1,202.63
Greece	298.54	338.97	307.32	278.46	235.86
Spain	290.6	313.22	303.47	272.55	258.62
France	724.67	716.87	706.71	700.14	707.26
Croatia	140.29	144.42	144.01	140.05	135.97
Italy	318.19	342.37	312.46	323.38	313.6
Cyprus	412.88	414.81	396.55	364.3	278.08
Latvia	108.79	108.64	95.07	77.46	73.27
Lithuania	151.25	182.79	152.15	127.91	108.43
Luxembourg	2,936.27	2,776.78	2,816.32	2,579.43	2,597.29
Hungary	255.56	251.57	249.6	236.84	218.41
Malta	162.96	162.15	162.1	166.67	168.27
Netherlands	406.11	428.73	412.91	398.72	353.76
Austria	892.62	936.29	955.16	891.4	870.12
Poland	96.59	103.91	110.61	109.34	70.28
Portugal	190.84	211.62	210.46	177.84	174.09
Romania	88.27	94.29	89.99	81.8	73.17
Slovenia	291.45	322.34	327.2	329.51	306.18
Slovakia	127.81	138.84	147.4	148.36	149.57
Finland	959.1	989.52	993.96	996.42	1,010.52
Sweden	1,071.12	1,069.45	1,086.62	1,103.93	1,124.16
United Kingdom	554.66	565.26	595.25	562.94	554.14
Iceland	1,358.87	1,305.43	1,277.68	1,168.18	1,109.64
Norway	1,701.06	1,781.59	1,817.80	1,893.79	1,924.86
Switzerland	584.54	616.46	638.32	650.06	672.73
Serbia	:	:	40.55	41.32	41.62
Turkey	19.08	20.79	20.34	:	:

Table A3.1: Percentage of children less than 3 years in formal childcare by duration, 2012. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_caindformal]

	1 to 29 hours	30+ hours	Total
European Union (27 countries)	14	14	28
Belgium	21	27	48
Bulgaria	0	8	8
Czech Republic	2	1	3
Denmark	8	59	67
Germany	9	15	24
Estonia	4	14	18
Ireland 2011	10	11	
Greece	5	15	20
Spain	21	15	36
France	17	23	40
Italy	10	11	21
Cyprus	7	19	26
Latvia	4	19	23
Lithuania	3	5	8
Luxembourg	21	27	48
Hungary	2	6	8
Malta	16	1	17
Netherlands	39	7	46
Austria	7	7	14
Poland	1	5	6
Portugal		34	34
Romania (*)	11	4	15
Slovenia	2	36	38
Slovakia	1	4	5
Finland	7	22	29
Sweden	17	35	52
United Kingdom	24	3	27
Iceland	3	39	42
Norway	10	33	43
Switzerland	25	4	29
Croatia	0	12	12

(*): Figures for Romania seem implausible. In 2011, figures for 1-29 hours and 30+ hours were 1 and 1 respectively. In 2012 (see table), they jumped to 11 and 4. In 2013, they decrease to 5 and 1.

Table A3.2: Percentage of children 3 years to minimum compulsory school age in formal childcare by duration, 2012. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_caindformal]

	1 to 29 hours	30+ hours	Total
European Union (27 countries)	37	46	83
Belgium	25	75	100
Bulgaria	5	92	97
Czech Republic	27	48	75
Denmark	9	85	94
Germany	40	51	91
Estonia	10	83	93
Ireland 2011	68	14	82
Greece	37	39	76
Spain	52	40	92
France	45	50	95
Italy	21	70	91
Cyprus	32	42	74
Latvia	7	72	79
Lithuania	6	68	74
Luxembourg	45	35	80
Hungary	14	61	75
Malta	31	60	91
Netherlands	75	14	89
Austria	57	23	80
Poland	10	26	36
Portugal	5	81	86
Romania	48	11	59
Slovenia	11	81	92
Slovakia	12	59	71
Finland	20	57	77
Sweden	27	69	96
United Kingdom	63	9	72
Iceland	4	94	98
Norway	14	71	85
Switzerland	66	12	78
Croatia	9	32	41

Table A4: Quality indicators of ECEC services, 2009. Source: OECD Family Database (PF4.2.A Child-to-staff ratios in formal day-care services, average for 0-3 year olds)

	Ratio of children to contact staff (teachers and teachers' aides)	Ratio of children to teaching staff	Ratio of child to carer
Denmark		6.9	5.25
Iceland	7.3	7.3	
New Zealand	9.4	9.4	5.5
Hungary		10.5	6
Sweden	10.9	11.2	5.5
Canada		11.5	
Italy	12.5	12.5	7
Slovakia	12.5	12.5	
Finland		12.7	5.5
Greece	12.7	12.7	
Czech rep.	11.6	13.4	
Spain	13.9	13.9	
Germany	10.5	13.9	
Ireland	10.3	14.0	
US	11.9	14.5	5
Belgium	15.6	15.6	7
Portugal		16.5	11
Austria	14.7	17.4	8.7
UK	17.4	17.6	5
Japan	17.0	17.7	
Switzerland		18.2	6
Turkey	18.7	18.7	
France		18.8	6.5
Korea	20.8	20.8	4
Mexico	28.3	28.3	
Australia			
Canada			
Luxembourg			
Norway			
Poland			
Netherlands			

Table A5: Percentage of children less than 18 years at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), 2008-2013. Source Eurostat SILC [ilc_peps01]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	27.4	27.4	28.1	27.6(e)
European Union (27 countries)	26.6	26.3	27.4	27.3	28	27.6(e)
Belgium	21.3	20.5	23.2	23.3	22.8	21.9
Bulgaria	44.2(b)	47.3	49.8	51.8	52.3	51.5
Czech Republic	18.6	17.2	18.9	20	18.8	16.4
Denmark	12.7	14	15.1	16	15.3	15.5
Germany	20.1	20.4	21.7	19.9	18.4	19.4
Estonia	19.4	24.5	24	24.8	22.4	22.3
Ireland	26.6	31.4	34.1	34.1	33.1	:
Greece	28.7	30	28.7	30.4	35.4	38.1
Spain	30.6	30	33.1	33.2	33.8	32.6(b)
France	21.2(b)	21.2	22.9	23	23.2	21.3
Croatia	:	:	29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3
Italy	29.1	28.8	28.9	32.2	33.8	31.9
Cyprus	21.5(b)	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7
Latvia	32.4(b)	38.4	42.2	44.1	40	38.4
Lithuania	29.4	30.8	35.8	34.6	31.9	35.4
Luxembourg	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26
Hungary	33.4	37.2	38.7	39.6	40.9	43
Malta	25	26.5	26.7	27.8	31	32
Netherlands	15.5	17.5	16.9	18	16.9	17
Austria	22.9(b)	20.8	22.4	22.1	20.9	22.9
Poland	32.9(b)	31	30.8	29.8	29.3	29.8
Portugal	29.5	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.8	31.6
Romania	51.2	52	48.7	49.1	52.2	48.5
Slovenia	15.3	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.4	17.5
Slovakia	24.3	23.7	25.3	26	26.6	25.5
Finland	15.1	14	14.2	16.1	14.9	13
Sweden	14.6	15.1	14.5	15.9	15.4	16.2
United Kingdom	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2(b)	32.6
Iceland	13.2	11.2	16.9	16.6	16	16.6
Norway	13	14.3	14.6	12.9	12	13.4
Switzerland	21.4	20.4	19.8	18.9	18.9	17.3
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	49.9	53.6	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	43.4

Table A.6: Percentage of children less than 18 years at-risk-of-poverty (AROP), 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li02]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.3(e)
European Union (27 countries)	20.4	20.2	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.3(e)
European Union (15 countries)	19.7	19.3	20.3	20	19.9	19.4(e)
Belgium	17.2	16.6	18.3	18.7	17.3	17.2
Bulgaria	25.5	24.9	26.7	28.4	28.2	28.4
Czech Republic	13.2	13.3	14.3	15.2	13.9	11.3
Denmark	9.1	10.6	10.9	10.2	10.2	8.5
Germany	15.2	15	17.5	15.6	15.2	14.7
Estonia	17.1	20.6	17.3	19.5	17	18.1
Ireland	18	18.8	18.9	17.1	18	:
Greece	23	23.7	23	23.7	26.9	28.8
Spain	28.2	26.8	29.2	29.5	29.9	27.5(b)
France	15.6(b)	16.8	18.1	18.8	19	18
Croatia	15.8	18.7	19.6(b)	21.1	23.3	21.8
Italy	24.7	24.4	24.7	26.3	26	24.8
Cyprus	14.0(b)	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.9	15.5
Latvia	23.6	26.3	26.3	24.7	24.4	23.4
Lithuania	22.8	23.3	24.8	25.2	20.8	26.9
Luxembourg	19.8	22.3	21.4	20.3	22.6	23.9
Hungary	19.7	20.6	20.3	23	22.6	23.2
Malta	20.4	21.2	22.1	23	23.1	24
Netherlands	12.9	15.4	13.7	15.5	13.2	12.6
Austria	18.1(b)	17.1	19	17.8	17.5	18.6
Poland	22.4	23	22.5	22	21.5	23.2
Portugal	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.4	21.8	24.4
Romania	32.9	32.9	31.3	32.9	34.6	32.1
Slovenia	11.6	11.2	12.6	14.7	13.5	14.7
Slovakia	16.7	16.8	18.8	21.2	21.9	20.3
Finland	12	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.1	9.3
Sweden	12.9	13.1	13.1	14.5	14.6	15.4
United Kingdom	24	20.7	20.4	18	18.0(b)	18.9
Iceland	11.2	9.9	12.6	11.2	10	12.2
Norway	9.6	11.5	11.7	9.4	8.3	10.5
Switzerland	19.5	18.2	17.4	17.3	17.8	15.9
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	32.1	32.8	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	29.7

Table A7: Percentage of children less than 16 years in severe material deprivation, 2008-2013. Source Eurostat SILC [ilc_mddd11]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	9.8	10.1	11.8	11.0(<i>e</i>)
European Union (27 countries)	9.9	9.5(<i>e</i>)	9.8	10.1	11.7	11.0(<i>e</i>)
European Union (15 countries)	6.7	6.3(<i>e</i>)	6.6	7.2	9.1	8.6(<i>e</i>)
Belgium	7.3	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	5.5
Bulgaria	40.8	43.6	46.5	45.6	46.6	46.3
Czech Republic	8.3	7.4	8.6	8	8.5	7.3
Denmark	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9
Germany	6.9	7.1	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.6
Estonia	5.3	7	10.7	9.1	9.2	7
Ireland	6.8	8.4	8.2	10	12.4	:
Greece	10.4	12.2	12.2	16.4	20.9	23.3
Spain	5.5	6.7	7.4	5.2	7.6	8.3
France	6.6	6.5	7	7	7.2	6
Croatia	:	:	14.8	14.4	18.1	13.7
Italy	9.3	8.3	8	12.2	16.9	13.7
Cyprus	9.7(<i>b</i>)	9.3	12.5	14.8	18.1	18.7
Latvia	19.2	24.6	30.7	32.4	27.3	25.4
Lithuania	12.3	15.8	20	16.7	16.9	18.5
Luxembourg	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.7	2.4
Hungary	21.5	25.5	28.8	29.8	33.4	35
Malta	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.7	12.3	11.8
Netherlands	2.2	1.5	2	2.9	3.3	2.3
Austria	6.7(<i>b</i>)	5	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.4
Poland	17.5	15.3	14.9	13.2	13.7	11.8
Portugal	11.8	10.5	10.8	11.3	10.3	13.9
Romania	39.2	40.3	36.7	35.8	37.9	34.1
Slovenia	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.9	6
Slovakia	12.6	12.7	13.5	12.4	11.9	13
Finland	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.8
Sweden	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9
United Kingdom	6.5	4.4(<i>u</i>)	7.3	7.1	12.5(<i>b</i>)	12.3
Iceland	0.9	0.6	2.3	2	3.1	2.9
Norway	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.5
Switzerland	2.5	2.9	2.5	1.1	0.7	1.2
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	36.1	42	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	27.4

Table A8: Percentage of children less than 18 living in (quasi-)jobless households, 2008-2013. Source Eurostat SILC [ilc_lvhl11]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (27 countries)	7.7	8.1	9.3	9.2	9	9.3(e)
European Union (15 countries)	8	8.6	10	9.8	9.5	9.8(e)
Belgium	8.9	11	12	14	13	12.2
Bulgaria	9.5(b)	7.6	10.4	14.1	16.8	18.2
Czech Republic	7.6	6.2	7	6.9	6.7	6.2
Denmark	4.3	5.5	7.4	8.9	5.8	8.6
Germany	9.1	9	8.9	8.6	6.8	6.9
Estonia	3.8	4.5	8.4	9.2	6.9	6.6
Ireland	15.1	23.4	25.6	26	22.9	:
Greece	3.9	2.7	3.9	7.2	7.6	13.8
Spain	4.3	6.1	9.5	11.6	12.3	13.8
France	7.4	6.6	8.8	8.2	7.2	6.4
Croatia	:	:	11.5	13.8	15.7	11.4
Italy	6.5	5.8	7.3	7.7	6.8	7.9
Cyprus	3.4(b)	3.1	3.6	3.2	5	6.4
Latvia	4.6	6.9	12.4	12.6	10.4	9.2
Lithuania	3.6	5.4	5.7	11.7	9.3	9.8
Luxembourg	3.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	4	4.5
Hungary	11.1	11.9	13.9	14.1	15.7	14.4
Malta	9.8	10.4	9.7	10	10.4	11.2
Netherlands	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Austria	5.5(b)	5.7	5.9	7	6.1	7.2
Poland	5	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.6	5
Portugal	5.9	6.2	8	7.2	8.5	9.7
Romania	6.3	5.6	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8
Slovenia	3.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	3.2	4
Slovakia	4.4	5.4	8.1	7.3	7.2	8.4
Finland	4.9	5.8	5.9	7.6	5.9	6.1
Sweden	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.9	6.2
United Kingdom	13.9	16.1	17.1	14.1	16.3(b)	16.7
Iceland	2.5	1.3	5.7	6.9	5.7	6.6
Norway	5	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	5
Switzerland	2.7	3.9	3.7	4.2	2.9	3.7
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	25.7	20.7	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	16.0

Table A9: Percentage of children less than 18 at persistent risk of poverty, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li21]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (27 countries)	10.4	10.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	:
European Union (15 countries)	9.8	10.3	11.5	11.8	11.4	:
Belgium	9.1	9.7	11.6	9.5	14.7	:
Bulgaria	:	15.8	21.8	22.9	13.9	:
Czech Republic	6.1	6.2	10.3	4.7	7.3	:
Denmark	3.5	0.8	10.1	5.0	6.9	4.4
Germany	4.6	5.4	8.0	9.7	7.7	:
Estonia	13.5	13.2	9.5	15.5	11.1	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	14.2	19.8	21.4	11.7	16.9	:
Spain	17.1	18.5	19.1	15.7	18.7	:
France	:	:	:	:	9.7	:
Italy	17.7	16.4	14.9	18.0	18.8	:
Cyprus	5.5	6.5	3.8	5.5	4.1	:
Latvia	12.1	17.5	13.0	12.7	16.8	:
Lithuania	12.0	14.3	7.7	10.9	15.7	:
Luxembourg	14.3	14.6	10.3	11.1	10.2	:
Hungary	13.4	16.6	9.0	17.5	15.3	15.9
Malta	11.5	8.6	10.7	15.9	14.1	:
Netherlands	7.8	4.9	15.9	16.6	6.4	:
Austria	4.0	3.7	5.7	4.5	5.7	9.2
Poland	15.8	15.8	14.8	12.5	14.2	:
Portugal	14.2	10.7	19.6	22.8	14.2	:
Romania	:	:	28.6	25.0	31.2	:
Slovenia	6.4	5.7	5.3	9.4	5.0	6.5
Slovakia	9.4	4.7	9.3	16.3	16.3	:
Finland	3.9	2.1	9.1	4.1	3.2	4.4
Sweden	2.0	4.0	4.3	3.4	:	:
United Kingdom	:	10.9	7.6	7.6	6.8	:
Iceland	2.9	6.2	5.8	2.8	1.9	:
Norway	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.0	:

Table A10: Percentage of children less than 18 in overcrowding households, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_lvho05a]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	24	23.3	23.1	23.5(e)
European Union (27 countries)	24.5	24.1	23.7	23	22.8	23.2(e)
European Union (15 countries)	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.3	15.0(e)
Belgium	6.7	6.8	6.9	4	2.4	3.1
Bulgaria	65.5	63.1	63.2	63.1	61.2	62.8
Czech Republic	43	39.3	34.4	32.6	32.4	31.5
Denmark	10.8	10.7	9.9	10.8	9.9	11.2
Germany	9.6	9.5	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.8
Estonia	55.2	55.1	53.9	24	23.1	33.3
Ireland	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	:
Greece	30.6	27.9	29	28.9	27.3	32.9
Spain	9	8.2	7.5	9.5(b)	8.5	7.1
France	13.6	14.1	13.2	11.6	11.3	10.5
Croatia	:	:	58.6	59.6	60	56.6
Italy	34.4	34.4	35.2	36.5	38.8	39.5
Cyprus	5.1(b)	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.9
Latvia	69.6	71.7	71.1	59.6	53.1	53.4
Lithuania	64.3	65.2	61.9	31.7(b)	30.4	43.2
Luxembourg	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.5	9.2	8.1
Hungary	64.4	64.8	66.5	66.7	67.5	66.9
Malta	5.5	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.7	4.6
Netherlands	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5
Austria	23.6(b)	20.7	19.4	18.6	21.7	23.4
Poland	63.3	62.1	60.6	59.8	60.1	57.5
Portugal	23.5	21.5	21.4	16.8	15.9	17.7
Romania	73.9	73.4	70	70.1	72.6	71.3
Slovenia	48.4	47	44.3	23.4(b)	21.9	20.8
Slovakia	54.4	51.6	53.2	52.6	49.6	50.8
Finland	4.5	5	5.1	5.8	5.7	7.1
Sweden	11.6	10.8	12.3	12.3	12.6	12
United Kingdom	10.9	12.7	13	12.4	10.7(b)	13.2
Iceland	8	8.7	9.1	9	10.4	11.9
Norway	6.1	5.7	7.1	5.6	6.8	6.4
Switzerland	11	10	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.4
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	67.1

Figure A1: Children under 18 at-risk-of-poverty rates before and after social transfers (excluding pensions from transfers) ranked by percentage reduction in pre-transfer poverty risk, 2013. Source: own analysis of Eurostat SILC data

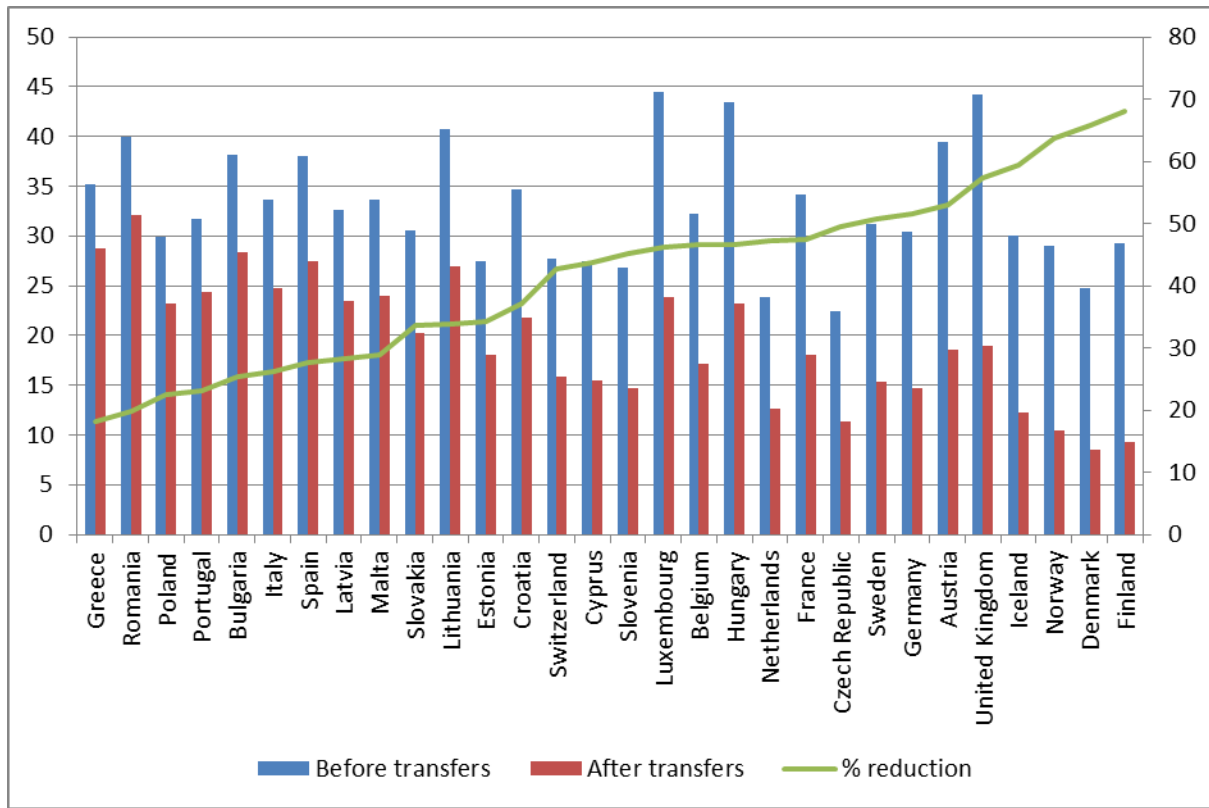


Figure A2: Children (under 18) and elderly (65+) at-risk-of-poverty rates with poverty threshold anchored at 2008, 2013. Source: <http://katchzhen.com/2014/12/02/child-poverty-vs-pensioner-poverty-in-the-eu/>

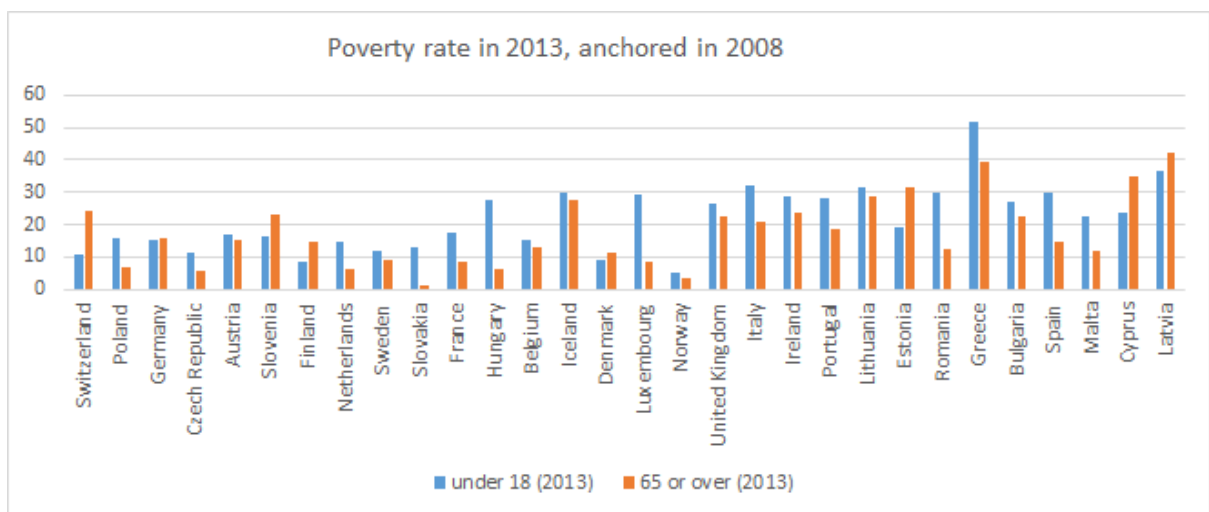
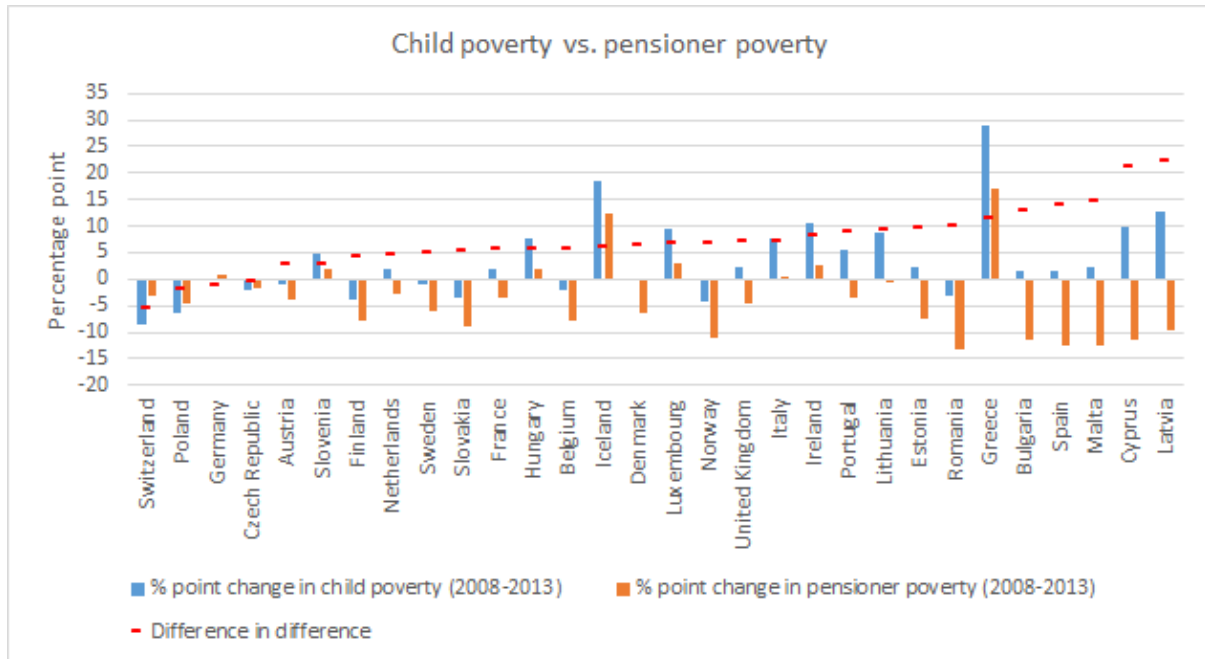
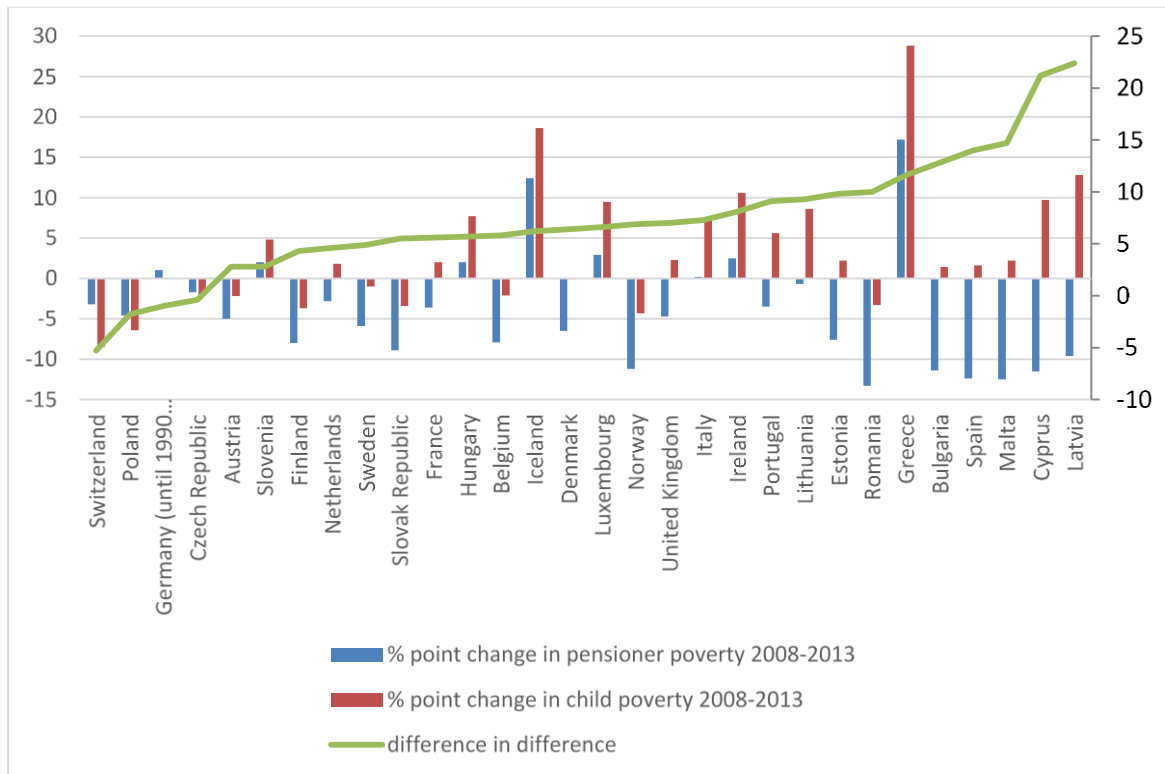


Figure A3a: Percentage point change in anchored 2008 children (under 18) at-risk-of-poverty rates and elderly (65+) at-risk-of-poverty 2008-2013, ranked by the percentage point difference in change. Source: <http://katchzhen.com/2014/12/02/child-poverty-vs-pensioner-poverty-in-the-eu/>



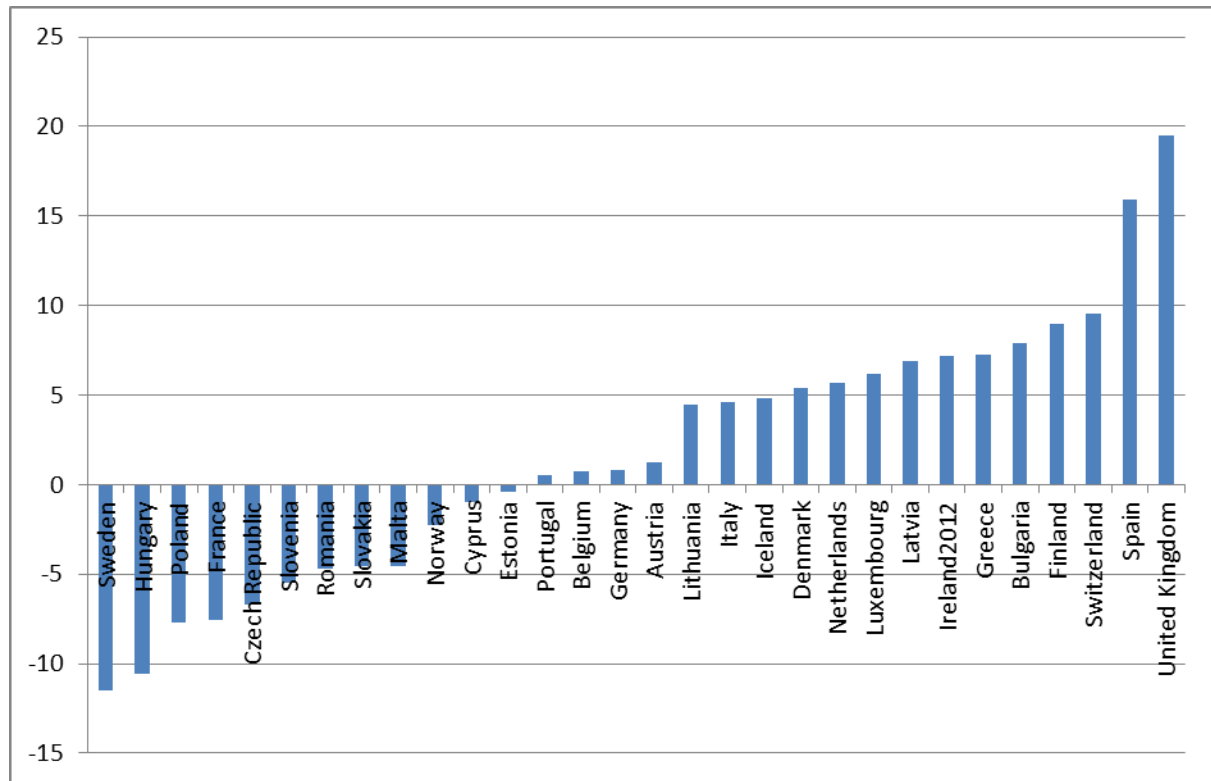
Note: Break in series for UK, Spain, Austria, Cyprus and Croatia

Figure A3b: Percentage point change in at-risk-of-poverty for elderly (65+) and children (under 18) 2008-2013 ranked by the percentage point difference in change. Source: own analysis of Eurostat SILC data



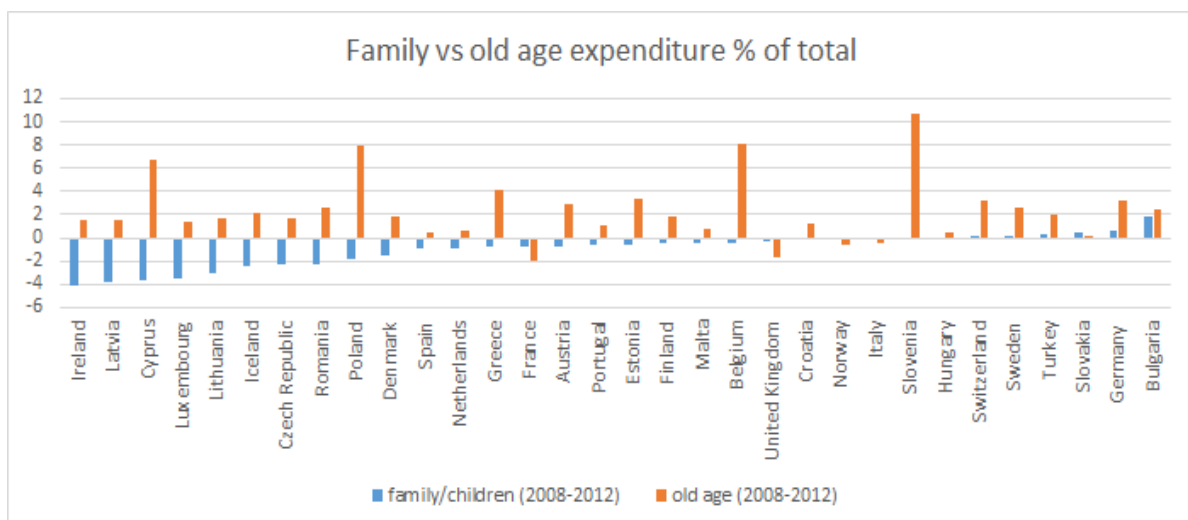
Note: Break in series for UK, Spain, Austria, Cyprus and Croatia

Figure A4: Percentage point change in children (under 18) at-risk-of-poverty reduction by transfers (excluding pensions from transfers), 2008-2013. Source: own analysis of Eurostat SILC data



Note: Break in series for UK, Spain, Austria, Cyprus and Croatia

Figure A5: Spending on families falls, while old age spending goes up in the EU between 2008 and 2012. Source: <http://katchzhen.com/2014/12/09/spending-on-children-falls-while-old-age-spending-goes-up-in-the-eu/>



B. Supporting parents' labour market participation.

A few comments:

- The expenditure tables are not specified as % GDP. Indeed, for many countries spending is less than 0.1% and therefore shows up as zero in the data set. For this reason, in Table B1 the data are presented in Euros purchasing power parities per capita.
- The only source of data on unmet need for care is self-reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment which is not the same thing.
- In several countries, the change in at-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rates is the result of falling median incomes (and thus falling poverty thresholds). Poverty thresholds have fallen in nominal terms in Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, UK and Iceland between 2008 and 2013.

Table B1: Spending on Child day care, All schemes, Euro per inhabitant (at constant 2005 prices), 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat: family/children function [spr_exp_ffa] (This table duplicates Table A1)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	86.27	92.36	94.03	95.5	92.76
European Union (27 countries)	87.02	93.24	94.84	96.41	93.64
European Union (15 countries)	104.24	111.77	113.8	115.26	116.09
Belgium	19.14	20.89	21.09	21.08	21.79
Bulgaria	3.73	4.1	4.13	4.09	4.3
Czech Republic	0.16	0.2	0	0	0
Denmark	613.66	640.49	631.76	589.68	572.96
Germany	124.6	139.07	149.99	158.31	176.6
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	33.99	34.06	32.98	32.1	22.14
Spain	106.6	114.07	113.69	109.39	105.85
France	134.39	139.77	146.87	152.87	157.63
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	41.56	42.6	43.59	42	37.13
Cyprus	0.37	0.69	0.5	0.66	0.84
Latvia	8.59	8.36	7.82	8.99	8.83
Lithuania	7.5	7.5	7.32	8.14	8.3
Luxembourg	402.3	282	376.16	375.37	467.12
Hungary	9.44	8.78	10.06	12.39	10.55
Malta	0.44	0.85	1.29	2	2.56
Netherlands	155.43	170.5	164.18	155.25	125.81
Austria	121.78	146.08	172.8	170.9	170.98
Poland	33.36	37.77	39.78	43.41	2.65
Portugal	49.32	39.15	40.13	39.84	39.34
Romania	31.07	27.92	22.63	22.35	19.63
Slovenia	76.38	75.9	75.79	75.74	76.37
Slovakia	0	0.15	0.45	0.93	0.9
Finland	312.75	322.63	325.6	335.73	343.52
Sweden	357.2	356.77	365.27	375.23	388.68
United Kingdom	17.87	18.1	5.43	5.37	5.34
Iceland	388.81	381.07	386.25	378.36	391.7
Norway	627.47	685.88	715.42	760.73	780.84
Switzerland	9.15	8.91	19.78	24.09	25.53
Serbia	:	:	0.02	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0	0	0.01	:	:

Note: In this table, spending on childcare is not broken down between 0-3 and 3 to compulsory school age. And education spending on children below compulsory school age is left out. When interpreting this table, it is therefore important to look at the proportions of children under 3 (Table A3.1) and between 3 and minimum compulsory school age (Table A3.2) who are in formal childcare.

Table B2: Long-term care spending in % of GDP, 2006-2008. Source: Eurostat [tsdde530]²

	2006		2007		2008	
EU (28 countries)	:		:		:	
EU (27 countries)	0.46	(p)	0.41	(p)	0.41	(p)
Belgium	0.06		0.05		0.05	
Bulgaria	0.03		0.03		0.04	
Czech Republic	0.33		0.48		0.54	
Denmark	1.73		1.57		1.68	
Germany	0.16		0.15		0.15	(p)
Estonia	0.08		0.07		0.08	
Ireland	0.22		0.22		0.25	
Greece	0.1		0.09		0.09	
Spain	0.36		0.38	(p)	0.45	(p)
France	0.33		0.34		0.35	(p)
Croatia	:		:		:	
Italy	0.12	(p)	0.13	(p)	0.14	(p)
Cyprus	0		0		0	
Latvia	0.14		0.14		0.17	(p)
Lithuania	0.19		0.27		0.44	(p)
Luxembourg	0		0		0	
Hungary	0.35		0.33		0.32	
Malta	0.6		0.57		0.52	
Netherlands	0.82		0.85		0.72	(p)
Austria	0.98		0.95		1	
Poland	0.23		0.22		0.22	
Portugal	0.25		0.25		0.25	
Romania	0.02		0.03		0.04	
Slovenia	0.16		0.15		0.15	(p)
Slovakia	0.39		0.36		0.36	(p)
Finland	0.68		0.67		0.69	
Sweden	2.35		2.25		2.33	(p)
United Kingdom	0.87		0.55		0.56	(p)
Iceland	1.75		0.3		0.3	
Norway	1.56		1.6		1.61	
Switzerland	0.29		0.29		0.31	(p)
:=not available p=provisional						

² **Short Description:** The indicator is defined as the percentage share of social protection expenditure devoted to old age care in GDP. These expenditures cover care allowance, accommodation, and assistance in carrying out daily tasks.

Table B3: Self-reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment, % Total, 2008-2012. ³ **Source:** <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdph270&plugin=1>

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)			6.7	6.7	6.4
European Union (27 countries)	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4
Belgium	0.7	1	0.7	2.3	2.4
Bulgaria	22.4	15.7	14.5	13.6	11.5
Czech Republic	3.4	3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Denmark	2.9	5.4	3.7	3.9	5.6
Germany	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.8
Estonia	10	5.3	5.9	8.4	9.9
Ireland	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	4
Greece	7.4	7.5	7.7	9.4	9.9
Spain	6	8.8	6.8	5.4	5.7
France	4	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.5
Croatia			15.2	11.1	7.4
Italy	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.4
Cyprus	4.9	6	6.6	6.3	4.9
Latvia	18.9	15.6	21.2	22	19.1
Lithuania	6.9	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.2
Luxembourg	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1
Hungary	11.4	9.8	7.8	8.9	8.8
Malta	1.2	4.1	5.7	3.1	2.7
Netherlands	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2
Austria	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.3
Poland	12.1	14	14.3	13.4	14.2
Portugal	1.9	4.3	2.6	1.8	5.7
Romania	13.4	10.7	13.4	14.1	12.8
Slovenia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Slovakia	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
Finland	1.1	5.6	5.4	5.7	6
Sweden	12.5	12.1	11.2	11.7	11.5
United Kingdom	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7
Iceland	5.8	6.7	7	7.4	7.4
Norway	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Switzerland	1.8	2.2	2	1.8	2

³ The only source of data on unmet need for care is self-reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment which is not the same thing.

Table B4: Involuntary part-time employment as percentage of the total part-time employment, %, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat [lfsa_eppgai]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	25.3	25.3	26.7	26.1	27.6	29.6
European Union (27 countries)	25.3	25.3	26.7	26.1	27.6	29.6
European Union (15 countries)	25.0	24.9	26.1	25.4	26.9	28.9
Belgium	14.4	11.8	11.4	10.4	9.5	9.5
Bulgaria	51.0	52.7	54.4	57.1	66.5	61.8
Czech Republic	14.0	14.5	15.8	18.8	20.0	16.9
Denmark	12.7	14.3	15.6	16.1	17.5	18.3
Germany	23.0	22.1	21.9	17.0	16.6	15.9
Estonia	13.4	23.4	22.1	22.3	20.7	18.5
Ireland	13.0	23.7	32.5	37.7	41.2	43.1
Greece	44.1	49.8	54.7	60.3	64.9	68.2
Spain	36.0	44.2	50.1	56.0	61.3	63.3
France	32.0	30.8	31.7	30.8	31.3	39.3
Croatia	21.0	21.4	22.6	22.8	20.0	24.8
Italy	41.5	46.6	50.5	54.5	58.8	63.0
Cyprus	30.3	33.6	34.7	49.4	53.1	55.8
Latvia	31.3	48.2	42.3	42.1	43.5	40.7
Lithuania	22.4	31.5	39.2	37.5	33.0	32.7
Luxembourg	9.4	8.9	7.9	9.9	13.7	10.6
Hungary	27.7	32.0	35.2	39.4	41.1	43.7
Malta	15.8	15.2	19.6	16.1	16.6	16.0
Netherlands	4.5	6.3	5.7	7.2	9.1	9.9
Austria	11.2	11.1	11.5	10.1	10.1	11.7
Poland	18.5	19.4	21.7	24.5	27.5	30.9
Portugal	40.3	37.7	42.1	45.1	47.4	48.8
Romania	51.8	51.3	54.4	53.0	55.1	57.6
Slovenia	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.6	10.6
Slovakia	23.0	22.3	27.7	24.4	32.1	32.4
Finland	27.5	28.3	27.9	28.8	25.7	26.1
Sweden	26.1	27.4	28.1	27.8	28.8	29.7
United Kingdom	:	14.8	16.2	18.9	19.4	20.3
Iceland	8.7	17.9	21.7	24.3	22.1	17.6
Norway	16.3	16.2	17.8	18.8	17.1	18.8
Switzerland	5.8	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.5
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	38.0	44.2	47.7	41.1	39.9	35.1
Turkey	7.9	9.0	8.6	7.2	6.9	7.0

Table B5: Main reason for part-time employment - Looking after children or incapacitated, %, 2008-2013. Source Eurostat [Ifsa_epgar]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	22.3	:	:	23.1	22.7	22.1
European Union (27 countries)	22.4	:	:	23.1	22.7	22.1
European Union (15 countries)	23.9	:	:	24.5	24.0	23.3
Belgium	17.6	16.3	15.6	16.2	18.4	18.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	2.0
Czech Republic	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.1	17.4	19.8
Denmark	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7
Germany	22.3	23.6	23.6	22.8	:	:
Estonia	11.9	10.1	7.7	8.7	10.1	8.9
Ireland	14.5	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	11.4	9.1	7.2	:	:	:
Spain	15.3	13.3	13.2	12.8	10.5	11.6
France	30.4	30.5	28.8	29.3	29.4	26.1
Croatia	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.3	2.9	5.2
Italy	26.1	24.0	22.3	20.1	18.5	16.7
Cyprus	14.3	15.4	16.8	11.0	13.9	11.1
Latvia	6.4	4.8	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.2
Lithuania	:	5.0	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	24.6	28.4	31.5	26.5	21.7	22.1
Hungary	9.0	9.7	9.2	7.2	9.0	8.6
Malta	13.9	15.9	14.9	15.9	18.2	16.6
Netherlands	34.3	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	34.5	33.8	33.2	33.0	32.8	32.1
Poland	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.1
Portugal	5.3	5.4	4.1	5.1	3.8	3.2
Romania	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2
Slovenia	4.8	:	7.6	:	7.8	9.2
Slovakia	5.2	:	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.7
Finland	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.0	10.4
Sweden	18.2	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	33.5	33.8	32.7
Iceland	13.8	10.0	10.0	10.7	9.1	7.1
Norway	14.4	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	20.7	20.6	19.3	20.7	20.4	21.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3.1	3.5	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.1
Turkey	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.7

Table B6: Paid child-related leave periods by duration, full-rate equivalent (FRE) of the leave period if paid at 100% of usual earnings, and remaining "unpaid" weeks, 2013. Source: OECD Family Database Chart (PF2.1.A)

	Maternity Leave	Average payment rate ²	FRE paid maternity leave	Paternity leave ³	Average payment rate ²	FRE paid paternity leave	Parental and prolonged period of leave (excluding leave for the exclusive use of mothers or fathers) ⁴	Average payment rate ²	FRE paid parental and prolonged leave	Total paid leave for mothers ⁵	Average payment rate ²	FRE total paid leave for mothers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) = (1)+(7)	(11)	(12)
Australia ⁶	6	9,8	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,0	9,8	1,2	18,0	9,8	1,8
Austria	16,0	100,0	16,0	13,0	24,2	3,1	65,0	24,2	15,7	81,0	39,2	31,7
Belgium	15,0	72,7	10,9	15,0	28,7	4,3	13,0	19,9	2,6	28,0	48,2	13,5
Canada	17,0	46,8	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	35,0	51,8	18,1	52,0	50,2	26,1
Czech Republic	28,0	70,0	19,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	84,0	46,4	39,0	112,0	52,3	58,6
Denmark	18,0	51,5	9,3	2,0	51,5	1,0	32,0	51,5	16,5	50,0	51,5	25,8
Estonia	20,0	100,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,0	104,4	64,7	82,0	103,3	84,7
Finland	17,5	80,7	14,1	9,0	70,0	6,3	140,8	20,1	28,3	158,3	26,8	42,4
France	16,0	98,4	15,7	2,0	98,4	2,0	26,0	18,7	4,9	42,0	49,1	20,6
Germany	14,0	100,0	14,0	8,7	49,4	4,3	43,3	49,4	21,4	57,3	61,8	35,4
Greece	17,0	100,0	17,0	0,3	100,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,0	100,0	17,0
Hungary	24,0	70,0	16,8	1,0	100,0	1,0	136,0	20,9	28,4	160,0	28,2	45,2
Iceland	13,0	64,0	8,3	13,0	64,0	8,3	13,0	64,0	8,3	26,0	64,0	16,6
Ireland	42,0	26,1	10,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,0	26,1	10,9
Italy	21,7	80,0	17,3	17,3	30,0	5,2	26,0	30,0	7,8	47,7	52,7	25,1
Japan	14,0	66,7	9,3	8,7	50,0	4,3	44,0	50,0	22,0	58,0	54,0	31,3
Korea	12,9	81,3	10,5	0,4	100,0	0,4	52,0	32,6	16,9	64,9	42,3	27,4
Latvia	19,0	100,0	19,0	2,0	80,0	1,6	52,0	70,0	36,4	71,0	78,0	55,4
Lithuania	21,0	100,0	21,0	4,0	100,0	4,0	44,0	100,0	44,0	65,0	100,0	65,0
Luxembourg	16,0	100,0	16,0	26,0	42,2	11,0	26,0	42,2	11,0	42,0	64,2	27,0
Mexico	12,0	100,0	12,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,0	100,0	12,0
Netherlands	16,0	100,0	16,0	0,3	100,0	0,3	26,0	18,6	4,8	42,0	49,6	20,8
New Zealand	14,0	46,5	6,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,0	46,5	6,5
Norway	9,0	88,9	8,0	12,0	88,9	10,7	27,0	88,9	24,0	36,0	88,9	32,0
Poland	22,0	100,0	22,0	1,0	100,0	1,0	104,0	12,8	13,3	126,0	28,0	35,3
Portugal	17,1	100,0	17,1	20,1	51,6	10,4	13,0	25,0	3,3	30,1	67,7	20,4
Slovak Republic	28,0	55,0	15,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	136,0	20,5	27,9	164,0	26,4	43,3

Slovenia	15,0	100,0	15,0	2,1	100,0	2,1	37,1	100,0	37,1	52,1	100,0	52,1
Spain	16,0	100,0	16,0	2,1	100,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,0	100,0	16,0
Sweden	15,6	80,0	12,5	10,0	78,3	7,8	44,4	61,6	27,4	60,0	66,4	39,8
Switzerland	14,0	80,0	11,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,0	80,0	11,2
Turkey	16,0	66,7	10,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,0	66,7	10,7
United Kingdom	52,0	22,5	11,7	2,0	19,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	52,0	22,5	11,7
United States	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

1) The table refers to the entitled weeks of paid leave as at April 2013. See Tables PF2.1.B, PF2.1.C, PF2.1.D and PF2.1.E for details on benefit payment rules and conditions.

2) The "average payment rate" is defined as the average replacement rate over the length of paid leave entitlement for a person normally on average wages. If this covers more than one period of leave at two different replacement rate then a weighted average is calculated based on length for each period.

3) Information refers to the entitlement for paternity leave and the father quota included in some parental leave regulations (for example, Finland and Iceland).

4) Information refers to parental leave and subsequent prolonged periods of paid leave to care for young children (sometimes under a different name, for example, "Childcare leave" or "Home care leave", or the Complément de Libre Choix d'Activité in France).

5) The total paid leave for mothers refers to the maximum duration of the paid parental leave entitlement not for exclusive use by the father minus any period of maternity leave taken after the birth of a child that overlaps with the period of parental leave.

6) There is no statutory entitlement to maternity leave as such in Australia. However, women may take up to six weeks of the parental leave entitlement prior to the expected birth, for which payment can be received under the Government's Parental Leave Pay system.

Sources: as for Tables PF2.1 B-E.

Table B.7: Childcare fees per two-year old attending accredited early-years care and education services, 2012. Source OECD Family Database Chart (PF3.4.A)

	Childcare fees in % of average wage
Austria	3.4
Hungary	5.1
Sweden	6.5
Greece	7.0
Estonia	7.9
Slovak Rep.	8.4
Iceland	10.0
Latvia	10.6
Norway	10.9
Poland	12.2
Finland	13.9
Denmark	14.4
Korea	14.9
Bulgaria	16.0
Israel	16.4
Lithuania	17.7
Czech Republic	18.0
France	19.7
Germany	21.5
Spain	23.7
EU average	23.8
Malta	25.4
Portugal	26.2
OECD average	27.6
Belgium	36.2
Canada	39.0
United States	42.2
Australia	48.2
Japan	50.3
United Kingdom	53.0

Ireland	53.5
Slovenia	54.8
New Zealand	55.2
Netherlands	55.8
Luxembourg	60.3
Switzerland	67.3
Note: The average wage reflects the earnings of an “average worker”; see OECD (2007) pp. 186-7 for detail.	
<i>Source:</i> OECD Tax-Benefit model 2014	

C. Policy measures to address social and labour market exclusion

A few comments:

- The only source of data on unmet need for care is self-reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment which is not the same thing.
- In several countries, the change in at-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rates is the result of falling median incomes (and thus falling poverty thresholds). Poverty thresholds have fallen in nominal terms in Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, UK and Iceland between 2008 and 2013.

Table C1: Spending on all social protection benefits to unemployed all unemployment benefits as % of the GDP, 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat [spr_exp_gdp]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
European Union (27 countries)	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
European Union (15 countries)	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Belgium	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Bulgaria	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Czech Republic	0.6	1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Denmark	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Germany	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2
Estonia	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
Ireland	1.8	3	3.8	3.7	3.6
Greece	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.9
Spain	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6
France	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	2
Croatia	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Italy	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cyprus	1	1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Latvia	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
Lithuania	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
Luxembourg	1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Hungary	0.8	1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Malta	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Netherlands	1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8
Austria	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Poland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Portugal	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7
Romania	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
Slovenia	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Slovakia	0.6	1	1	0.8	0.7
Finland	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1
Sweden	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
United Kingdom	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Iceland	0.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4
Norway	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Switzerland	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
Serbia	:	:	0.9	0.7	0.6
Turkey	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Table C2: Spending on social exclusion benefits (social assistance) as a % of the GDP, 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat [spr_exp_gdp]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:
European Union (27 countries)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:
European Union (15 countries)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:
Belgium	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	:
Bulgaria	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Czech Republic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Denmark	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	:
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Estonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ireland	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	:
Greece	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
France	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Lithuania	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Poland	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	:
Portugal	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Romania	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	:
Slovenia	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Slovakia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Finland	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Sweden	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
United Kingdom	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Iceland	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	:
Norway	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Switzerland	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Serbia	:	:	0.5	0.3	0.3

Table C3: Active Labour market expenditure by type of action, Summary tables, Total LMP (categories 2-7), Percentage of GDP, 2008-2012. Source: European Commission, DG EMPL [Imp_expsumm]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	0.448	0.521	0.542	0.471	:
European Union (15 countries)	0.467	0.540	0.558	0.492	:
Belgium	0.504	0.542	0.568	0.647	0.595
Bulgaria	0.253	0.224	0.094	0.131	0.197
Czech Republic	0.114	0.160	0.220	0.178	0.147
Denmark	0.963	1.161	1.390	1.538	1.460
Germany	0.514	0.621	0.560	0.446	0.353
Estonia	0.035	0.148	0.144	0.146	0.204
Ireland	0.545	0.642	0.726	0.714	:
Greece	0.144	0.216	0.224	:	:
Spain	0.605	0.657	0.730	0.708	:
France	0.642	0.730	0.830	0.673	0.643
Croatia	:	:	:	:	0.156
Italy	0.376	0.363	0.322	0.312	0.347
Cyprus	0.114	0.172	0.255	0.311	:
Latvia	0.079	0.272	0.511	0.332	0.186
Lithuania	0.162	0.198	0.226	0.182	0.176
Luxembourg	0.356	0.393	0.423	0.459	:
Hungary	0.264	0.391	0.553	0.350	0.605
Malta	0.048	0.029	0.037	0.050	:
Netherlands	0.720	0.807	0.800	0.725	0.650
Austria	0.514	0.664	0.662	0.571	0.572
Poland	0.468	0.526	0.602	0.333	:
Portugal	0.407	0.630	0.579	0.458	0.376
Romania	0.060	0.040	0.028	0.029	0.034
Slovenia	0.093	0.249	0.400	0.252	0.176
Slovakia	0.150	0.151	0.232	0.223	0.188
Finland	0.668	0.747	0.869	0.857	0.870
Sweden	0.671	0.713	0.868	0.934	1.024
United Kingdom	0.039	0.056	0.078	:	:
Norway	0.413	0.482	0.502	0.451	0.413

Table C4: Activation-Support, LMP participants per 100 persons wanting to work (categories 2-7), 2008-2012. Source: European Commission (DG EMPL) [Imp_ind_actsup]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	32.9(<i>u</i>)	29.1(<i>u</i>)	26.7(<i>u</i>)	:	:
European Union (15 countries)	36.5(<i>u</i>)	32.6(<i>u</i>)	30.4(<i>u</i>)	:	:
Belgium	55.7	52.3	52	51.3(<i>u</i>)	51.3
Bulgaria	20.2	11.9	4	2.5	3.5
Czech Republic	12.7	9.7(<i>u</i>)	11.5(<i>u</i>)	10.7(<i>u</i>)	:
Denmark	63.2	49.7	50.3(<i>e</i>)	46.7(<i>e</i>)	44.0(<i>e</i>)
Germany	28.4	32.1	35	33.5	31.2
Estonia	1.7	2.1	3.8	4.3	5.8
Ireland	32.4	24.4(<i>u</i>)	22.0(<i>u</i>)	19.6(<i>u</i>)	:
Greece	8.9	15.5(<i>e</i>)	12.4(<i>e</i>)	:	:
Spain	84.2(<i>u</i>)	55.2(<i>u</i>)	47.6(<i>u</i>)	41.5(<i>u</i>)	:
France	53.0(<i>u</i>)	41.8(<i>u</i>)	44.1(<i>u</i>)	40.4(<i>u</i>)	37.8(<i>u</i>)
Croatia	:	:	:	:	3.2
Italy	26.2(<i>u</i>)	27.6(<i>u</i>)	21.4(<i>u</i>)	20.3(<i>u</i>)	17.3(<i>u</i>)
Cyprus	11.7(<i>u</i>)	10.5(<i>u</i>)	19.0(<i>e</i>)	17.5	:
Latvia	2.7	3.6	8.5	9.9	5.6
Lithuania	6.8(<i>u</i>)	4.7(<i>u</i>)	4.7(<i>u</i>)	:	7.2(<i>u</i>)
Luxembourg	89.6(<i>u</i>)	49.8(<i>u</i>)	64.0(<i>u</i>)	55.0(<i>u</i>)	:
Hungary	18.1(<i>u</i>)	16.9	25.2	19.1	38.1
Malta	2.2	2.8	6.9	21.6	:
Netherlands	48.3(<i>e</i>)	53.0(<i>e</i>)	45.0(<i>e</i>)	43.9(<i>e</i>)	38.3(<i>e</i>)
Austria	31.8(<i>u</i>)	34.3	29.2	27	26.4
Poland	28.6(<i>u</i>)	27.4(<i>u</i>)	20.1(<i>u</i>)	17.0(<i>u</i>)	:
Portugal	31.3	32.4(<i>b</i>)	28.7(<i>u</i>)	18.8(<i>u</i>)	14.3
Romania	6.7(<i>u</i>)	3.3(<i>u</i>)	3.2(<i>u</i>)	2.8(<i>u</i>)	3.7(<i>u</i>)
Slovenia	7.5	35.1(<i>e</i>)	19.7	14.6	8.1
Slovakia	26.5(<i>u</i>)	15.6(<i>u</i>)	21.2(<i>u</i>)	15.9(<i>u</i>)	16.1
Finland	29.2	24.5	27.1	30.3	29.8
Sweden	28.5	24.5	31.2	36.3	37.7
United Kingdom	1.9(<i>u</i>)	1.5(<i>u</i>)	:	:	:
Norway	28.2	25.4	26.8	27.1	24.3

Table C5: Placement services and job search assistance, All schemes, Tables by benefits - unemployment function, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant, 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat [spr_exp_fun]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	4.23	5.81	6.86	3.13	:
European Union (27 countries)	4.26	5.85	6.91	3.15	:
European Union (15 countries)	4.77	6.64	7.84	3.47	:
Belgium	7.87	8.38	9.29	9.33	:
Bulgaria	11.16	4.85	4.33	4.74	4.41
Czech Republic	3.53	3.92	3.82	3.53	3.70
Denmark	5.23	7.76	0.00	0.00	:
Germany	1.48	0.70	0.62	0.50	0.39
Estonia	0.95	3.54	4.14	3.38	5.14
Ireland	21.28	21.42	21.09	20.74	:
Greece	6.56	7.32	6.09	6.14	5.70
Spain	3.01	3.69	3.87	3.37	5.10
France	0.00	6.06	7.09	5.33	4.84
Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Italy	0.16	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.05
Cyprus	0.49	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.72
Latvia	1.07	6.73	16.32	10.84	7.30
Lithuania	5.66	5.81	5.46	5.21	5.43
Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hungary	4.71	5.07	5.89	2.39	1.74
Malta	4.45	3.10	5.84	5.23	6.24
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Austria	15.22	16.39	17.76	18.31	18.86
Poland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	:
Portugal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	:
Slovenia	14.75	14.18	13.77	13.84	12.75
Slovakia	0.40	0.10	0.42	0.00	0.02
Finland	23.99	23.71	24.79	24.71	23.89
Sweden	29.92	27.86	20.89	20.21	30.16
United Kingdom	11.87	18.79	25.11	0.18	0.19
Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	:
Norway	68.44	83.97	96.69	82.86	85.76
Switzerland	24.96	26.76	29.90	29.69	27.45
Serbia	:	:	0.01	0.02	0.02

Table C6: Periodic benefit vocational training, All schemes, Tables by benefits - unemployment function, Purchasing Power Standards per inhabitant, 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat [spr_exp_fun]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	12.33	16.84	18.22	17.61	:
European Union (27 countries)	12.41	16.96	18.34	17.71	:
European Union (15 countries)	14.06	19.34	20.59	20.37	:
Belgium	23.16	24.50	26.04	25.20	:
Bulgaria	0.57	0.07	0.03	1.06	1.79
Czech Republic	1.65	1.62	2.84	1.91	0.39
Denmark	48.17	60.81	54.24	59.32	:
Germany	29.33	34.93	31.58	26.92	23.00
Estonia	0.40	1.37	1.38	1.82	3.31
Ireland	62.27	67.93	89.00	112.36	:
Greece	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.29
Spain	6.57	7.21	7.52	14.62	15.52
France	7.14	20.65	22.28	21.95	22.95
Croatia	0.28	0.60	0.81	3.89	4.93
Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cyprus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lithuania	3.78	0.63	4.59	1.48	1.14
Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malta	4.42	2.89	0.36	1.79	2.19
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Austria	41.59	57.51	73.63	62.52	65.97
Poland	12.04	14.19	19.24	8.22	:
Portugal	14.33	16.18	18.20	16.73	19.49
Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	:
Slovenia	2.16	4.07	5.76	5.29	1.84
Slovakia	1.15	1.70	4.66	5.51	5.95
Finland	33.85	42.89	31.66	15.06	15.02
Sweden	60.97	90.68	138.51	133.78	139.60
United Kingdom	2.41	2.58	2.80	3.81	4.44
Iceland	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	:
Norway	13.58	16.47	19.00	16.27	16.81
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serbia	:	:	6.34	9.36	6.69

Table C7: Vocational training, All schemes, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant, 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat [spr_exp_fun]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)	17.66	18.68	19.14	20.20	:
European Union (27 countries)	17.78	18.81	19.27	20.32	:
European Union (15 countries)	20.77	21.90	22.32	23.70	:
Belgium	6.97	7.11	6.70	6.69	:
Bulgaria	1.34	0.25	0.06	1.98	2.29
Czech Republic	1.39	0.56	0.43	0.42	0.33
Denmark	84.42	114.57	173.08	157.62	:
Germany	14.79	19.42	15.41	13.92	11.73
Estonia	6.96	15.05	18.73	21.61	26.47
Ireland	39.52	31.68	28.47	26.74	:
Greece	95.87	91.97	92.02	88.44	90.57
Spain	44.37	41.18	46.47	45.35	26.36
France	13.07	11.53	7.03	9.16	9.21
Croatia	0.58	0.78	1.13	2.79	0.81
Italy	2.05	1.47	1.57	1.52	1.05
Cyprus	7.39	5.50	0.76	1.72	1.63
Latvia	2.42	9.68	18.23	14.17	8.00
Lithuania	3.08	2.75	6.55	2.41	2.28
Luxembourg	15.55	15.18	14.81	3.64	4.29
Hungary	10.51	7.81	8.42	4.66	0.62
Malta	5.82	4.40	5.92	9.45	14.16
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Austria	54.01	57.55	54.65	56.23	52.97
Poland	2.90	3.00	3.38	0.89	:
Portugal	0.27	0.29	0.50	0.47	0.47
Romania	1.09	0.39	0.37	0.58	:
Slovenia	2.98	3.82	4.23	4.67	2.97
Slovakia	1.86	1.94	1.00	1.51	0.06
Finland	42.68	43.95	55.45	56.89	52.78
Sweden	28.08	33.64	57.65	57.14	59.72
United Kingdom	21.05	22.71	19.43	30.07	29.96
Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	:
Norway	14.18	13.41	13.25	13.37	13.70
Switzerland	8.00	7.89	8.87	6.97	6.83
Serbia	:	:	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table C8: Long-term unemployment in % of unemployment, Annual average, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat [une_ltu_a]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	37.2	33.4	40.1	43.1	44.6	47.4
European Union (27 countries)	37	33.2	39.9	42.9	44.4	47.2
European Union (15 countries)	36	33.1	39.9	42.3	43.9	47.1
Belgium	47.6	44.2	48.8	48.3	44.7	46.1
Bulgaria	51.7	43.3	46.4	55.7(b)	55.2	57.3
Czech Republic	49.2	30	40.9	40.6(b)	43.4	43.4
Denmark	13.5	9.5	20.2	24.4	28	25.5
Germany	52.5	45.5	47.3	48	45.5	44.7
Estonia	31.1	27.3	45.3	57.3	54.7	44.5
Ireland	27.1	29.1(b)	49.1	59.3	61.7	60.6
Greece	47.1	40.4	44.6	49.3	59.1	67.1
Spain	18	23.8	36.6	41.6	44.4	49.7
France	37.5	35.2	40.2	41.5	40.4	40.4(b)
Croatia	63	56.2	56.9	63.8	64.6	63.6(b)
Italy	45.7	44.4	48.5	51.9	53	56.9
Cyprus	13.6	10.4(b)	20.4	20.8	30.1	38.3
Latvia	24.1	25.8	45	54.5	52.1	48.6
Lithuania	21.6	23.7	41.7	52.1	49.2	42.9
Luxembourg	32.4	23.1	29.3	28.8	30.3	30.4
Hungary	46.5	41.6	49.3	47.9	45	48.6
Malta	42.7	42	44.9	47.3	48.5	45.7
Netherlands	34.8	24.8	27.6(b)	33.5	34	36.1(b)
Austria	24.3	21.3	25.2	25.9	24.8	24.3(b)
Poland	33.5	30.3	31.1(b)	37.2	40.3	42.5
Portugal	47.5	44.2	52.2	48.4(b)	48.8	56.4
Romania	41.3	31.6	34.9	41.9	45.3	46.4
Slovenia	42.2	30.1	43.3	44.2	47.9	51
Slovakia	69.6	54	64	67.9(b)	67.3	70.2
Finland	18.4	16.8	24	22.2	21.4	20.7
Sweden	12.6	13.3	18.6	19.6	18.9	18.5
United Kingdom	24.1	24.5	32.7	33.5	34.8	36.3
Iceland	4.4	5.8	17.5	23.9	25.2	18.3
Norway	13.2	16.5	20.6	23.8	19.9	20.9
Switzerland	32.5	28.3	31.3(b)	36	31.8	30.8
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	84.9	81.6	83.1	82.6	82.1	82.3
Turkey	23.8	22.7	26.1	23.7	22	21.6
United States	10.6	16.3	29	31.3	29.3	25.9
Japan	33.3	28.5	37.6	39.4	38.5	41.2

Table C9: People aged 0 to 59 years living in (quasi-)jobless households, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_lvhl11]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU (28 countries)	:	:	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7
EU (27 countries)	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6
Belgium	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.9	14
Bulgaria	8.1	6.9	8	11	12.5	13
Czech Republic	7.2	6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9
Denmark	8.5	8.8	10.6	11.7	11.3	12.9
Germany	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.9	9.9
Estonia	5.3	5.6	9	10	9.1	8.4
Ireland	13.7	20	22.9	24.2	23.4	:
Greece	7.5	6.6	7.6	12	14.2	18.2
Spain	6.6	7.6	10.8	13.4	14.3	15.7
France	8.8	8.4	9.9	9.4	8.4	7.9
Croatia	:	:	13.9	15.9	16.8	14.8
Italy	9.8	8.8	10.2	10.4	10.3	11
Cyprus	4.5	4	4.9	4.9	6.5	7.9
Latvia	5.4	7.4	12.6	12.6	11.7	10
Lithuania	5.1	7.2	9.5	12.7	11.4	11
Luxembourg	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6
Hungary	12	11.3	11.9	12.2	12.8	12.6
Malta	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.9	9	9
Netherlands	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.4
Austria	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.8
Poland	8	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2
Portugal	6.3	7	8.6	8.3	10.1	12.2
Romania	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.4
Slovenia	6.7	5.6	7	7.6	7.5	8
Slovakia	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6
Finland	7.5	8.4	9.3	10	9.3	9
Sweden	5.5	6.4	6	6.9	5.7	7.1
United Kingdom	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13	13.2
Iceland	2.6	2.1	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.2
Norway	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.4
Switzerland	3.3	4	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	24.5	20	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	18.1

Table C10: Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate in total population, 2008-2013.
Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li21]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	:	9.6(<i>e</i>)	10.2(<i>e</i>)	:
European Union (27 countries)	8.6(<i>e</i>)	8.9(<i>e</i>)	9.7	9.6(<i>e</i>)	10.2(<i>e</i>)	:
European Union (15 countries)	8.6(<i>e</i>)	8.9	9.2	9.2(<i>e</i>)	9.8(<i>e</i>)	:
Belgium	9	9.2	9.3	8	9.8	:
Bulgaria	:	10.7	16.4	16.9	12.9	:
Czech Republic	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.2	4.3	:
Denmark	4.9	2.7	6.3	6.4	5.7	:
Germany	7.2	8.1	9.1	10.4	10.4	:
Estonia	13.6	12.9	9.9	10.5	12	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	13	16.1	17.6	10.5	13.8	:
Spain	11	12.5	11.6	11.4	11.6	:
France	:	:	:	:	7	:
Italy	12.7	13	11.6	11.8	13.1	:
Cyprus	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	:
Latvia	12.6	17.1	11	9.3	12.6(<i>b</i>)	:
Lithuania	10.9	11.7	7.6	7.5	12.3(<i>b</i>)	:
Luxembourg	8.4	8.8	6	6.5	7.1	:
Hungary	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.8	8.4	8
Malta	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.4	9.7	:
Netherlands	6.4	4.7	8.2	7.7	5.8	:
Austria	5.6	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.8(<i>b</i>)	:
Poland	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.7	:
Portugal	13.1	9.8	13.2	13.6	11.4	:
Romania	:	:	18.2	16.7	18.2	:
Slovenia	7.7	7	6.9	7.5	6.1	7.5
Slovakia	4.9	5.4	6	7.8	8.6	:
Finland	6.8	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.4	7
Sweden	2.6	3.7	4.9	4.1	:	:
United Kingdom	:	8	7.4	6.9	8.6	:
Iceland	2.7	4.2	3.4	1.8	2.1	:
Norway	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.2	6.6	:

Table C11: Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), Percentage 18 to 64 years, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat [trng_lfs_01

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.8	16.1
European Union (27 countries)	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.9	16.2
European Union (15 countries)	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.9	17.6
Belgium	12.0	12.2	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.5
Bulgaria	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9
Czech Republic	12.8	12.1	13.0	16.8	16.3	15.0
Denmark	34.8	36.5	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.7
Germany	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.4
Estonia	17.0	17.9	18.7	19.2	19.7	19.1
Ireland	11.6	11.1	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.1
Greece	8.7	8.8	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.3
Spain	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.8
France	13.1	12.6	12.0	12.5	12.8	23.5
Croatia	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.8	8.5
Italy	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.9	11.6	11.2
Cyprus	11.9	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.6	10.9
Latvia	13.4	12.2	11.9	12.0	13.1	12.6
Lithuania	13.5	12.8	12.4	14.1	13.3	13.1
Luxembourg	14.8	19.1	19.3	20.2	19.9	19.5
Hungary	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9
Malta	10.8	10.2	10.6	10.6	11.7	12.6
Netherlands	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.6	24.3
Austria	17.6	18.3	18.5	18.3	19.1	19.0
Poland	14.2	13.6	13.8	12.7	12.5	12.0
Portugal	9.3	10.7	10.2	15.6	14.9	14.3
Romania	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.4
Slovenia	20.9	21.7	23.2	23.2	20.9	19.4
Slovakia	9.9	9.4	9.6	10.4	9.5	9.3
Finland	28.0	27.2	28.1	28.7	29.3	29.8
Sweden	26.7	27.0	29.4	29.8	31.4	32.7
United Kingdom	23.5	23.9	23.2	19.8	20.0	20.3
Iceland	30.6	31.1	31.3	31.6	32.8	31.3
Norway	24.2	23.0	22.8	23.4	25.4	25.9
Switzerland	32.5	28.3	34.8	34.1	34.3	34.8
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8.5	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.4	9.9
Turkey	5.6	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	8.9

Table C12: Number jobseekers (total), Persons Stock Registered, Code: tps00081, 2008-2012. Source: Eurostat:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00081>

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	543,382(e)	551,883	564,464	547,379	542,459
Bulgaria	238,395	286,558	355,775	332,921	364,858
Czech Republic	325,575	464,743	531,037	509,163	504,958
Denmark	116,024	209,918	206,522	207,745	204,572
Germany	5,398,546(e)	5,738,373	5,758,892	5,207,557	4,990,317
Estonia	21,308	52,369	77,953	53,220	42,050
Ireland	227,069	422,041	441,689	444,905	:
Greece	399,672	576,620	576,620(e)	:	:
Spain	3,587,968	4,983,119	5,499,846	5,745,293	:
France	3,294,063	3,822,591	4,187,480	4,379,374	4,695,476
Croatia	:	:	:	:	326,284
Italy	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	18,492	25,117	30,620	37,771	:
Latvia	56,865	130,447	177,869	147,401	126,099
Lithuania	101,579	240,724	369,319	305,059	274,114
Luxembourg	9,916	13,225	14,409	13,494	:
Hungary	442,333	561,768	582,664	582,868	559,102
Malta	:	:	7,425	6,880	:
Netherlands	454,900	567,000	561,300	625,600	737,600
Austria	224,788	272,987	262,683	258,596	272,896
Poland	1,577,344	1,784,632	1,964,895	2,011,154	:
Portugal	470,927	576,290	645,322	639,655	764,871
Romania	363,369	587,892	711,348	908,337(e)	853,447(e)
Slovenia	63,216	86,354	100,504	110,692	110,183
Slovakia	254,521	359,125	398,138	401,468	416,651
Finland	418,637	491,322	504,238	470,401	466,678
Sweden	524,877	647,571	712,541	679,020	690,541
United Kingdom	1,021,545	1,526,000	1,473,040	1,571,671	:
Norway	42,570	69,267	74,643	69,395	65,682

Table C13: Percentage of total population at risk of poverty before social transfers (pensions excluded from social transfers), 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li09b]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	26.0	26.4	25.8	25.8
European Union (27 countries)	25.3	25.2	25.9	26.3	25.7	25.8
European Union (15 countries)	25.0	25.3	26.2	26.6	26.1	26.2
Belgium	27.0	26.7	26.7	27.8	27.7	26.3
Bulgaria	27.1	26.4	27.1	27.4	25.9	26.7
Czech Republic	20.0	17.9	18.1	18.0	17.6	16.6
Denmark	27.8	31.2	29.1	28.4	28.3	28.1
Germany	24.2	24.1	24.2	25.1	24.3	24.4
Estonia	24.7	25.9	24.9	24.9	24.8	25.4
Ireland	34.0	37.5	39.9	39.6	39.3	:
Greece	23.3	22.7	23.8	24.8	26.8	28.0
Spain	25.2	25.2	28.8	30.0	29.6	30.0
France	23.5	24.0	24.9	24.7	23.8	24.2
Croatia	25.3	25.5	30.0	30.7	30.6	29.7
Italy	23.4	23.2	23.3	24.4	24.4	24.6
Cyprus	22.9	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.3
Latvia	30.2	31.0	28.5	26.8	25.7	26.0
Lithuania	27.2	28.6	31.3	30.2	28.4	30.3
Luxembourg	23.6	27.0	29.1	27.2	29.0	29.4
Hungary	30.4	28.9	28.4	28.9	27.1	26.3
Malta	22.9	22.9	23.5	23.2	24.0	23.3
Netherlands	19.9	20.5	21.1	20.9	20.6	20.8
Austria	25.9	25.3	26.0	27.1	25.8	25.9
Poland	25.1	23.6	24.4	24.1	22.9	23.0
Portugal	24.9	24.3	26.4	25.4	25.3	25.5
Romania	30.7	29.1	27.5	29.1	28.0	27.8
Slovenia	23.0	22.0	24.2	24.2	25.2	25.3
Slovakia	18.4	17.1	19.8	19.5	20.0	20.1
Finland	27.3	26.2	27.0	27.4	26.9	26.4
Sweden	28.5	26.6	26.7	27.9	27.4	27.1
United Kingdom	28.9	30.4	31.0	30.5	29.7	30.1
Iceland	19.0	19.7	22.8	23.1	23.1	22.7
Norway	25.6	25.2	26.6	29.6	25.8	26.0
Switzerland	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	22.8
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	31.8

Table C14: Percentage of total population at risk of poverty, 2008-2013.
Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li02]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	16.5	17	16.9	16.7(<i>e</i>)
European Union (27 countries)	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.9	16.9	16.6(<i>e</i>)
European Union (15 countries)	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.5(<i>e</i>)
Belgium	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1
Bulgaria	21.4	21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21
Czech Republic	9	8.6	9	9.8	9.6	8.6
Denmark	11.8	13.1	13.3	13	13.1	12.3
Germany	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1
Estonia	19.5	19.7	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6
Ireland	15.5	15	15.2	15.2	15.7	:
Greece	20.1	19.7	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1
Spain	20.8	20.1	21.4	22.2	22.2	20.4(<i>b</i>)
France	12.5(<i>b</i>)	12.9	13.3	14	14.1	13.7
Croatia	17.3	17.9	20.6(<i>b</i>)	20.9	20.4	19.5
Italy	18.7	18.4	18.2	19.6	19.4	19.1
Cyprus	15.9(<i>b</i>)	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3
Latvia	25.9	26.4	20.9	19	19.2	19.4
Lithuania	20	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6
Luxembourg	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9
Hungary	12.4	12.4	12.3	13.8	14	14.3
Malta	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.7
Netherlands	10.5	11.1	10.3	11	10.1	10.4
Austria	15.2(<i>b</i>)	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4
Poland	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3
Portugal	18.5	17.9	17.9	18	17.9	18.7
Romania	23.4	22.4	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4
Slovenia	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5
Slovakia	10.9	11	12	13	13.2	12.8
Finland	13.6	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8
Sweden	12.2	13.3	12.9	14	14.1	14.8
United Kingdom	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0(<i>b</i>)	15.9
Iceland	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.2	7.9	9.3
Norway	11.4	11.7	11.2	10.5	10	10.9
Switzerland	15.7	15.6	15	15	15.9	14.5
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:	27	26.8	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	24.5

Table C15a: At-risk-of-poverty rate, Employed persons 16 to 64 years, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li04]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.9(e)
European Union (27 countries)	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.0(e)
European Union (15 countries)	8	7.9	8	8.5	8.8	8.6(e)
Belgium	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4(b)
Bulgaria	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.2
Czech Republic	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.1
Denmark	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.3	5.8	4.3
Germany	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.6
Estonia	7.4	8.3	6.7	8.2	8.5	7.7
Ireland	6.3	5	5.4	5.3	5.4	:
Greece	14.2	13.7	13.9	11.9	15.1	13
Spain	11.2	11.6	12.6	12.1	12.3	10.6(b)
France	6.5(b)	6.6	6.5	7.6	8	7.9
Croatia	:	:	6.2(b)	6.5	6.1	6.2
Italy	9	10.2	9.5	10.8	11.1	10.7
Cyprus	6.3(b)	6.8	7.4	7.3	8	9
Latvia	10.6	11.1	9.7	9.6	8.9	9.1
Lithuania	9.6	10.5	12.7	9.6	7.7	9.2
Luxembourg	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.3	11.2
Hungary	5.8	6.2	5.4	6.1	5.3	6.6
Malta	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.2	6.1
Netherlands	4.7	5	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.2
Austria	8.6(b)	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.3	8
Poland	11.5	11	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.8
Portugal	11.4	10.3	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.4
Romania	17	17.6	17.1	18.7	19	17.8
Slovenia	5.1	4.8	5.3	6	6.5	7.1
Slovakia	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.8
Finland	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
Sweden	6.8	7	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.1
United Kingdom	8	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.7(b)	8.2
Iceland	6.8	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.3	6.2
Norway	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.8
Switzerland	9.3	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.6	7.7
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	14.7

Table C15b: At-risk-of-poverty rate, Non-employed persons 16 to 64 years, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li04]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	27.7	28.5	29.2	29.2(<i>e</i>)
European Union (27 countries)	26.4	26.7	27.7	28.5	29.2	29.2(<i>e</i>)
European Union (15 countries)	27.1	27.5	28.6	29.3	30.1	30.0(<i>e</i>)
Belgium	25.3	24.8	23.6	26.9	27.3	28.8(<i>b</i>)
Bulgaria	34.3	33.5	31.5	34.2	32.7	32.1
Czech Republic	17.5	16.7	16.6	18.6	18.4	17.5
Denmark	24.4	26.3	26.6	26.3	28.1	28.1
Germany	29.2	31.2	33.4	32.9	32.9	32.8
Estonia	33.6	33.3	32.2	34.5	36	35.5
Ireland	25.6	25.1	24.8	27	28.1	:
Greece	26.3	26	27.8	30.6	34.5	33.9
Spain	30.5	30	31.7	34	35.7	34.0(<i>b</i>)
France	21.1(<i>b</i>)	22	23.2	23.4	24.5	24.6
Croatia	:	:	31.8(<i>b</i>)	30.5	29.8	29.3
Italy	27.2	26.3	27.6	29.7	29.3	29.9
Cyprus	20.9(<i>b</i>)	19.7	20	19.1	19.4	23.1
Latvia	37.8	40.4	35.8	34	35.2	35.6
Lithuania	32.6	35.4	38.1	36.2	34.8	35.9
Luxembourg	20	23	21	20	23.5	23
Hungary	20.9	19.6	20.5	23.4	24.3	24.2
Malta	21.6	21.7	23.4	23.1	23.2	25.1
Netherlands	18.5	21.6	20.6	21.2	21.8	21.6
Austria	22.6(<i>b</i>)	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.2	22.4
Poland	24	25.1	26.1	26.5	26.5	26.5
Portugal	26.5	28.1	28	28	29.4	30.9
Romania	25.5	24	23.5	26.1	27.9	28.5
Slovenia	19.2	16.9	20.4	21	20.9	22.3
Slovakia	17.4	17.7	20.3	22	22.3	22.2
Finland	26.4	29.4	28.3	27.7	27.4	25.4
Sweden	24.2	28	28.2	29.1	32.3	34.1
United Kingdom	33.7	31.6	32.1	29.7	31.0(<i>b</i>)	30.4
Iceland	17.9	19.6	19.1	17.2	14.3	19.4
Norway	26.6	29.5	27.1	25.3	26.6	28.1
Switzerland	20.9	21.3	22.2	21.5	24.1	21.5
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	34.0

Table C15c: At-risk-of-poverty rate, Unemployed persons 16 to 64 years, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li04]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	45.4	46.2	47	46.6(e)
European Union (27 countries)	44.9	45.5	45.4	46.2	47	46.7(e)
European Union (15 countries)	44.8	45.2	45.4	46.1	47.2	46.6(e)
Belgium	34.7	33.4	31	38.1	35.3	45.8(b)
Bulgaria	55.5	53	49	52.6	48.8	47.7
Czech Republic	48.5	47.3	41.2	46.4	46.6	44.3
Denmark	34.2	42.1	36	29	26.9	36.6
Germany	56.9	62	70	67.7	69.3	69.2
Estonia	60.6	55.2	46.7	52.1	55.5	55.1
Ireland	28.2	28.4	27.8	31.9	34.1	:
Greece	37	37.9	38.6	44.3	45.8	46.5
Spain	38.9	40	40.7	42	46.4	44.8(b)
France	39.7(b)	37.1	33.5	36.7	36.2	36.1
Croatia	:	:	45.0(b)	42.2	43.2	43.3
Italy	42.1	41.2	43.9	47.7	44.7	46.8
Cyprus	21.2(b)	37.7	35.8	36.8	31.5	33.6
Latvia	50.9	57.5	48	50	52	56
Lithuania	51.3	53.7	56.1	53	54.4	61
Luxembourg	52.3	45.1	42.8	42.4	51.9	52.3
Hungary	49.2	47.4	44.9	46.7	49.5	50.8
Malta	29.3	32.6	43.7	43.6	47.7	49.2
Netherlands	36.1	41.6	32.1	33.4	34	33.1
Austria	47.0(b)	38.3	38.4	39.4	44.9	45.7
Poland	38.8	42.1	45.3	43.7	42.6	43.7
Portugal	34.7	37	36.8	35.9	38.5	40.4
Romania	42.9	46.4	45.1	47.8	52.4	51.1
Slovenia	37.7	43.5	44.2	44.6	46.9	46.2
Slovakia	43.4	48.7	41.2	42.6	44.6	44.1
Finland	42.7	51.3	45.3	43.4	45.3	37.3
Sweden	40.5	38.9	37	38.5	42.3	43
United Kingdom	54.4	50.5	47.7	47.2	52.1(b)	43.5
Iceland	24.6(u)	30.3	26.3	23.7	21.3	29.4
Norway	41.4	40.9	32.7	36.4	40	39.9
Switzerland	40.5	37.3	33.2	30.1	38.8	32.9
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	48.4

Table C15d: At-risk-of-poverty rate, Retired persons 16 to 64 years, 2008-2013.
Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li04]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	11.1	11.5	11.4(e)	11.0(e)
European Union (27 countries)	11.9	11.5	10.9	11.4	11.3(e)	10.9(e)
European Union (15 countries)	12.2	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.0(e)	11.4(e)
Belgium	9.7	10	5.8	9.1	10.1	10.6(b)
Bulgaria	25.9	26.4	20.5	19	18.1	16.5
Czech Republic	8.9	6.8	6.1	6.6	7	6.2
Denmark	8.6	10.5	9.7	2.2	1.7	2.7
Germany	17.7	18.2	16.2	20.9	21.7	21.2
Estonia	40.4	37.1	24.4	17.4	24.7	29.1
Ireland	22.3	19.7	15.5	12.2	:(u)	:
Greece	11.5	9.1	9.9	12.4	10	9.6
Spain	15.1	12.2	10.2	9	6.2	7.9(b)
France	5.3(b)	5.8	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.1
Croatia	:	:	19.7(b)	18.4	17.3	14.9
Italy	8.8	8.3	9.4	8.6	8.8	7.9
Cyprus	27.9(b)	25.6	22.3	17.1	15	11.8
Latvia	48.9	42.4	22.7	15.6	19.5	19.9
Lithuania	27.3	32.2	27.5	24.3	28.4	33.7
Luxembourg	5.2	6.6	5.2	4.9	7.5	5.6
Hungary	9.8	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	8.1
Malta	24.3	20.6	18.9	15.3	14.3	15.4
Netherlands	3.5	3.4	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.4
Austria	14.3(b)	14.4	14.2	15	13.3	12.9
Poland	6.6	9.4	10	10	10.2	8.8
Portugal	14.8	11.5	11.1	12.4	12.4	9.9
Romania	12	10.2	8.8	9.2	8.3	9.4
Slovenia	11.9	12.5	15	14.1	12.9	12.4
Slovakia	9.1	5.5	4.5	6	7.6	7.7
Finland	19	20.3	7.9	6.8	9.6	11.9
Sweden	13.7	10.6	7.8	18.2	17.2	16.5
United Kingdom	24.4	22.6	24.3	21.9	20.8(b)	18
Iceland	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)
Norway	8.2	7.5	4.8	5.9	3.9	1.6
Switzerland	18	20.7	20.2	21.7	20.7	17.3
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	12.4

Table C15e: At-risk-of-poverty rate, Other inactive 16 to 64 years, 2008-2013.
Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li04]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
European Union (28 countries)	:	:	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.1(e)
European Union (27 countries)	26	26	26.5	27.1	27.5	27.1(e)
European Union (15 countries)	26.1	26.3	27.1	27.3	27.8	27.4(e)
Belgium	24.2	24.3	23.7	25.7	27	28.2(b)
Bulgaria	23	23.5	24.3	27.1	26.4	24.7
Czech Republic	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.9	14.1	12.5
Denmark	26.8	27.7	27.4	30	31.8	29
Germany	21.8	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.8
Estonia	29.1	28.4	27	30	31.8	31.1
Ireland	25.4	24.7	24.6	26.1	26	:
Greece	27.3	27.5	28.7	29.2	34.7	32.5
Spain	29.9	27.7	28.4	31.5	30.2	26.7(b)
France	23.1(b)	25.5	27.4	26.9	29.1	29
Croatia	:	:	32.0(b)	28.8	26.3	25.2
Italy	28	27	28.1	29.1	28.3	27.9
Cyprus	19.6(b)	17.8	17.7	15.9	16.4	19.8
Latvia	31	32.2	29.8	27.6	28.4	27.9
Lithuania	30.2	31.4	30.8	28.7	25.2	25.4
Luxembourg	18.7	23.3	20.8	19.6	22	22.5
Hungary	23.3	19.4	19.9	23	22.7	21.9
Malta	20.3	20.5	21.2	21.7	21.9	23.6
Netherlands	17.3	21.4	20.2	20.9	20.9	20.2
Austria	22.3(b)	23.1	23.3	23.8	23.7	22
Poland	26	27.4	26.8	27.8	26.9	26.7
Portugal	27.6	29.8	28.6	28.7	29.6	30.6
Romania	31.7	30.1	29.5	33	35.3	35.9
Slovenia	20.1	10.8	14.3	15.8	14.8	16.2
Slovakia	16.3	15.7	17	18.9	18.9	18.1
Finland	24.9	26.5	26.3	26	25.3	23.7
Sweden	26.7	29.4	28.7	28.7	32.4	34.4
United Kingdom	33.6	30.4	31.2	27.7	28.5(b)	29.7
Iceland	17.6	17.7	16.3	15.3	11.5	16.1
Norway	33.9	30	27.8	25.6	26.6	28.3
Switzerland	19.3	20.2	21.1	20.5	23.1	21.1
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	30.8

Table C16: Self-reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment, % Total, 2008-2012. ⁴ Source: Eurostat

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdph270&plugin=1>

(Same table as B3)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union (28 countries)			6.7	6.7	6.4
European Union (27 countries)	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4
Belgium	0.7	1	0.7	2.3	2.4
Bulgaria	22.4	15.7	14.5	13.6	11.5
Czech Republic	3.4	3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Denmark	2.9	5.4	3.7	3.9	5.6
Germany	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.8
Estonia	10	5.3	5.9	8.4	9.9
Ireland	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	4
Greece	7.4	7.5	7.7	9.4	9.9
Spain	6	8.8	6.8	5.4	5.7
France	4	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.5
Croatia			15.2	11.1	7.4
Italy	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.4
Cyprus	4.9	6	6.6	6.3	4.9
Latvia	18.9	15.6	21.2	22	19.1
Lithuania	6.9	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.2
Luxembourg	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1
Hungary	11.4	9.8	7.8	8.9	8.8
Malta	1.2	4.1	5.7	3.1	2.7
Netherlands	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2
Austria	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.3
Poland	12.1	14	14.3	13.4	14.2
Portugal	1.9	4.3	2.6	1.8	5.7
Romania	13.4	10.7	13.4	14.1	12.8
Slovenia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Slovakia	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
Finland	1.1	5.6	5.4	5.7	6
Sweden	12.5	12.1	11.2	11.7	11.5
United Kingdom	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7
Iceland	5.8	6.7	7	7.4	7.4
Norway	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Switzerland	1.8	2.2	2	1.8	2

⁴ The only source of data on unmet need for care is self-reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment which is not the same thing.

Table C17a: Single person at-risk-of-poverty thresholds, Purchasing Power Standards, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li01]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belgium	10,046	10,501	10,399	10,895	11,103	11,865
Bulgaria	2,859	3,436	3,531	3,499	3,517	3,633
Czech Republic	5,835	5,666	5,796	5,993	6,188	6,389
Denmark	10,561	10,751	10,770	11,277	11,183	11,481
Germany	10,804	10,770	10,544	11,037	11,525	11,622
Estonia	4,538	4,861	4,448	4,491	4,734	5,130
Ireland	10,901	10,386	10,102	9,999	9,713	:
Greece	7,219	7,521	7,559	6,976	6,038	5,452
Spain	8,161	8,114	7,780	7,532	7,416	8,543(b)
France	10,496(b)	10,644	10,669	10,897	11,271	11,631
Croatia	:	:	4,567(b)	4,454	4,417	4,355
Italy	9,157	9,158	9,123	9,468	9,345	9,205
Cyprus	10,945(b)	11,256	10,816	11,497	11,444	10,896
Latvia	4,288	4,283	3,512	3,537	3,714	3,971
Lithuania	4,170	4,289	3,611	3,641	4,034	4,411
Luxembourg	16,166	16,265	15,961	15,961	15,948	16,360
Hungary	3,958	4,097	4,025	4,321	4,635	4,507
Malta	7,958	8,146	8,023	8,417	8,760	9,321
Netherlands	11,485	11,618	11,288	11,300	11,387	11,616
Austria	11,359(b)	11,683	11,710	12,255	12,380	12,555
Poland	4,039	4,417	4,547	4,993	5,181	5,463
Portugal	5,702	5,655	5,837	5,773	5,690	5,705
Romania	1,838	2,056	2,124	2,213	2,157	2,237
Slovenia	8,287	8,599	8,009	8,364	8,563	8,571
Slovakia	4,058	4,694	5,016	5,385	5,879	5,741
Finland	9,933	10,421	10,327	10,760	11,146	11,470
Sweden	10,680	11,295	10,991	11,284	11,799	12,316
United Kingdom	11,126	10,091	9,521	9,466	9,868(b)	9,882
Iceland	12,978	12,958	10,963	10,826	10,826	11,662
Norway	13,871	14,402	13,945	14,519	15,344	16,203
Switzerland	12,950	13,519	13,373	13,756	14,486	15,305
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	2,833

Table C17b: Single person at-risk-of-poverty thresholds, National currency, 2008-2013. Source: Eurostat SILC [ilc_li01]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belgium	10,791	11,588	11,678	12,005	12,168	12,890
Bulgaria	2,548	3,318	3,540	3,420	3,356	3,431
Czech Republic	101,083	109,184	111,953	113,040	114,953	116,093
Denmark	108,009	111,968	114,676	117,940	118,822	120,130
Germany	10,986	11,151	11,278	11,426	11,757	11,749
Estonia	3,328	3,725	3,436	3,359	3,592	3,947
Ireland	13,797	13,467	12,307	11,836	11,447	:
Greece	6,480	6,897	7,178	6,591	5,708	5,023
Spain	7,577	7,714	7,600	7,272	7,182	8,114
France	11,340	11,786	11,976	11,997	12,362	12,572
Croatia	24,363.5	26,969.9	25,586	24,400	24,000	22,916
Italy	9,383	9,382	9,562	9,583	9,617	9,440
Cyprus	5,602	9,871	9,708	10,194	10,156	9,524
Latvia	1,999	2,258	1,892	1,769	1,877	1,967
Lithuania	8,638	9,767	8,348	7,990	8,985	9,734
Luxembourg	18,550	19,059	19,400	19,523	19,668	19,981
Hungary	663,556	715,187	713,291	749,550	796,784	786,000
Malta	6,005	6,302	6,261	6,517	6,869	7,256
Netherlands	11,713	12,094	12,175	12,186	12,337	12,504
Austria	11,648	12,281	12,635	12,878	13,084	13,244
Poland	9,432	10,742	11,439	12,045	12,509	12,966
Portugal	4,886	4,969	5,207	5,046	4,994	4,902
Romania	3,908	4,776	5,181	5,349	5,382	5,528
Slovenia	6,536	7,118	7,042	7,199	7,273	7,111
Slovakia	97,110	3,403	3,670	3,784	4,156	4,042
Finland	11,876	12,577	12,809	13,096	13,619	13,963
Sweden	114,183	122,580	125,575	128,790	133,926	137,947
United Kingdom	9,041	8,693	8,804	8,923	9,325	9,526
Iceland	1,693,316	1,929,800	1,897,968	1,842,970	1,875,151	2,047,736
Norway	152,855	166,465	169,649	174,795	187,394	192,353
Switzerland	26,599	27,580	27,784	28,105	29,144	29,499
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	164,160

Annex A4 Radar charts - Country Overviews (2012 and 2009)

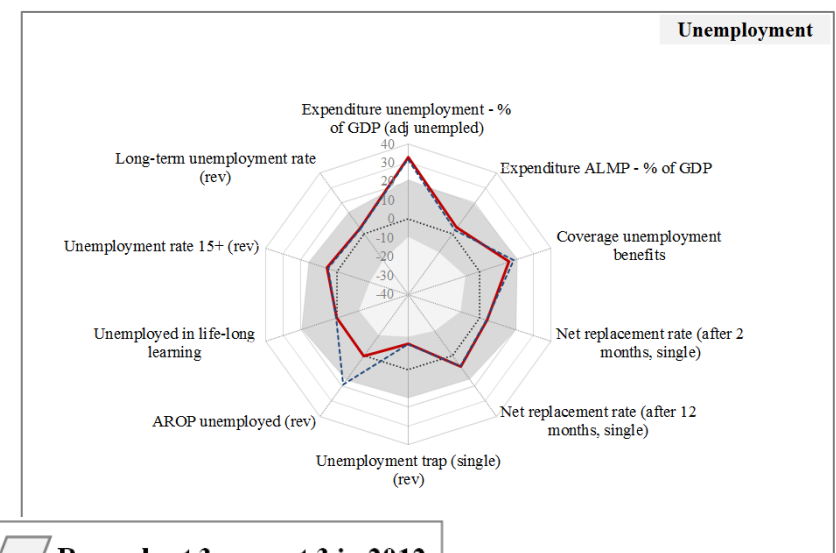
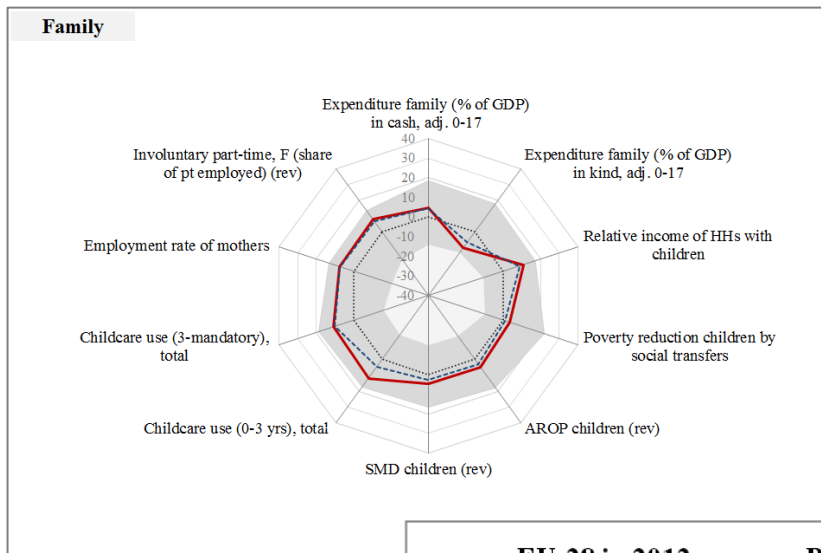
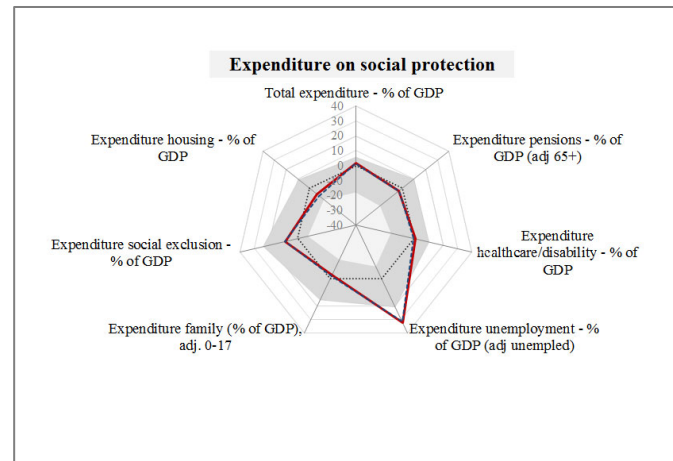
THE SOURCE FOR THIS ANNEX IS: EUROSTAT, DG EMPL CALCULATIONS (2015).

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Table A1: Definitions of included indicators

Indicator	Source	Definition
<i>Family and children</i>		
Relative income HHS w/ children	SILC	Relative equivalised disposable income of households with children compared to the one of all households.
AROP children	SILC	Share of persons below age 18 with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).
Severe material deprivation, children	SILC	Percentage of population 18- living in a household with an enforced lack of at least three out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension.
Transfers: poverty reduction children	SILC	Difference between at-risk-of poverty rates of children before and after social transfers (excluding pensions). It is calculated as (B-A)/B from the following two indicators: A: at-risk-of poverty rate after social transfers (standard poverty rate) B: at-risk-of poverty rate before social transfers (excluding pensions)
Employment rate mothers	LFS	Employment rate of women aged 20-49 with youngest child below 6 years of age.
Involuntary part-time, women	LFS	Involuntary part-time as percentage of the total part-time employment, women aged 20-49.
Childcare use	SILC	Children cared for by formal arrangements other than by the family, by age group.
<i>Unemployment</i>		
Coverage unemployment benefits	LFS	Share of unemployed people (all lengths of unemployment spell) receiving unemployment benefits (both registered and not registered at public employment office) as a share of all unemployed people according to the ILO definition (both registered and not registered at public employment office).
Net replacement rate	OECD	Unemployment benefits relative to the wage previously earned (net of taxes), 3 rd , 7 th or 13 th month of unemployment, 67% of average wage.
AROP unemployed	SILC	Share of individuals (aged 18 year or over) who are classified as unemployed according to their most frequent activity status at risk of poverty.
Unemployment rate 15+	LFS	Unemployment rate of labour force 15+ in % of active population 15+. Unemployed persons are persons aged 15-74 who were without work during the reference week, but who are currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.
Long-term unemployment rate	LFS	Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) comprise persons aged at least 15, who are not living in collective households, who will be without work during the next two weeks, who would be available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later).
Unemployed in LLL	LFS	Percentage of adult population (aged 25-64) participating in education and training – unemployed in % (of unemployed 25-64)
Unemployment trap (single)	OECD	The marginal effective tax rate on labour income taking account the combined effect of increased taxes and benefits withdrawal as one takes up a job. Calculated as one minus the ratio of change in net income (net in work income minus net out of work income) and change in gross income for a single person moving from unemployment to a job with a wage level of 67 % of the average wage.

Figure B.1: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Belgium (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — BE in 2012 BE in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.1: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Belgium 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>BE 2012</i>	<i>BE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	30.8	30.6	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	67.6	67.8	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	72.8	71.0	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	9.2	9.6	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6

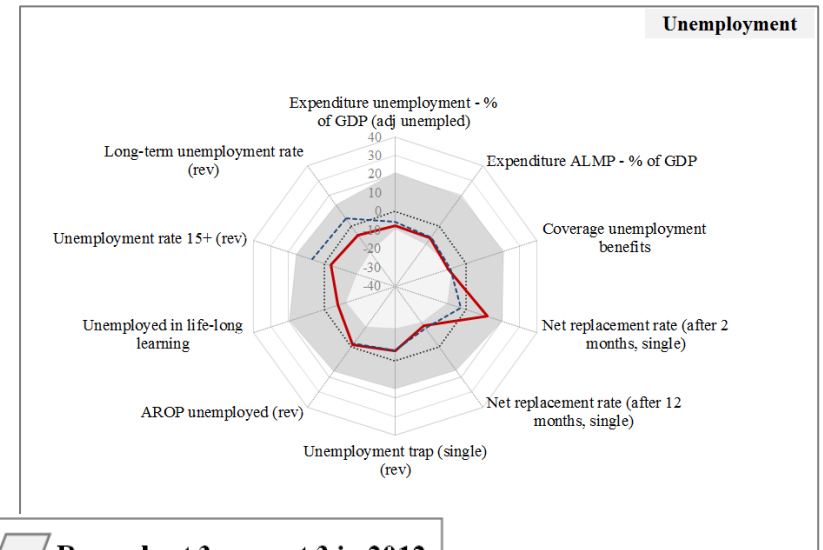
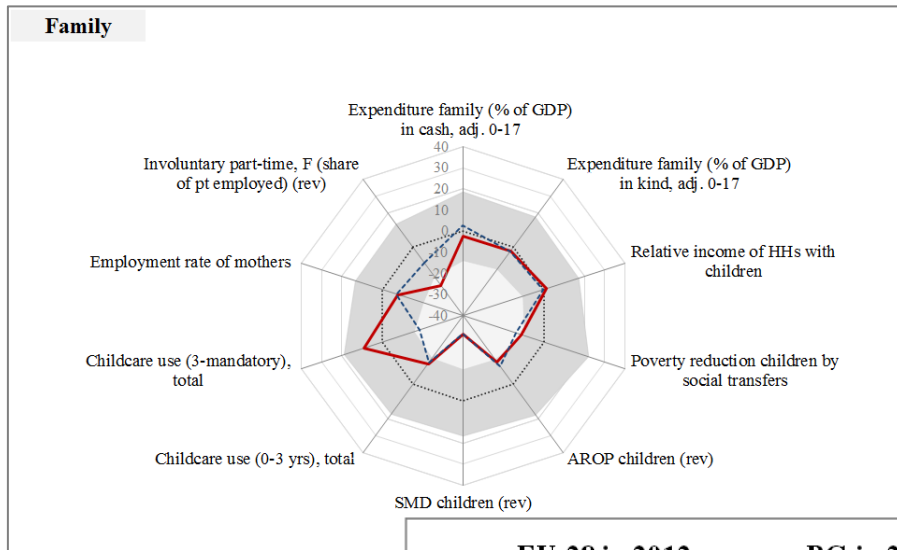
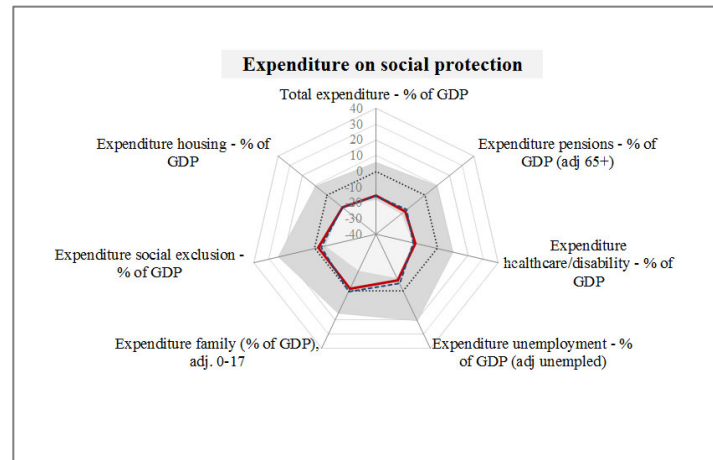
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>BE 2012</i>	<i>BE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	62.1	67.1	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	65.0	65.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	52.0	51.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	91.9	92.1	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	46.2	30.4	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	9.2	9.6	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	7.6	7.9	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	3.4	3.5	3.0

III Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>BE 2012</i>	<i>BE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	7.9	7.8	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.3	2.2	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	46.6	42.5	40.7
AROP children	20.3	17.2	18.3	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	5.5	7.7	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	48.0	36.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	100.0	99.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	69.4	69.2	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	10.2	12.2	34.1

Figure B.2: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Bulgaria (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 ——— BG in 2012 BG in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.2: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Bulgaria 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>BG 2012</i>	<i>BG 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	17.4	17.2	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	45.2	47.8	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	5.8	5.3	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	7.2	10.8	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	9.8	10.5	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

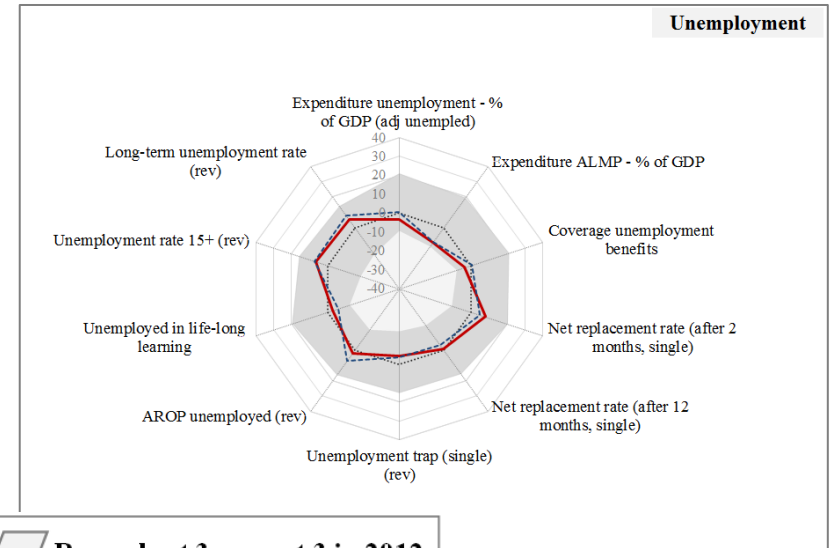
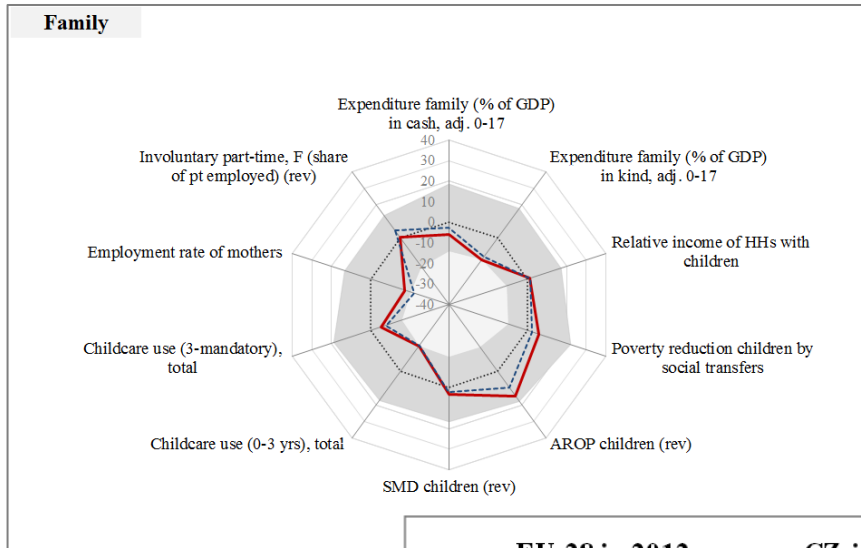
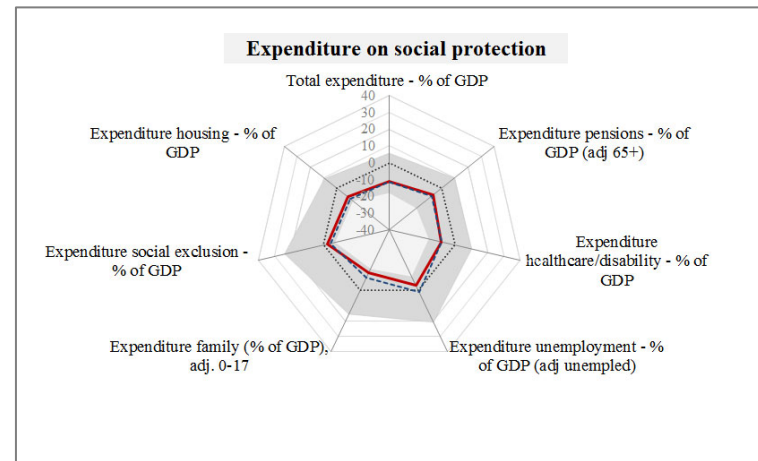
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>BG 2012</i>	<i>BG 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	9.4	11.7	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	77.0	54.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	12.0	15.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	81.6	81.7	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	47.6	48.3	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	1.4		8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	12.3	6.8	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	6.8	3.0	3.0

III Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>BG 2012</i>	<i>BG 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	6.0	7.4	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	25.5	21.7	40.7
AROP children	20.3	28.4	26.7	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	46.3	46.5	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	8.0	7.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	97.0	54.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	51.0	52.1	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	71.4	44.9	34.1

Figure B.3: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Czech Republic (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — CZ in 2012 CZ in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.3: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Czech Republic 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>CZ 2012</i>	<i>CZ 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	20.8	20.3	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	61.7	60.4	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	7.8	7.9	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	14.0	21.0	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	5.6	6.9	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6

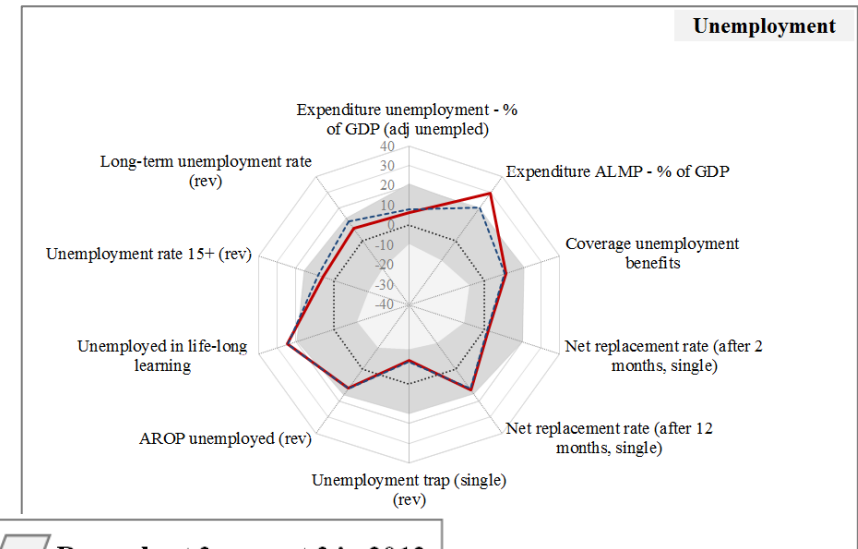
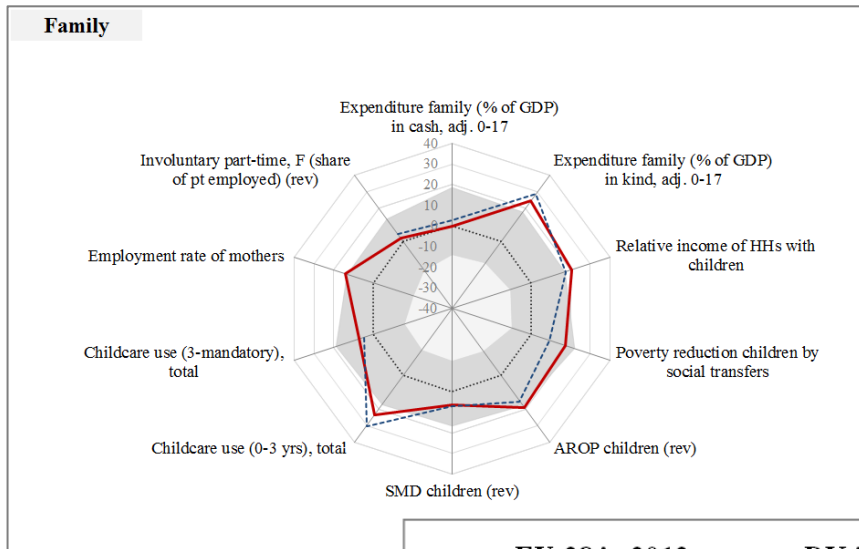
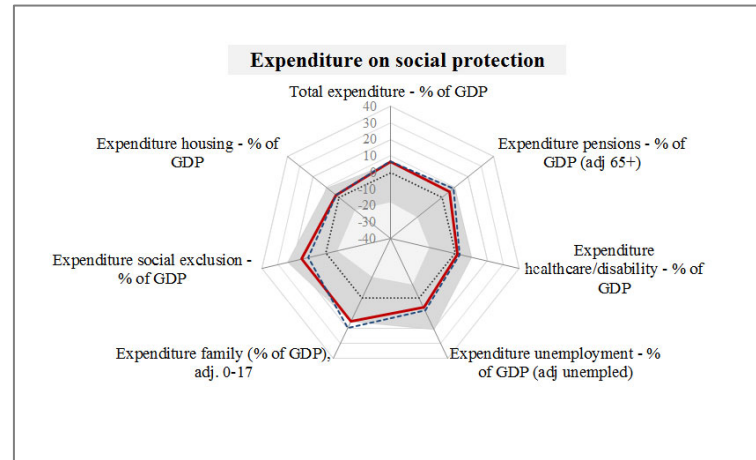
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>CZ 2012</i>	<i>CZ 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	22.5	30.4	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	71.0	66.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	37.0	32.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	80.1	79.5	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	44.5	40.6	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	6.1	3.4	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	7.0	6.7	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	3.0	2.0	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>CZ 2012</i>	<i>CZ 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	5.1	5.9	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	0.5	1.0	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	49.6	45.0	40.7
AROP children	20.3	11.3	14.3	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	7.3	8.6	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	3.0	2.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	75.0	71.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	39.4	33.6	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	25.3	16.8	34.1

Figure B.4: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Denmark (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — DK in 2012 DK in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.4: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Denmark 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>DK 2012</i>	<i>DK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	34.6	34.7	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	83.2	88.1	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	29.7	32.7	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	16.6	18.4	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6

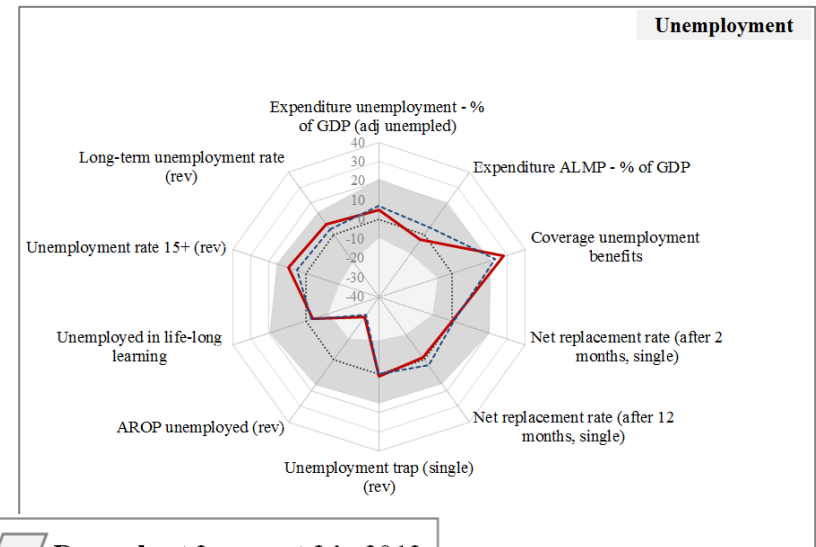
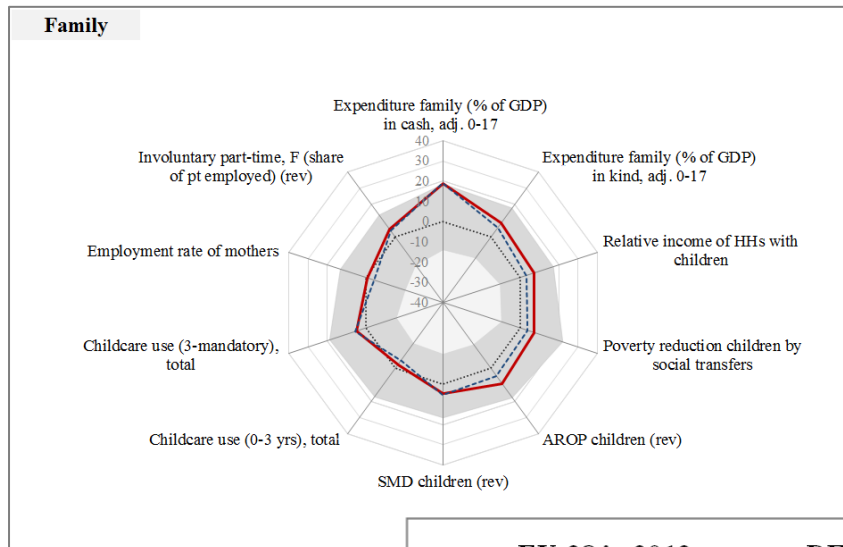
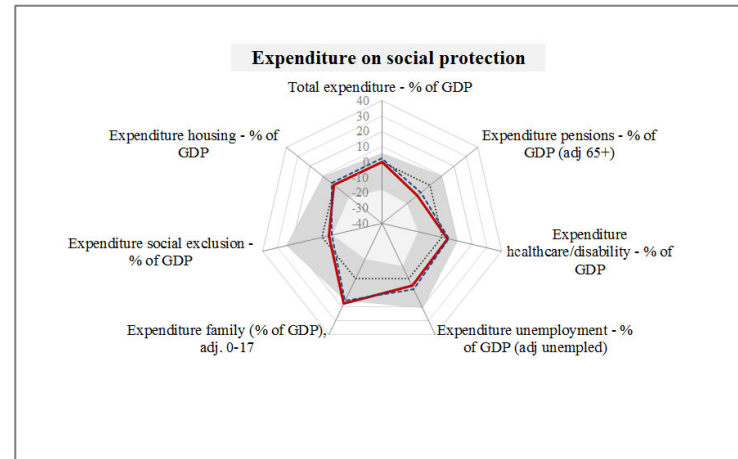
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>DK 2012</i>	<i>DK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	51.5	50.9	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	62.0	61.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	62.0	61.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	89.8	89.2	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	36.3	36.3	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	32.7	32.5	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	7.5	6.0	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	2.1	0.6	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>DK 2012</i>	<i>DK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	10.0	11.0	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	65.7	54.6	40.7
AROP children	20.3	8.5	10.9	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	3.9	3.1	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	67.0	78.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	94.0	90.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	77.4		59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	22.3	17.3	34.1

Figure B.5: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Germany (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — DE in 2012 DE in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.5: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Germany 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>DE 2012</i>	<i>DE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	29.5	31.5	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	55.3	59.8	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	11.8	12.1	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	27.8	31.5	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	17.6	16.8	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6

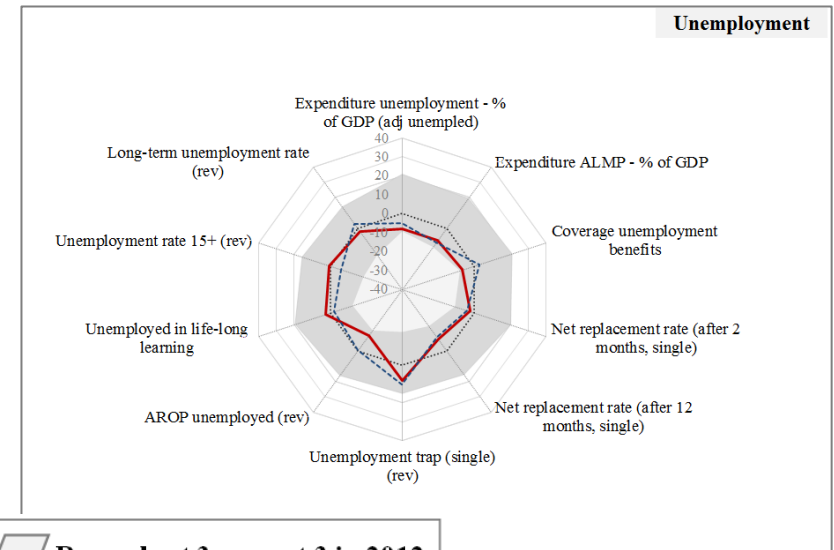
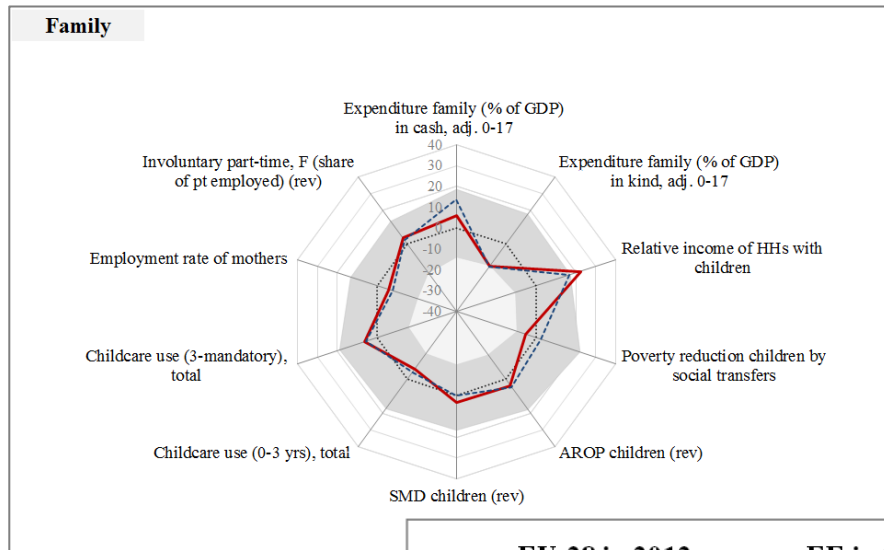
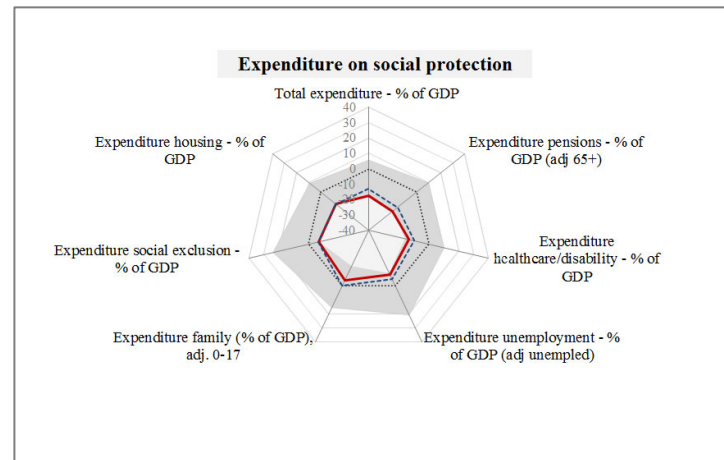
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>DE 2012</i>	<i>DE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	84.6	75.1	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	59.0	60.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	35.0	45.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	73.3	74.9	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	69.3	70.3	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	5.6	6.0	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	5.5	7.8	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	2.5	3.5	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>DE 2012</i>	<i>DE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	11.5	11.6	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	6.0	5.3	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	51.7	46.7	40.7
AROP children	20.3	14.7	17.5	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	5.6	5.2	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	24.0	20.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	91.0	92.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	59.6	55.3	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	16.5	17.8	34.1

Figure B.6: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Estonia (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — EE in 2012 EE in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.6: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Estonia 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>EE 2012</i>	<i>EE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	15.4	19.0	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	38.4	46.0	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	6.1	7.2	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	6.6	11.7	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	8.7	10.2	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

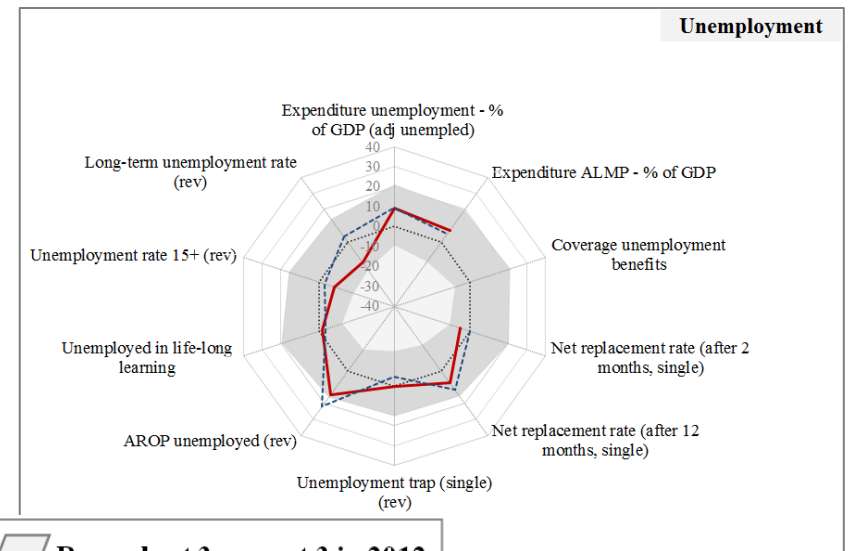
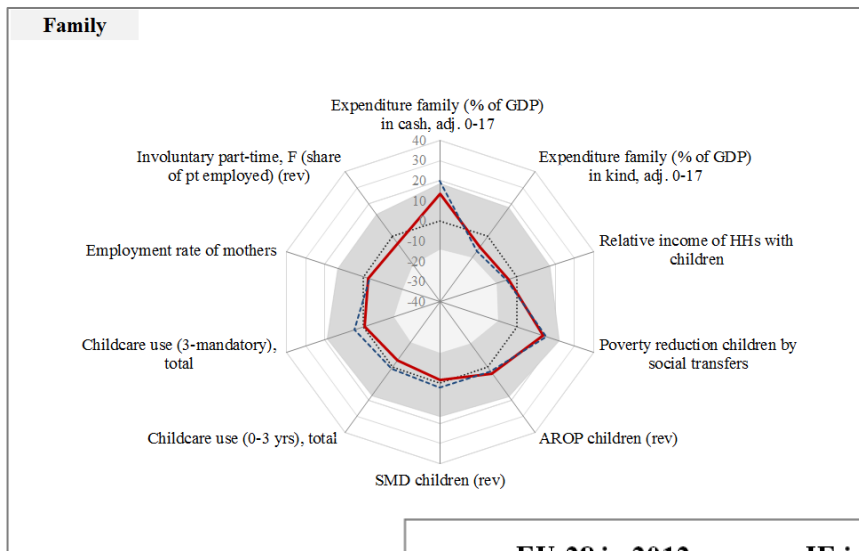
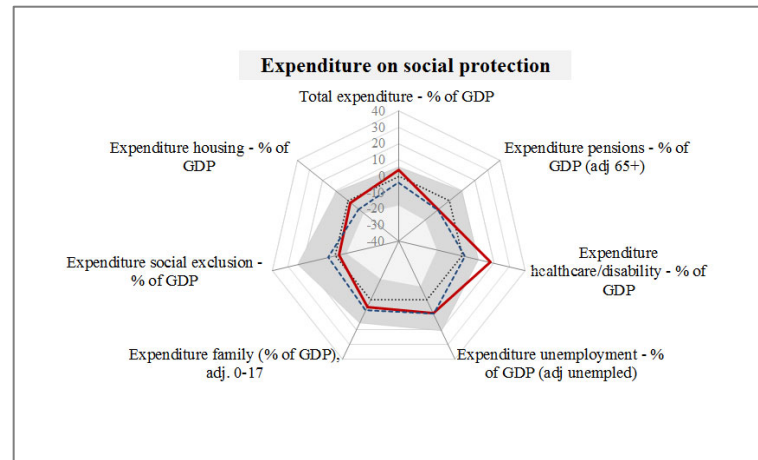
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>EE 2012</i>	<i>EE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	16.4	35.2	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	55.0	53.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	24.0	21.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	64.3	61.9	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	54.8	46.7	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	11.7	7.0	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	10.0	13.5	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	5.5	3.7	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>EE 2012</i>	<i>EE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	8.2	10.2	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	0.5	0.5	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	34.2	44.4	40.7
AROP children	20.3	18.1	17.3	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	7.0	10.7	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	18.0	21.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	93.0	92.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	53.1	50.6	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	18.6	21.3	34.1

Figure B.7: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Ireland (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — IE in 2012 IE in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.7: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Ireland 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>IE 2012</i>	<i>IE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	32.5	26.2	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	58.0	57.8	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	16.4	11.1	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	34.7	34.8	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	12.3	13.3	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6

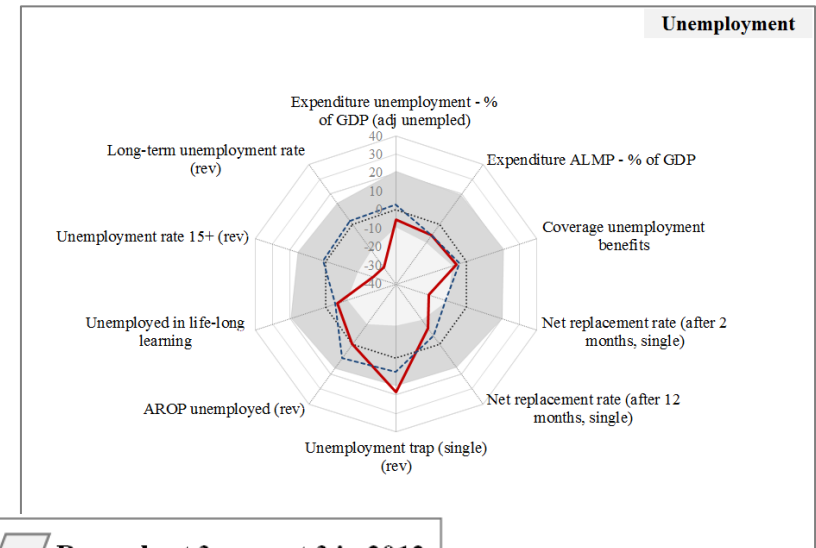
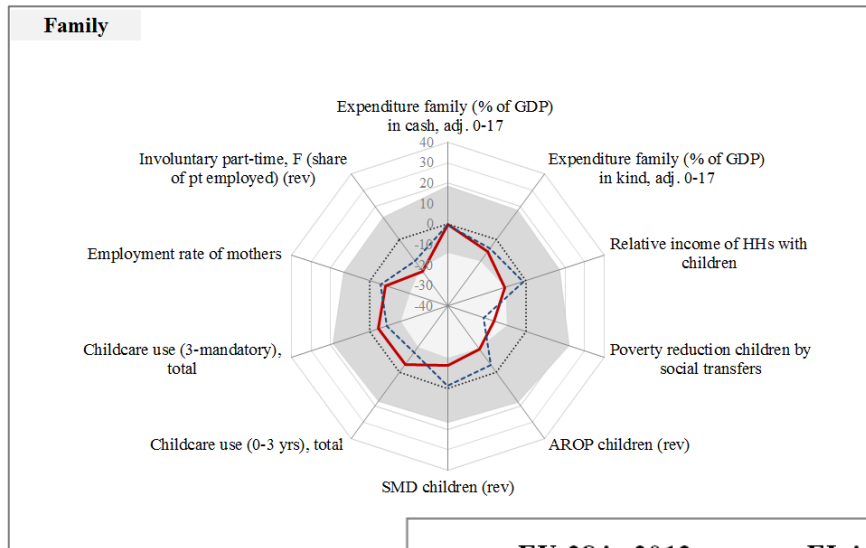
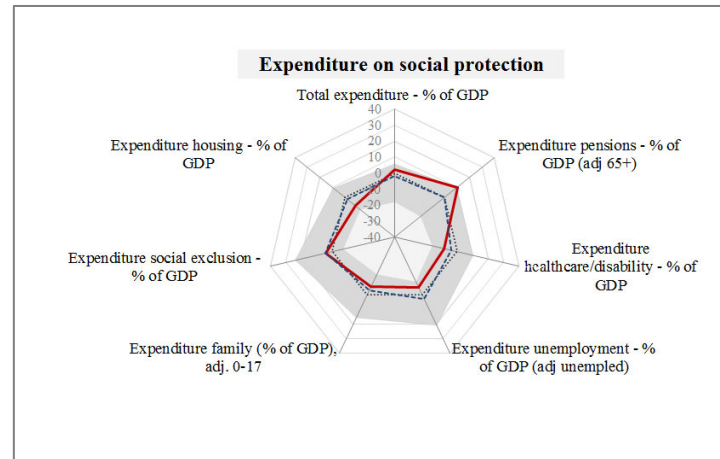
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>IE 2012</i>	<i>IE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5			29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	51.0	59.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	52.0	60.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	74.1	80.6	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	34.1	27.9	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	7.2	5.8	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	14.7	12.0	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	9.1	3.5	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>IE 2012</i>	<i>IE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	10.1	11.8	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	2.2	1.5	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	60.8	62.9	40.7
AROP children	20.3	18.0	18.9	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	12.4	8.2	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	21.0	29.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	82.0	90.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	57.0	56.1	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	35.1		34.1

Figure B.8: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Greece (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — EL in 2012 EL in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.8: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Greece 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>EL 2012</i>	<i>EL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	31.2	28.0	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	90.4	72.7	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	7.8	9.3	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	11.4	24.2	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	8.1	9.0	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6

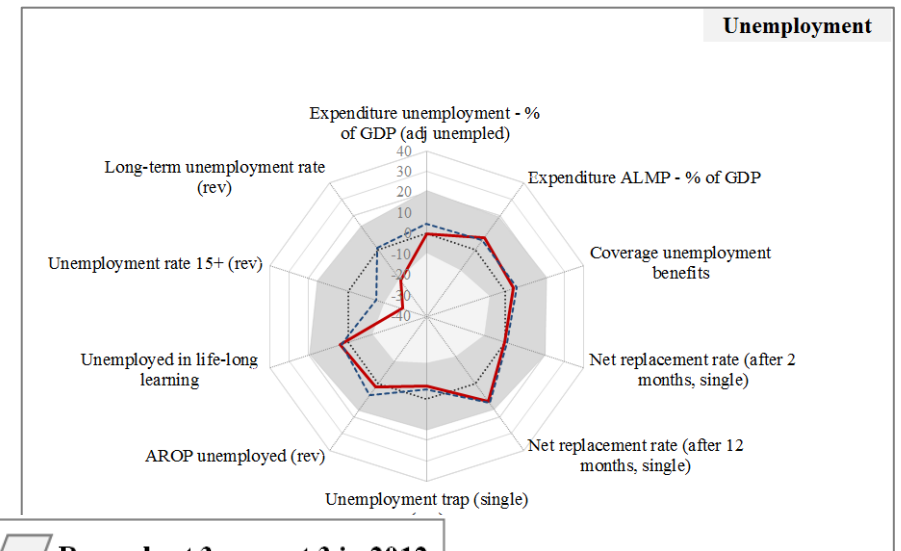
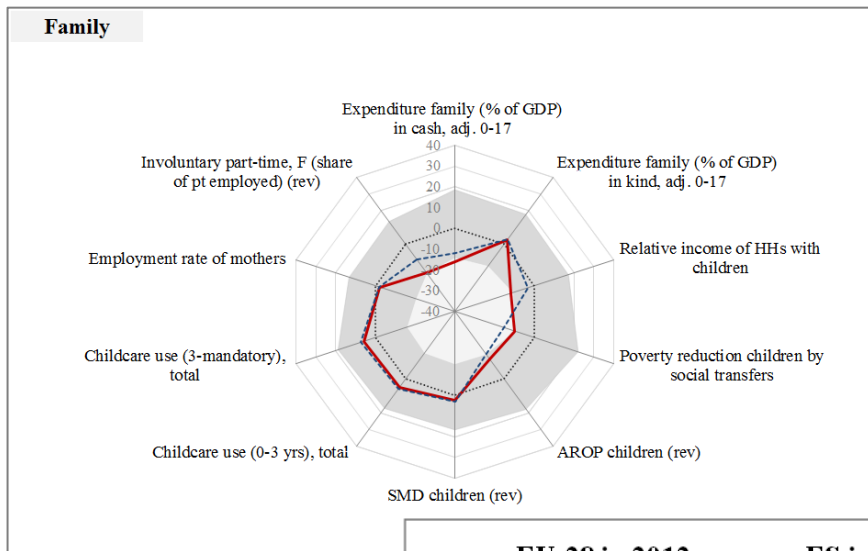
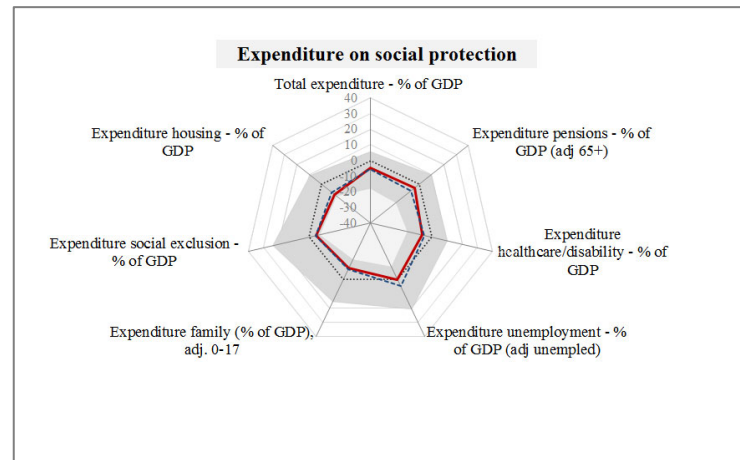
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>EL 2012</i>	<i>EL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	18.0	22.0	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	26.0	41.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	18.0	27.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	51.6	65.3	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	46.3	38.5	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	2.7	3.8	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	24.5	9.6	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	14.5	3.9	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>EL 2012</i>	<i>EL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	2.0	2.5	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	18.2	10.9	40.7
AROP children	20.3	28.8	23.0	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	23.3	12.2	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	20.0	8.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	76.0	69.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	50.3	53.6	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	65.2	52.2	34.1

Figure B.9: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Spain (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — ES in 2012 ES in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.9: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Spain 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>ES 2012</i>	<i>ES 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	25.9	25.2	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	66.7	60.8	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	8.5	9.0	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	19.5	27.4	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	7.1	7.6	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6

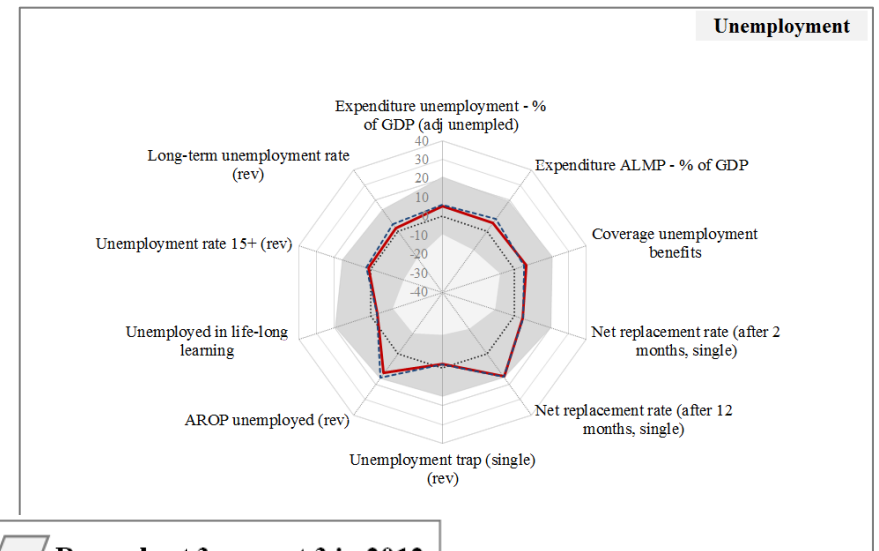
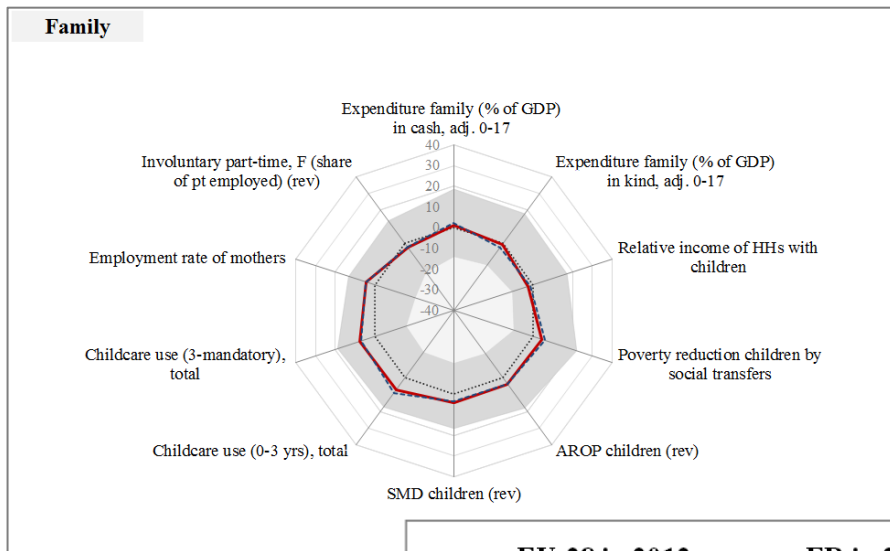
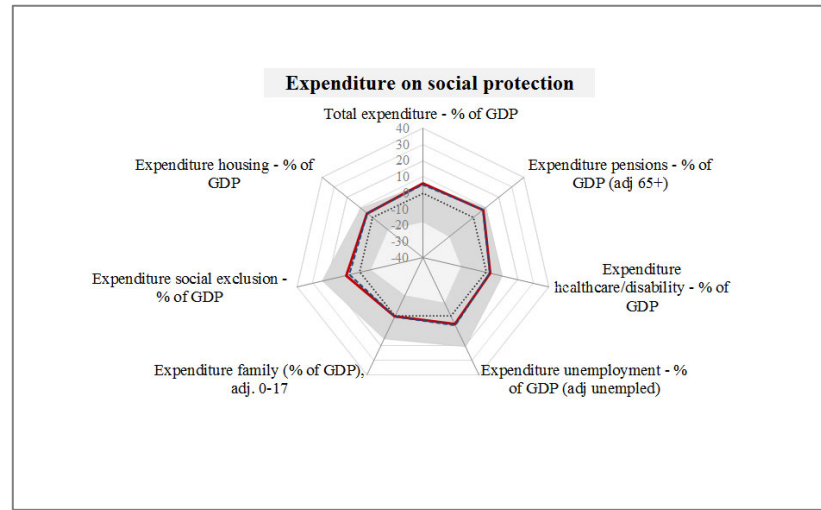
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>ES 2012</i>	<i>ES 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	37.5	40.7	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	58.0	60.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	58.0	60.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	82.8	80.6	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	44.7	40.4	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	12.9	12.2	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	24.8	17.9	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	11.0	4.3	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>ES 2012</i>	<i>ES 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	2.5	3.5	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	27.6	20.0	40.7
AROP children	20.3	27.5	29.2	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	8.3	7.4	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	36.0	38.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	92.0	95.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	57.8	58.0	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	60.7	44.7	34.1

Figure B.10: Social protection spending and social outcomes in France (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — FR in 2012 FR in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.10: Overview Indicators – Actual Values France 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>FR 2012</i>	<i>FR 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	34.2	33.6	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	86.0	86.1	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	11.3	11.2	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	28.5	29.7	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6

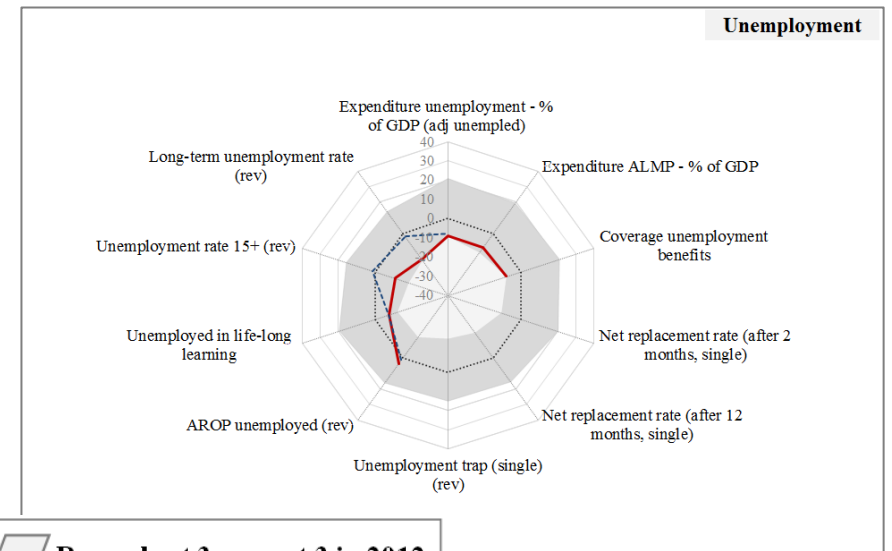
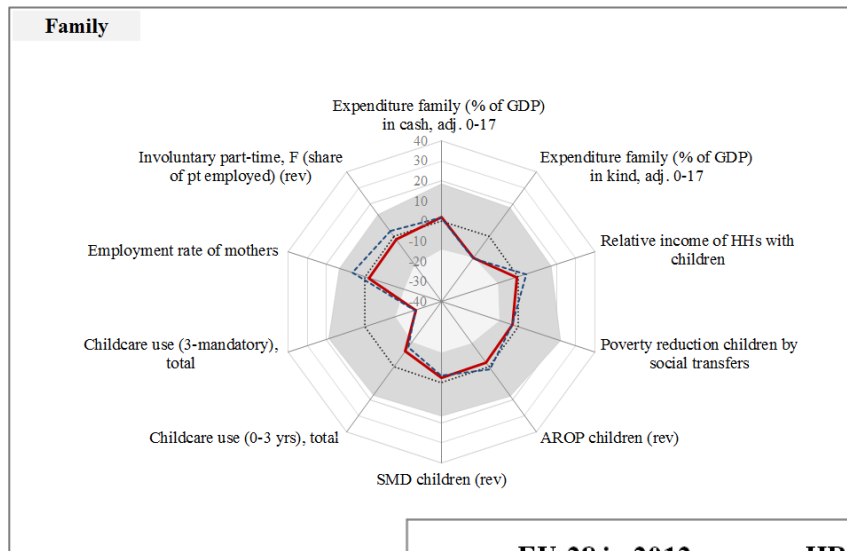
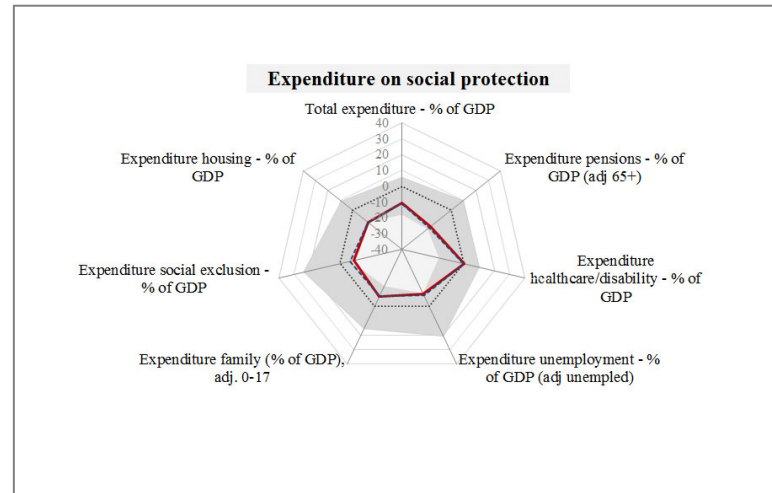
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>FR 2012</i>	<i>FR 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	42.0	39.9	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	66.0	66.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	66.0	66.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	77.3	77.2	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	35.7	33.5	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	5.3	5.7	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	9.8	9.1	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>FR 2012</i>	<i>FR 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	47.4	50.0	40.7
AROP children	20.3	18.0	18.1	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	6.0	7.0	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	40.0	43.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	95.0	94.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	65.6	65.7	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	30.8	29.8	34.1

Figure B.11: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Croatia (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — HR in 2012 HR in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.11: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Croatia 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>HR 2012</i>	<i>HR 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	21.2	20.8	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	44.1	42.5	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	5.1	6.9	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	7.7	7.6	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

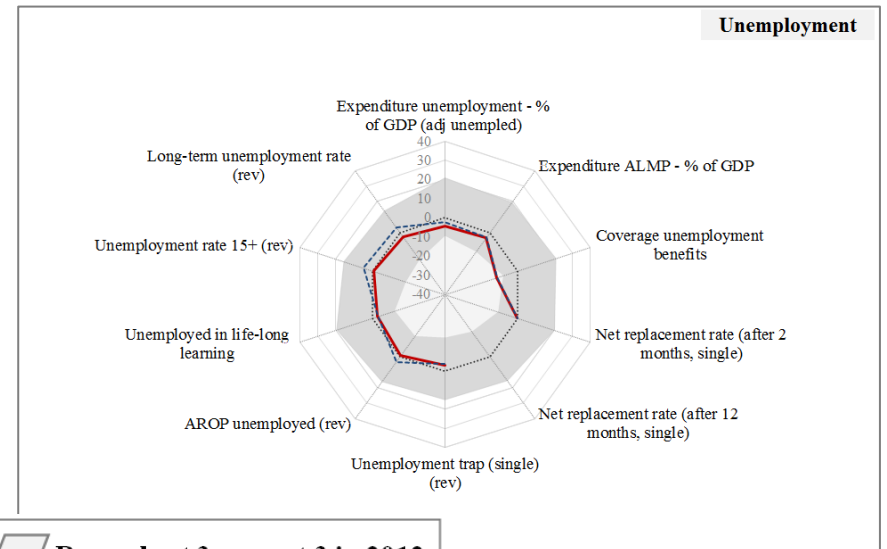
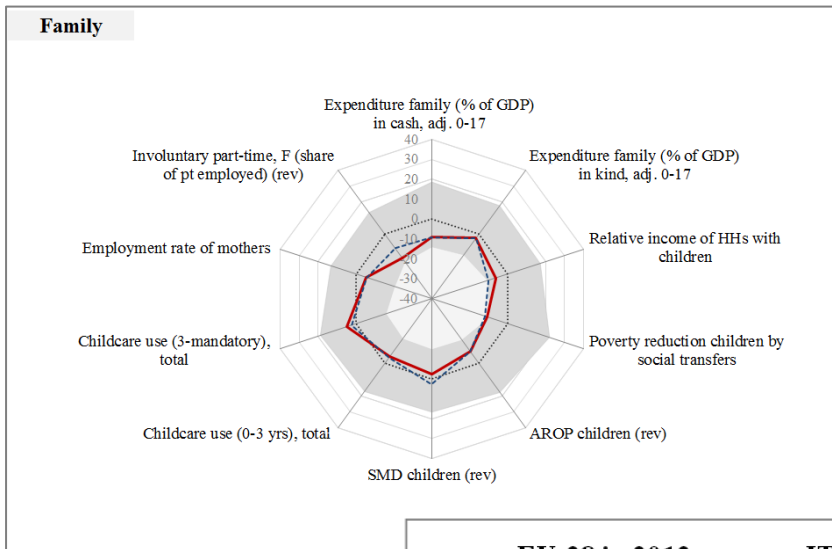
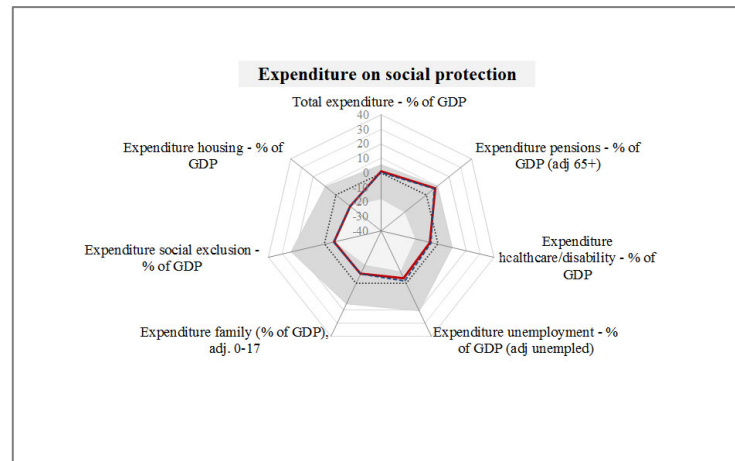
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>HR 2012</i>	<i>HR 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2		0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	13.9	19.4	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9			59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7			39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7			75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	43.2	45.1	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	1.6	1.9	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	16.1	9.6	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	10.4	5.4	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>HR 2012</i>	<i>HR 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	0.5	0.5	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	37.2	37.0	40.7
AROP children	20.3	21.8	19.6	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	13.7	14.8	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	12.0	8.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	41.0	42.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	57.9	67.9	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	29.8	19.6	34.1

Figure B.12: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Italy (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — IT in 2012 IT in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.12: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Italy 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>IT 2012</i>	<i>IT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	30.3	29.9	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	86.1	84.2	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	8.7	9.0	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	13.1	16.2	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	7.5	7.4	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

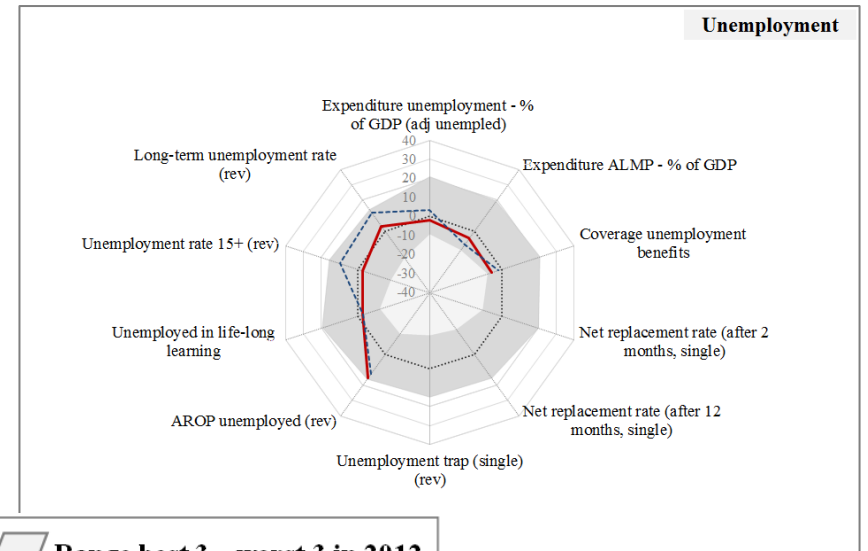
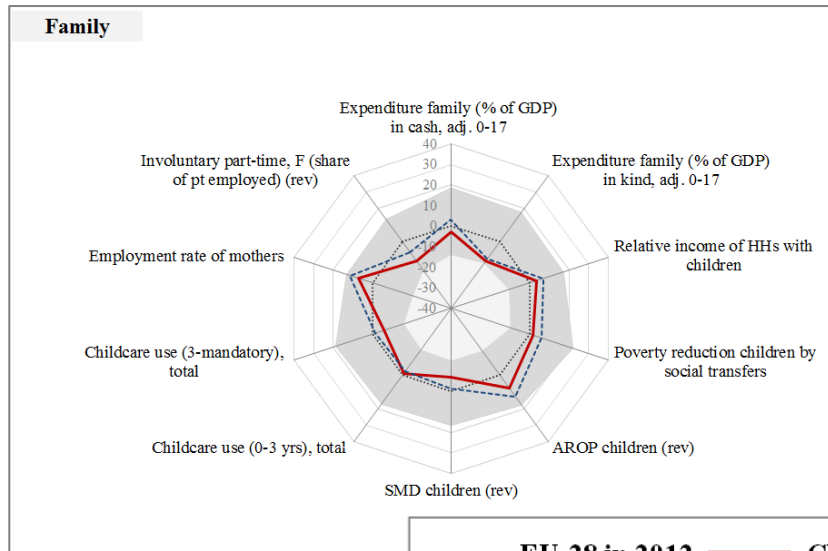
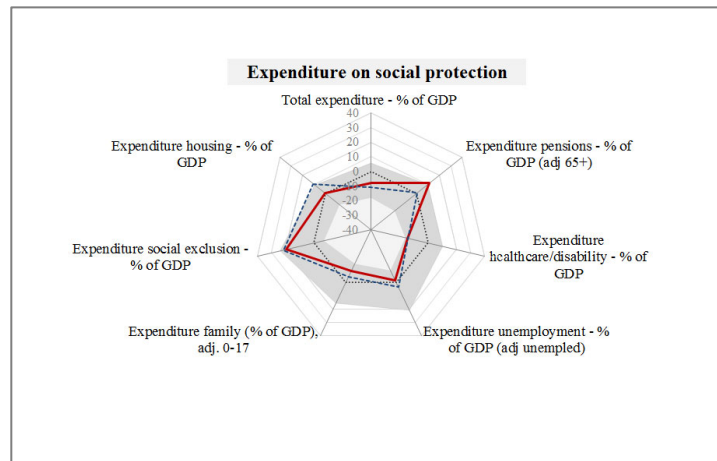
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>IT 2012</i>	<i>IT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	7.0	6.8	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	58.0	59.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7			39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	78.7	79.2	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	46.8	43.6	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	6.2	5.9	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	10.7	7.8	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	5.7	3.5	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>IT 2012</i>	<i>IT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	4.3	4.2	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	26.2	24.5	40.7
AROP children	20.3	24.8	24.7	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	13.7	8.0	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	21.0	22.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	91.0	87.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	54.1	53.5	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	55.3	43.6	34.1

Figure B.13: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Cyprus (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 ——— CY in 2012 CY in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.13: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Cyprus 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>CY 2012</i>	<i>CY 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	23.1	21.1	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	92.2	74.4	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	5.7	5.8	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	16.9	24.9	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	6.8	8.6	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6

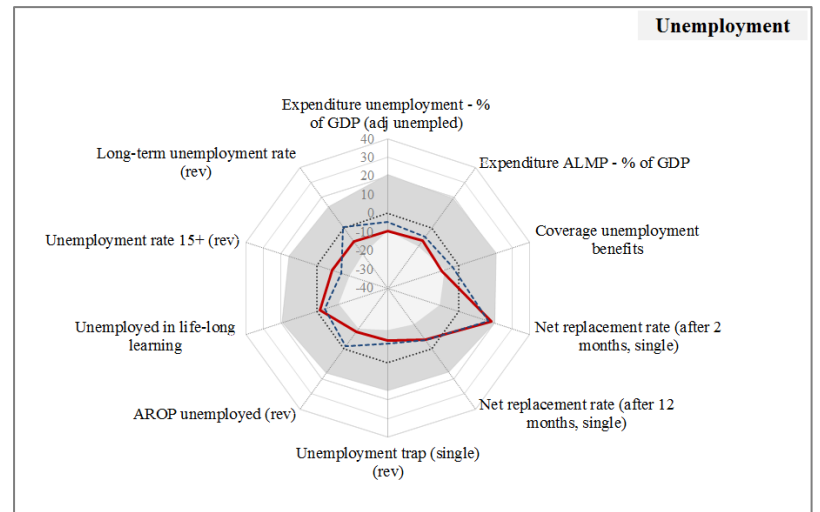
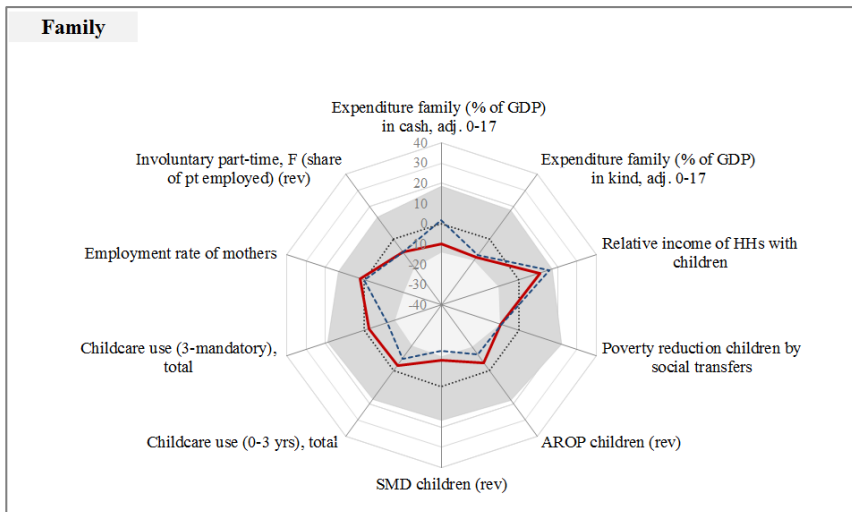
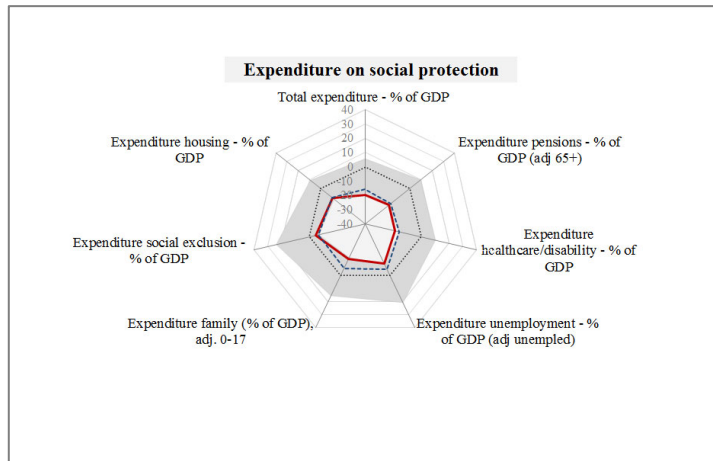
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>CY 2012</i>	<i>CY 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	18.3	25.2	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9			59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7			39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7			75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	33.6	35.8	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	6.5	6.2	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	11.9	5.4	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	3.6	0.6	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>CY 2012</i>	<i>CY 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	5.9	7.5	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	0.8	1.2	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	43.6	49.6	40.7
AROP children	20.3	15.5	12.6	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	18.7	12.5	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	26.0	24.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	74.0	81.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	69.0	74.0	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	49.6	38.7	34.1

Figure B.14: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Latvia (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — LV in 2012 LV in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.14: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Latvia 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LV 2012</i>	<i>LV 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	14.0	16.9	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	41.4	44.4	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	4.2	5.2	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	4.4	12.1	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	5.1	8.1	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6

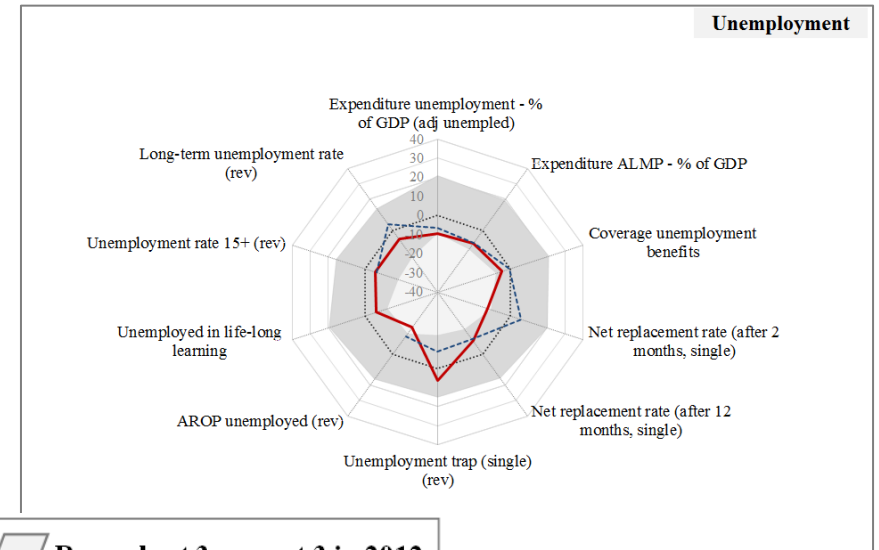
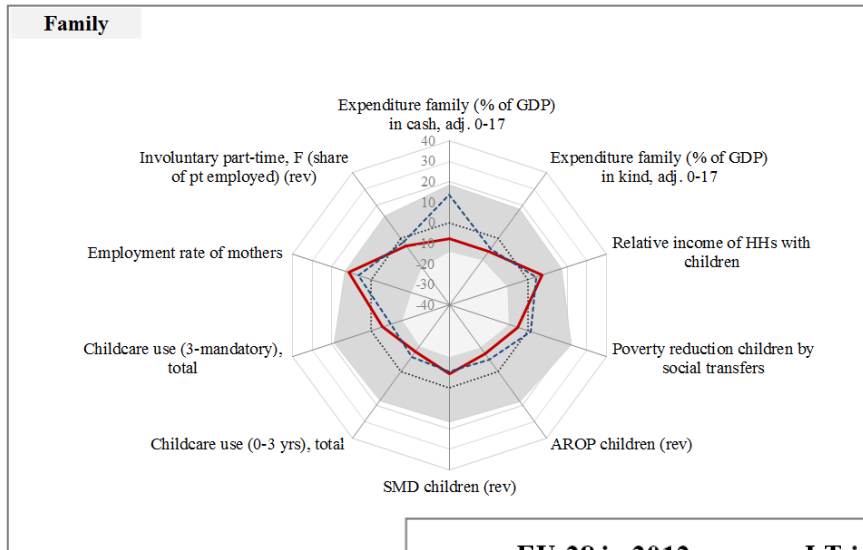
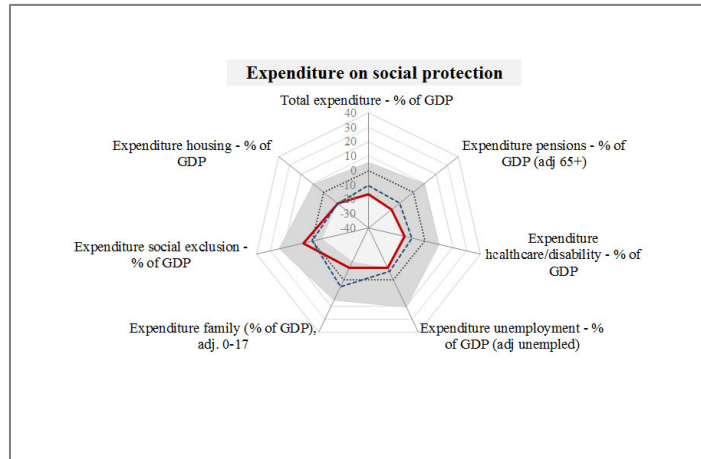
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LV 2012</i>	<i>LV 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	10.4	22.4	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	87.0	84.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	27.0	27.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	90.1	87.5	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	55.9	47.9	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	7.2	4.9	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	15.0	17.5	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	7.8	4.5	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LV 2012</i>	<i>LV 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	4.1	7.1	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.0	1.4	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	28.2	28.5	40.7
AROP children	20.3	23.4	26.3	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	25.4	30.7	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	23.0	16.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	79.0	64.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	62.7	60.4	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	41.5	41.9	34.1

Figure B.15: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Lithuania (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 ——— LT in 2012 LT in 2009 Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.15: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Lithuania 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LT 2012</i>	<i>LT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	16.5	21.2	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	40.3	52.3	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	5.8	7.5	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	4.1	9.2	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	6.5	12.4	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

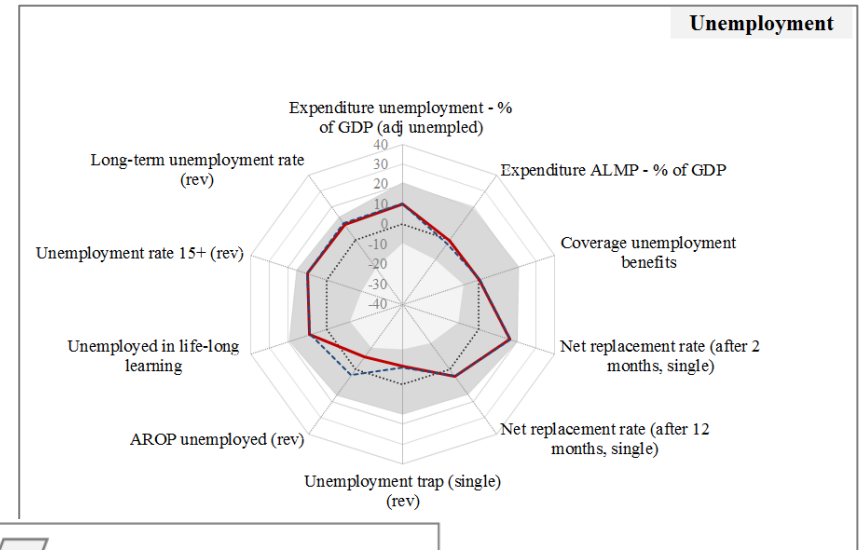
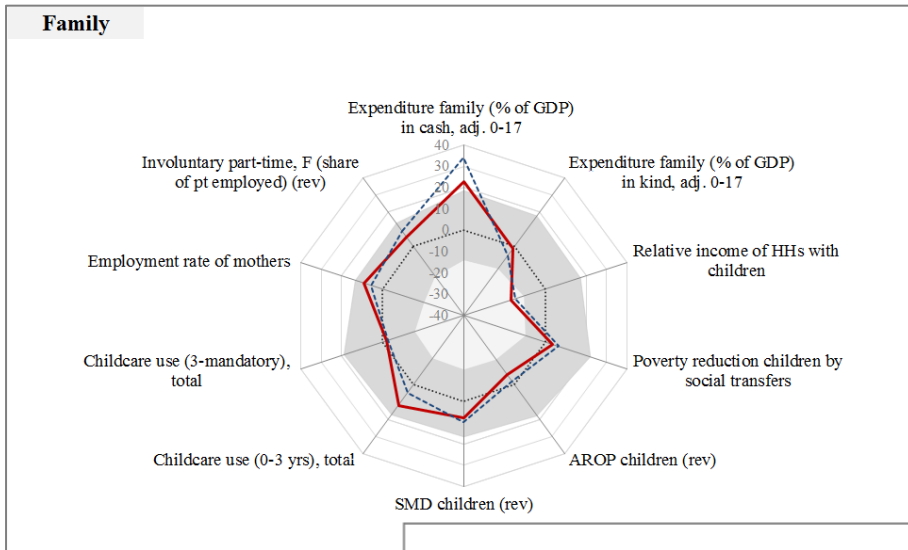
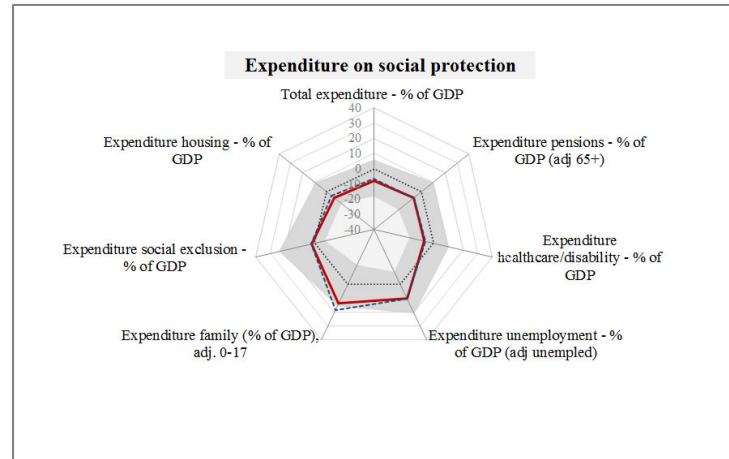
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LT 2012</i>	<i>LT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	20.4	28.6	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	40.0	68.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	22.0	20.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	66.6	86.2	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	61.0	56.1	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	2.8		8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	13.4	13.8	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	6.6	3.3	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LT 2012</i>	<i>LT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	4.7	10.2	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.9	2.2	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	33.9	43.1	40.7
AROP children	20.3	26.9	24.8	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	18.5	20.0	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	8.0	13.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	74.0	67.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	74.0	68.2	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	35.0	30.0	34.1

Figure B.16: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Luxemburg (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — LU in 2012 LU in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.16: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Luxemburg 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LU 2012</i>	<i>LU 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	23.3	24.3	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	62.1	62.1	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	8.4	8.8	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	36.0	36.4	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	16.0	18.0	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6

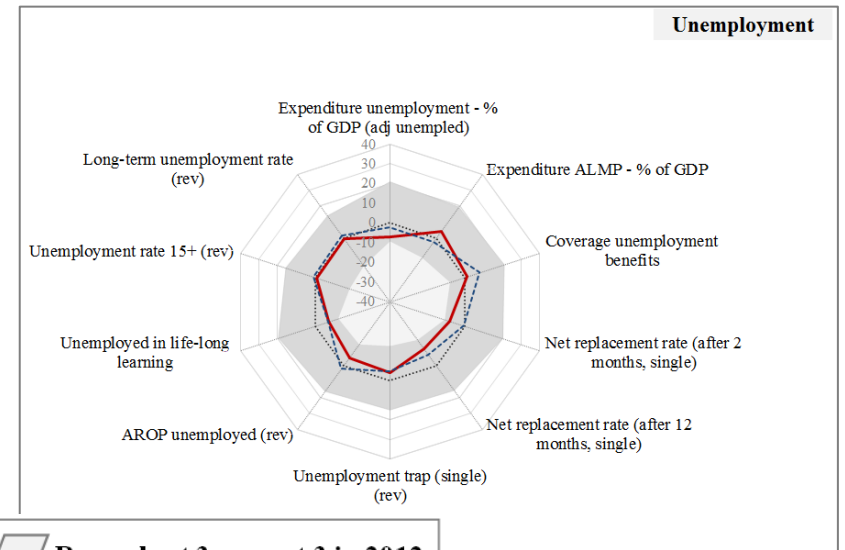
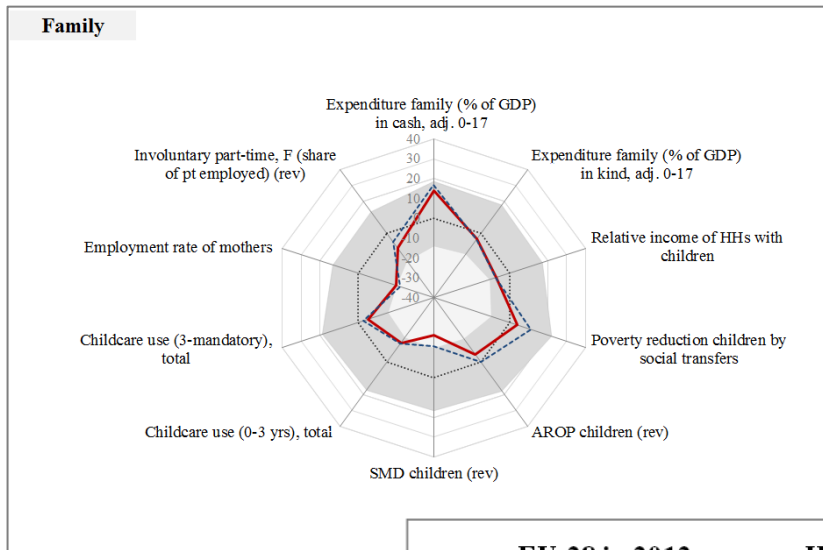
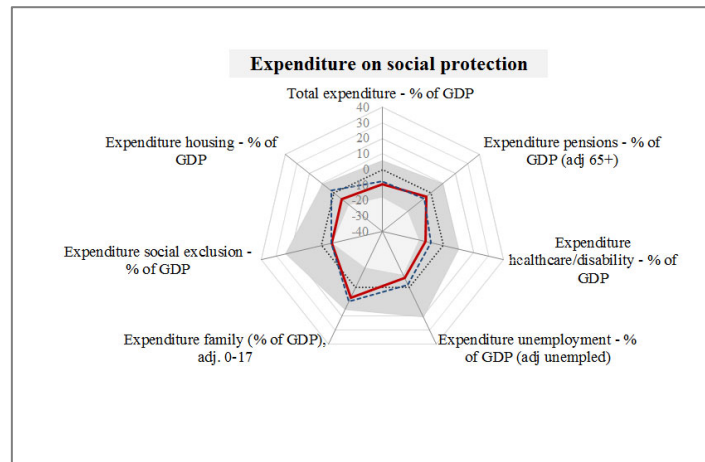
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LU 2012</i>	<i>LU 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	29.6	30.7	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	84.0	84.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	46.0	46.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	86.0	85.5	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	53.0	43.3	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	17.5	17.3	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	5.1	5.1	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	1.6	1.2	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>LU 2012</i>	<i>LU 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	12.5	15.5	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	3.5	2.5	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	46.3	50.4	40.7
AROP children	20.3	23.9	21.4	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	2.4	0.2	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	48.0	36.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	80.0	79.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	71.3	66.9	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	14.7	8.0	34.1

Figure B.17: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Hungary (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — HU in 2012 HU in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.17: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Hungary 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>HU 2012</i>	<i>HU 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	21.8	23.4	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	66.3	63.4	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	6.7	7.9	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	8.5	16.1	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	13.2	14.3	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6

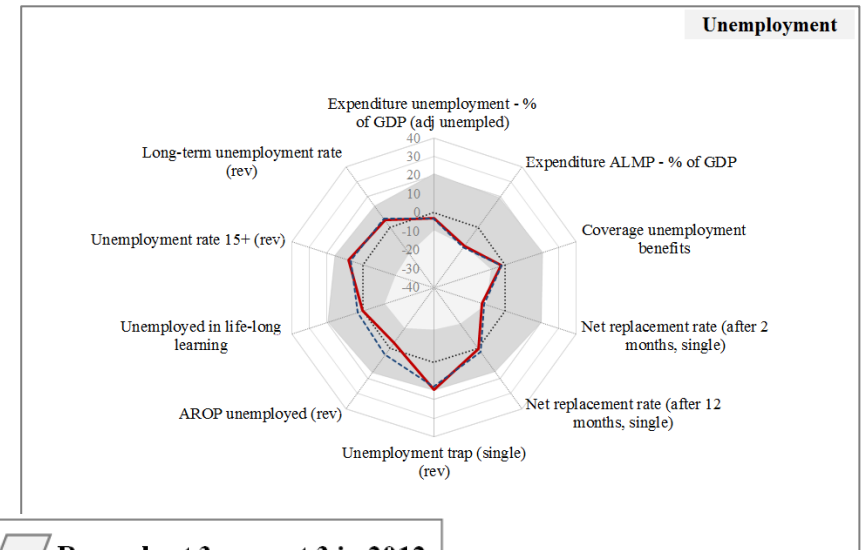
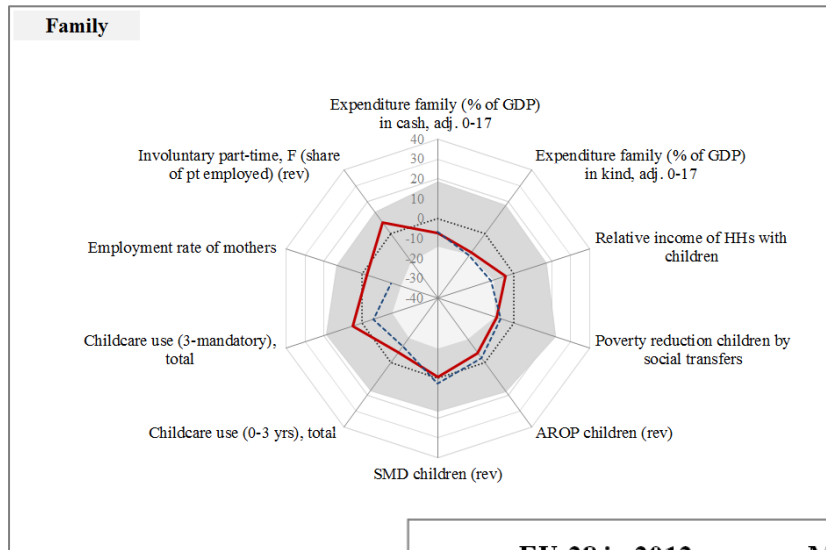
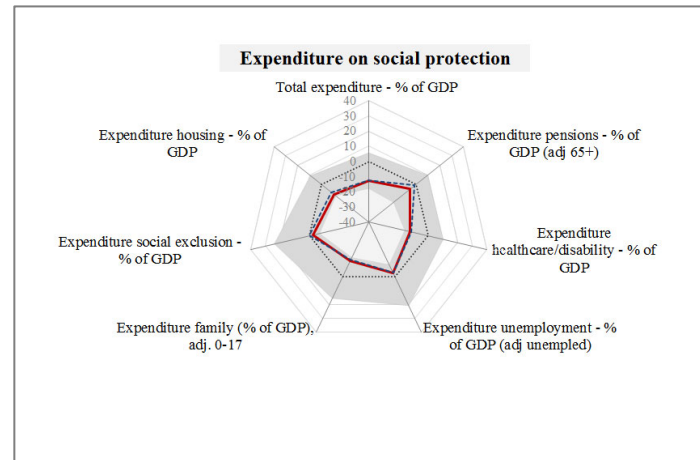
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>HU 2012</i>	<i>HU 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	32.0	44.5	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	46.0	58.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	18.0	25.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	79.5	80.6	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	50.6	44.8	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	1.9	2.3	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	10.9	10.0	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	4.2	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>HU 2012</i>	<i>HU 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	10.3	11.0	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	46.7	57.2	40.7
AROP children	20.3	23.2	20.3	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	35.0	28.8	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	8.0	9.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	75.0	79.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	36.2	33.5	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	44.3	36.3	34.1

Figure B.18: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Malta (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 ——— MT in 2012 MT in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.18: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Malta 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>MT 2012</i>	<i>MT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	19.4	19.6	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	64.6	71.1	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	6.4	6.8	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	14.9	14.6	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	5.7	5.3	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6

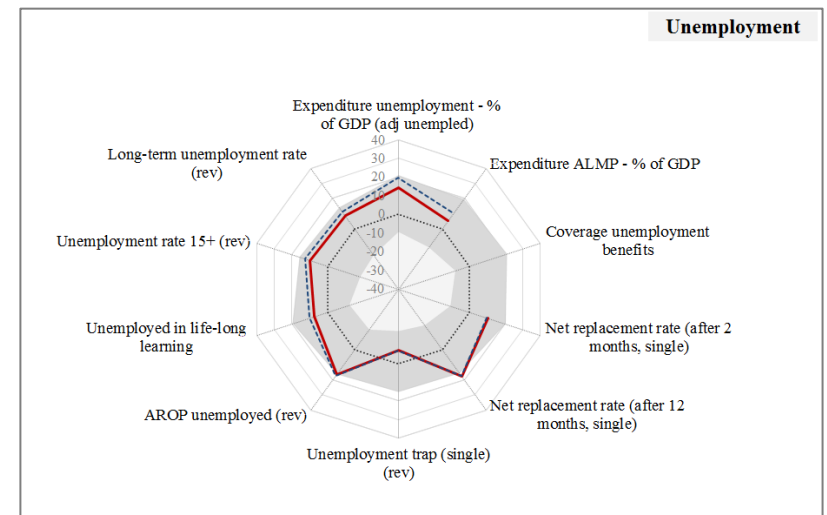
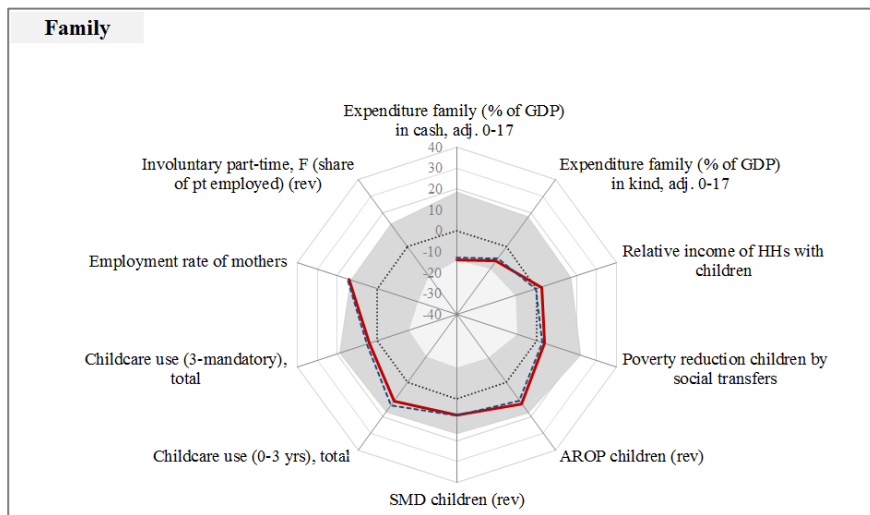
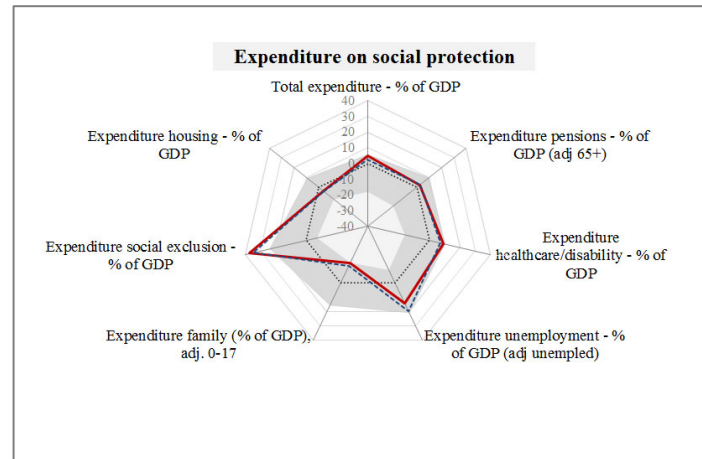
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>MT 2012</i>	<i>MT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	25.2	25.1	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	39.0	41.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	39.0	42.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	55.9	58.3	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	49.6	42.8	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	9.0	11.8	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	6.3	6.9	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	3.1	2.9	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>MT 2012</i>	<i>MT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	4.8	4.9	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.0	0.4	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	28.8	31.4	40.7
AROP children	20.3	24.0	22.1	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	11.8	7.7	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	17.0	11.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	91.0	74.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	57.3	41.9	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	11.4		34.1

Figure B.19: Social protection spending and social outcomes in the Netherlands (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — NL in 2012 NL in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.19: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Netherlands 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>NL 2012</i>	<i>NL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	33.3	31.6	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	77.2	77.3	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	13.6	12.9	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	42.8	51.7	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	4.7	5.4	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	2.1	2.0	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6

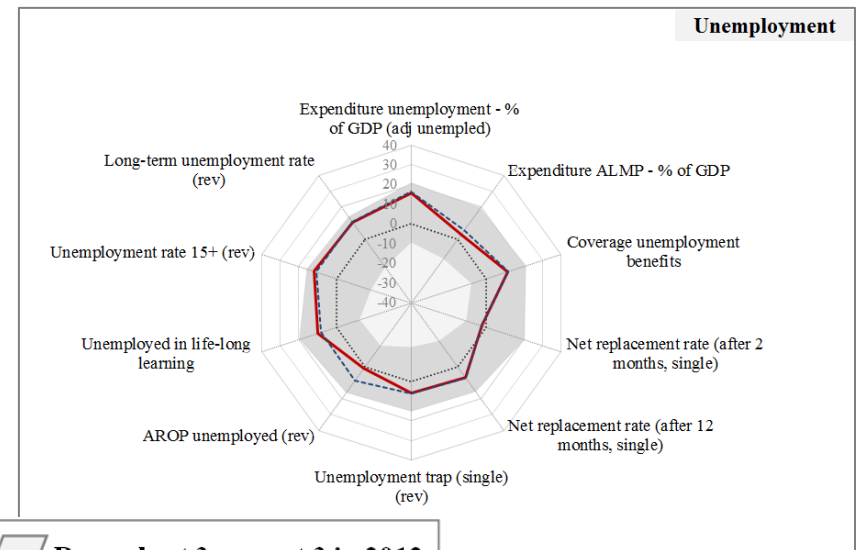
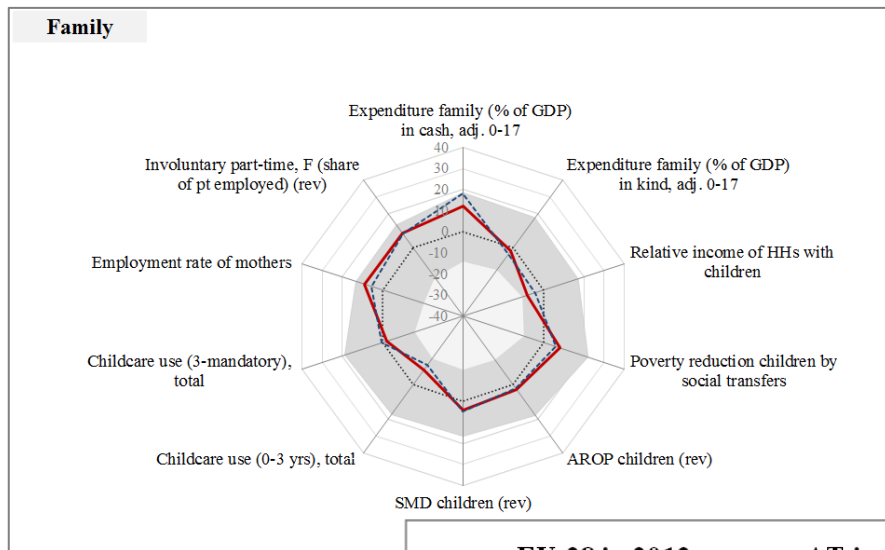
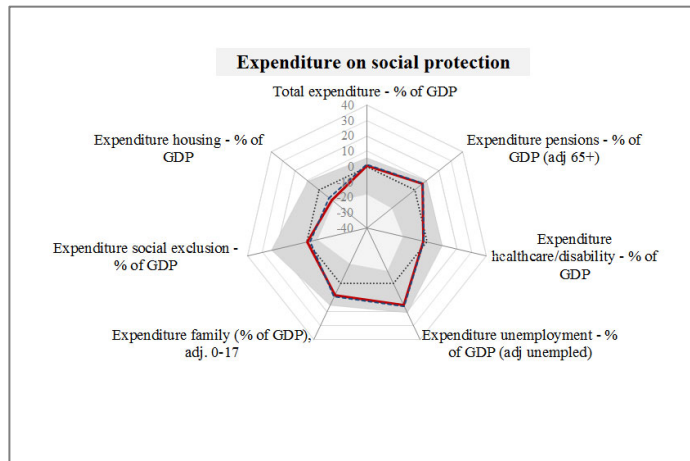
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>NL 2012</i>	<i>NL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5			29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	75.0	74.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	71.0	70.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	84.0	83.5	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	32.6	31.8	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	16.2	18.6	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	5.3	3.7	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	1.8	0.9	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>NL 2012</i>	<i>NL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	3.0	3.4	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.7	2.1	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	47.3	45.6	40.7
AROP children	20.3	12.6	13.7	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	2.3	2.0	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	46.0	50.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	89.0	91.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	77.4	77.9	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2			34.1

Figure B.20: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Austria (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 ——— AT in 2012 AT in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.20: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Austria 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>AT 2012</i>	<i>AT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	30.2	30.7	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	83.7	84.5	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	9.7	9.9	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	44.9	46.1	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	13.7	14.2	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6

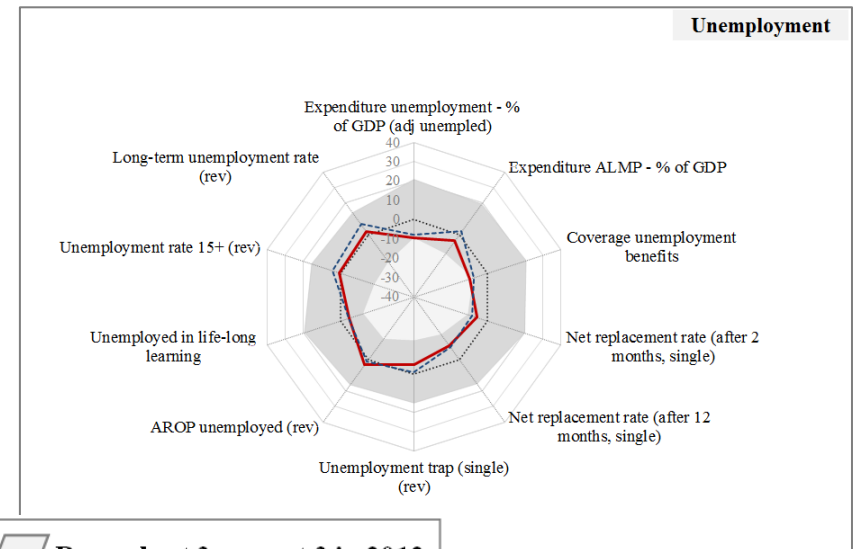
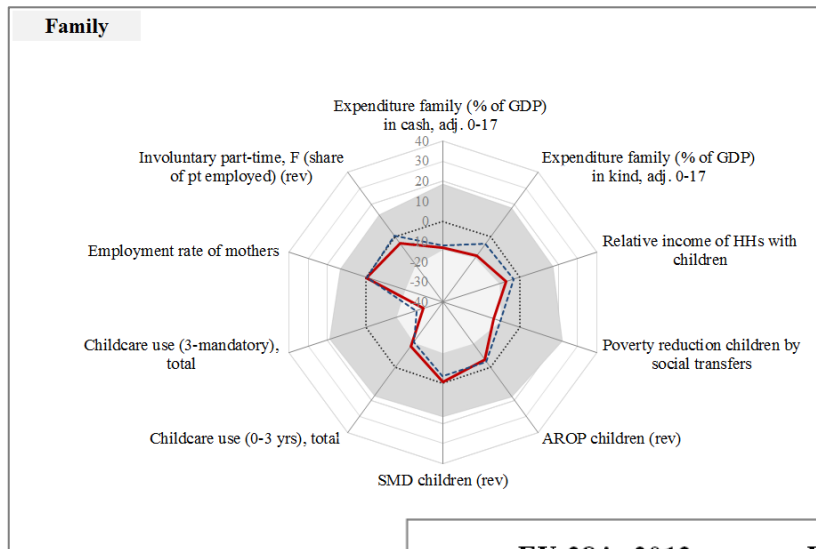
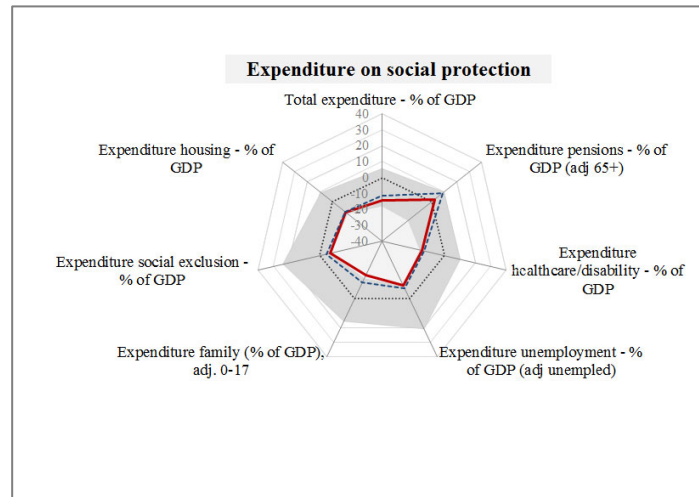
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>AT 2012</i>	<i>AT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	51.6	52.7	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	55.0	55.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	51.0	51.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	67.6	67.0	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	45.8	39.2	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	18.5	17.0	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	4.3	4.8	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	1.1	1.0	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>AT 2012</i>	<i>AT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	9.8	11.4	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	52.9	49.7	40.7
AROP children	20.3	18.6	19.0	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	6.4	5.6	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	14.0	9.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	80.0	84.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	71.2	67.1	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	8.7	9.3	34.1

Figure B.21: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Poland (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — PL in 2012 PL in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.21: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Poland 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>PL 2012</i>	<i>PL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	18.1	20.6	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	76.8	88.2	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	5.7	6.2	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	4.4	7.5	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	3.8	5.9	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6

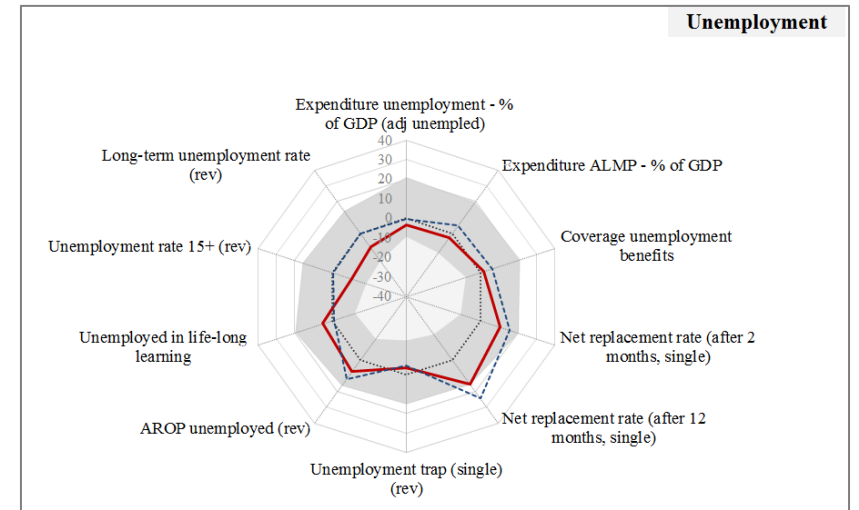
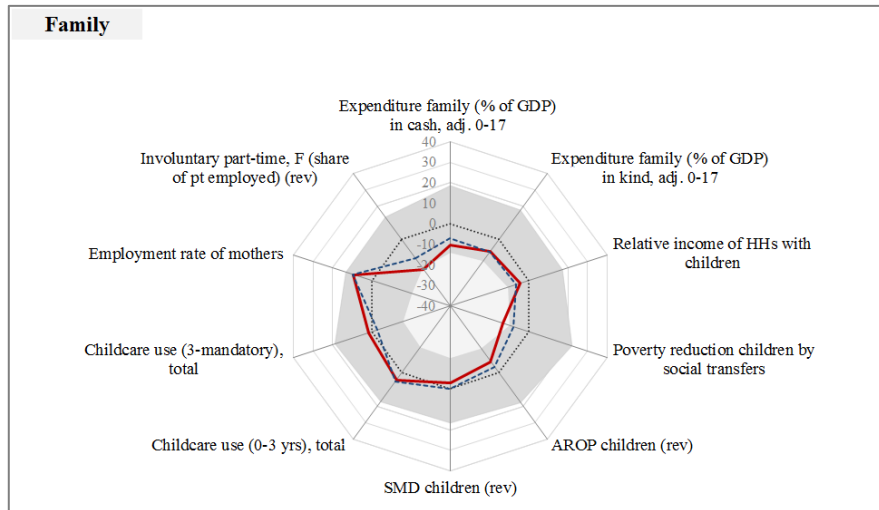
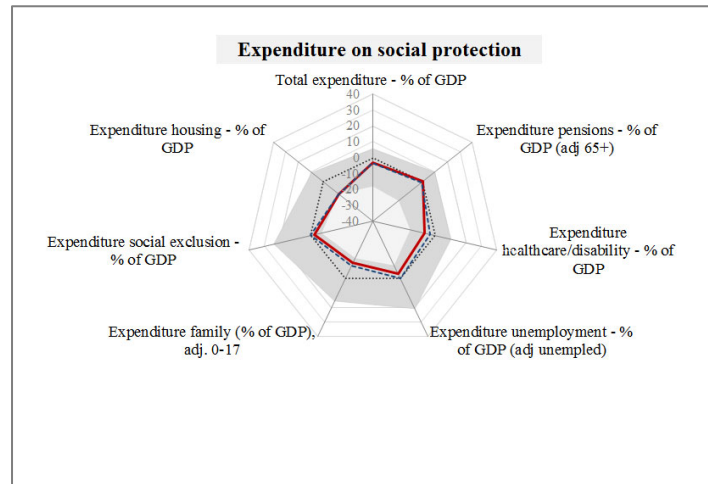
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>PL 2012</i>	<i>PL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	10.3	14.7	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	50.0	46.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	21.0	23.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	80.8	76.0	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	43.7	45.4	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	4.6	4.9	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	10.1	8.1	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	4.1	2.5	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>PL 2012</i>	<i>PL 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	3.3	3.6	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.0	2.7	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	22.4	26.7	40.7
AROP children	20.3	23.2	22.5	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	11.8	14.9	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	6.0	2.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	36.0	42.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	60.0	59.7	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	33.7	24.5	34.1

Figure B.22: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Portugal (2012 and 2009)



EU-28 in 2012
 PT in 2012
 PT in 2009
 Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.22: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Portugal 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>PT 2012</i>	<i>PT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	26.9	26.8	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	73.2	71.7	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	8.2	9.4	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	14.2	19.1	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	5.9	6.7	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

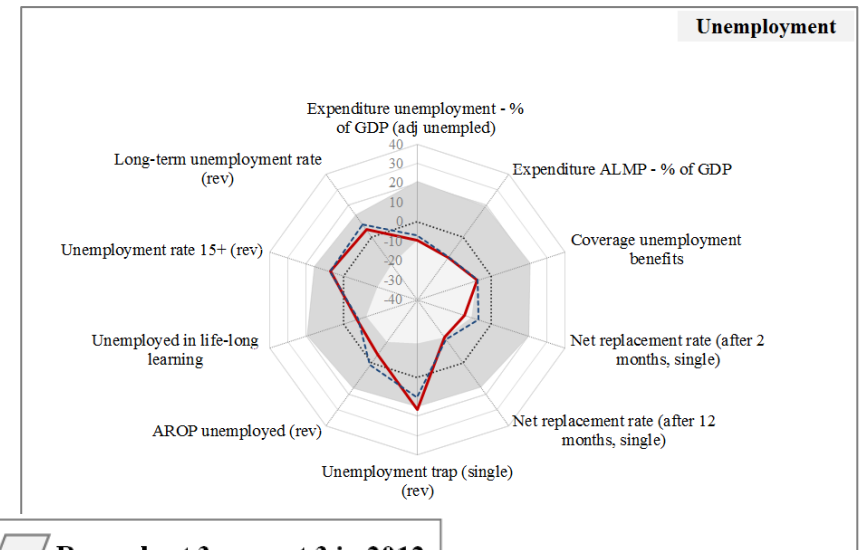
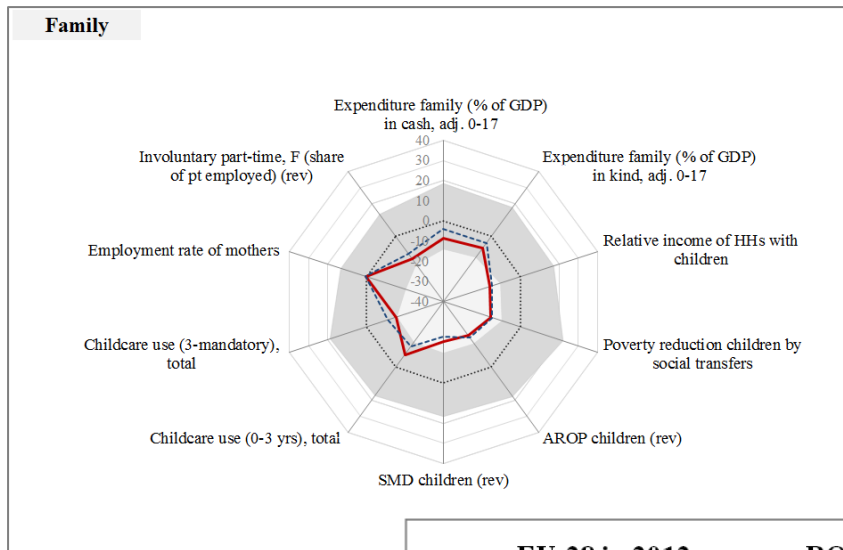
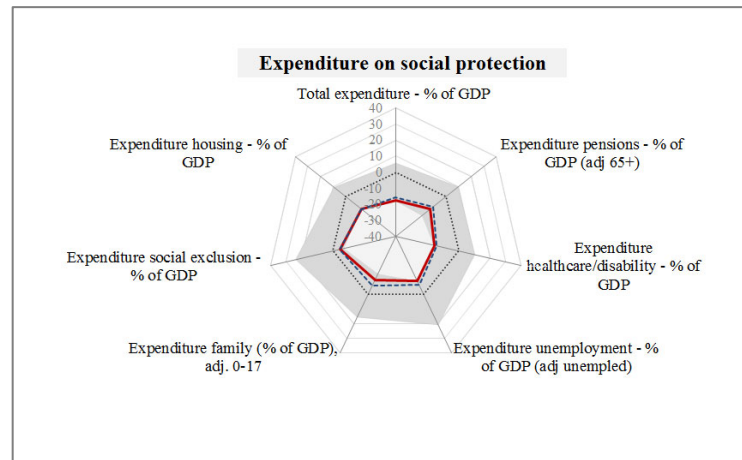
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>PT 2012</i>	<i>PT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	32.8	41.5	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	75.0	83.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	67.0	83.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	79.2	80.7	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	40.3	36.4	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	13.9	8.1	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	15.8	10.6	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	7.7	4.7	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>PT 2012</i>	<i>PT 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	4.0	4.8	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	2.0	1.9	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	23.0	30.4	40.7
AROP children	20.3	24.4	22.4	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	13.9	10.8	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	35.0	37.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	86.0	79.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	71.7	72.2	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	62.1	48.2	34.1

Figure B.23: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Romania (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — RO in 2012 RO in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.23: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Romania 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>RO 2012</i>	<i>RO 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	15.6	17.2	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	51.5	55.4	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	5.4	5.8	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	4.3	8.8	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	6.3	7.9	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

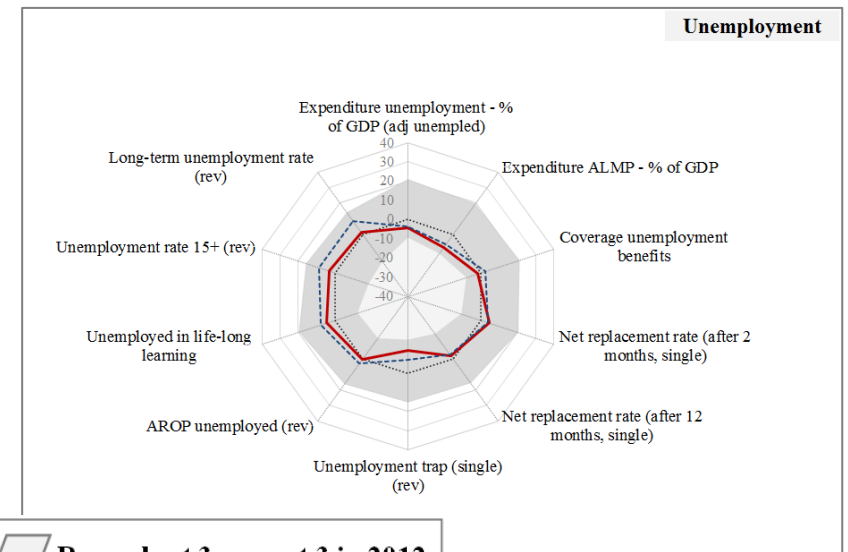
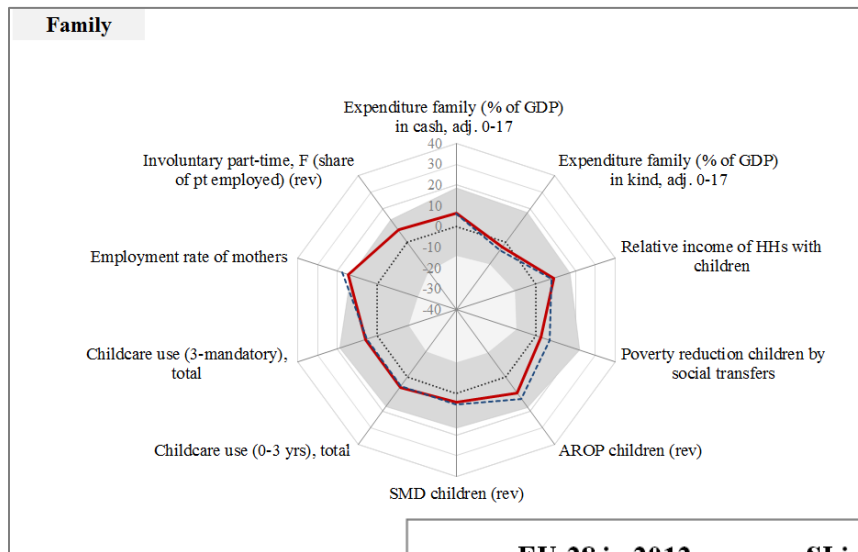
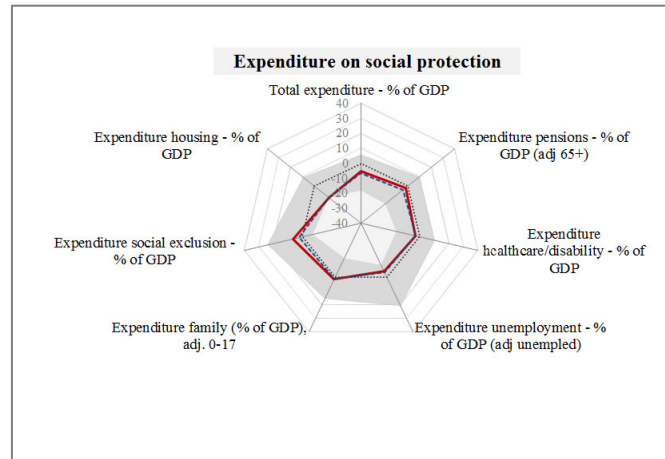
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>RO 2012</i>	<i>RO 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	14.0	14.9	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	37.0	48.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	8.0	10.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	53.9	61.7	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	51.1	45.4	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	2.1	1.4	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	6.8	6.5	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	3.1	2.1	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>RO 2012</i>	<i>RO 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	4.4	5.6	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	1.9	2.8	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	19.8	20.6	40.7
AROP children	20.3	32.1	31.3	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	34.1	36.7	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	15.0	7.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	59.0	66.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	60.8	60.9	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	53.3	47.1	34.1

Figure B.24: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Slovenia (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — SI in 2012 SI in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.24: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Slovenia 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SI 2012</i>	<i>SI 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	25.4	24.2	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	69.6	66.5	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	9.6	9.6	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	12.6	13.9	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6

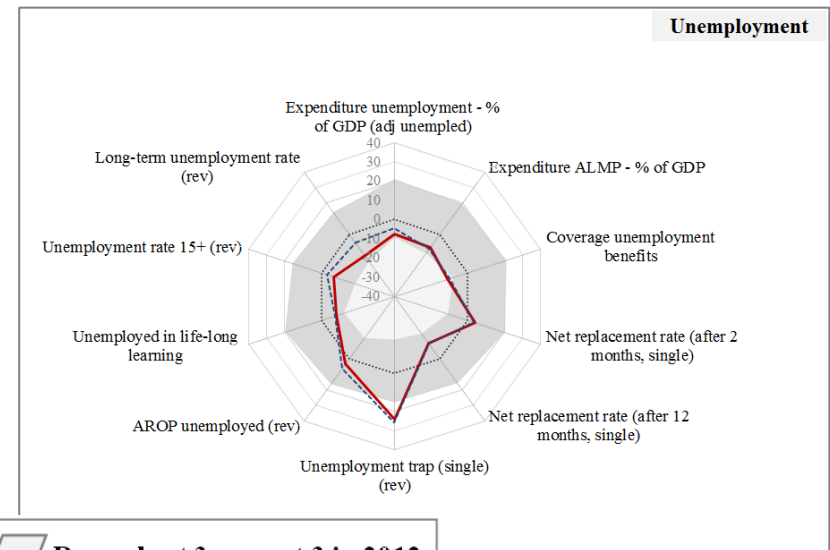
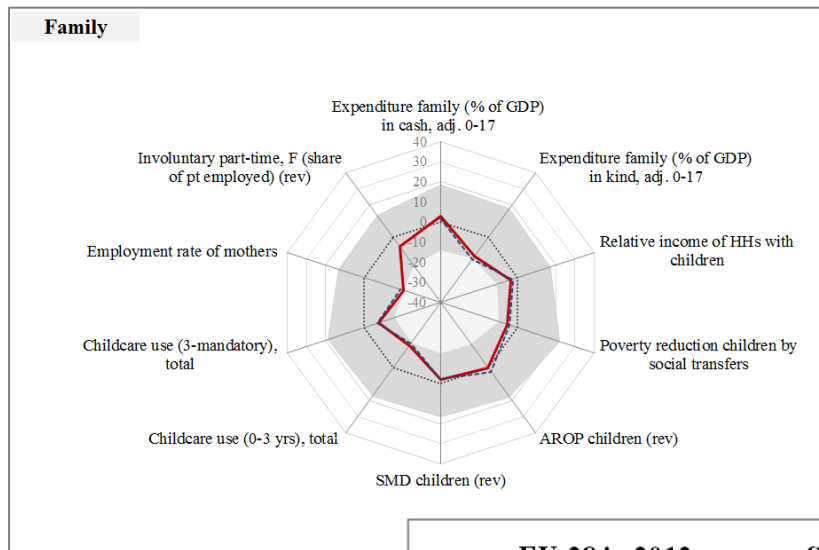
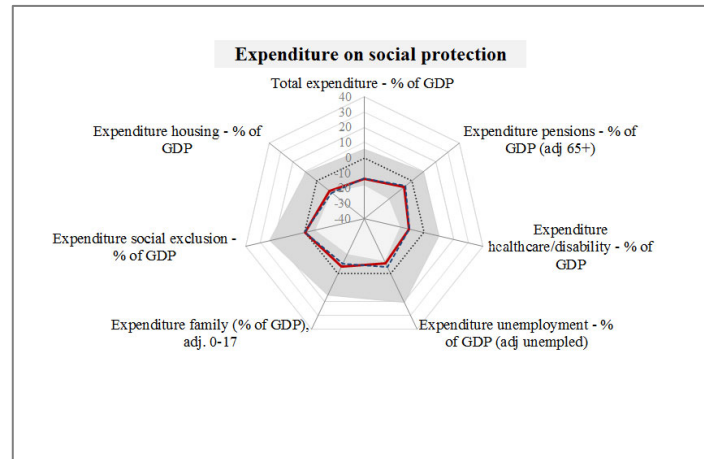
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SI 2012</i>	<i>SI 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	26.4	34.5	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	66.0	65.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	34.0	33.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	89.5	83.4	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	46.2	44.1	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	13.4	16.7	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	8.9	5.9	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	4.3	1.8	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SI 2012</i>	<i>SI 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	8.3	8.3	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	45.2	51.4	40.7
AROP children	20.3	14.7	12.6	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	6.0	5.1	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	38.0	37.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	92.0	91.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	78.1	81.7	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	10.9		34.1

Figure B.25: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Slovakia (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — SK in 2012 SK in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.25: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Slovakia 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SK 2012</i>	<i>SK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	18.4	18.8	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	61.7	63.9	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	7.1	7.3	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	7.2	12.1	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	8.4	7.5	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6

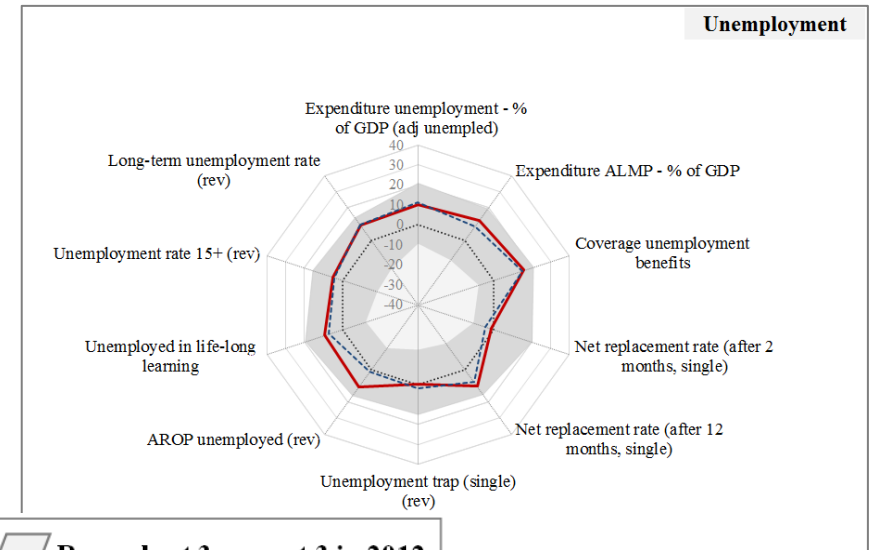
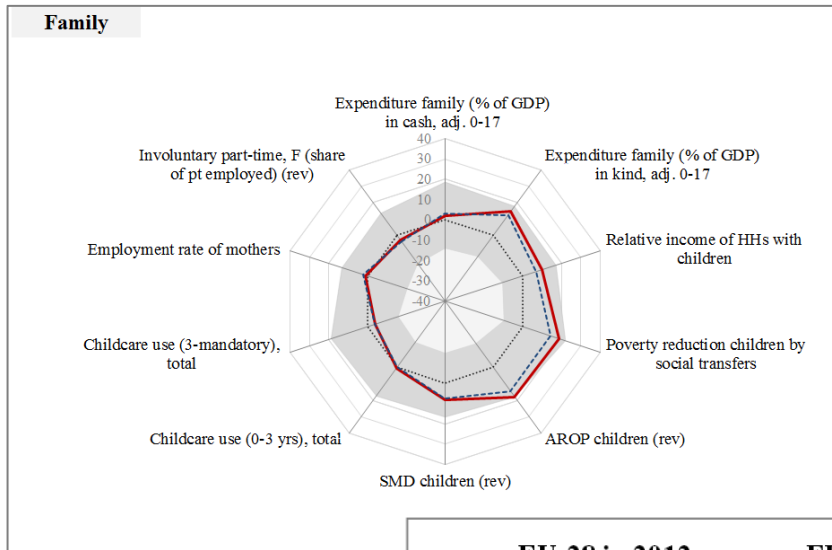
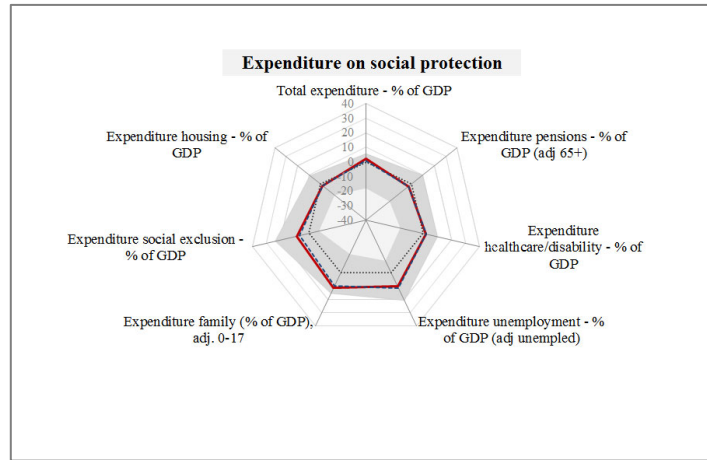
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SK 2012</i>	<i>SK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	7.6	10.1	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	65.0	64.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	19.0	20.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	44.3	42.2	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	43.8	41.1	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	1.1	1.6	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	14.0	12.1	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	9.4	6.5	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SK 2012</i>	<i>SK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	0.9	0.4	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	33.7	35.8	40.7
AROP children	20.3	20.3	18.8	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	13.0	13.5	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	5.0	3.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	71.0	72.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	35.3	37.4	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	36.7		34.1

Figure B.26: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Finland (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 ——— FI in 2012 FI in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.26: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Finland 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>FI 2012</i>	<i>FI 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	31.2	30.4	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	68.5	68.3	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	35.8	38.1	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	15.1	14.4	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

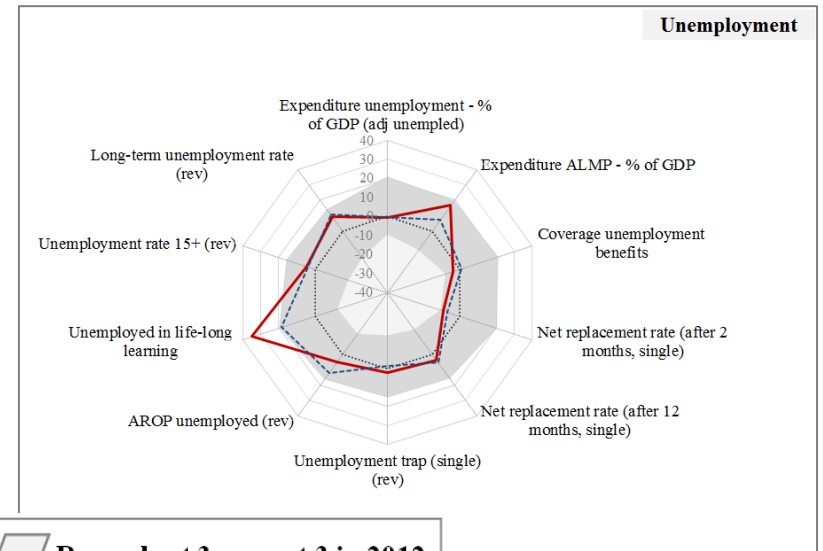
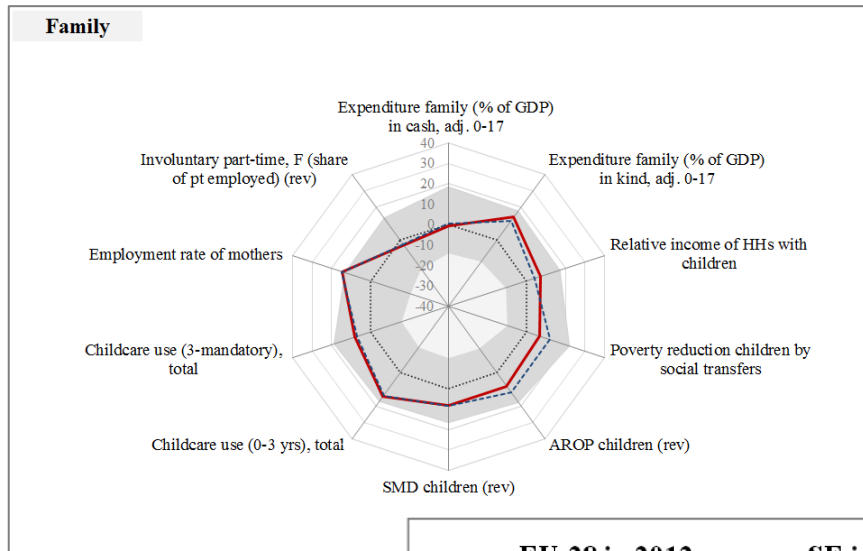
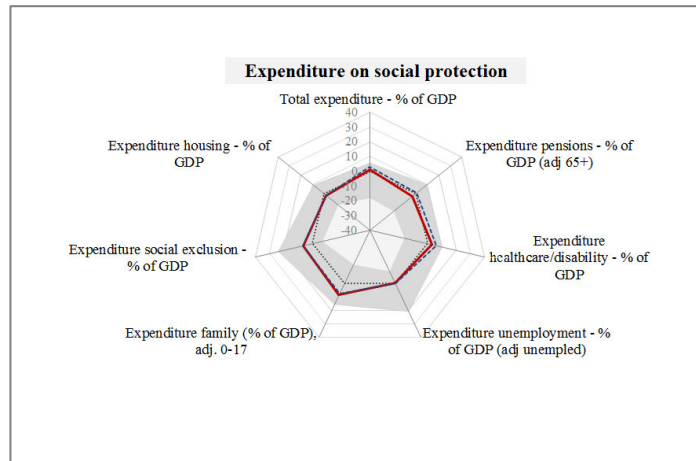
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>FI 2012</i>	<i>FI 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	61.1	59.0	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	57.0	52.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	57.0	52.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	74.8	72.1	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	37.5	45.3	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	18.2	15.9	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	7.7	8.2	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	1.6	1.4	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>FI 2012</i>	<i>FI 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	7.1	7.4	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	7.6	7.0	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	68.2	61.6	40.7
AROP children	20.3	9.3	11.4	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	1.8	2.3	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	29.0	28.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	77.0	77.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	61.6	63.2	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	31.4	33.6	34.1

Figure B.27: Social protection spending and social outcomes in Sweden (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — SE in 2012 SE in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.27: Overview Indicators – Actual Values Sweden 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SE 2012</i>	<i>SE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	30.5	32.0	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	68.1	74.2	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	11.5	12.5	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	18.5	19.4	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	13.9	13.6	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

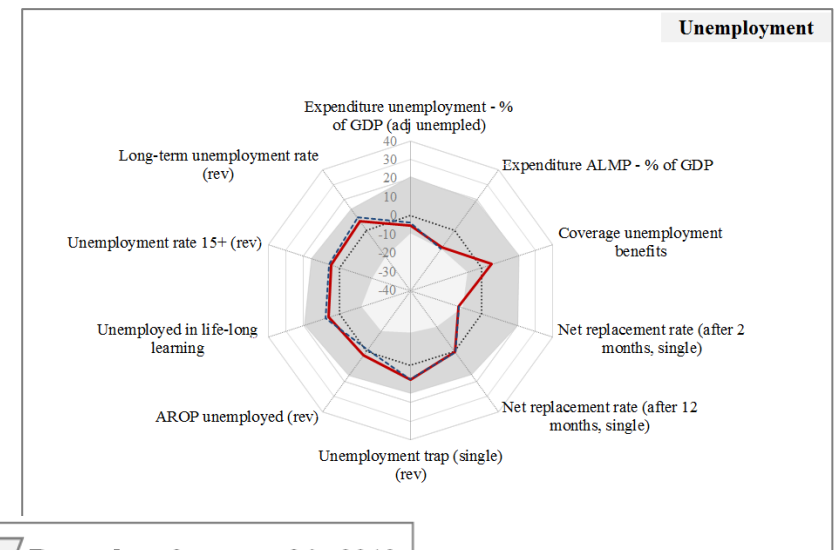
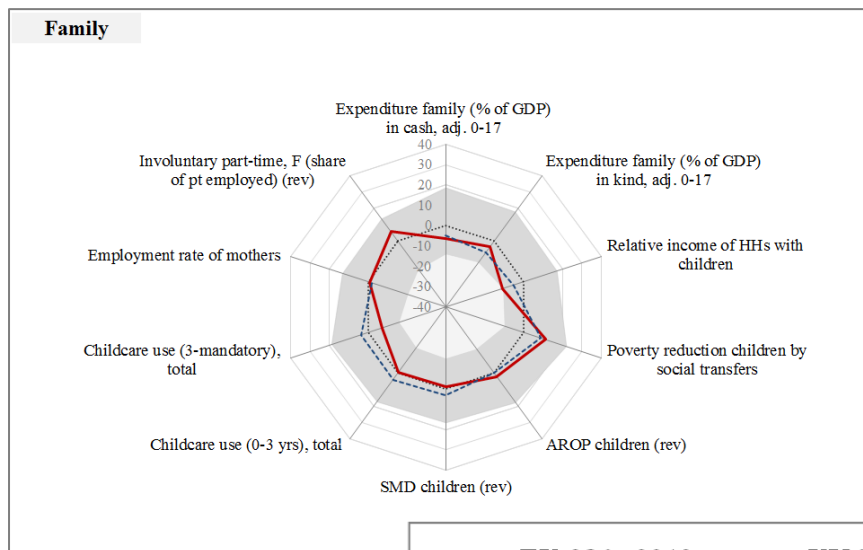
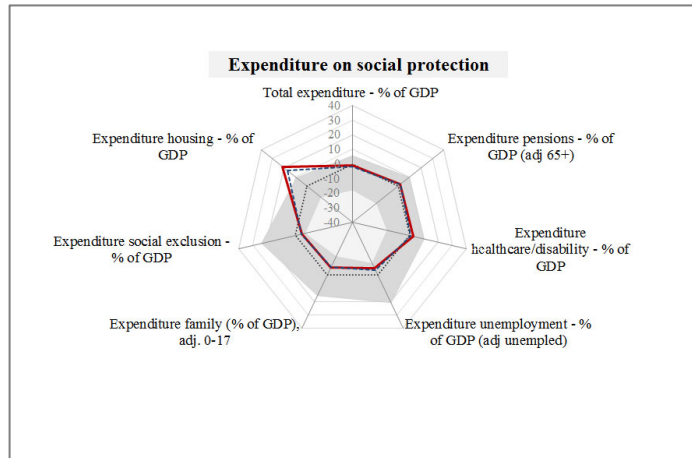
II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SE 2012</i>	<i>SE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	22.0	30.9	29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	45.0	48.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	45.0	48.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	72.3	76.5	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	42.4	36.3	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	42.5	26.9	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	8.0	8.3	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	1.5	1.1	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>SE 2012</i>	<i>SE 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	7.4	6.8	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	50.6	58.4	40.7
AROP children	20.3	15.4	13.1	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	1.9	1.3	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	52.0	51.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	96.0	94.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	77.6	77.9	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	32.2	30.6	34.1

Figure B.28: Social protection spending and social outcomes in the United Kingdom (2012 and 2009)



..... EU-28 in 2012 — UK in 2012 UK in 2009 ▭ Range best 3 – worst 3 in 2012

Table B.28: Overview Indicators – Actual Values United Kingdom 2012 and 2009

I. Orientation of Social Spending

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>UK 2012</i>	<i>UK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Total expenditure, % of GDP	29.5	28.8	28.3	29.5
Expenditure pensions, % of GDP (adj. 65+)	73.2	76.2	76.4	74.0
Expenditure healthcare/disability, % of GDP	10.5	11.3	10.8	10.5
Exp. unemployment, % of GDP (adj. unempl.)	19.7	11.5	13.7	26.6
Expenditure family, as % of GDP (adj. 0-19)	10.4	8.0	7.9	10.7
Expenditure social exclusion, as % of GDP	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Expenditure housing, as % of GDP	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.6

II. Unemployment

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>UK 2012</i>	<i>UK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
ALMP exp - % GDP	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Coverage unemployment benefits	29.5	40.4		29.5
Net repl rate (2 months, single)	58.9	39.0	39.0	59.7
Net repl rate (12 months, single)	37.7	39.0	39.0	39.5
Unemployment trap (single)	74.7	64.9	65.4	75.1
AROP unemployed	46.5	43.9	47.4	45.3
Unemployed in LLL	9.0	15.0	16.5	8.6
Unemployment rate 15+	10.4	7.9	7.5	8.9
Long-term unemployment rate	4.7	2.7	1.9	3.0

III. Family

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>EU-28 2012</i>	<i>UK 2012</i>	<i>UK 2009</i>	<i>EU-27 2009</i>
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) cash	6.6	5.0	5.4	6.9
Exp family - %GDP (adj 0-19) in-kind	3.8	2.9	2.1	3.7
Relative income HHs with children	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Poverty reduction by social transfers, children	41.3	57.2	54.2	40.7
AROP children	20.3	18.9	20.4	20.8
Severe material deprivation children	11.0	12.3	7.3	9.8
Childcare use (0-3 yrs), total	28.0	27.0	35.0	28.0
Childcare use (3-mand), total	83.0	72.0	89.0	84.0
Employment rate of mothers	60.2	59.7	58.1	59.1
Involuntary part-time, F (share of PT employed)	26.2	14.6		34.1

Annex A5 A few words on the “Social Investment” paradigm and strategies

This short annex discusses briefly the Social Investment concept and approach, drawing on the February 2013 European Commission’s Communication on the *Social Investment Package* as well as relevant academic literature on the subject. It also provides a selection of references. It was prepared by David Natali (European Social Observatory, Belgium) for the European Social Policy Network.

THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT PARADIGM

Social Investment (SI) has been at the core of a huge scientific effort over the last years. Contemporary literature has shed light on key definitional problems and has provided a range of terms and concepts to illustrate the key features of this perspective.

The literature first referred to the SI paradigm and/or model. In the words of Morel et al (2012), a SI strategy implies that spending should be made in the form of investments, such as in human capital, to support labour market participation in the future as well as the present, or to confront new social risks (such as family breakdown, low wage or unstable work, the challenge of balancing earnings with social care, ageing) and poverty.

This is consistent with four key policy strategies or dimensions (Ferrera, 2010) that characterise the SI perspective:

- a) attention to the risks and needs of the *whole life-cycle of individuals* (rather than on the employment/ retirement phase);
- b) *orientation towards children*, with a crucial role for child policies (childcare, monetary allowances, education, etc.);
- c) a key role for *learning* to confront challenges by acquiring skills with the aim of bouncing people back to the labour market; and
- d) a link between individuals’ circumstances and the collective well-being (investments in individuals benefit the whole community and measures of support and security now break the inter-generational cycle of poverty in the future).

In more practical terms, SI is the set of policy measures and instruments that consist of investments in human capital and enhancement of people’s capacity to participate in social and economic life and in the labour market. This approach rests on policies to raise the human capital stock (through early childhood education and care, vocational training, education and lifelong learning) and flows (through policies supporting female and single-parent employment, active labour market policy and other activation policies, and policies aimed at facilitating access to the labour market across the life course) (Hemerijck and Vandenbroucke, 2012: 202).

The SI model is increasingly seen as a key answer to social and economic changes that characterise post-industrial societies. Such changes have affected the labour market (e.g. entrance of women in the labour market, reduction of low skilled jobs in industry); demography (population ageing); family structures (the need to balance paid work and family life, care responsibilities, etc.); and the broader set of risks and needs to be addressed by social policies (e.g. obsolete skills, insufficient social protection for some social groups, etc.) (Bonoli, 2014; Jenson, 2013). Other risks include: labour market polarisation, the incidence of structural unemployment and the emergence of work-poor households (De Deken, 2014). The emergence of these “new” risks is also related to the erosion of the effectiveness of the social insurance principles of the “old” welfare state. The literature on new social risks is of particular relevance to operationalising the SI perspective and to identifying the policy measures and instruments involved in the new social policy orientation.

While much of the scientific analysis has focused on investment in children and youth in a broader sense, ageing is a key challenge in contemporary societies. The SI perspective

has thus also focussed on the need for active ageing policies. Active ageing is “the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age” (Zaidi and Zolyomi, 2011). Activity implies a “continuing participation [of older people] in social, economic, cultural, spiritual and civic affairs, [and] not just the ability to be physically active or to participate in the labour force” (ibidem, 5). It therefore also concerns the activity of people above retirement age, whether or not they are still working.

The SI approach has attracted much interest in the scientific community, including some more critical readings. As pointed out by Vandembroucke with Vanhercke (2014: 48), “it would be naïve to deny tensions between principles of social protection and principles of social investment and the emphasis on activation that is associated with it”. Similarly, Cantillon (2014) has expressed some doubts on the capacity of the SI perspective to support those most at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

MOVING FROM A SI PARADIGM TO SI POLICY STRATEGIES

In parallel with the scientific literature, international organisations and national authorities have produced official documents providing more empirical-based information on SI programmes (Jenson, 2012; Nolan, 2013). Reference to this allows moving from a SI *paradigm* to actual SI *policy strategies* proposed by these organisations and authorities.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 1997) was the first in the 1980s to introduce a new framework for social policy reforms (SI approach) to maximise the “return” to social expenditures in the form of “social cohesion and active participation in society and the labour market”.

The European Union (EU) followed in the second part of the 1990s by raising social policy as a productive factor at the core of the 2000-2010 Lisbon Strategy. While such a reference has experienced an “up and down” trajectory (with periods of more limited focus, e.g. in the second part of 2000s), the European Commission has clearly embraced the SI strategy in the last years. The evidence is the launch in early 2013 of the *Social Investment Package (SIP)*, with the EU calling on Member States to prioritise SI and improve SI strategies, including active inclusion strategies (Nolan, 2013).

For the Commission (2013a: 3), welfare systems fulfil three functions: SI, social protection and stabilisation of the economy. SI involves strengthening people’s current and future capacities. Well-designed welfare systems which combine a strong SI dimension with the other two functions, protection and stabilisation, increase the effectiveness and efficiency of social policies, whilst ensuring continued support for a fair society. Thus, employment and social policies’ measures/ instruments as well as policy measures/instruments in the field of education can be designed as an investment for the future, leading to greater employment and social participation, as well as social cohesion and stability, while at the same time acknowledging their key role as a productive factor.

The EU approach to SI is therefore largely consistent with the scientific debate mentioned above. But more emphasis is put on additional dimensions, such as raising efficiency and effectiveness (of social policies), whilst addressing key demographic and societal changes (European Commission, 2013b). More efficient and effective policies are crucial to ensuring the adequacy and sustainability of budgets for social policies and for the government and private sector as a whole, as also expressed by the European Parliament in its resolution on the “Social Investment Pact”. This is in line with the Annual Growth Survey’s encouragement to Member States to “invest in job-rich and inclusive growth” and the call to pursue the modernisation of social protection systems, ensuring their effectiveness, adequacy and sustainability (ibidem). More efficient and effective policies consist, among other things, of revised governance that allows improvements on the revenue and the benefit side. As for the former, the Commission has stressed the need for efficient revenue collection, broadened tax bases and a more growth-friendly tax structure (2013a: 9). On the benefit side, the emphasis has been on

the reduction of administrative burdens, the fight against fraud and the need to increase the take-up of benefits, while alleviating the costs on public budgets. Such a strategy to improve the governance of social policies is expected to: 1) simplify benefit and service systems and their administration; 2) improve monitoring capacities; and 3) foster social innovation at all levels of governance, including both public-and private-sector actors. The Commission has in this context stressed the key potential of one-stop-shops' arrangements. Finally, in reforming their social protection systems, countries should strengthen the involvement of relevant stakeholders at all levels.

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