

# Review of the social situation and the development in the social protection policies in the Member States and the Union

2019 Annual Report from the Social Protection Committee

## **Annex 1 - SPPM Country Profiles**

# Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

The attached Country Profiles sheets provide for all Member States a snapshot of progress towards the national 2020 poverty and social exclusion target, trends in the main social indicators for each country, and the main, priority social challenges and good social outcomes identified for each country.

## Notes:

1. Definitions of variables are provided in the "Definitions and data sources" section at the end of the main report.

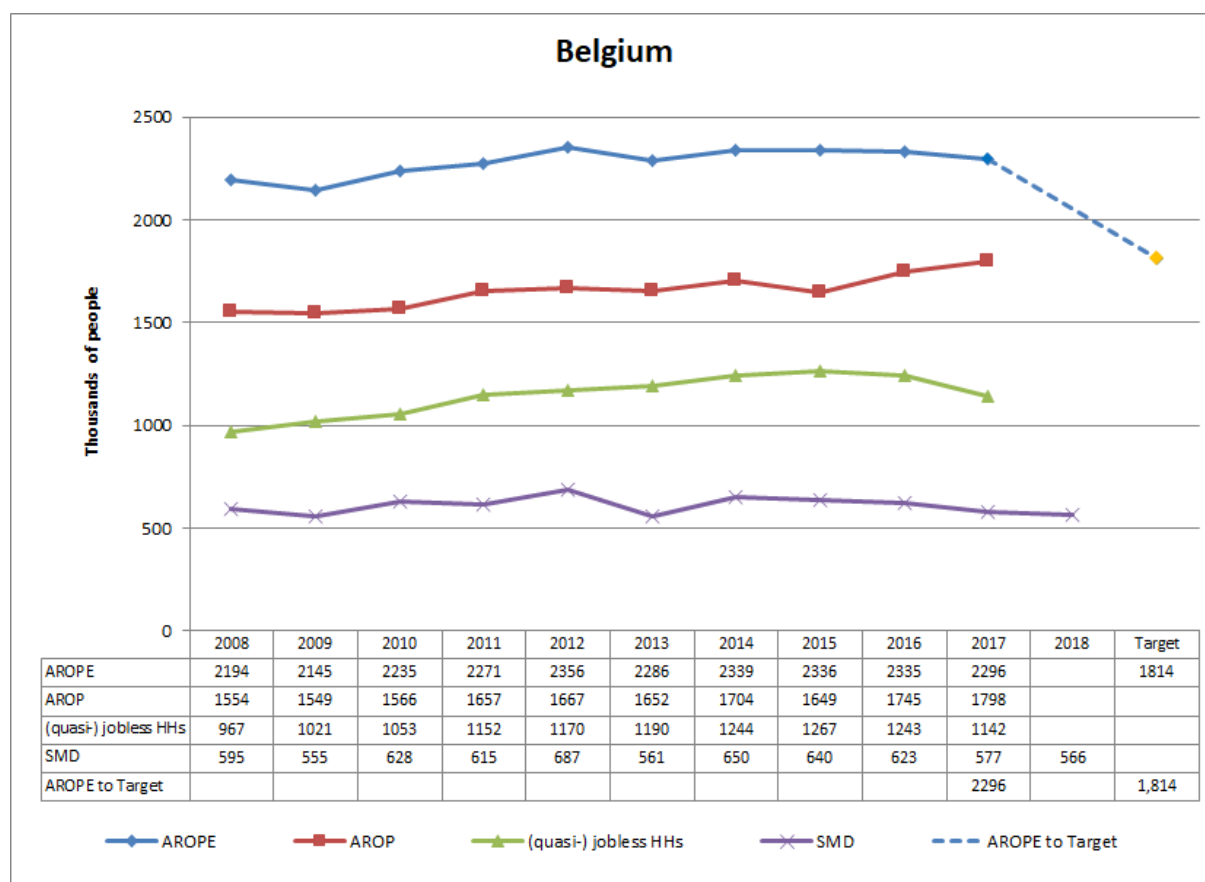
# BELGIUM<sup>1</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 380,000 by 2020 (EU-SILC 2018), compared to 2010 (EU-SILC 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Indicator	BE													EU Average		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.2	20.8	21.0	21.6	20.8	21.2	21.1	20.7	20.3	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.9	n.a.	0.4 pp	1.2 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10046	10501	10399	10895	11038	11738	11755	11953	12801	12566	n.a.	0.4 %	7.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.0	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.9	14.6	13.5	n.a.	-1.1 pp	1.8 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.2	18.1	18.0	18.6	18.7	19.2	18.8	17.4	19.4	17.7	n.a.	-1.7 pp	0.5 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.0	9.2	9.3	8.0	9.9	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.8	n.a.	0.8 pp	1.8 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.4	12.3	13.3	11.7	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	n.a.	0.0 %	-7.3 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.3	20.5	23.2	23.3	22.8	21.9	23.2	23.3	21.6	22.0	n.a.	0.4 pp	0.7 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.6	45.3	45.3	45.0	44.8	42.6	43.6	44.2	41.1	39.5	n.a.	-1.5 pp	-6.0 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.7	57.6	55.4	62.9	60.4	60.7	62.2	58.5	65.5	70.4	n.a.	4.9 pp	15.7 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	n.a.	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.5	2.9	-0.6 pp	-0.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Early school leavers (in %)	12.0	11.1	11.9	12.3	12.0	11.0	9.8	10.1	8.8	8.9	8.6	-0.3 pp	-3.4 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.0	7.1	7.3	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.7	5.4	4.7	-0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
NEETs (15-24)	10.1	11.1	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0	12.2	9.9	9.3	9.2	-0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.5	35.3	37.3	38.7	39.5	41.7	42.7	44.0	45.4	48.3	50.3	2.0 pp	15.8 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	22.9	23.1	21.0	21.6	21.2	19.5	17.3	16.2	16.4	17.1	n.a.	0.7 pp	-5.8 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.76	0.79	n.a.	3.9 %	6.8 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.50	n.a.	4.2 %	11.1 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.6	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2	10.3	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	0 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	12.5 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	32.7	33.5	35.2	34.3	34.4	35.2	33.0	30.4	n.a.	-2.6 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Housing cost overburden rate	12.5	8.7	8.9	10.6	11.0	9.6	10.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-3.4 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	2.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.4	n.a.	1.4 %	3.8 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. For BE, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008).

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES  
BELGIUM 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly higher than the EU average and their at-risk of poverty rate is higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Social inclusion of persons with disabilities is weak.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>Housing deprivation for children (0-17) is worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Children from disadvantaged backgrounds face inequalities of opportunity.</i></p>	At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ( $0.55 < WI \leq 1$ ) is significantly lower than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>At-risk of poverty rate for working age population is around EU average but shows a significant negative development.</p> <p><i>The social security system does not formally cover the self-employed for unemployment and accidents at work and occupational diseases.</i></p>	<p>In-work poverty (18-64) for women is significantly lower than the EU average.</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is below the EU average and shows positive development.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	The median relative income is worse than the EU average.	
5. Health & LTC	<p><i>There are inequalities in health access and outcomes by socio-economic status.</i></p> <p>The gap in unmet need for medical care between the first and fifth income quintile is worse than the EU average.</p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Belgium				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	14.6	14.9	14.6	13.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households	62.2	58.5	65.5	70.4	58.1	59.1	60.0	60.8
Housing deprivation (0-17)	26.0	27.7	29.4	27.4	22.2	21.6	22.1	17.2
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	13.0	13.8	13.0	12.7	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) - total	14.2	13.7	14.7	15.0	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.5
Median relative income of elderly people (65+)	0.77	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	7.6	6.9	7.6	6.8	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.5
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (0.55<WI<=1)	5.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	8.6	8.1	8.4	8.2
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	15.0	14.9	15.8	15.8	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.9
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	21.7	19.8	21.2	19.5	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9

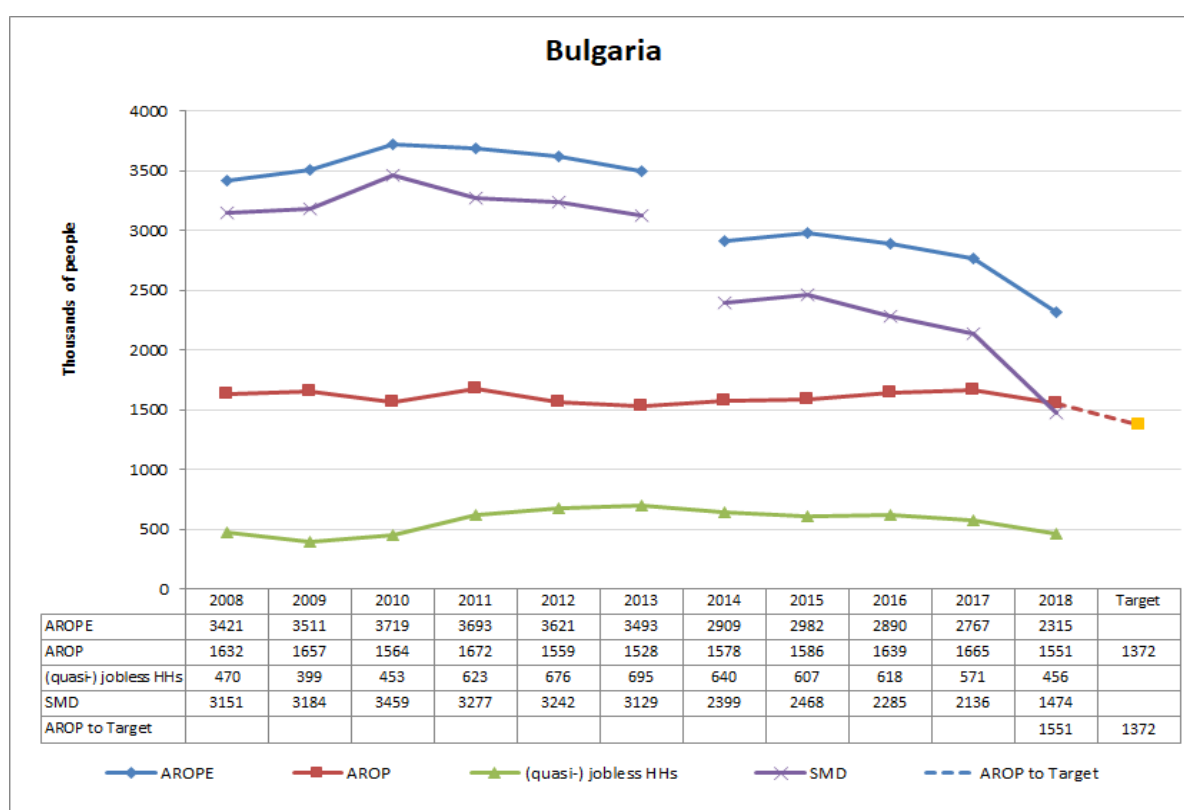
# BULGARIA<sup>2</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people living in poverty by 260,000 people by 2020 (EU-SILC 2018), compared to the base value from EU-SILC 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year. iii) For BG there is a major break in 2014 in the time series for the EU-SILC based material deprivation variables, and consequently major breaks in SMD and AROPE in 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	BG													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	44.8	46.2	49.2	49.1	49.3	48.0	40.1	41.3	40.4	38.9	32.8	-1.5 pp	n.a.	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.4	21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9	23.4	22.0	0.5 pp	2.0 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	2859	3436	3531	3499	3418	3540	4052	4129	4045	4516	4343	15.5 %	37.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	41.2	41.9	45.7	43.6	44.1	43.0	33.1	34.2	31.9	30.0	20.9	-1.9 pp	n.a.	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.1	6.9	8.0	11.0	12.5	13.0	12.1	11.6	11.9	11.1	9.0	-0.8 pp	3.0 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.0	27.4	29.6	29.4	31.4	30.9	33.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	26.9	0.1 pp	3.5 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	10.7	16.4	16.9	12.9	13.4	16.5	16.2	15.3	15.9	15.9	0.6 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52.4	50.6	47.9	44.4	34.3	-3.5 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.7	6.5 %	26.2 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	44.2	47.3	49.8	51.8	52.3	51.5	45.2	43.7	45.6	41.6	33.7	-4.0 pp	7.3 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	21.0	17.4	23.6	19.0	18.1	21.3	20.1	22.5	17.9	19.9	25.4	1.9 pp	-1.2 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.8	78.8	76.2	75.7	71.5	72.0	67.7	75.4	71.6	75.8	75.0	4.2 pp	-2.0 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	9.3	7.8	11.6	10.0	10.1	-1.6 pp	2.4 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	3.0	4.7	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9	5.6	4.5	3.4	3.0	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.8	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.8	12.7	12.7	0.0 pp	-2.1 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	4.8	6.8	7.4	8.5	8.4	6.5	5.6	4.1	3.4	3.0	-0.4 pp	-0.8 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	17.4	19.5	21.0	21.8	21.5	21.6	20.2	19.3	18.2	15.3	15.0	-0.3 pp	-2.4 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	46.0	46.1	44.9	44.6	45.7	47.4	50.0	53.0	54.5	58.2	60.7	2.5 pp	14.7 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	65.5	66.0	63.9	61.1	59.1	57.6	47.8	51.8	45.9	48.9	45.1	3.0 pp	-7.9 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.66	0.63	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.82	0.71	0.80	0.71	0.75	-11.3 %	7.6 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.34	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.44	0.41	0.45	0.37	0.41	-17.8 %	8.8 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.3	10.3	10.5	9.8	8.3	8.9	5.6	4.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	-0.7 pp	-13.2 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.	-4.5 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.6	9.5	10.1	9.2	n.a.	n.a.	-2.1 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	67.0	64.5	61.8	63.7	52.6	54.1	55.9	57.0	49.4	1.1 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.3	7.0	5.9	8.7	14.5	14.3	12.9	14.8	20.7	18.9	17.9	-1.8 pp	5.6 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	14.1	2.5	-0.7	3.4	-3.1	4.1	0.7	2.8	4.6	4.8	n.a.	4.8 %	20.7 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. Major break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicators, so for SMD and AROPE no changes shown compared to 2008.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**BULGARIA 2019**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion is significantly above the EU average for all age groups.</p> <p>The severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) is significantly worse than the EU average, including for working age adults and children.</p> <p>Poverty and social exclusion <i>in particular among people with disabilities, Roma, and those living in rural areas</i> remains very high, and income inequality is growing.</p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap and the material and social deprivation rate for children are both significantly above the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The in-work poverty rate for men is around the EU average, but shows a significant negative development.</p> <p><i>The adequacy, coverage and take-up of social assistance remain limited. The social security system does not cover all workers such as self-employed and seasonal workers.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The aggregate replacement ratio is significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy, potential years of life lost and amenable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average, with some positive development for women.</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care due to distance (showing significant positive development) and the gap in unmet need for medical care between Q1 and Q5 are worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The demand for long-term care services is increasing. Public expenditure on healthcare remains low.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Bulgaria				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	40.1	41.3	40.4	38.9	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	33.1	34.2	31.9	30.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
S80/S20	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17)	43.4	37.8	42.9	42.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3
Material and social deprivation for children (0-17)	52.3	51.1	48.7	44.6	21.9	19.8	18.3	15.5
In-work poverty (18-64) - men	9.8	8.3	13.2	11.3	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8
Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits)	0.44	0.41	0.45	0.37	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Life expectancy at birth (T)	74.5	74.7	74.9	74.8	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.1	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Potential years of life lost (T)	6748	6492			3694	3692		
Amenable mortality	289.7	282.3			126.2	127.1		
Unmet need med care - distance	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	9.4	9.8	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.5

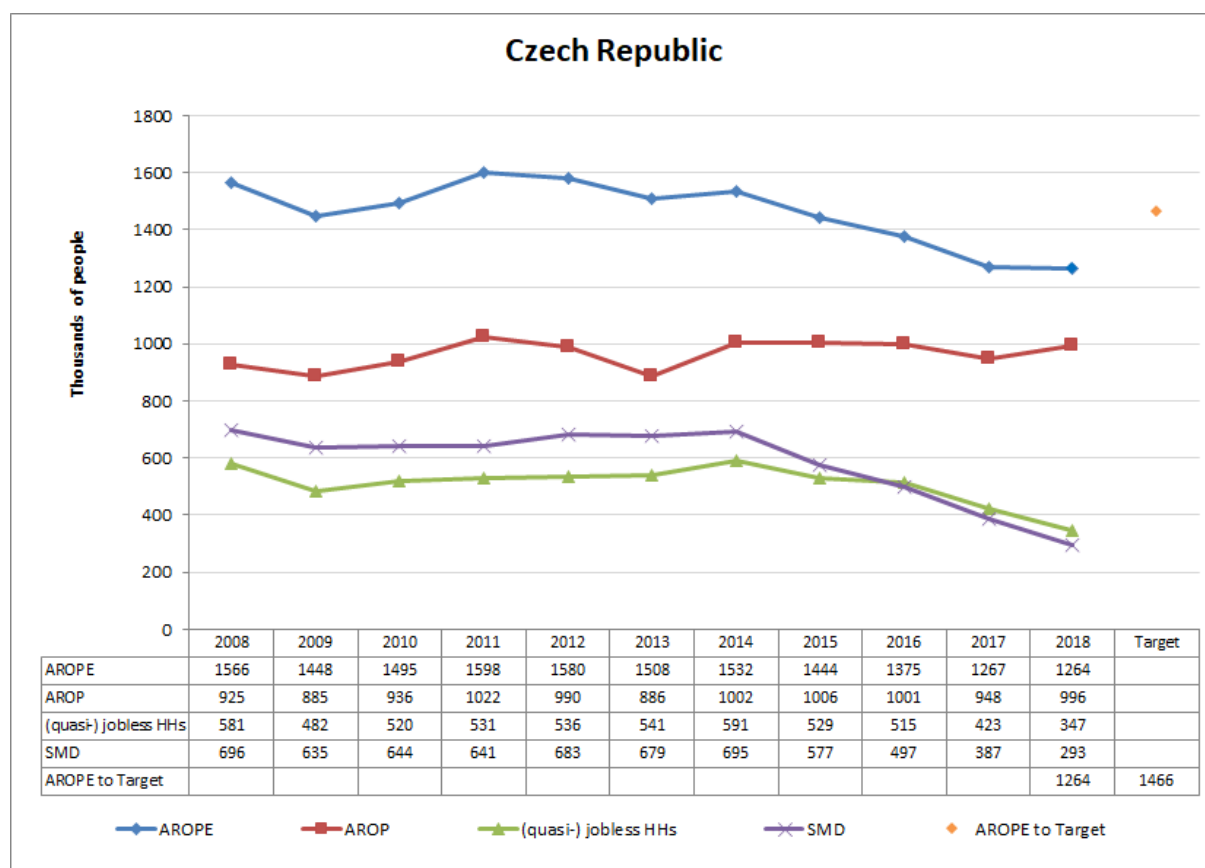
# CZECH REPUBLIC<sup>3</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 100,000 by 2020, compared to 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CZ													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.3	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.4	14.6	14.8	14.0	13.3	12.2	12.2	-1.1 pp	-3.1 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.6	-0.6 pp	0.1 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5835	5666	5796	5993	6188	6481	6654	6991	7487	7579	7994	4.0 %	13.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	5.6	4.8	3.7	2.8	-1.1 pp	-3.1 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.6	6.8	6.7	5.5	4.5	-1.2 pp	-1.7 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.5	18.8	21.1	17.2	19.1	16.6	18.0	19.2	19.5	16.6	15.0	-2.9 pp	-1.9 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	6.3	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.4	10.6	8.9	7.8	6.0	-1.1 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	-2.9 %	0.0 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.6	17.2	18.9	20.0	18.8	16.4	19.5	18.5	17.4	14.2	13.2	-3.2 pp	-4.4 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.0	52.0	50.3	45.6	45.5	48.2	43.6	42.3	40.5	42.4	38.5	1.9 pp	-12.6 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.4	57.0	57.6	58.3	54.6	53.5	67.1	65.6	70.6	64.8	61.7	-5.8 pp	9.4 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	-0.3 pp	-1.5 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.2	-0.5 pp	0.6 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	5.3	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	-0.5 pp	-1.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.7	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.9	9.1	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.6	-0.7 pp	-1.1 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	47.6	46.8	46.5	47.7	49.3	51.6	54.0	55.5	58.5	62.1	65.1	3.0 pp	17.5 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.5	11.7	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.1	12.6	15.6	2.5 pp	0.1 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.79	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.74	-3.8 %	-3.8 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.50	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.6	n.a.	n.a.	1.3 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.3	8.6	8.9	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	3.7 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	23.8	21.6	21.1	22.2	23.8	1.1 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	12.8	8.9	9.7	9.5	10.0	11.7	10.5	10.4	9.5	8.7	7.8	-0.8 pp	-4.1 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	2.0	0.4	-1.5	-1.2	-0.7	2.9	4.1	3.3	1.8	n.a.	1.8 %	11.6 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \*For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**CZECH REPUBLIC 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p><i>Increased social exclusion is concentrated in certain regions of the country.</i></p> <p><i>There is a high and increasing personal indebtedness of certain socio-economic groups.</i></p>	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion is significantly lower than the EU average.</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap and persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates are significantly better than the EU average.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	The relative median poverty risk gap (0-17) is around the EU average, but presents some negative development.	<p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is significantly better than the EU average.</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (<math>0.2 &lt; WI \leq 0.55</math>) is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The rate of in work poverty is significantly better than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	The aggregate replacement ratio is around the EU average, but shows significantly negative development.	The relative median poverty risk gap is significantly better than the EU average.
5. Health & LTC	Life expectancy at 65 and preventable mortality are worse than the EU average.	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

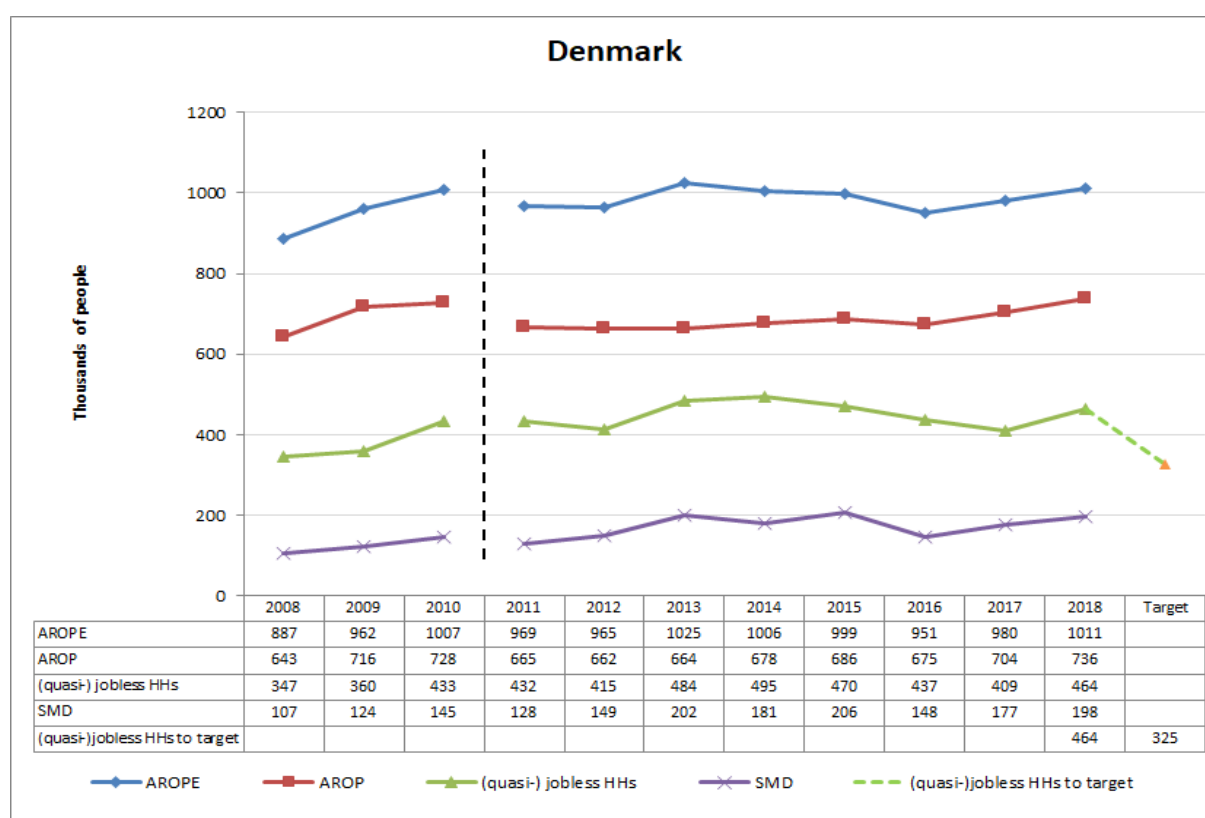
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Czech Republic				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17)	20.1	24.9	25.9	22.5	25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3
Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits)	0.55	0.51	0.5	0.51	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	18.1	17.8	18.3	18.1	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Preventable mortality	266.6	284.7			213.9	216.3		
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	14.8	14.0	13.3	12.2	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
Relative median poverty risk gap	18.0	19.2	19.5	16.6	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	3.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	19.5	18.5	17.4	14.2	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (0.2<WI<=0.55)	14.2	20.0	14.3	12.3	32.2	34.5	33.8	34.0
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
Relative median poverty risk gap (65+)	7.3	9.0	10.2	7.6	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.7

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with low work intensity by 22,000 by 2020

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iii) Breaks in time series for the period 2008-2016, mainly between 2010 and 2011, which affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes;

<sup>4</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DK													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.3	17.6	18.3	17.6	17.5	18.3	17.9	17.7	16.8	17.2	17.6	0.4 pp	n.a.	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.4	12.8	0.5 pp	n.a.	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10561	10751	10770	11510	11537	11846	11992	12231	12813	12567	12874	2.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	0.5 pp	1.1 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.5	8.8	10.6	10.5	10.2	11.9	12.2	11.6	10.7	10.0	11.2	-0.7 pp	1.5 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.0	18.4	21.6	20.5	19.5	23.5	18.5	22.0	20.8	21.7	20.0	0.9 pp	n.a.	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.9	2.7	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.3	7.2	5.5	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	7.5	6.1	7.3	7.9	1.2 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0 %	n.a.	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	12.7	14.0	15.1	15.7	14.9	15.4	14.5	15.7	13.9	14.5	15.2	0.6 pp	n.a.	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	57.6	58.0	54.3	56.6	56.2	57.2	55.0	52.7	52.2	51.0	46.7	-1.2 pp	n.a.	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	41.5	43.8	44.4	39.5	38.6	40.4	43.8	44.6	48.0	50.4	56.1	2.4 pp	n.a.	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.1	0.1 pp	n.a.	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	12.5	11.3	11.0	9.6	9.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.8	10.2	1.4 pp	-2.3 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	8.4	9.4	9.6	9.1	8.1	7.8	6.7	7.9	7.0	5.9	-1.1 pp	0.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	4.3	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.8	7.0	6.8	-0.2 pp	2.5 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.4	58.2	58.4	59.5	60.8	61.7	63.2	64.7	67.8	68.9	70.7	1.8 pp	12.3 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.6	20.6	18.4	14.6	13.2	10.8	10.8	9.9	9.2	9.5	9.4	0.3 pp	n.a.	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.78	2.7 %	n.a.	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49	2.1 %	n.a.	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.0	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.6	11.6	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.1	n.a.	n.a.	-7.5 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.4	12.1	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	n.a.	n.a.	-3.2 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	27.2	24.4	23.9	25.3	26.0	24.8	24.3	24.9	23.5	0.6 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	17.1	24.2	21.9	18.5	16.7	17.9	15.6	15.1	15.1	15.7	14.7	0.6 pp	n.a.	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.5	0.9	3.3	1.1	-0.2	1.1	0.7	3.9	4.5	2.1	n.a.	2.1 %	18.5 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. However, breaks in series for the period 2008-2017 which mainly affect EU-SILC based indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes, so "n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these.



## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES DENMARK 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) is significantly better than the EU average, but shows some negative development.</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is around the EU average but shows significantly negative development (compared with the low level in 2014), especially for children.</p> <p>Housing cost overburden is worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>People with a migrant background are at a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion.</i></p>	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly better than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		The share of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion and the at-risk-of poverty rate of children are significantly better than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		In-work poverty (18-64) for women is significantly better than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	The housing cost overburden for the elderly is significantly worse than the EU average and shows a significantly negative development.	The relative median poverty risk gap is significantly better than the EU average.
5. Health & LTC	Healthy life years at birth for women are worse than the EU average.	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

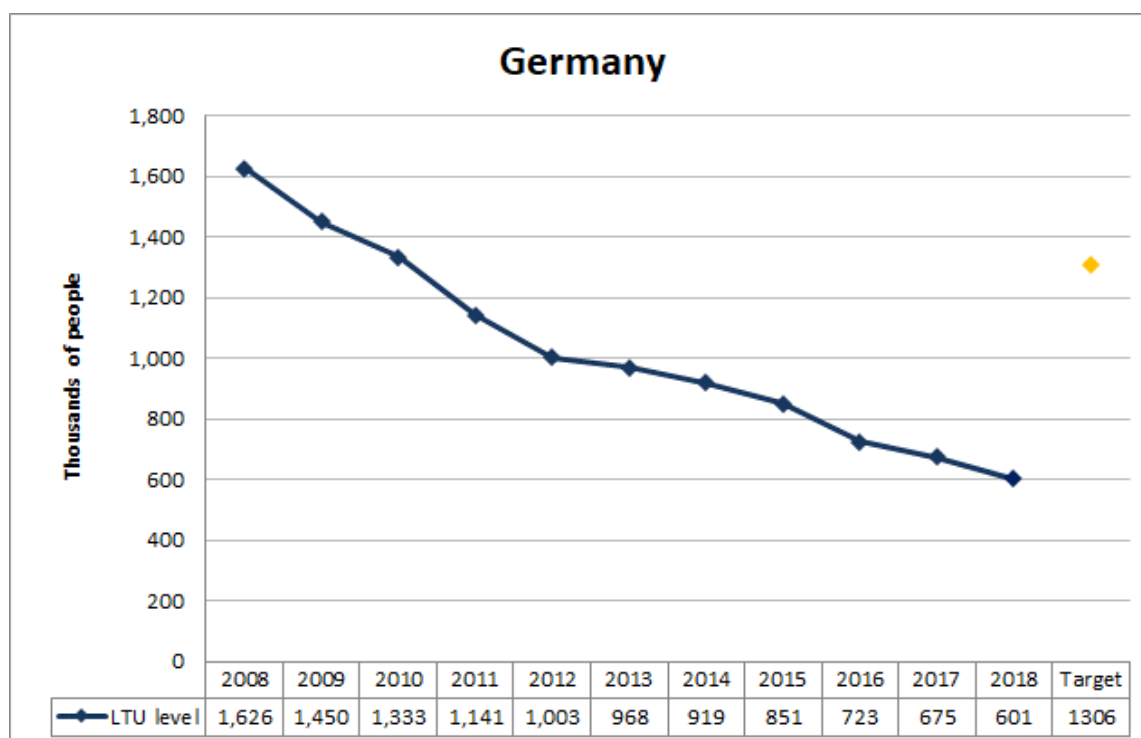
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Denmark				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.1	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
Relative median poverty risk gap	18.5	22.0	20.8	21.7	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Housing cost overburden	15.6	15.1	15.1	15.7	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.4
Housing cost overburden (65+)	18.1	18.6	18.8	21.5	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1
Healthy life years at birth (W)	61.4	57.6	60.3		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	5.3	4.3	7.2	5.5	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	14.5	15.7	13.9	14.5	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17)	9.2	10.4	9.4	10.0	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.2
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	4.6	3.9	5.0	4.3	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Relative median poverty risk gap (65+)	8.3	5.4	5.7	7.3	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.7

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of long-term unemployed by 320,000 by 2020, measured against the annual average in 2008.

*Source: National Reform Programme (2015)*

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



*Source: Eurostat (LFS)*

<sup>5</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DE													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.6	20.3	20.6	20.0	19.7	19.0	n.a.	-0.7 pp	-1.1 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.1	n.a.	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10804	10770	10544	11037	11525	11687	11530	12219	12691	12750	n.a.	2.6 %	6.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	-0.3 pp	-2.1 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.6	8.7	n.a.	-0.9 pp	-3.0 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.2	21.5	20.7	21.4	21.1	20.4	23.2	22.0	20.7	20.9	n.a.	0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.2	8.1	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	9.5	11.3	10.5	11.6	n.a.	1.1 pp	4.4 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	10.9	9.4	8.1	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	n.a.	-2.2 %	-6.2 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.1	20.4	21.7	19.9	18.4	19.4	19.6	18.5	19.3	18.0	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-2.1 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	37.2	35.7	35.5	37.1	33.7	34.0	33.2	33.5	34.8	33.2	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-4.0 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	64.2	67.2	67.3	68.7	68.5	63.7	65.0	68.9	66.8	68.5	n.a.	1.7 pp	4.3 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.6	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.0	n.a.	-0.5 pp	1.9 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	-0.2 pp	-2.5 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	11.1	11.8	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.3	0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	-0.3 pp	-2.4 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.4	8.8	8.3	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.3	5.9	-0.4 pp	-2.5 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.7	56.1	57.8	60.0	61.6	63.6	65.6	66.2	68.6	70.1	71.4	1.3 pp	17.7 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.5	16.0	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.0	17.4	17.2	18.3	17.7	n.a.	-0.6 pp	2.2 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.87	0.84	0.85	n.a.	1.2 %	-2.3 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	n.a.	0.0 %	4.5 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	n.a.	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	11.4	11.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82.5 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	12.3	12.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85.1 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	24.7	26.1	26.3	27.6	27.9	31.8	32.7	31.5	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	n.a.	n.a.	14.5	16.1	16.6	16.4	15.9	15.6	15.8	14.5	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	n.a.	1.9 %	11.1 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**GERMANY 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p><i>There is room to improve social inclusion of persons with disabilities in society.</i></p> <p><i>There is a significant regional dimension of poverty and social exclusion.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<i>Children from disadvantaged backgrounds (low skilled, often migrant background) face inequalities of opportunity.</i>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The aggregate replacement ratio is worse than the EU average; so is housing cost overburden, although this is improving.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is around the EU average but show a negative development.</p>	
5. Health & LTC		

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Germany				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits)	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Housing cost overburden (65+)	22.0	20.5	22.7	20.0	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1
Housing deprivation (65+)	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.8	1.8	17.0	16.6	14.2

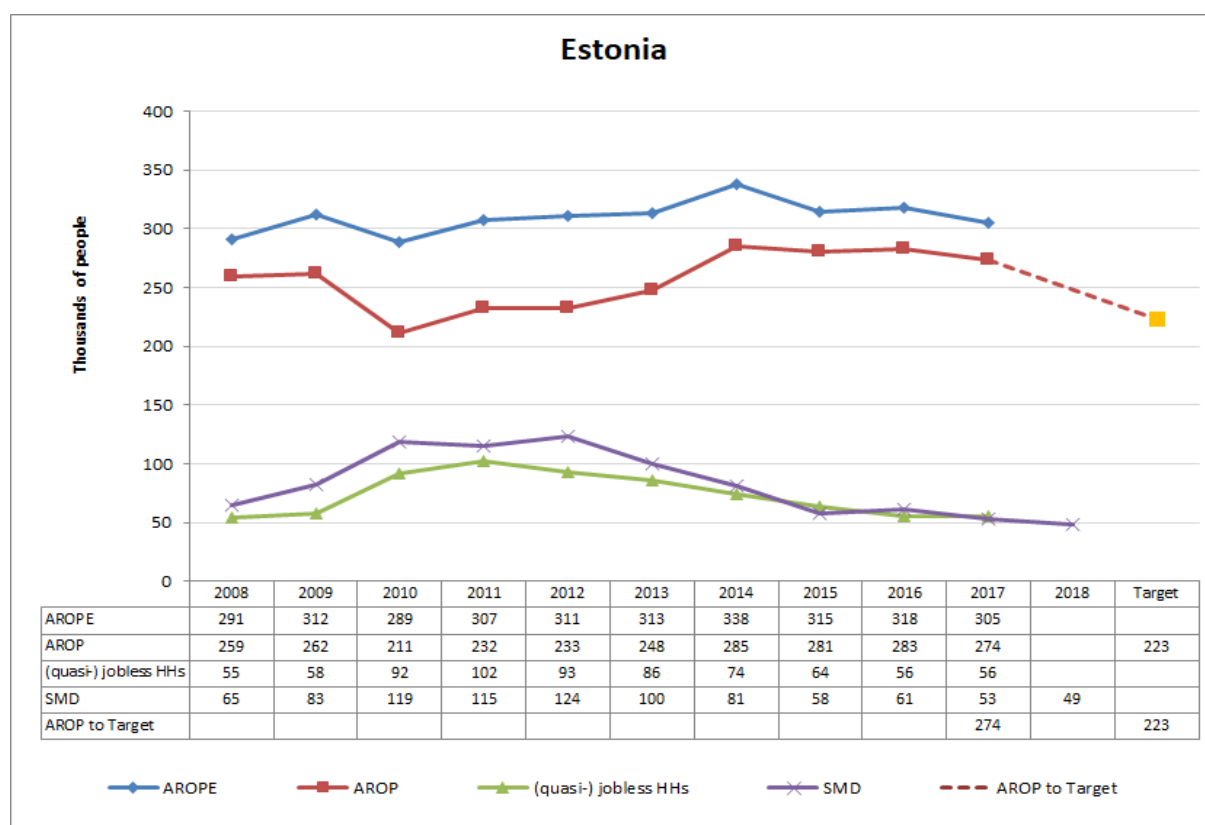
# ESTONIA<sup>6</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduction of the at risk of poverty rate after social transfers to 15%, equivalent to an absolute decrease by 36,248 persons

Source: National Reform Programme (2014)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iii) Major breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files..

<sup>6</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EE													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.8	23.4	21.7	23.1	23.4	23.5	26.0	24.2	24.4	23.4	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.5	19.7	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.0	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4538	4861	4448	4491	4734	5164	5545	6259	7120	7501	n.a.	7.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.9	6.2	9.0	8.7	9.4	7.6	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.8	-0.6 pp	n.a.	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	5.6	9.0	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.8	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.3	17.0	23.2	26.0	23.8	21.5	22.0	21.0	20.5	20.7	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	12.9	9.9	10.5	12.0	9.3	11.2	13.1	13.5	16.1	n.a.	2.6 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	9.9	7.7	10.0	n.a.	2.3 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.4	n.a.	-3.6 %	n.a.	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.4	24.5	24.0	24.8	22.4	22.3	23.8	22.5	21.2	18.8	n.a.	-2.4 pp	n.a.	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	21.1	23.9	36.5	29.7	29.4	26.8	23.2	22.3	24.9	27.3	n.a.	2.4 pp	n.a.	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	82.3	73.5	69.9	72.8	73.0	78.4	70.9	77.2	78.1	71.9	n.a.	-6.2 pp	n.a.	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	8.3	6.7	8.2	8.5	7.7	11.8	10.3	9.9	9.7	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.7	3.7	7.6	7.1	5.5	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	-0.6 pp	-0.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.0	13.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.7	12.0	12.2	10.9	10.8	11.3	0.5 pp	-2.7 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	10.7	12.4	9.0	8.5	7.4	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	0.0 pp	0.7 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.7	14.5	14.0	11.6	12.2	11.3	11.7	10.8	9.1	9.4	9.8	0.4 pp	1.1 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	62.3	60.3	53.8	57.5	60.5	62.6	64.0	64.5	65.2	68.1	68.9	0.8 pp	6.6 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	40.9	35.6	19.0	17.0	21.8	28.0	35.0	37.0	41.4	42.0	n.a.	0.6 pp	n.a.	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.62	0.66	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.59	n.a.	-1.7 %	n.a.	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.43	0.45	0.45	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	7.3	4.3	4.8	7.3	8.3	8.4	11.3	12.7	15.3	11.8	n.a.	-3.5 pp	n.a.	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.3	7.0	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	28.5	30.9	33.6	34.4	37.5	36.7	39.4	38.7	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.6	4.4	6.0	7.4	7.9	7.2	8.3	6.8	4.9	4.8	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	-8.9	-4.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.9	n.a.	3.9 %	11.8 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. Major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC variables compared to 2008 not shown.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**ESTONIA 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	The at-risk-of-poverty rate is higher than the EU average.	The share of women (aged 0-59) living in jobless households is significantly better than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly better than the EU average and their poverty rate shows some positive developments.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly worse than the EU average.  <i>The labour market participation of the persons with disabilities remains a challenge.</i>	Housing cost overburden (18-64) is better than the EU average and shows significantly positive development.  The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty for the working age population is increasing significantly <sup>1</sup> .
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Among the elderly, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate and the median relative income and are significantly worse than the EU average.	
5. Health & LTC	Healthy life years are significantly worse than the EU average, especially for men.  Self-reported unmet need for medical care (in particular unmet need due to waiting time) is significantly worse than the EU average, while the number of Estonians in the lowest income quintile reporting unmet needs is around the EU average but shows significantly negative development.  <i>The long-term care system lacks a comprehensive policy framework that would allow integrated care provision.</i>	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average, but have significantly improved from 2014-2017.

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

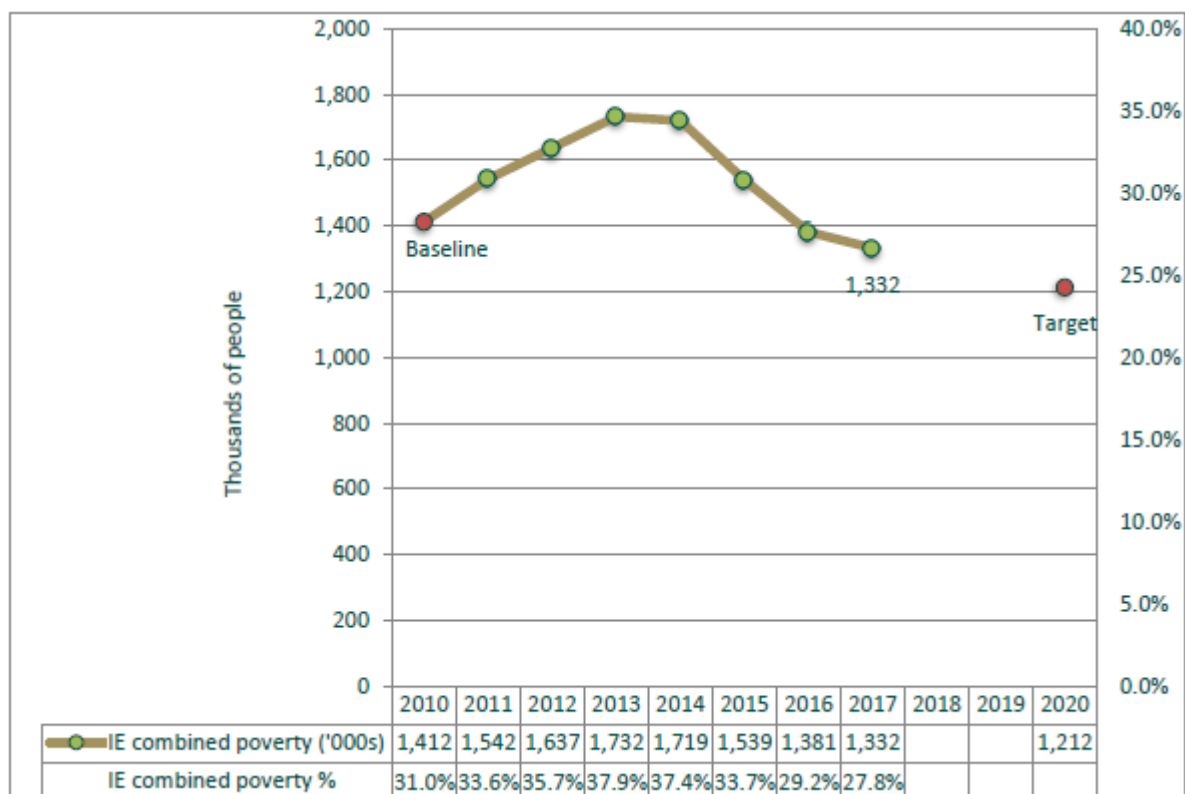
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Estonia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	70.7	76.9	77.6	71.9	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) - total	35.0	37.0	41.4	42.0	17.8	17.4	18.2	18.2
Median relative income of elderly people (65+)	0.63	0.62	0.6	0.59	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
Healthy life years at birth (M)	53.2	53.8	54.4		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	4.9	5.3	5.5		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Unmet need med care (costs, waiting or distance)	11.3	12.7	15.3	11.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.7
Unmet need med care - waiting	10.1	11.3	13.5	10.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	2.6	4.8	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.5
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - women	6.5	5.9	5.0	4.8	11.7	11.2	11.0	9.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (0.2<WI<=0.55)	30.0	29.5	29.6	22.1	32.2	34.5	33.8	34.0
Housing cost overburden (18-64)	9.1	7.1	5.5	5.4	12.1	11.8	11.6	10.7
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	25.7	26.3	29.6	32.5	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.8
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	37.4	37.6	40.6	43.0	50.3	49.7	49.4	49.4
Life expectancy at birth (T)	77.4	78.0	78.0	78.4	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The Irish contribution to the Europe 2020 poverty target is to reduce by a minimum of 200,000 the population in 'combined poverty' (i.e. at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation).

*Source: National Reform Programme (2019)*

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EUROPE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



*Source: Irish National Reform Programme 2019 (based on SILC data)*

<sup>7</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IE													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.7	25.7	27.3	29.4	30.3	29.9	27.7	26.0	24.4	22.7	n.a.	-1.7 pp	-1.0 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.2	16.6	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.8	15.6	n.a.	-1.2 pp	0.1 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10901	10386	10102	9999	9962	10039	9939	10622	11038	10912	n.a.	1.7 %	-3.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.5	6.1	5.7	7.8	9.8	9.9	8.4	7.5	6.5	5.2	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-0.3 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	13.7	20.0	22.9	24.2	23.4	23.9	21.0	19.2	17.8	16.2	n.a.	-1.6 pp	2.5 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.7	16.2	15.5	17.5	20.0	17.5	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.3	n.a.	-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.8	13.2	9.1	10.7	9.4	10.8	9.3	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	19.3	16.3	14.1	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.6	n.a.	4.5 %	4.5 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	26.6	31.4	34.1	34.1	33.5	34.4	30.4	28.8	27.3	25.2	n.a.	-2.1 pp	-1.4 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.4	60.0	61.9	61.6	58.0	59.0	55.8	55.0	51.4	52.6	n.a.	1.1 pp	-1.8 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.6	46.0	43.1	43.3	50.0	47.1	52.4	54.1	61.8	59.1	n.a.	-2.7 pp	12.5 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.3	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	n.a.	0.1 pp	-1.1 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.7	3.5	6.9	8.8	9.2	8.0	6.6	5.3	4.2	3.0	2.1	-0.9 pp	0.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.1	9.9	8.7	6.7	6.8	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0 pp	-6.7 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.9	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.5	13.3	11.3	9.6	8.5	6.7	6.4	-0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.9	18.3	19.4	19.1	19.2	16.4	15.3	14.3	12.6	10.9	10.1	-0.8 pp	-3.8 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	51.2	50.2	50.1	49.3	51.2	52.6	55.4	56.8	58.4	60.4	2.0 pp	6.6 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	22.5	17.9	11.3	13.8	15.2	13.7	13.9	16.5	18.1	16.2	n.a.	-1.9 pp	-6.3 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.84	n.a.	-1.2 %	13.5 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.33	n.a.	-5.7 %	-32.7 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	n.a.	0.3 pp	1.0 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.4	12.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.0 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.0	13.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.2 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	34.9	38.4	40.9	39.6	40.5	40.3	41.1	38.1	n.a.	-3.0 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	4.0	4.9	6.1	6.3	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	n.a.	-0.1 pp	1.2 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	-0.5	-1.4	-5.4	1.6	-1.7	0.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	n.a.	4.4 %	5.6 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES  
IRELAND 2019**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
<p>1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services</p>	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average, but shows significantly positive development.</p> <p>The housing deprivation rate is around the EU average but shows negative development and there are <i>severe shortages in housing supply and social housing</i>.</p> <p><i>Homelessness is on the rise.</i></p>	
<p>2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty</p>		
<p>3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age</p>	<p>The at-risk-of-poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households for working age population is around the EU average, but shows some negative development.</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average, but shows significant positive development.</p>	<p>The in-work poverty (18-64) rate of women is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
<p>4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly</p>	<p>The aggregate replacement ratio is significantly below the EU average and shows a significant negative development.</p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
<p>5. Health &amp; LTC</p>	<p>The number of people in the lowest income quintile reporting reporting unmet needs for medical care is around the EU average, but shows significantly negative development.</p> <p><i>Unequal access and a comparatively costly health system compounded with the overall process of ageing makes the need for a statutory long term care system reform pressing.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

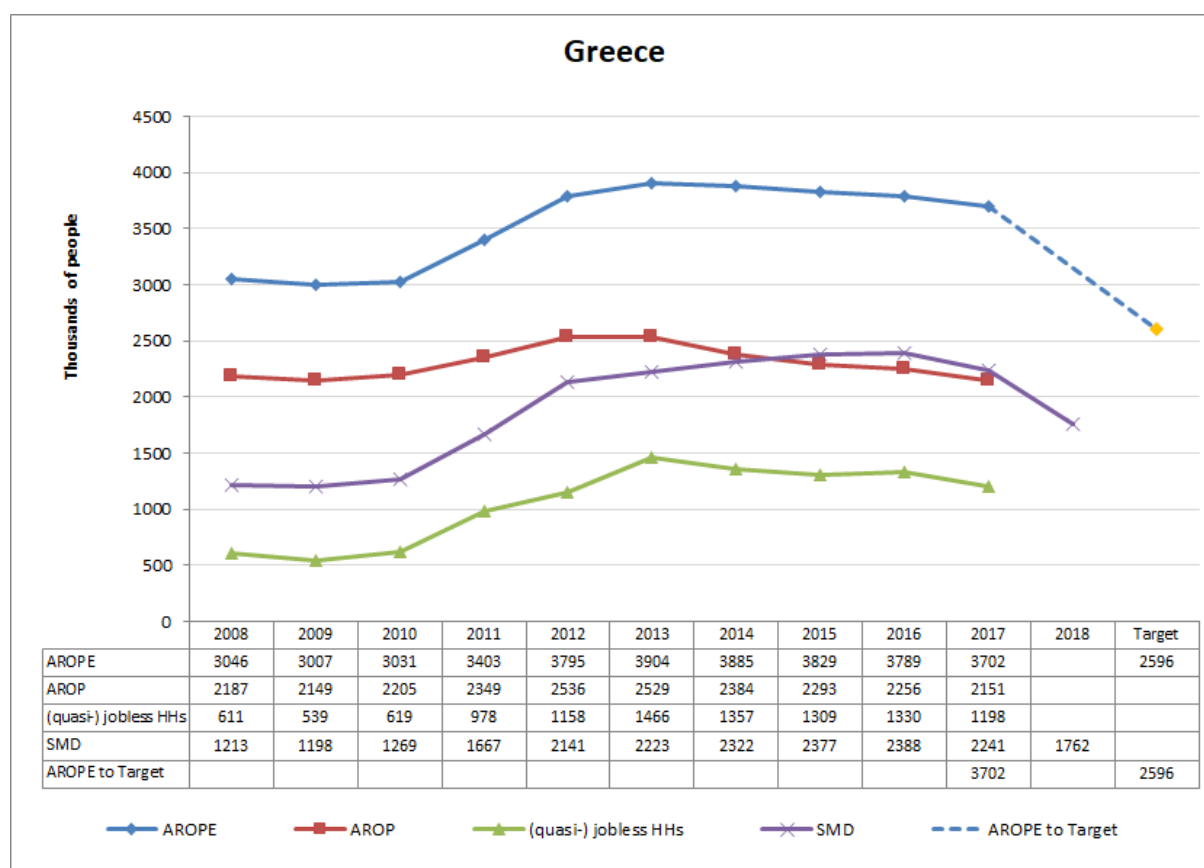
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Ireland				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	21.0	19.2	18.2	16.2	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Housing Deprivation	17.8	17.0	16.5	16.8	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	49.3	51.6	57.0	57.1	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	20.8	18.9	17.4	15.4	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0
Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits)	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.9	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.5
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.4	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Relative median poverty risk gap (65+)	30.5	11.8	11.1	7.6	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.7

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 450,000 by 2020, compared to the figure in 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>8</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EL													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.1	27.6	27.7	31.0	34.6	35.7	36.0	35.7	35.6	34.8	n.a.	-0.8 pp	6.7 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	19.7	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1	22.1	21.4	21.2	20.2	n.a.	-1.0 pp	0.1 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7219	7521	7559	6976	6038	5427	5204	5281	5429	5411	n.a.	1.3 %	-36.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	11.2	11.0	11.6	15.2	19.5	20.3	21.5	22.2	22.4	21.1	16.7	-1.3 pp	9.9 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	6.6	7.6	12.0	14.2	18.2	17.2	16.8	17.2	15.6	n.a.	-1.6 pp	8.1 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.7	24.1	23.4	26.1	29.9	32.7	31.3	30.6	31.9	30.3	n.a.	-1.6 pp	5.6 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.0	16.1	17.6	10.5	13.8	12.4	14.5	13.3	15.2	14.0	n.a.	-1.2 pp	1.0 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.4	37.7	35.6	35.1	n.a.	-0.5 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.1	n.a.	-7.6 %	3.4 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	28.7	30.0	28.7	30.4	35.4	38.1	36.7	37.8	37.5	36.2	n.a.	-1.3 pp	7.5 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	13.7	13.2	15.5	13.7	13.8	17.5	15.0	16.1	15.9	15.8	n.a.	-0.0 pp	2.1 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	40.3	35.8	39.1	54.1	56.8	58.4	51.1	51.6	52.2	51.6	n.a.	-0.6 pp	11.3 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.2	13.7	13.9	11.9	15.1	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.0	12.8	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-1.4 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.7	3.9	5.7	8.8	14.5	18.5	19.5	18.2	17.0	15.6	13.6	-2.0 pp	9.9 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.4	14.2	13.5	12.9	11.3	10.1	9.0	7.9	6.2	6.0	4.7	-1.3 pp	-9.7 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.6	7.9	9.9	13.0	16.1	16.5	14.7	12.9	11.7	10.9	9.3	-1.6 pp	2.7 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.4	12.4	14.8	17.4	20.2	20.4	19.1	17.2	15.8	15.3	14.1	-1.2 pp	2.7 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.0	42.4	42.4	39.5	36.5	35.6	34.0	34.3	36.3	38.3	41.1	2.8 pp	-1.9 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	28.1	26.8	26.7	29.3	23.5	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.0	22.8	n.a.	0.8 pp	-5.3 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.04	n.a.	-2.8 %	20.9 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.52	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.62	n.a.	-3.1 %	51.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.4	5.5	5.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	10.9	12.3	13.1	10.0	n.a.	-3.1 pp	4.6 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.0	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	n.a.	n.a.	-10.0 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.4	7.3	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	-7.1 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	35.5	38.2	37.5	36.8	35.2	35.4	35.6	36.0	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	22.2	21.8	18.1	24.2	33.1	36.9	44.9	45.5	40.5	39.6	n.a.	-0.9 pp	17.4 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.1	0.9	-11.1	-10.6	-8.9	-6.8	1.7	-1.8	-1.5	0.6	n.a.	0.6 %	-32.7 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES  
GREECE 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion and all subcomponents are significantly worse than the EU average, in particular for working age population and children.</p> <p>Housing cost overburden is worse than the EU average (for all age groups) but shows significantly positive development.</p> <p>Material and social deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>In-work poverty is worse than the EU average, significantly worse for men.</p> <p><i>Labour market activation of social benefits recipients is insufficient.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		The median relative income of elderly is better than EU average and there has been positive developments.
5. Health & LTC	<p><i>Access to affordable primary care is insufficient. Unmet need for medical care (in particular due to costs and distance) and the gap in unmet need between the bottom and the top income quintile are significantly worse than the EU average.</i></p> <p><i>The overall volume of antibiotics prescribed is excessive.</i></p> <p><i>Access to long-term care for financial and geographical reasons is insufficient.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

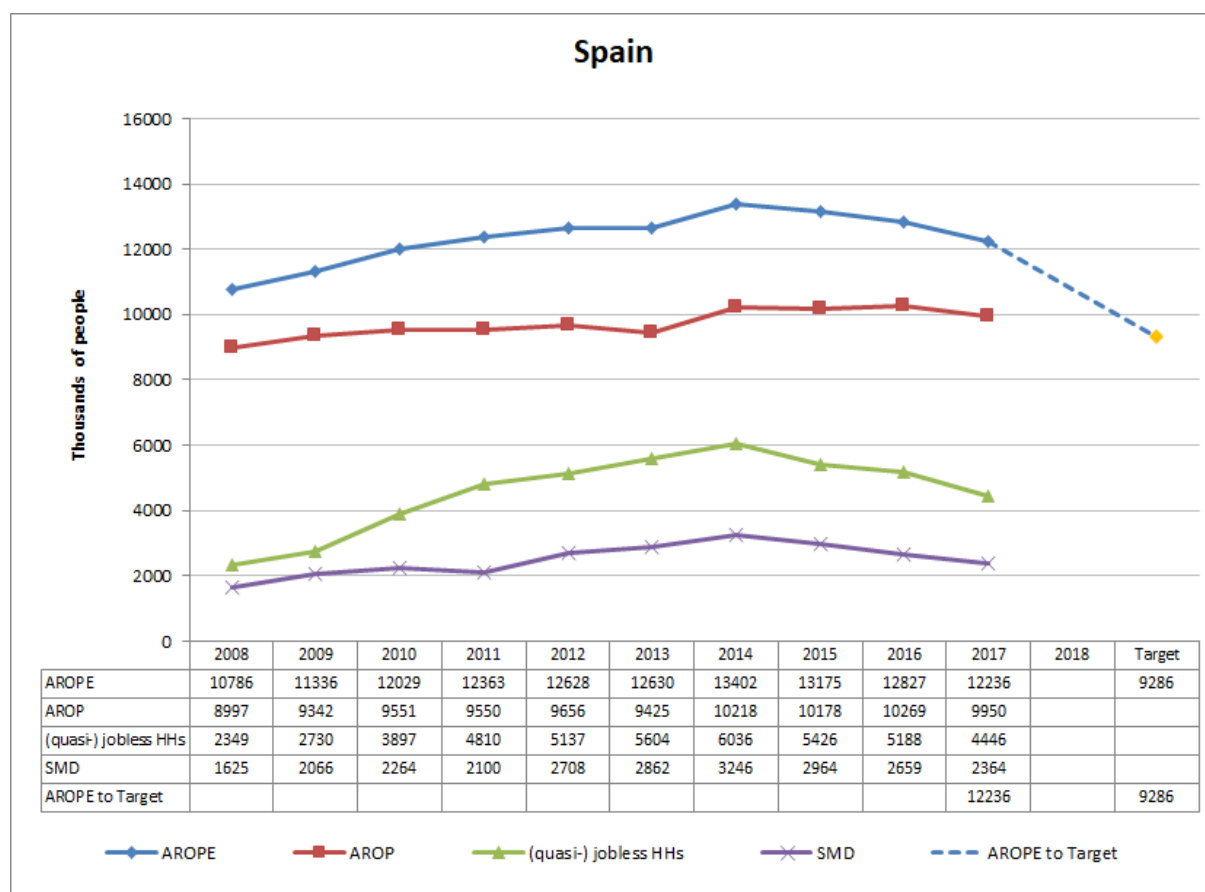
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Greece				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	36.0	35.7	35.6	34.8	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	22.1	21.4	21.2	20.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	21.5	22.2	22.4	21.1	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	17.2	16.8	17.2	15.6	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Housing cost overburden	44.9	45.5	40.5	39.6	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.4
Material and social deprivation - total	37.4	37.7	35.6	35.1	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	13.2	13.4	14.0	12.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
In-work poverty (18-64) - men	15.4	15.1	15.2	14.9	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8
Unmet need med care (costs, waiting or distance)	10.9	12.3	13.1	10.0	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.7
Unmet need med care - cost	9.7	10.9	12.0	8.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0
Unmet need med care - distance	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	16.0	14.3	34.2	15.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.5

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,400,000-1,500,000.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; VLWI - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the income reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>9</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Indicator	ES													EU Average		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.8	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.2	27.3	29.2	28.6	27.9	26.6	n.a.	-1.3 pp	2.8 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.8	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.4	22.2	22.1	22.3	21.6	n.a.	-0.7 pp	1.8 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9026	9338	8967	8655	8582	8550	8517	8678	9208	9305	n.a.	4.2 %	-9.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.2	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.1	n.a.	-0.7 pp	1.5 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	7.6	10.8	13.4	14.3	15.7	17.1	15.4	14.9	12.8	n.a.	-2.1 pp	6.2 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.6	25.7	26.8	27.4	30.6	30.9	31.6	33.8	31.4	32.4	n.a.	1.0 pp	6.8 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.0	12.5	11.6	12.7	13.3	12.1	14.3	15.8	14.8	14.7	n.a.	-0.1 pp	3.7 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.3	16.2	17.4	14.7	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	n.a.	0.0 %	17.9 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	30.1	32.0	33.3	32.2	32.4	32.6	35.8	34.4	32.9	31.3	n.a.	-1.6 pp	1.2 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	24.2	28.1	31.3	28.5	32.0	28.6	26.6	24.4	23.9	n.a.	-0.5 pp	1.0 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.4	55.2	58.2	57.6	61.1	61.3	63.1	61.6	63.6	65.7	n.a.	2.1 pp	14.3 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.3	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.6	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1	n.a.	0.0 pp	1.8 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	4.3	7.3	8.9	11.0	13.0	12.9	11.4	9.5	7.7	6.4	-1.3 pp	4.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Early school leavers (in %)	31.7	30.9	28.2	26.3	24.7	23.6	21.9	20.0	19.0	18.3	17.9	-0.4 pp	-13.8 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	11.7	17.0	17.7	18.9	20.6	21.0	19.0	16.8	14.7	12.9	11.3	-1.6 pp	-0.4 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
NEETs (15-24)	14.3	18.1	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.6	17.1	15.6	14.6	13.3	12.4	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	45.5	44.0	43.5	44.5	43.9	43.2	44.3	46.9	49.1	50.5	52.2	1.7 pp	6.7 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.2	24.9	22.9	21.2	16.5	14.5	12.9	13.7	14.4	16.4	n.a.	2.0 pp	-9.8 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.87	0.88	0.91	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.01	0.98	n.a.	-3.0 %	18.1 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.69	n.a.	4.5 %	64.3 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.2	9.7	10.1	9.5	10.4	12.3	n.a.	n.a.	24.2 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.9	10.4	12.4	n.a.	n.a.	40.9 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	30.4	31.7	29.6	29.4	31.2	30.1	30.9	31.5	n.a.	0.6 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.8	n.a.	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.8	2.8	-3.4	-1.5	-5.7	-1.9	0.9	2.5	1.9	0.0	n.a.	0.0 %	-4.7 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**SPAIN 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is higher than the EU average and the relative median poverty risk gap is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>The share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households is worse than the EU average, but shows a significantly positive development.</p> <p>The S80/S20 share ratio is worse than the EU average and the inter-quintile S50/S20 share ratio is significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	<i>The gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities is one of the lowest in the EU.</i>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	The at-risk of poverty rate for children is significantly above the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion and the at-risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average, as well as the relative median poverty risk gap (18-64).</p> <p>The long-term unemployment rate is significantly above the EU average, but shows a significantly positive development.</p> <p>The rate of in-work poverty (18-64) is higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>National income guarantee schemes remains fragmented, while regional minimum income schemes present large disparities across regions.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		The aggregate replacement ratio is above the EU average and shows positive developments.
5. Health & LTC	<i>The provision of long-term care services presents geographical disparities.</i>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

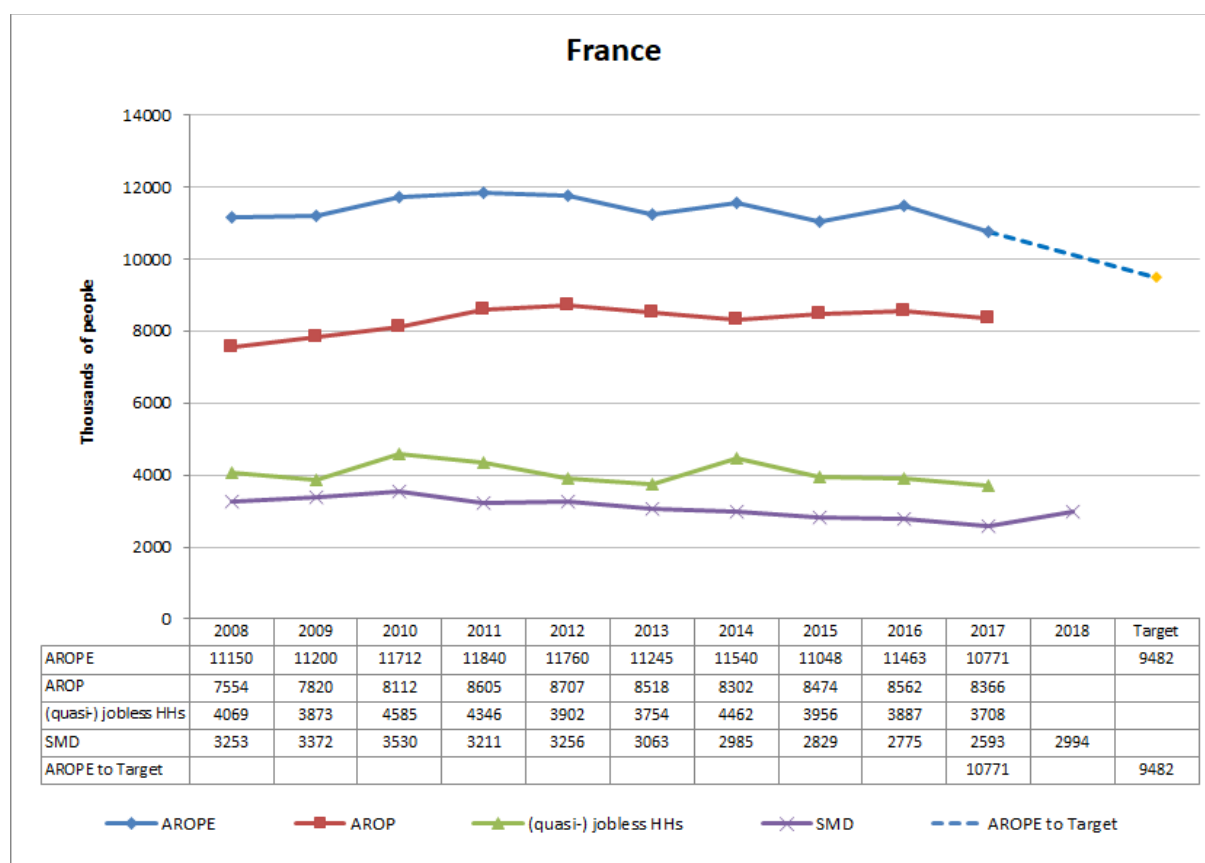
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Spain				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	22.2	22.1	22.3	21.6	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Relative median poverty risk gap	31.6	33.8	31.4	32.4	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	17.1	15.4	14.9	12.8	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
S80/S20	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Interquintile share ratios S50/S20	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17)	30.5	29.6	29.7	28.3	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.2
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64)	31.8	31.2	30.4	28.2	25.4	24.7	24.2	23.0
At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) - total	22.9	22.8	22.9	21.7	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.5
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	33.0	35.0	33.2	33.1	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9
Rate of long-term unemployment (as % active population) - total	12.9	11.4	9.5	7.7	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.4
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits)	0.6	0.66	0.66	0.69	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,900,000 (baseline year: 2007 figure)

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2007 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>10</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are generally based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FR													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.5	18.5	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.1	18.5	17.7	18.2	17.1	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-1.4 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	0.8 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10496	10644	10669	10897	11271	11516	11584	11931	12373	12268	n.a.	1.4 %	4.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	-0.3 pp	-1.3 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.8	8.4	9.9	9.4	8.4	8.1	9.6	8.6	8.4	8.1	n.a.	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.5	18.2	19.5	17.1	16.2	16.8	16.6	15.7	16.6	16.9	n.a.	0.3 pp	2.4 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	12.5	12.7	12.2	n.a.	-0.5 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	n.a.	2.3 %	0.0 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.2	21.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	20.8	21.6	21.2	22.6	22.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	1.1 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.8	46.2	46.6	43.3	40.8	43.9	44.6	43.1	42.4	44.8	n.a.	2.4 pp	-2.0 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.8	50.0	54.1	54.3	57.5	60.4	52.3	62.4	54.0	60.4	n.a.	6.4 pp	10.6 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.4	n.a.	-0.6 pp	0.9 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.8	9.7	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.9	0.0 pp	-2.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.1	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.2	7.8	-0.4 pp	0.7 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.5	11.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.1	-0.4 pp	0.6 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46.9	48.7	49.8	51.3	52.1	0.8 pp	n.a.	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.1	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.3	10.0	9.5	n.a.	-0.5 pp	-4.6 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.05	n.a.	2.9 %	10.5 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	n.a.	0.0 %	4.6 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	n.a.	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.4	9.8	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.2 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	23.3	23.8	23.2	22.9	23.9	22.8	21.1	19.8	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.7	n.a.	-0.5 pp	0.5 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	-0.4	-1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	n.a.	1.3 %	7.6 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES  
FRANCE 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p><i>There is a high discrepancy regarding the risk of monetary poverty between people born in France and those born outside the EU, as well as regarding the housing overburden rate level and trend between EU and non-EU born.</i></p> <p><i>Arrears for households below 60% of the median income are growing and higher than the EU average.</i></p> <p><i>There are shortages of social housing in certain regions.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The At-risk-of poverty rate for working age population is below the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Housing deprivation is around the EU average, but show some negative development.	The median relative income of elderly people is higher than the EU average and show a positive development.
5. Health & LTC	<i>The share of generics in the pharmaceutical market<sup>1</sup> is considerably lower than the EU average.</i>	Life expectancy at 65 is better than the EU average.

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

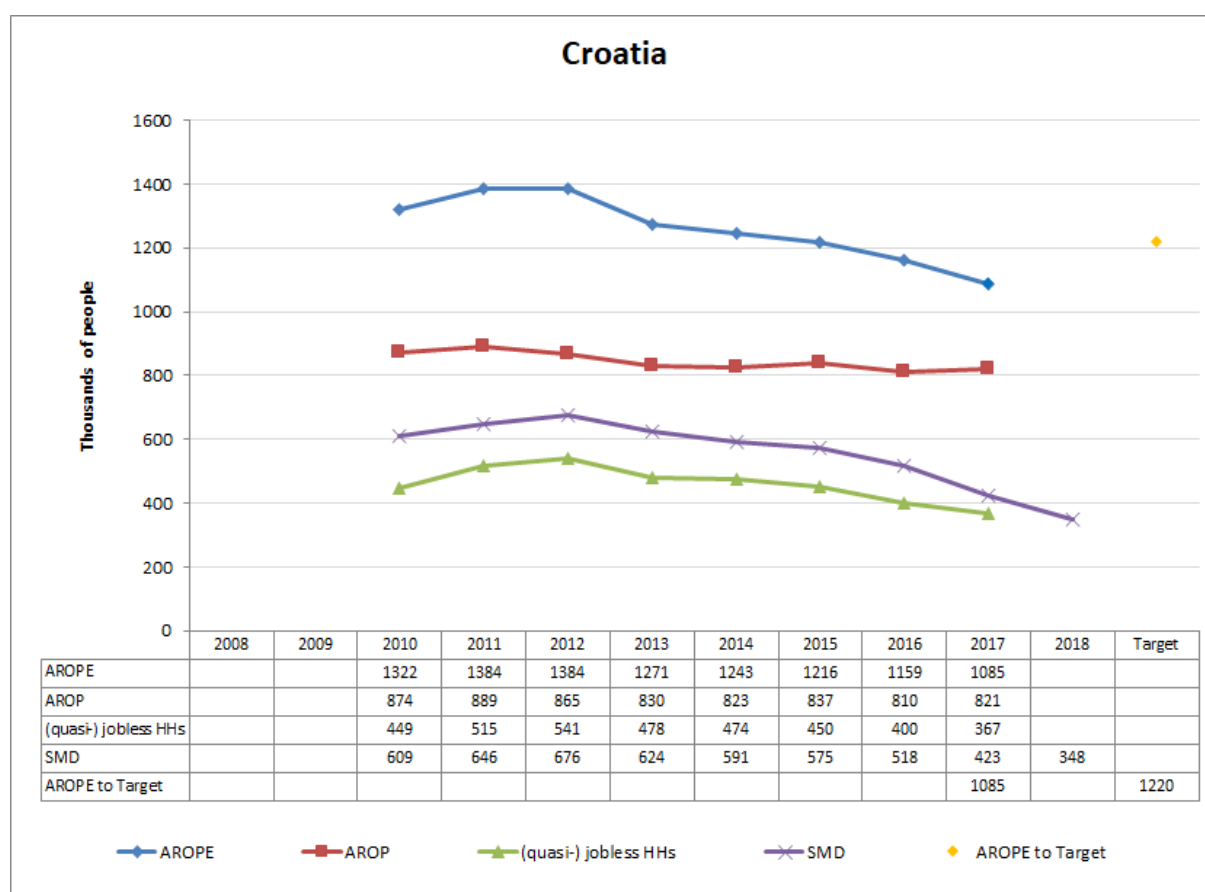
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	France				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing deprivation (65+)	13.7	14.5	13.9	14.0	17.8	17.0	16.6	14.2
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) - total	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.9	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.5
Median relative income of elderly people (65+)	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.05	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.7	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduction of the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 1,220,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>11</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HR													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	32.6	32.6	29.9	29.3	29.1	27.9	26.4	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	19.5	20.0	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	n.a.	n.a.	4567	4454	4417	4448	4644	4952	5391	5682	n.a.	8.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	15.2	15.9	14.7	13.9	13.7	12.5	10.3	8.6	-2.2 pp	n.a.	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	15.9	16.8	14.8	14.7	14.4	13.0	12.2	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	27.6	27.9	31.0	28.1	27.9	26.4	28.2	26.0	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	n.a.	14.7	14.5	15.2	n.a.	0.7 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.3	19.2	16.1	14.7	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	n.a.	n.a.	29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3	29.0	28.2	26.6	25.8	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	n.a.	n.a.	31.3	31.9	33.3	34.3	35.1	35.5	28.6	24.8	n.a.	-3.8 pp	n.a.	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	n.a.	n.a.	69.1	62.6	61.9	64.2	63.3	67.5	66.9	67.7	n.a.	0.8 pp	n.a.	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.1	6.6	8.4	10.2	11.0	10.1	10.2	6.6	4.6	3.4	-1.2 pp	-1.9 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	0.2 pp	-1.1 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.7	9.2	11.6	11.9	12.7	14.9	15.3	14.0	11.6	9.8	7.9	-1.9 pp	-0.8 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.6	13.4	15.7	16.2	16.6	19.6	19.3	18.1	16.9	15.4	13.6	-1.8 pp	2.0 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	37.1	39.4	39.1	38.2	37.5	37.8	36.2	39.2	38.1	40.3	42.8	2.5 pp	5.7 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	n.a.	n.a.	37.5	36.4	33.1	31.9	29.7	31.8	32.8	32.7	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	n.a.	0.78	0.82	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.82	n.a.	-2.4 %	n.a.	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	n.a.	n.a.	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	n.a.	5.1 %	n.a.	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	5.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	7.4	7.7	5.5	6.0	4.7	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	6.5	7.3	7.9	5.9	5.8	4.5	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	47.0	49.5	44.3	37.7	38.1	39.9	38.8	37.9	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	8.0	6.8	8.4	7.5	7.2	6.4	5.8	n.a.	-0.6 pp	n.a.	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators. No long-term comparison to 2008 for EU-SILC-based indicators, as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010, while for LFS-based indicators changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2018.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**CROATIA 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households is higher than the EU average, in particular for working age population and children.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty is decreasing significantly, while persistent at-risk-of poverty rate is worse the EU average.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is around the EU average but shows some negative developments.</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ( $0.55 < WI \leq 1$ ) is significantly better than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		In-work poverty is lower than the EU average, in particular for women.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p><i>The short working lives and benefits for specific categories hamper the adequacy of pensions.</i></p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people is significantly worse than the EU average and shows a negative development.</p> <p>The aggregate replacement ratio is significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p><i>The health care system is overburdened with structural debt.</i></p> <p>Life expectancy at birth is worse than the EU average and life expectancy at 65 is significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Amenable and preventable mortality rates are worse than the EU average.</p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

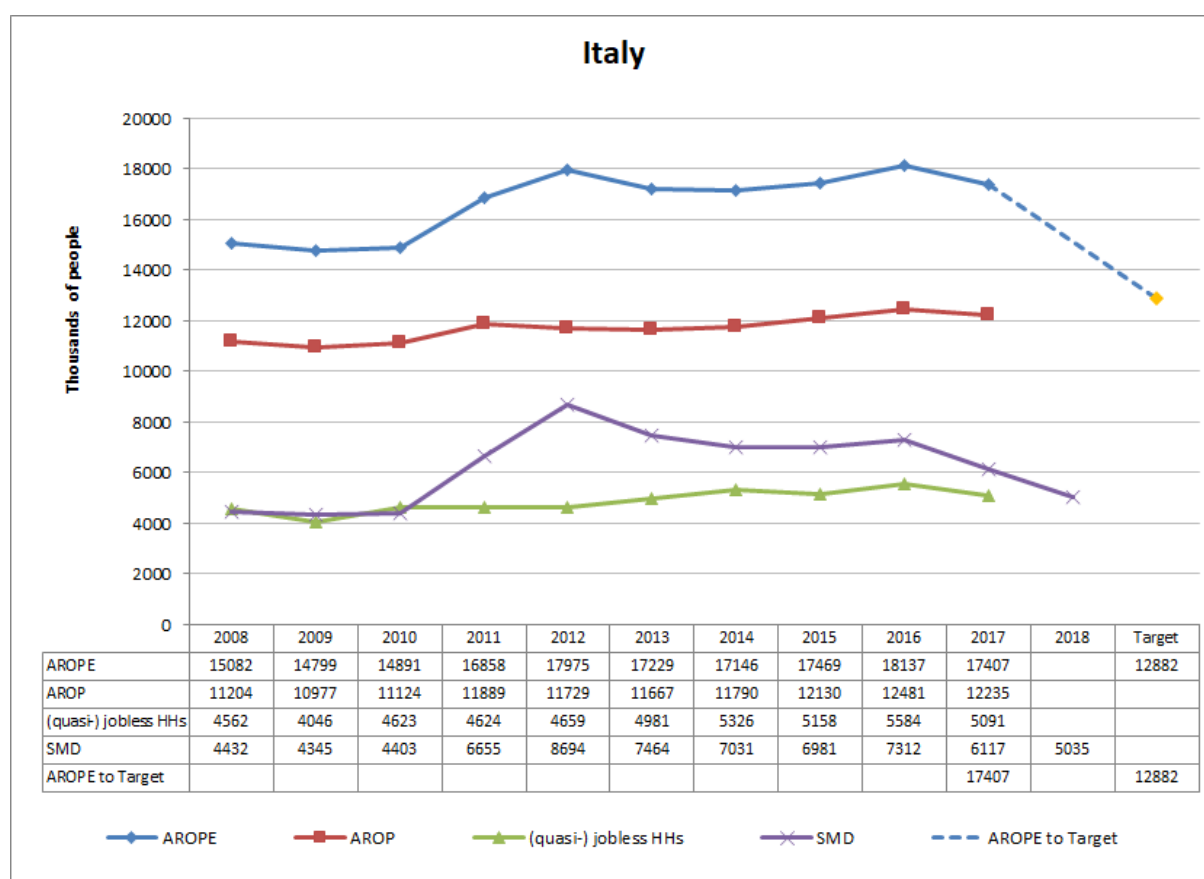
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Croatia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	14.7	14.4	13.0	12.2	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	12.9	12.7	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	15.3	15.0	13.7	12.6	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	35.1	35.5	28.6	24.8	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty	57.1	55.8	56.5	53.7	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.4
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate		14.7	14.5	15.2	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
Housing Deprivation	15.9	14.9	15.0	14.9	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	23.1	26.3	26.5	28.6	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits)	0.4	0.4	0.39	0.41	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Life expectancy at birth (T)	77.9	77.5	78.2	78.0	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	17.5	17.1	17.6	17.4	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Amenable mortality	207.3	216.4			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	320.2	326.9			213.9	216.3		
<b>Indicators – Good Social Outcome</b>								
At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (0.55<WI<=1)	3.2	3.6	2.5	3.6	8.6	8.1	8.4	8.2
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2,200,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>12</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IT												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.9	25.0	28.1	29.9	28.5	28.3	28.7	30.0	28.9	n.a.	-1.1 pp	3.4 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.9	18.4	18.7	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.9	20.6	20.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	1.4 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9158	9140	9135	9466	9297	9189	9152	9237	9742	9904	n.a.	1.9 %	-7.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.3	7.4	11.1	14.5	12.3	11.6	11.5	12.1	10.1	8.4	-2.0 pp	2.6 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	9.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.3	12.1	11.7	12.8	11.8	n.a.	-1.0 pp	1.4 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	23.1	24.8	26.6	26.0	28.2	28.2	29.3	31.6	28.1	n.a.	-3.5 pp	4.9 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.7	13.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	14.3	14.5	13.9	n.a.	-0.6 pp	1.2 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.8	21.6	17.2	12.5	n.a.	-4.7 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.9	n.a.	-6.3 %	13.5 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	28.4	28.7	29.5	31.5	34.1	32.0	32.1	33.5	33.2	32.1	n.a.	-1.1 pp	3.7 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	19.6	21.0	21.1	19.5	20.4	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.4	19.4	n.a.	-1.9 pp	-0.1 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.9	49.8	57.0	58.1	55.7	57.2	59.7	57.2	59.6	55.8	n.a.	-3.8 pp	0.9 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.1	10.2	9.7	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.8	12.3	n.a.	0.5 pp	3.2 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	-0.3 pp	3.2 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	19.6	19.1	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.0	14.7	13.8	14.0	14.5	0.5 pp	-5.1 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.5	7.3	7.8	7.9	10.1	10.9	11.6	10.6	10.0	9.1	8.4	-0.7 pp	1.9 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	16.6	17.6	19.0	19.7	21.0	22.2	22.1	21.4	19.9	20.1	19.2	-0.9 pp	2.6 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.3	35.6	36.5	37.8	40.3	42.7	46.2	48.2	50.3	52.2	53.7	1.5 pp	19.4 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.4	22.9	20.4	24.0	24.7	22.0	20.2	19.9	23.2	22.0	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-2.4 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.02	n.a.	1.0 %	15.9 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.71	n.a.	2.9 %	39.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.5	1.8	n.a.	-3.7 pp	-3.4 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.6	8.0	n.a.	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.8 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.2	n.a.	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	10.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42.3 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	27.8	32.1	31.5	30.7	29.9	29.6	31.0	29.2	n.a.	-1.8 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.3	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.2	n.a.	-1.4 pp	-0.1 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.3	-5.3	-0.8	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	n.a.	0.5 %	-6.7 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**ITALY 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion, including for children, and income inequality (S80/S20) are worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average and shows a negative development.</p> <p><i>The implementation of the new minimum income scheme faces challenges, in particular as regards the provision of employment and social services.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The shares of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64) and of adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless household are worse than the EU average</p> <p>In-work poverty for men is worse than the EU average</p> <p><i>Access to social protection for self-employed workers is limited.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	<p><i>The provision of healthcare is characterised by wide regional disparities and long-term care services face challenges in terms of funding, access and quality.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

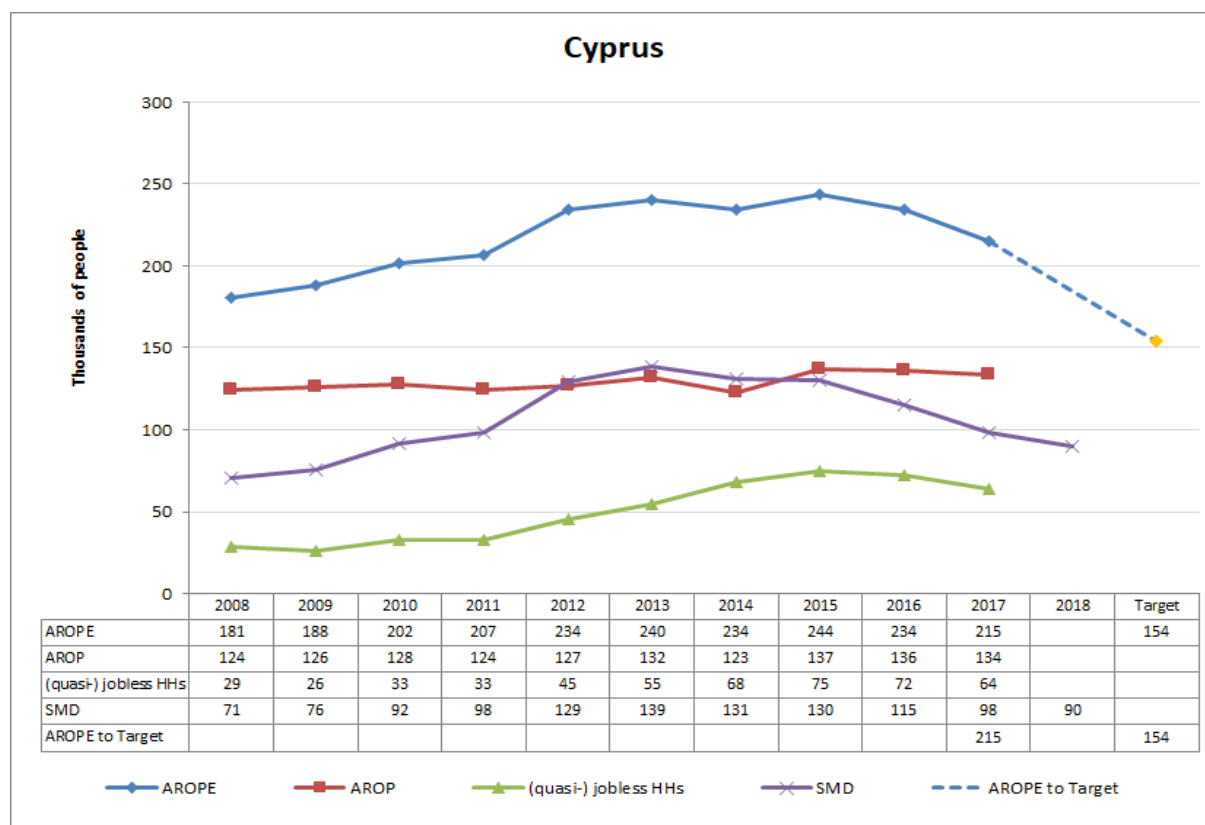
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Italy				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	28.3	28.7	30.0	28.9	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	32.1	33.5	33.2	32.1	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
S80/S20	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	12.1	11.7	12.8	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64)	30.0	30.4	31.5	30.5	25.4	24.7	24.2	23.0
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	13.0	12.7	13.9	12.9	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0
In-work poverty (18-64) - men	11.8	13.1	13.4	13.4	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8
Housing cost overburden (18-64)	9.1	9.1	10.4	8.9	12.1	11.8	11.6	10.7

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people-at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion by 27,000 people or decrease the percentage from 23.3% in 2008 to 19.3% by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>13</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CY												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.3	23.5	24.6	24.6	27.1	27.8	27.4	28.9	27.7	25.2	n.a.	-2.5 pp	1.9 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.9	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4	16.2	16.1	15.7	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10945	11256	10816	11497	11444	10299	9457	9188	9704	9886	n.a.	4.7 %	-18.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.7	15.0	16.1	15.3	15.4	13.6	11.5	10.5	-2.1 pp	2.4 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	6.5	7.9	9.7	10.9	10.6	9.4	n.a.	-1.2 pp	4.9 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.3	17.2	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.7	18.5	19.8	17.3	15.1	n.a.	-2.2 pp	-0.2 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	10.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.6	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-3.3 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.7	22.8	21.0	17.5	n.a.	-3.5 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	n.a.	-6.1 %	7.0 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.5	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7	24.7	28.9	29.6	25.5	n.a.	-4.1 pp	4.0 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	30.6	33.1	33.6	37.0	37.4	37.0	41.5	36.2	35.6	35.9	n.a.	0.3 pp	5.3 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	50.4	50.6	48.6	46.6	45.4	52.4	51.7	50.9	51.4	47.8	n.a.	-3.6 pp	-2.6 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.0	9.0	7.8	9.2	8.4	8.0	n.a.	-0.4 pp	1.7 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	3.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	5.8	4.5	2.7	-1.8 pp	2.2 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.7	11.7	12.7	11.3	11.4	9.1	6.8	5.2	7.6	8.5	7.8	-0.7 pp	-5.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	5.6	6.7	8.7	10.8	14.9	14.5	12.4	10.8	9.0	7.9	-1.1 pp	4.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	9.7	9.9	11.7	14.6	16.0	18.7	17.0	15.3	16.0	16.1	13.2	-2.9 pp	3.5 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.8	55.7	56.3	54.8	50.7	49.6	46.9	48.5	52.2	55.3	60.9	5.6 pp	6.1 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	49.3	48.6	42.6	39.8	33.4	26.1	27.2	20.8	22.9	24.6	n.a.	1.7 pp	-24.7 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.80	n.a.	1.3 %	35.6 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.43	n.a.	-2.3 %	30.3 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.7	1.5	0.6	1.5	n.a.	0.9 pp	-1.3 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.1	9.9	9.7	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.4	8.4	11.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.1 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.6	8.2	7.9	5.9	7.7	8.7	8.8	7.3	10.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.5 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	42.2	38.2	39.9	36.7	38.1	35.5	35.7	36.5	n.a.	0.8 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.8	n.a.	-0.3 pp	1.0 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	6.7	-2.7	1.2	-0.6	-4.0	-4.6	-8.1	2.1	5.8	4.0	n.a.	4.0 %	-7.5 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES CYPRUS 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate and the share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-) jobless households are around the EU average, but show some negative developments.</p> <p>The housing deprivation rate is significantly worse than the EU average and shows a significantly negative development.</p>	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, the relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are better than the EU average and show positive developments.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The impact of social transfers in reducing working age poverty is decreasing<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><i>Access to social protection for self-employed workers is limited.</i></p>	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59) and the relative median poverty risk gap are significantly better than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The GMI has a positive contribution to reducing poverty and social exclusion.</i></p>
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Although the at-risk poverty or social exclusion among the elderly show positive developments, the aggregate replacement ratio and the risk of poverty among men are worse than the EU average.	
5. Health & LTC	<p><i>There is a lack of adequate numbers of specialised personnel among various specialities, especially nurses.</i></p> <p><i>Lack of universal health coverage, low expenditure on long-term care and limited access to long-term care services.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

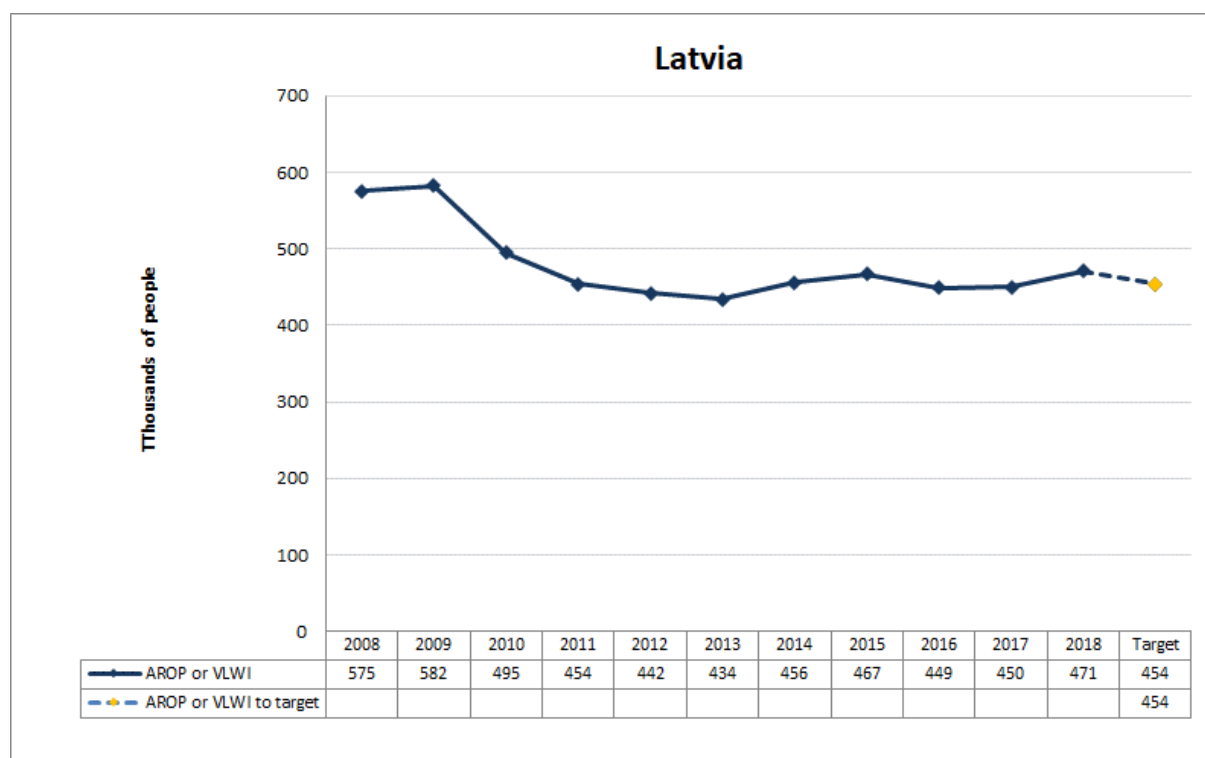
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Cyprus				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	14.4	16.2	16.1	15.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	9.7	10.9	10.6	9.4	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Housing Deprivation	27.4	29.4	28.9	30.6	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	43.7	36.7	37.9	39.8	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.8
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	54.4	50.0	50.3	51.0	50.3	49.7	49.4	49.4
Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits)	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - men	17.6	13.6	15.8	18.3	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.5
<b>Indicators – Good Social Outcome</b>								
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households	51.7	50.9	51.4	47.8	58.1	59.1	60.0	60.8
Relative median poverty risk gap	18.5	19.8	17.3	15.1	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.6	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	49.9	46.9	47.5	44.0	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	19.3	21.8	18.1	15.4	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) - total	27.2	20.8	22.9	24.6	17.8	17.4	18.2	18.2

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty after social transfers and/or living in households with very low work intensity by 121,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>14</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LV													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	34.2	37.9	38.2	40.1	36.2	35.1	32.7	30.9	28.5	28.2	28.4	-0.3 pp	-6.0 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	25.9	26.4	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2	22.5	21.8	22.1	23.3	0.3 pp	-3.8 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4283	4279	3525	3566	3661	3868	4392	4855	5554	5534	6045	3.7 %	10.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	19.3	22.1	27.6	31.0	25.6	24.0	19.2	16.4	12.8	11.3	9.5	-1.5 pp	-8.0 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.4	7.4	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.0	9.6	7.8	7.2	7.8	7.6	0.6 pp	2.4 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.6	29.0	28.9	31.7	28.6	27.5	23.6	25.5	24.0	25.3	27.8	1.3 pp	-3.3 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.6	15.6	10.5	9.3	12.6	12.1	10.8	10.1	15.2	14.9	15.5	-0.3 pp	2.3 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.3	28.7	24.8	25.2	20.6	0.4 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	1.6 %	-13.7 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	32.4	38.4	42.2	44.1	40.0	38.4	35.3	31.3	24.7	23.9	22.5	-0.8 pp	-8.5 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	14.2	14.8	26.7	29.1	25.3	25.4	21.5	17.6	21.6	21.9	19.1	0.3 pp	7.7 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.3	83.1	71.2	66.6	69.8	67.9	73.0	76.9	75.7	77.8	77.0	2.1 pp	-5.5 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	11.2	9.7	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.3	9.4	8.5	9.0	8.2	0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	4.5	8.8	8.8	7.8	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.1	-0.2 pp	1.2 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.5	14.3	12.9	11.6	10.6	9.8	8.5	9.9	10.0	8.6	8.3	-0.3 pp	-7.2 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	13.7	14.4	11.6	11.5	9.1	7.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	4.6	-2.2 pp	-1.2 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	17.5	17.8	16.0	14.9	13.0	12.0	10.5	11.2	10.3	7.8	-2.5 pp	-4.0 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	59.1	52.5	47.8	50.5	52.8	54.8	56.4	59.4	61.4	62.3	65.4	3.1 pp	6.3 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	58.8	55.5	36.8	33.0	33.7	36.1	39.3	42.1	43.1	43.9	49.0	0.8 pp	-14.9 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.53	0.57	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.77	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.58	-3.2 %	15.1 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.30	0.34	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.40	2.4 %	43.3 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	9.9	9.9	15.1	16.1	12.4	13.8	12.5	8.4	8.2	6.2	6.2	-2.0 pp	-3.7 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	-14.6 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	6.4	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.2	n.a.	n.a.	-14.3 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	46.4	46.3	45.3	43.3	43.2	41.8	42.5	40.7	43.6	-1.8 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	9.3	9.8	12.5	11.2	11.4	9.6	8.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	-0.1 pp	-1.8 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.6	-15.0	-3.5	-7.6	3.3	4.6	2.5	6.6	4.6	1.8	n.a.	1.8 %	-4.8 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

### LATVIA 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
<p>1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services</p>	<p>The rate of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate and the S80/S20 share ratio are worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty for the general population and elderly is decreasing significantly<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>Housing deprivation (all groups) and material and social deprivation (all groups except children) are worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is one of the highest in the EU and there is a much higher than EU average gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i></p>	
<p>2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty</p>		
<p>3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age</p>	<p><i>The social security system does not cover all people in employment and the adequacy of social assistance benefits is low.</i></p>	
<p>4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly</p>	<p><i>The adequacy of the minimum pension is low.</i></p> <p>At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people is significantly worse than the EU average and shows a significant negative development.</p>	
<p>5. Health &amp; LTC</p>	<p>The unmet need for medical care (cost and distance) and the gap between the top and bottom income quintile are worse than the EU average, but show significantly positive development. While the subcomponent due to costs show some positive development, <i>financial barriers such as high out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare limit access to health care.</i></p> <p><i>Access to long-term care provision is limited.</i></p> <p>Life expectancy, healthy life years, potential years of life lost and amenable and preventable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average, but shows some positive developments.</p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note !: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

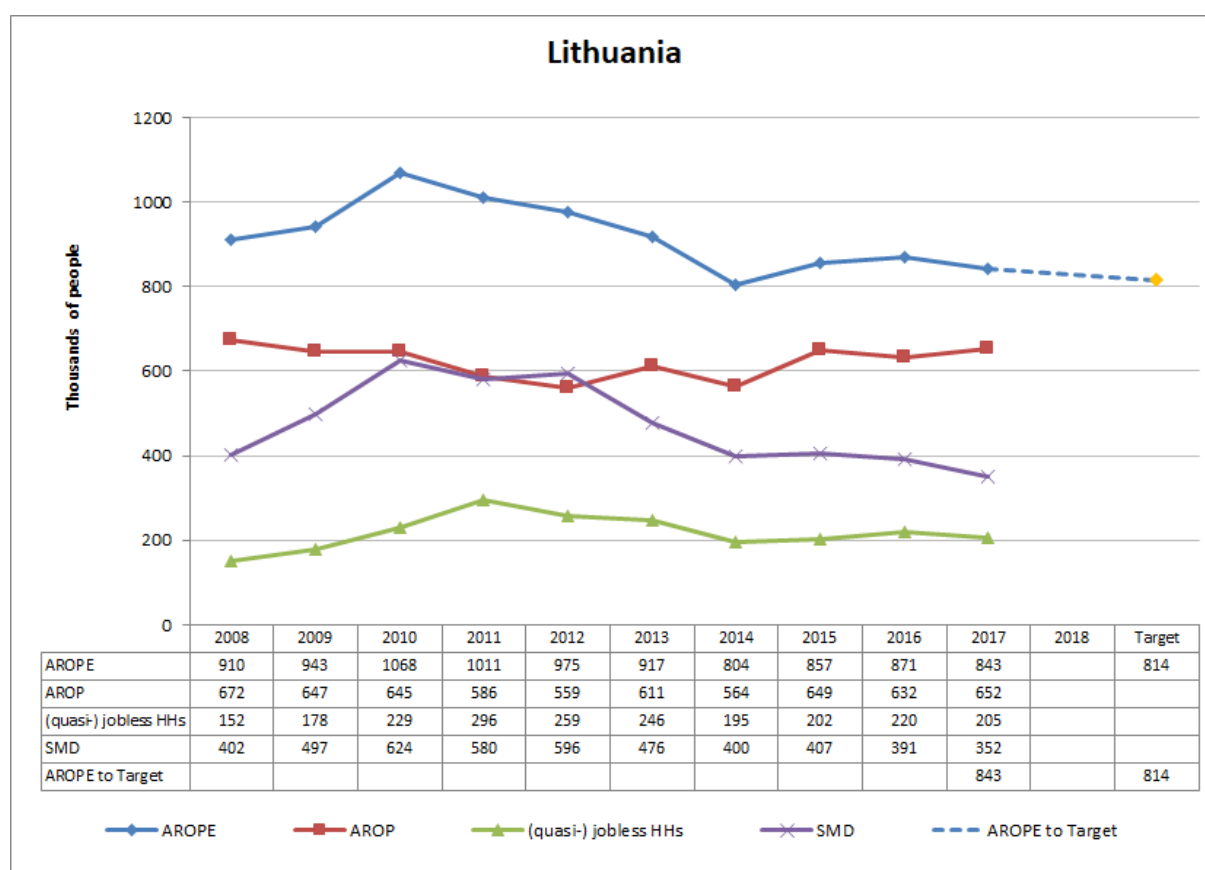
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Latvia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	32.7	30.9	28.5	28.2	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	10.8	10.1	15.2	14.9	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
S80/S20	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty	49.2	45.0	45.8	44.6	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.4
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	65.5	57.2	52.5	49.9	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Housing Deprivation	37.8	34.3	31.9	31.4	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Housing deprivation (0-17)	38.6	34.7	31.0	29.6	22.2	21.6	22.1	17.2
Housing deprivation (18-64)	37.2	33.5	30.8	31.1	20.9	20.1	20.2	16.6
Housing deprivation (65+)	39.3	36.5	35.9	33.9	17.8	17.0	16.6	14.2
Material and social deprivation - total	34.3	28.7	24.8	25.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Material and social deprivation - (18-64) total	32.2	27.2	23.2	23.8	19.6	17.5	15.8	13.7
Material and social deprivation - (65+) total	40.5	33.8	29.8	32.1	15.5	13.5	12.8	11.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	27.6	34.6	38.1	39.9	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Unmet need med care - cost	10.5	6.8	5.3	4.5	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0
Unmet need med care - distance	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	21.7	14.7	14.4	10.5	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.5
Life expectancy at birth (T)	74.5	74.8	74.9	74.9	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Healthy life years at birth (M)	51.5	51.8	52.3		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	55.3	54.1	54.9		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	4.0	4.1	4.4		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	4.6	4.0	4.5		8.6	9.4	10.1	
Potential years of life lost (T)	7847	7478			3694	3692		
Amenable mortality	331.7	325.6			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	422.8	414.7			213.9	216.3		

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 814,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey (while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year).

<sup>15</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LT												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.3	29.6	34.0	33.1	32.5	30.8	27.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	n.a.	-0.5 pp	1.3 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.9	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1	22.2	21.9	22.9	n.a.	1.0 pp	2.0 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4111	4289	3611	3641	4034	4369	4557	4951	5618	5872	n.a.	7.9 %	17.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	12.5	15.6	19.9	19.0	19.8	16.0	13.6	13.9	13.5	12.4	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-0.1 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.1	7.2	9.5	12.7	11.4	11.0	8.8	9.2	10.2	9.7	n.a.	-0.5 pp	3.6 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.6	23.8	32.6	29.0	22.6	24.8	22.7	26.0	28.0	28.0	n.a.	0.0 pp	2.4 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.9	11.4	7.4	7.7	12.3	10.2	16.0	14.3	13.5	16.1	n.a.	2.6 pp	5.2 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.9	28.4	28.9	26.2	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	n.a.	2.8 %	19.7 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.1	30.8	35.8	34.6	31.9	35.4	28.9	32.7	32.4	31.6	n.a.	-0.8 pp	2.5 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.7	29.0	34.5	36.4	34.5	32.0	30.5	22.4	21.5	23.2	n.a.	1.6 pp	-0.6 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	70.3	71.8	65.0	64.9	65.2	66.0	70.9	75.5	77.0	78.2	n.a.	1.2 pp	7.9 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.5	10.5	12.7	9.6	7.7	9.2	8.4	10.2	8.7	8.8	n.a.	0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	3.3	7.4	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.0	-0.7 pp	0.7 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	8.7	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	5.4	4.6	-0.8 pp	-2.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.0	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.8	12.1	13.2	11.8	11.2	11.1	9.9	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.0	-1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.0	51.2	48.3	50.2	51.7	53.4	56.2	60.4	64.6	66.1	68.5	2.4 pp	15.5 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	39.9	35.3	29.8	30.9	35.7	31.7	31.9	36.0	37.4	40.3	n.a.	2.9 pp	0.4 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.70	0.73	0.93	0.90	0.78	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.69	n.a.	-2.8 %	-1.4 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.43	n.a.	-4.4 %	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.7	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	1.5	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-4.2 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-5.1 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-15.2 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	40.7	41.4	44.7	42.2	40.9	44.8	44.4	45.1	n.a.	0.7 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.0	5.6	10.6	11.1	8.9	8.2	7.1	9.1	7.8	7.2	n.a.	-0.6 pp	2.2 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.4	-11.7	-0.4	1.1	0.3	4.7	1.7	3.5	4.6	1.7	n.a.	1.7 %	4.6 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**LITHUANIA 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate and the S80/S20 are significantly worse than the EU average and show significantly negative developments.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty for the general population, the working age population and the elderly is decreasing significantly<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is around the EU average and shows significantly negative development.</p> <p><i>The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion for people with disabilities is one of the highest in the EU.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion, the at-risk of poverty rate and the severe material deprivation rate for children are higher than the EU average and show a negative development.</p> <p>The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average, but shows significantly negative development.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59) is significantly worse than the EU average and is growing.</p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion and the at-risk of poverty rate are significantly above the EU average and show a significantly negative development. Material and social deprivation is significantly above the EU average.</p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p><i>Access to long-term care services is limited.</i></p> <p>Life expectancy, healthy life years, potential years of life lost, amendable and preventable mortality are all significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Lithuania				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	19.1	22.2	21.9	22.9	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
S80/S20	6.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	30.5	22.4	21.5	23.2	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty	56.1	48.1	47.9	45.9	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.4
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	33.8	25.6	24.8	27.7	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.8
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	46.0	37.5	37.4	39.2	50.3	49.7	49.4	49.4
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	76.5	70.7	67.3	59.2	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Relative median poverty risk gap	22.7	26.0	28.0	28.0	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	28.9	32.7	32.4	31.6	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17)	23.5	28.9	25.6	25.7	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.2
Children living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation(4+)	13.7	13.8	11.5	13.0	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.1
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	6.9	8.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) - total	17.6	19.5	19.1	18.8	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.5
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) - total	31.9	36.0	37.4	40.3	17.8	17.4	18.2	18.2
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	20.1	25.0	27.7	33.4	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	76.5	70.7	67.3	59.2	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Material and social deprivation - (65+) total	36.7	36.9	34.9	37.7	15.5	13.5	12.8	11.9
Life expectancy at birth (T)	74.7	74.6	74.9	75.8	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	17.4	17.1	17.3	17.4	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Healthy life years at birth (M)	57.6	54.1	56.2		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	61.7	58.8	59.4		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	6.1	5.0	5.6		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	6.1	5.5	5.6		8.6	9.4	10.1	
Potential years of life lost (T)	7832	7719			3694	3692		
Amenable mortality	310.8	325.9			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	438.7	445.9			213.9	216.3		

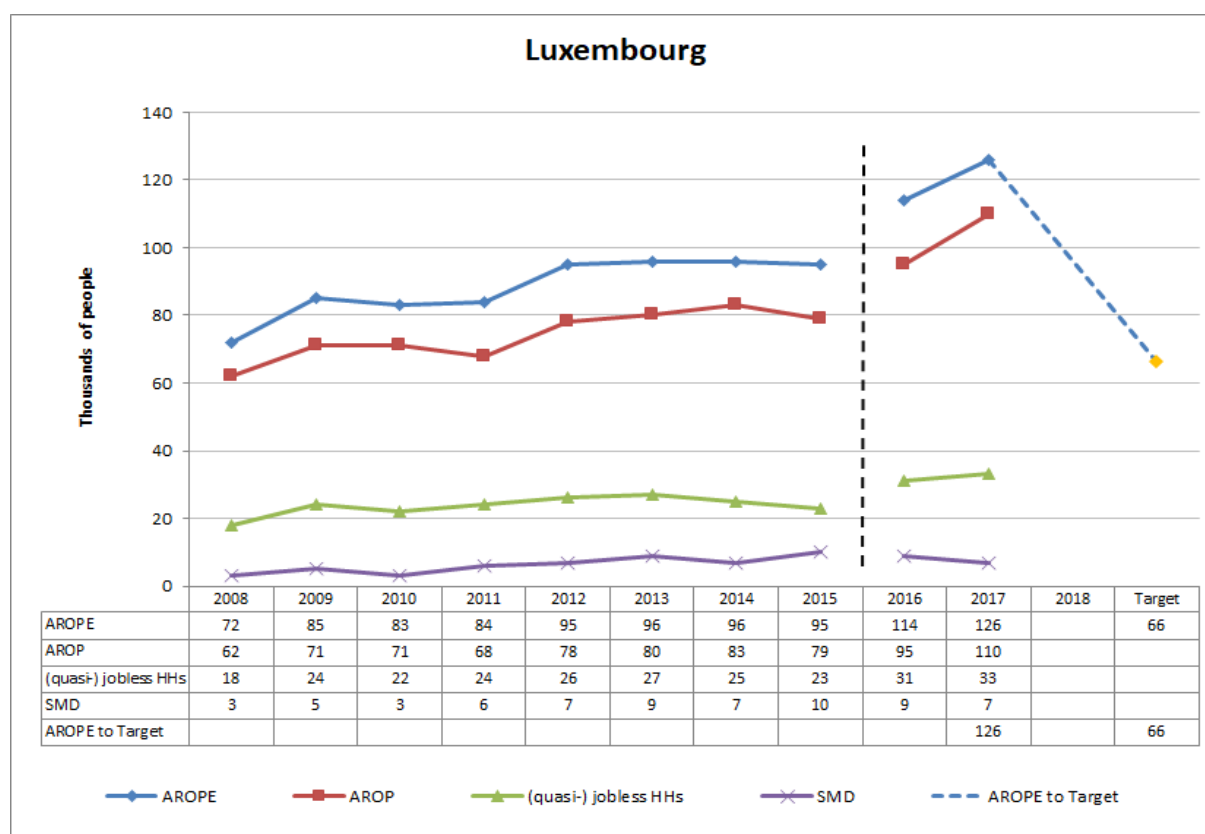
# LUXEMBOURG<sup>16</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 6,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iv) Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators.

<sup>16</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LU													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.5	17.8	17.1	16.8	18.4	19.0	19.0	18.5	19.8	21.5	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4	15.3	16.5	18.7	n.a.	2.2 pp	n.a.	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	16166	16265	15961	15961	15948	16818	16962	17571	17198	17604	n.a.	6.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.6	17.6	18.6	15.7	15.0	17.5	16.3	17.4	23.2	21.8	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.4	8.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	9.2	8.7	12.0	9.7	10.1	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.7	4.8	3.9	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26.0	26.4	23.0	22.7	23.6	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	43.2	44.8	50.2	50.0	47.9	45.9	40.6	43.8	39.1	35.5	n.a.	-3.6 pp	n.a.	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.4	47.1	45.9	41.0	44.3	51.9	58.3	41.3	48.2	50.4	n.a.	2.2 pp	n.a.	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.6	12.0	13.7	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.4	7.7	7.1	6.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	9.3	5.5	7.3	6.3	-1.0 pp	-7.1 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.7	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.3	-0.6 pp	-0.9 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.1	38.2	39.6	39.3	41.0	40.5	42.5	38.4	39.6	39.8	40.5	0.7 pp	6.4 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.4	8.2	9.1	11.8	n.a.	2.7 pp	n.a.	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.22	1.15	n.a.	-5.7 %	n.a.	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.80	0.88	0.86	n.a.	-2.3 %	n.a.	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.3	10.7	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.5	12.4	11.8	11.9	10.6	10.8	8.7	8.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	21.2	20.5	22.8	20.7	21.0	22.3	23.7	24.4	n.a.	0.7 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.8	6.0	9.5	10.0	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.0	3.7	2.5	-0.6	3.8	1.7	5.6	1.4	1.6	6.3	n.a.	6.3 %	28.8 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators. Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators, so no figures are shown for changes compared to 2008. For LFS-based indicators comparison for the period 2008-2018 are shown.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES  
LUXEMBOURG 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Housing deprivation is worse than the EU average, in particular for working age population and children.	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		The share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly better than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	In-work poverty is worse than the EU average.  <i>People from migrant backgrounds have poorer labour market and social outcomes as compared to LU/EU nationals.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	.	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

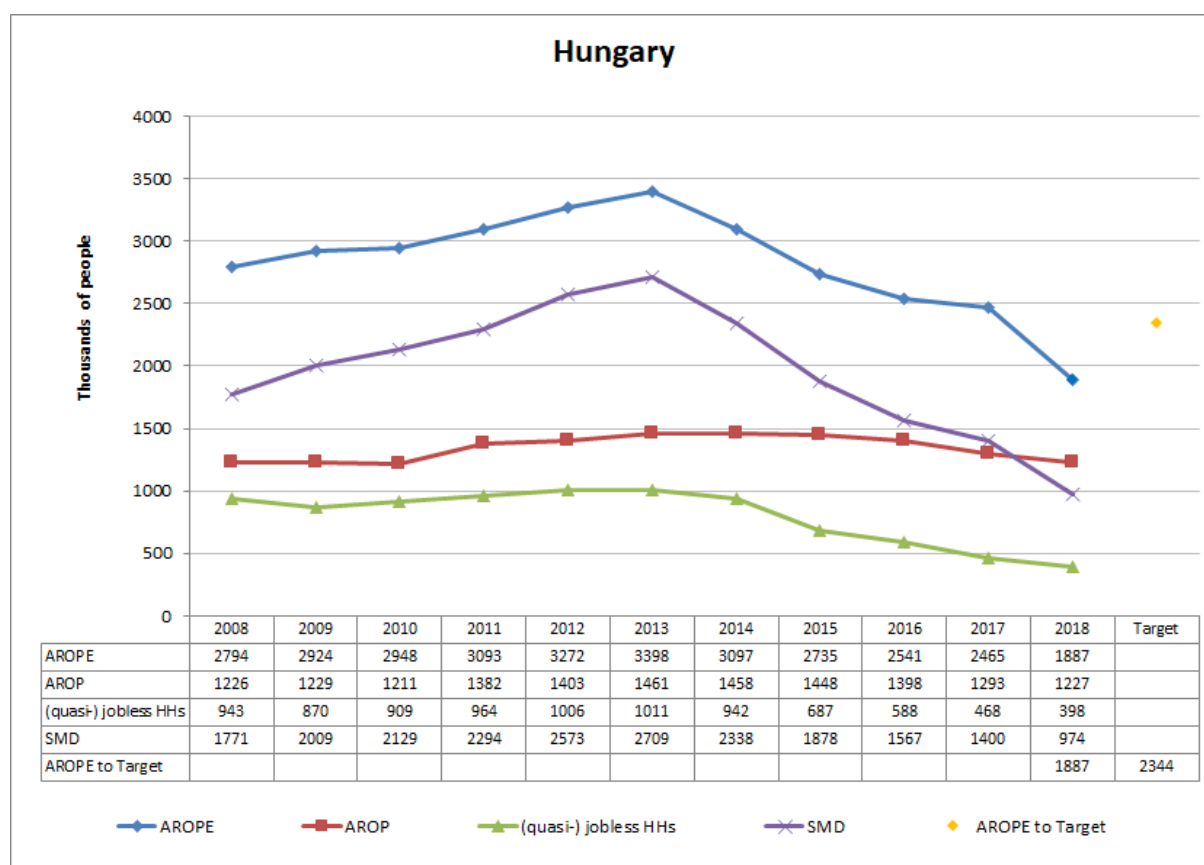
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Luxembourg				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing Deprivation	18.9	19.4	26.1	22.7	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Housing deprivation (0-17)	21.5	20.9	29.3	25.0	22.2	21.6	22.1	17.2
Housing deprivation (18-64)	19.1	20.0	26.2	22.9	20.9	20.1	20.2	16.6
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	11.1	11.6	12.0	13.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	4.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 450,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year iv) Break in series: EU-SILC data for 2011 to 2015 have been reweighted on the basis of Census 2011 results.

<sup>17</sup> Figures in this profile are based on data extracted from the Eurostat website around mid-June 2019 unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HU												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.2	29.6	29.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	31.8	28.2	26.3	25.6	19.6	-0.7 pp	-2.6 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.8	-1.1 pp	1.0 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	3958	4097	4025	4281	4563	4366	4535	4751	4960	4984	5164	4.6 %	8.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.4	26.3	27.8	24.0	19.4	16.2	14.5	10.1	-1.7 pp	-3.4 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.0	11.3	11.9	12.8	13.5	13.6	12.8	9.4	8.2	6.6	5.7	-1.6 pp	-5.4 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.3	16.3	16.5	18.2	20.9	21.0	22.3	21.8	18.8	16.7	24.1	-2.1 pp	-0.6 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.2	7.9	5.8	5.7	-2.1 pp	-1.9 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.0	37.1	31.9	25.1	20.1	-6.8 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0 %	19.4 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	33.4	37.2	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	41.8	36.1	33.6	31.6	23.8	-2.0 pp	-1.8 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	59.2	57.1	56.7	51.4	47.6	44.4	43.6	42.0	43.8	46.4	48.8	2.6 pp	-12.8 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	48.5	48.8	52.8	55.7	59.5	59.5	63.2	56.6	53.6	43.1	59.8	-10.5 pp	-5.4 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.8	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.7	9.3	9.7	10.2	8.5	0.5 pp	4.4 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	-0.3 pp	-2.2 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.7	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	0.0 pp	0.8 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.0	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.3	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.5	13.6	12.6	13.2	14.8	15.5	13.6	11.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	-0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	30.9	31.9	33.6	35.3	36.1	37.9	41.7	45.3	49.8	51.7	54.4	2.7 pp	23.5 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	17.5	16.8	19.0	22.0	20.2	19.0	17.1	15.1	16.8	13.3	1.7 pp	-0.7 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.01	0.98	0.97	-3.0 %	-2.0 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.59	-4.5 %	4.9 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	3.4	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	-0.3 pp	-2.4 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.7	6.7	n.a.	n.a.	19.6 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.7	n.a.	n.a.	4.7 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	34.6	38.2	41.3	41.1	37.3	34.5	32.2	31.7	27.4	-0.5 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	11.6	8.9	11.3	13.0	14.7	14.3	12.8	8.5	8.8	10.7	9.6	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-2.3	-4.3	-1.8	3.8	-3.6	2.0	3.6	2.0	5.8	3.9	n.a.	3.9 %	11.5 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2016 due to population reweighting.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**HUNGARY 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Severe material deprivation and material and social deprivation are worse than the EU average, but show significantly positive developments.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average, including for children.</p> <p><i>The supply of affordable rental housing is low and shrinking.</i></p> <p><i>There is a high poverty rate among Roma.</i></p>	<p>At risk of poverty rate is below the EU average and show positive developments.</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent at risk of poverty rate are below the EU average or show significantly positive development.</p> <p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is below EU average and shows significantly positive development.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion and the severe material deprivation rates among children are higher than the EU average but show a significantly positive development.	The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is increasing significantly <sup>1</sup> .
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>In-work poverty is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.</p> <p><i>The adequacy and coverage of social assistance and unemployment benefits are low.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average but shows some negative developments.	The severe material deprivation rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average, but shows significantly positive development.
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy, potential years of life lost and amenable and preventable mortality are all significantly worse than the EU average, and healthy life years are worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>There is a low effectiveness of and insufficient equity of access to healthcare.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

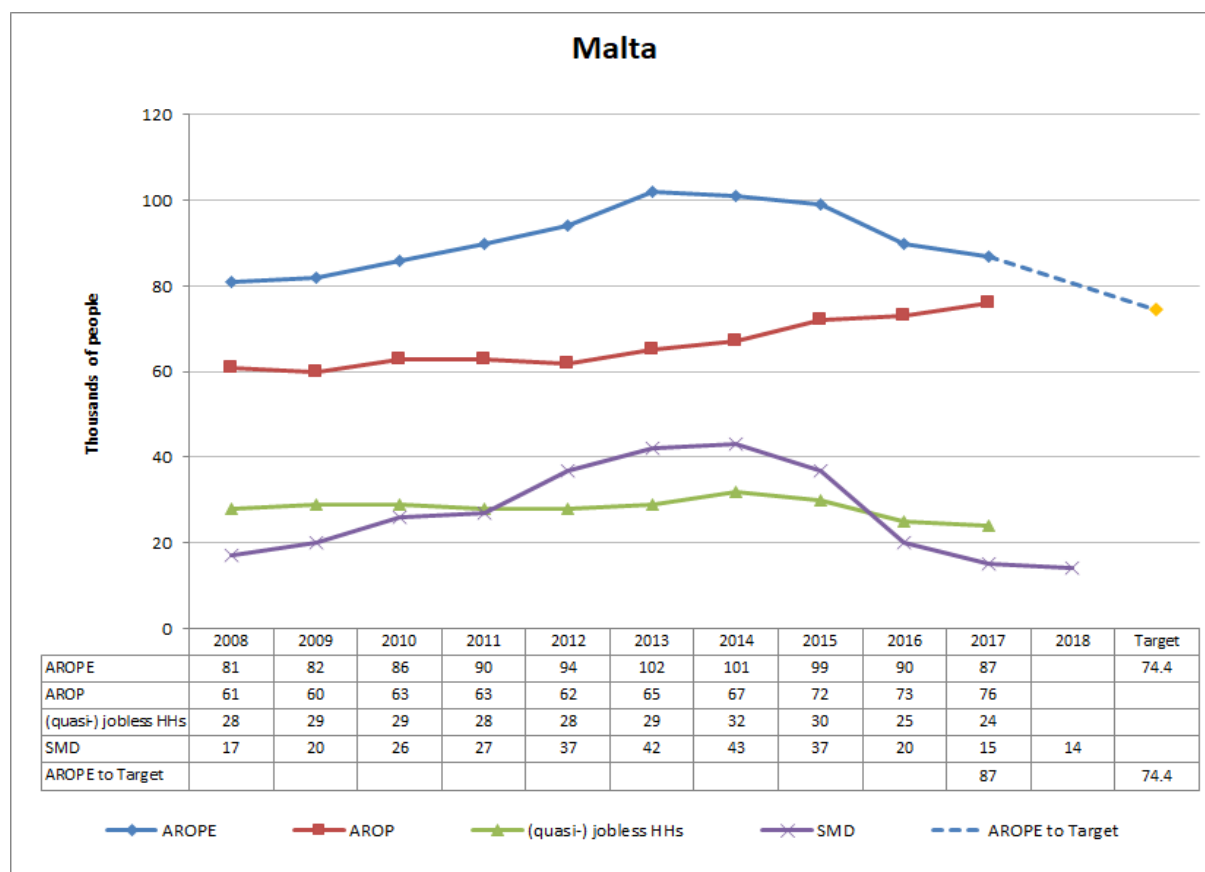
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Hungary				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	24.0	19.4	16.2	14.5	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
Material and social deprivation - total	41.0	37.1	31.9	25.1	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Housing Deprivation	30.8	28.2	30.3	27.6	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Housing deprivation (0-17)	35.7	32.3	35.7	32.8	22.2	21.6	22.1	17.2
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	41.8	36.1	33.6	31.6	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
Children living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation(4+)	31.9	24.9	21.1	19.2	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.1
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	6.7	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	4.5	4.6	6.8	9.1	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Life expectancy at birth (T)	76.0	75.7	76.2	76.0	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	16.9	16.6	17.0	16.7	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Potential years of life lost (T)	5957	5958			3694	3692		
Amenable mortality	266.1	267.7			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	414.3	418.0			213.9	216.3		
Healthy life years at birth (M)	58.9	58.2	59.5		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	60.8	60.1	60.2		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	6.0	5.9	6.7		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	6.1	5.9	6.4		8.6	9.4	10.1	
<b>Indicators – Good Social Outcome</b>								
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Relative median poverty risk gap	22.3	21.8	18.8	16.7	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	8.6	7.2	7.9	5.8	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	12.8	9.4	8.2	6.6	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	12.1	8.9	7.9	6.3	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty	49.3	52.8	58.2	67.6	42.8	42.4	42.3	43.9
Severe material deprivation of older people (aged 65+) - total	16.5	14.2	10.2	9.4	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Lift around 6,560 people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>18</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	MT												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.1	24.6	23.9	23.0	20.3	19.3	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-0.8 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	n.a.	0.2 pp	1.4 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7958	8146	8023	8417	8760	9149	9412	10052	10358	10722	n.a.	5.7 %	21.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.3	5.0	6.5	6.6	9.2	10.2	10.3	8.5	4.4	3.3	3.0	-1.1 pp	-1.0 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.9	9.2	7.3	7.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.3	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.1	18.9	17.9	17.5	15.9	17.5	n.a.	1.6 pp	-2.8 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.4	9.7	8.5	10.6	12.7	11.3	10.7	n.a.	-0.6 pp	3.0 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	15.6	10.7	8.3	n.a.	-2.4 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	n.a.	0.0 %	-2.3 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.0	26.5	26.7	27.8	31.0	33.0	31.8	28.4	24.0	23.0	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	33.2	34.9	34.0	32.8	37.1	32.5	33.3	30.3	30.7	30.1	n.a.	-0.5 pp	-3.1 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.6	55.1	62.9	60.4	62.7	65.0	64.3	68.7	67.8	70.6	n.a.	2.8 pp	9.0 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	n.a.	0.0 pp	0.7 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	-0.5 pp	-1.5 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	27.2	25.7	23.8	22.7	21.7	20.8	20.9	20.2	19.2	17.7	17.5	-0.2 pp	-9.7 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.3	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.5	8.8	8.6	7.3	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	30.1	29.1	31.9	33.2	34.7	37.1	39.5	42.3	45.8	47.2	49.7	2.5 pp	19.6 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.0	22.2	21.7	21.0	22.3	20.9	23.5	24.3	26.0	26.2	n.a.	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.71	n.a.	-1.4 %	-2.7 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.56	n.a.	3.7 %	36.6 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-0.5 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.4	12.8	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	28.6 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.7	13.7	14.0	12.9	14.2	n.a.	n.a.	22.4 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	29.0	28.7	32.8	32.7	34.6	34.0	32.6	29.2	n.a.	-3.4 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	n.a.	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**MALTA 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The number of people at-risk-of poverty (60% of median income) are around the EU average but have declined recently.</p> <p><i>Challenges on the integration of migrants are increasing.</i></p> <p><i>People with disabilities face a greater risk of poverty or social exclusion than the EU average.</i></p>	The severe material deprivation rate is around the EU average, but show a significant positive development.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	The number of people aged 18-59 at-risk-of-poverty living in (quasi-) jobless households is worse than the EU average.	<p>There are fewer people aged 18-64 at risk of poverty or social exclusion than on average in the EU and the relative median poverty risk gap for people aged 18-64 is significantly below the EU average.</p> <p>Women aged 18-64 are much less likely to experience in-work poverty than EU women on average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The at-risk-of-poverty rate for older people is worse than the EU average and show a significant negative development.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers on reducing old age poverty is decreasing<sup>1</sup>.</p>	The severe material deprivation rate for elderly is around the EU average, but show a significant positive development.
5. Health & LTC		

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Malta				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	58.3	62.7	62.8	64.7	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	17.0	21.3	23.9	24.9	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	79.6	74.6	72.1	70.5	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	10.3	8.5	4.4	3.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64)	21.8	21.1	17.7	16.4	25.4	24.7	24.2	23.0
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	18.4	17.6	16.6	18.0	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Severe material deprivation of older people (aged 65+) - total	8.1	5	3.6	2.2	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3

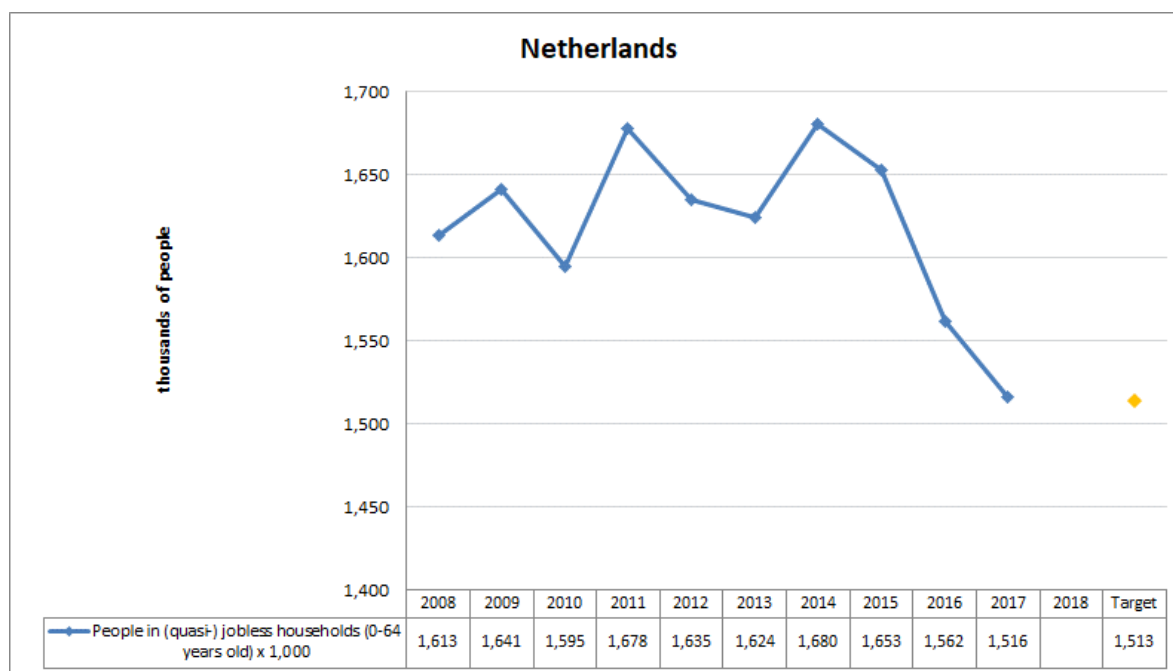
# NETHERLANDS<sup>19</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people (aged 0-64) living in households with very low work intensity ((quasi-) jobless households) by 100,000 by 2020 (starting point 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Netherlands' National Reform Programme 2018

Note: Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018.

<sup>19</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	NL													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.7	15.0	15.9	16.5	16.4	16.7	17.0	n.a.	0.3 pp	2.1 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.2	n.a.	0.5 pp	2.7 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11485	11618	11288	11300	11387	11536	11283	11632	12713	12710	n.a.	3.5 %	6.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0 pp	1.1 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.5	n.a.	-0.2 pp	1.3 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	16.5	16.2	15.5	17.3	16.5	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.8	n.a.	0.5 pp	2.9 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.4	4.7	8.2	7.7	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	5.6	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-0.8 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.3	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	n.a.	2.6 %	0.0 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.5	17.5	16.9	18.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.8	17.6	16.6	n.a.	-1.0 pp	1.1 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.2	45.9	51.2	47.4	51.0	50.0	45.5	48.0	42.5	39.7	n.a.	-2.8 pp	-7.5 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	39.7	47.0	36.7	42.6	40.6	39.8	48.7	47.9	56.4	57.4	n.a.	1.0 pp	17.7 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	n.a.	0.5 pp	1.4 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.4	11.3	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.3	0.2 pp	-4.1 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.0	7.1	7.6	6.8	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.4	6.1	4.9	-1.2 pp	-1.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.2	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	50.0	51.8	52.9	55.2	57.6	59.2	59.9	61.7	63.5	65.7	67.7	2.0 pp	17.7 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.7	8.1	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.1	10.0	10.6	n.a.	0.6 pp	0.9 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.82	0.81	n.a.	-1.2 %	-3.6 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.52	n.a.	4.0 %	20.9 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.9	9.5	9.4	10.4	10.0	9.5	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.0 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.9	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	-1.0 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	21.0	21.4	20.5	23.0	25.4	23.6	24.5	24.6	n.a.	0.1 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.7	13.1	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.7	15.4	14.9	10.7	9.4	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-4.3 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.2	1.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.0	n.a.	1.0 %	6.2 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. Improvement to the definition of income in 2016 has some impact on comparison of income-based indicators over time.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**NETHERLANDS 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<i>Non-EU born people face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than the NL-born and the share of non-EU born people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion has increased.</i>	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly better than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>There are gaps in social protection for self-employed.</i>	The rate of in work poverty is better than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	Healthy life years at birth for woman are worse than the EU average, mostly related to high smoking rates in previous generations	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

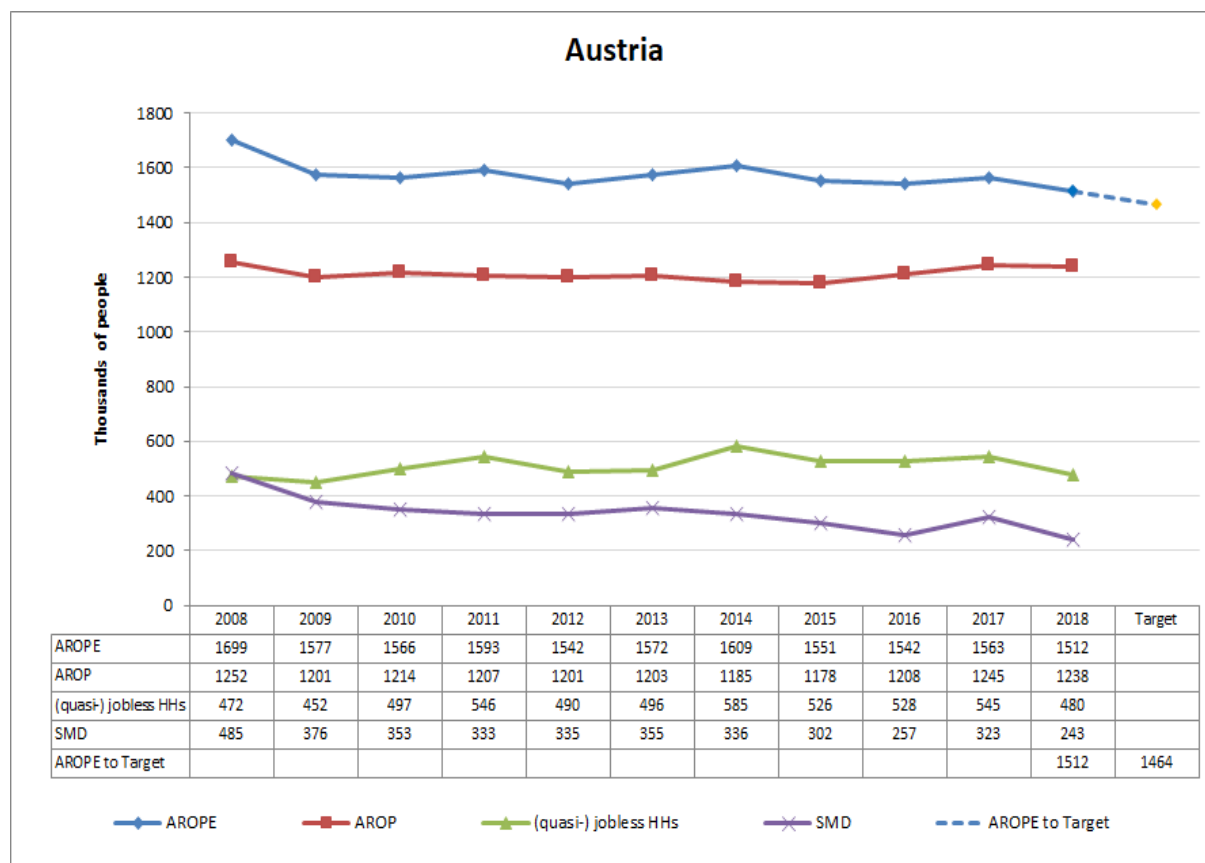
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Netherlands				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Healthy life years at birth (W)	59.0	57.2	57.8		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.7	7.3	7.2	5.6	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 235,000 by 2020 (compared to 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2020; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>20</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	AT													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.6	19.1	18.9	19.2	18.5	18.8	19.2	18.3	18.0	18.1	17.5	0.1 pp	-2.5 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.2	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.3	0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11359	11683	11710	12255	12361	12542	12997	13189	13842	14006	13913	3.5 %	8.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.8	0.7 pp	-2.2 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.8	9.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.3	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	19.9	19.2	21.8	19.1	20.1	21.3	20.1	20.5	19.8	22.4	21.7	2.6 pp	2.5 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.6	6.2	6.5	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.1	9.1	10.2	1.0 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.0	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.6	-0.3 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.9 %	2.4 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	22.9	20.8	22.4	22.1	20.9	22.9	23.3	22.3	20.0	23.0	21.6	3.0 pp	0.1 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.3	42.7	43.5	46.5	44.2	44.4	44.5	45.7	46.4	42.2	43.3	-4.2 pp	0.9 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.6	50.9	56.0	50.2	53.2	50.2	54.1	49.1	51.9	61.0	60.0	9.1 pp	11.4 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.8	8.3	7.7	8.0	-0.6 pp	-0.8 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.2	8.8	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.4	7.3	-0.1 pp	-2.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.5	5.3	-0.2 pp	0.2 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.8	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	38.8	39.4	41.2	39.9	41.6	43.8	45.1	46.3	49.2	51.3	54.0	2.7 pp	15.2 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	21.2	18.6	17.4	17.4	16.2	16.2	15.7	14.0	13.7	13.4	14.5	-0.3 pp	-7.8 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.0 %	10.2 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.62	3.2 %	4.9 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.6	n.a.	n.a.	2.7 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.3	9.5	8.8	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.5	n.a.	n.a.	0 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	26.8	25.0	24.0	24.2	23.2	22.1	21.0	21.7	-1.1 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.4	7.2	7.1	6.8	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.5	1.5	-1.8	0.7	-0.2	2.4	0.5	n.a.	0.5 %	1.6 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. Break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for change over period 2008-2017).



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**AUSTRIA 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Housing deprivation is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development, in particular for the working age population. But recent data indicates a positive development  <i>The social and labour market integration of recognised refugees and people with subsidiary protection remains a challenge.</i>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<i>Children from disadvantaged background face high and increasing inequalities of opportunity.</i>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	The relative median poverty risk gap for people aged 18-64 is around the EU average, but shows a significantly negative development.  <i>The level of in-work poverty among foreign-born workers is much higher than for the native-born.</i>  <i>Some non-standard workers are not covered by all social insurance schemes.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	People, and in particular women, live fewer healthy life years than on average in the EU.	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

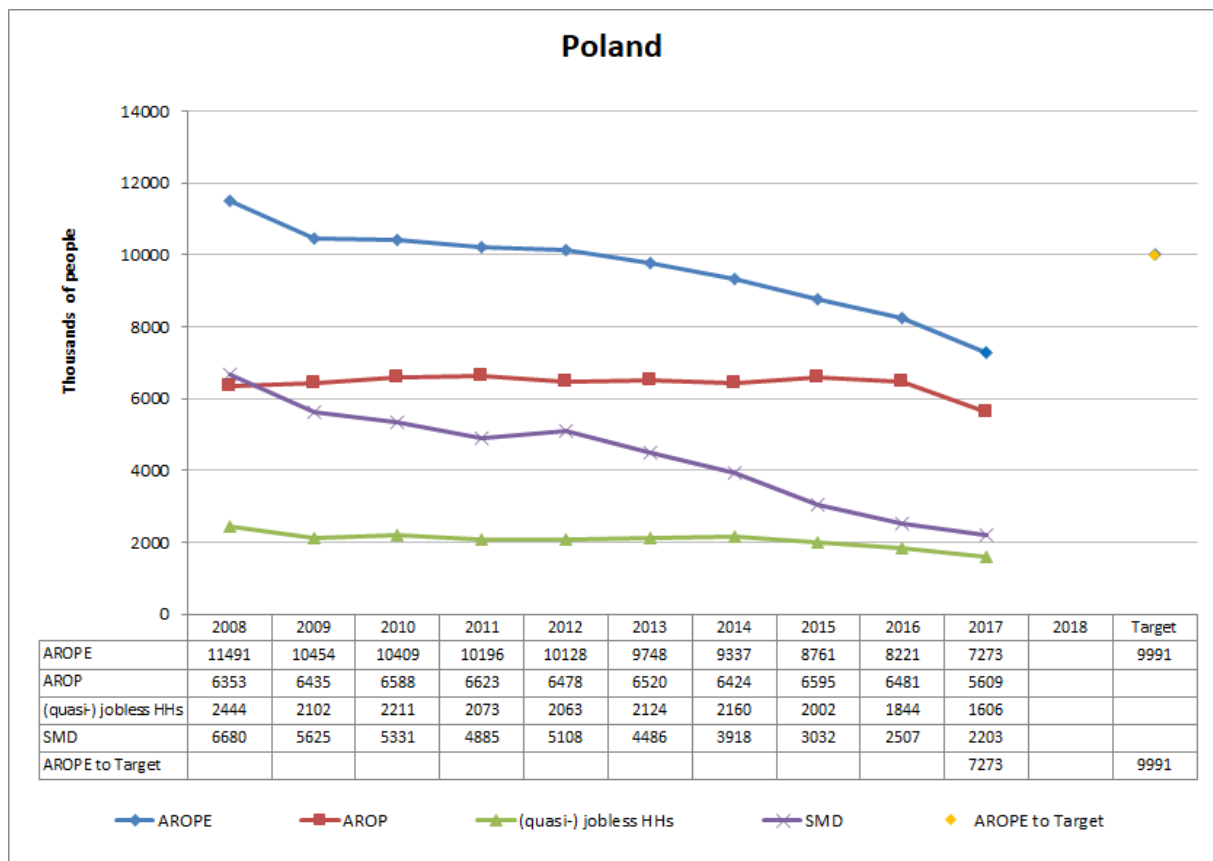
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Austria				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing Deprivation	14.8	15.7	15.1	16.2	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	21.1	21.8	20.6	25.9	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9
Healthy life years at birth (M)	57.6	57.9	57.0		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	57.8	58.1	57.1		61.8	63.3	64.2	

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 1,500,000 in relation to the year 2008

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018. Note that in the case of PL the target is already achieved; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>21</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PL												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	30.5	27.8	27.8	27.2	26.7	25.8	24.7	23.4	21.9	19.5	n.a.	-2.4 pp	-11.0 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3	17.0	17.6	17.3	15.0	n.a.	-2.3 pp	-1.9 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4039	4417	4547	4993	5181	5495	5736	5970	6519	6635	n.a.	5.6 %	37.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.7	15.0	14.2	13.0	13.5	11.9	10.4	8.1	6.7	5.9	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-11.8 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.4	5.7	n.a.	-0.7 pp	-2.3 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.6	22.7	22.2	21.4	22.2	22.6	23.2	22.3	24.4	23.6	n.a.	-0.8 pp	3.0 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.7	9.0	10.7	10.1	9.7	9.1	n.a.	-0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	16.0	12.0	11.4	n.a.	-0.6 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	n.a.	-4.2 %	-9.8 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	32.9	31.0	30.8	29.8	29.3	29.8	28.2	26.6	24.2	17.9	n.a.	-6.3 pp	-15.0 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	32.7	27.5	27.9	26.6	25.3	24.8	26.4	23.1	24.5	37.5	n.a.	13.0 pp	4.8 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.2	54.6	56.6	56.9	59.2	59.4	55.9	61.0	64.4	62.8	n.a.	-1.6 pp	13.6 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.8	10.7	11.3	10.9	9.9	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-1.6 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	7.0	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.1	6.8	6.1	5.2	4.1	-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	9.0	10.1	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.0	11.0	10.5	9.5	8.7	-0.8 pp	-0.3 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	31.6	32.3	34.1	36.9	38.7	40.6	42.5	44.3	46.2	48.3	48.9	0.6 pp	17.3 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.9	25.8	24.4	24.7	23.4	19.7	18.2	17.0	16.1	17.4	n.a.	1.3 pp	-9.5 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.93	n.a.	-4.1 %	-4.1 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	n.a.	0.0 %	10.7 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	6.0	7.6	8.3	7.9	9.0	8.8	7.8	7.3	6.6	3.3	n.a.	-3.3 pp	-2.7 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	18.6 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	11.7 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	35.8	35.2	34.1	30.9	30.4	29.2	29.1	27.8	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.7	8.2	9.1	10.2	10.5	10.3	9.6	8.7	7.7	6.7	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-3.0 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.4	5.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.9	3.7	5.9	3.0	n.a.	3.0 %	29.5 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**POLAND 2019**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		<p>The share of children (0-17) at risk of poverty or social exclusion is better the EU average.</p> <p>The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi) jobless households is better than the EU average.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers on reducing child poverty is increasing significantly<sup>1</sup>.</p>
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for people living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59) is around the EU average, but has been significantly increasing.</p> <p><i>The social security system does not cover all people in employment.</i></p>	<p>The share of adults (aged 18-59) living in (quasi) jobless households is better than the EU average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p><i>Short working careers and early labour market withdrawals, in particular for women, create risks for the adequacy of future pensions.</i></p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy is worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The level of unmet need for medical care due to long distances is worse than the EU average. <i>The hospital system has a lot of capacity but is unevenly distributed</i></p> <p><i>The provision of primary care, while improving, remains underdeveloped and challenges persist for patients with chronic conditions.</i></p> <p><i>There are persistent shortages in healthcare workers, both doctors and nurses.</i></p> <p><i>The long-term care system is not integrated and formal care provision is very low.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

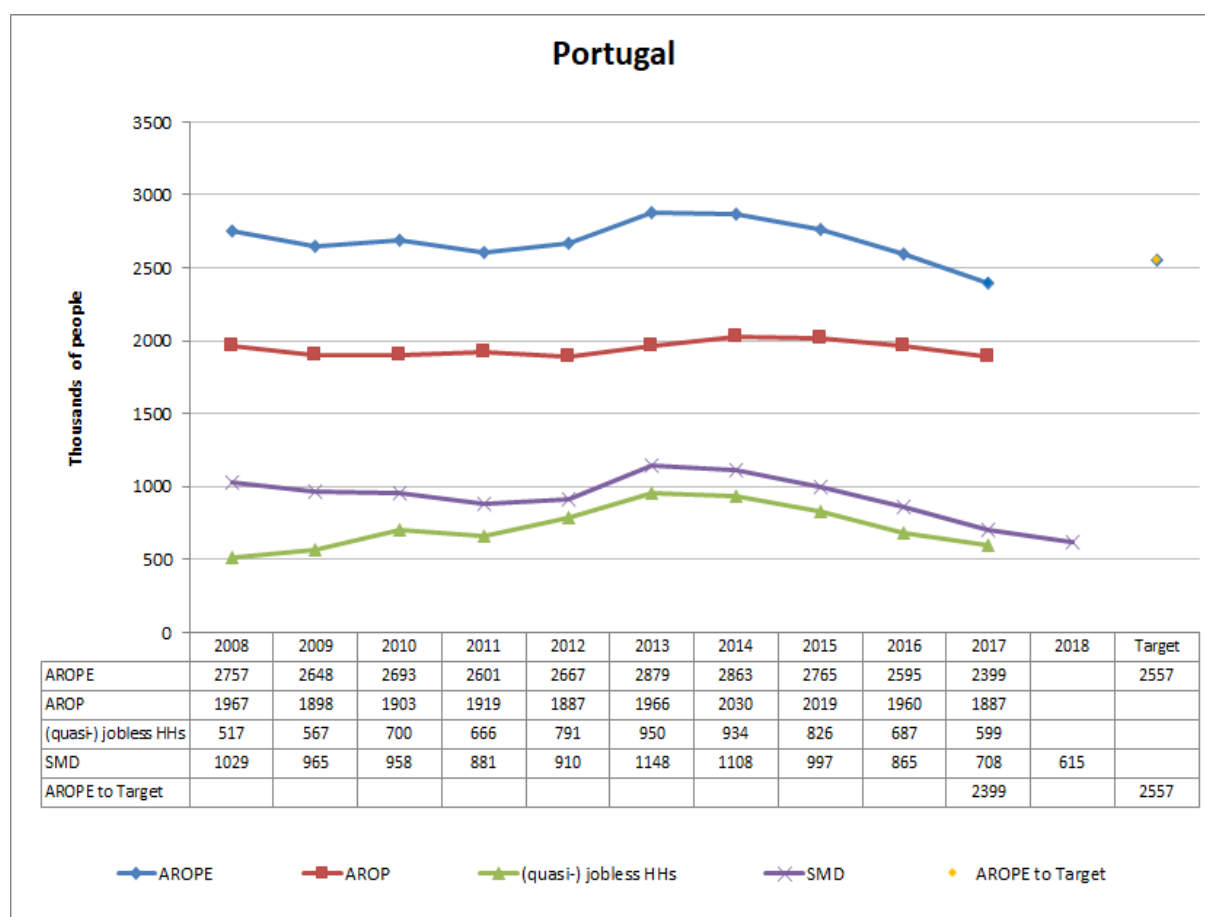
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Poland				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	52.5	57.7	61.4	62.3	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
Life expectancy at birth (T)	77.8	77.5	78.0	77.8	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	18.4	18.2	18.5	18.3	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Unmet need med care - distance	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	28.2	26.6	24.2	17.9	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.1	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty	24.2	20.6	24.6	52.9	39.4	38.9	38.8	40.4
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty	40.4	37.3	40.7	62.7	42.8	42.4	42.3	43.9
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.2	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 200,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>22</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PT													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.0	24.9	25.3	24.4	25.3	27.5	27.5	26.6	25.1	23.3	n.a.	-1.8 pp	-2.7 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.5	19.0	18.3	n.a.	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5702	5655	5837	5773	5877	5892	6075	6190	6483	6475	n.a.	2.6 %	0.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.6	10.9	10.6	9.6	8.4	6.9	6.0	-1.5 pp	-2.8 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	7.0	8.6	8.3	10.1	12.2	12.2	10.9	9.1	8.0	n.a.	-1.1 pp	1.7 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	23.6	22.7	23.2	24.1	27.4	30.3	29.0	26.7	27.0	n.a.	0.3 pp	3.8 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.1	9.8	13.2	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.0	13.6	11.5	14.2	n.a.	2.7 pp	1.1 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.6	22.1	18.9	16.8	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	n.a.	-3.4 %	-6.6 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.5	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.8	31.7	31.4	29.6	27.0	24.2	n.a.	-2.8 pp	-5.3 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	25.7	26.3	32.2	29.1	29.2	26.7	27.0	26.1	24.0	22.5	n.a.	-1.5 pp	-3.2 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	53.2	56.5	57.9	54.6	54.5	59.4	59.5	57.5	55.6	58.3	n.a.	2.7 pp	5.1 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.3	10.3	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.2	7.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	6.2	4.5	3.1	-1.4 pp	-0.5 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	34.9	30.9	28.3	23.0	20.5	18.9	17.4	13.7	14.0	12.6	11.8	-0.8 pp	-23.1 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.8	7.9	8.2	11.5	14.1	13.3	11.9	10.7	9.3	8.1	6.9	-1.2 pp	0.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.2	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.9	14.1	12.3	11.3	10.6	9.3	8.4	-0.9 pp	-1.8 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	50.7	49.7	49.5	47.8	46.5	46.9	47.8	49.9	52.1	56.2	59.2	3.0 pp	8.5 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	27.7	26.0	26.1	24.5	22.2	20.3	21.1	21.7	21.8	20.7	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-7.0 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.92	n.a.	1.1 %	10.8 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.67	n.a.	4.7 %	31.4 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	n.a.	-0.1 pp	1.2 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.8	9.9	9.6	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	17.9 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.3	9.0	9.3	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.7	n.a.	n.a.	19.6 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	35.2	32.8	31.4	31.6	32.5	32.2	31.9	29.3	n.a.	-2.6 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.6	6.1	4.2	7.2	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.1	7.5	6.7	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-0.9 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.2	1.5	1.0	-5.2	-5.3	-1.0	-0.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	n.a.	2.0 %	-3.2 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**PORTUGAL 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on reducing poverty is decreasing<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>The level of housing deprivation is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Some regions suffer from a much higher risk of poverty and social exclusion.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in low work intensity households is significantly higher than the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>The adequacy of the minimum income scheme remain very low.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	<p>Healthy life years at 65 is lower than the EU average and show a significant negative development.</p> <p><i>There is insufficient and uneven regional distribution of the provision of long-term care services.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

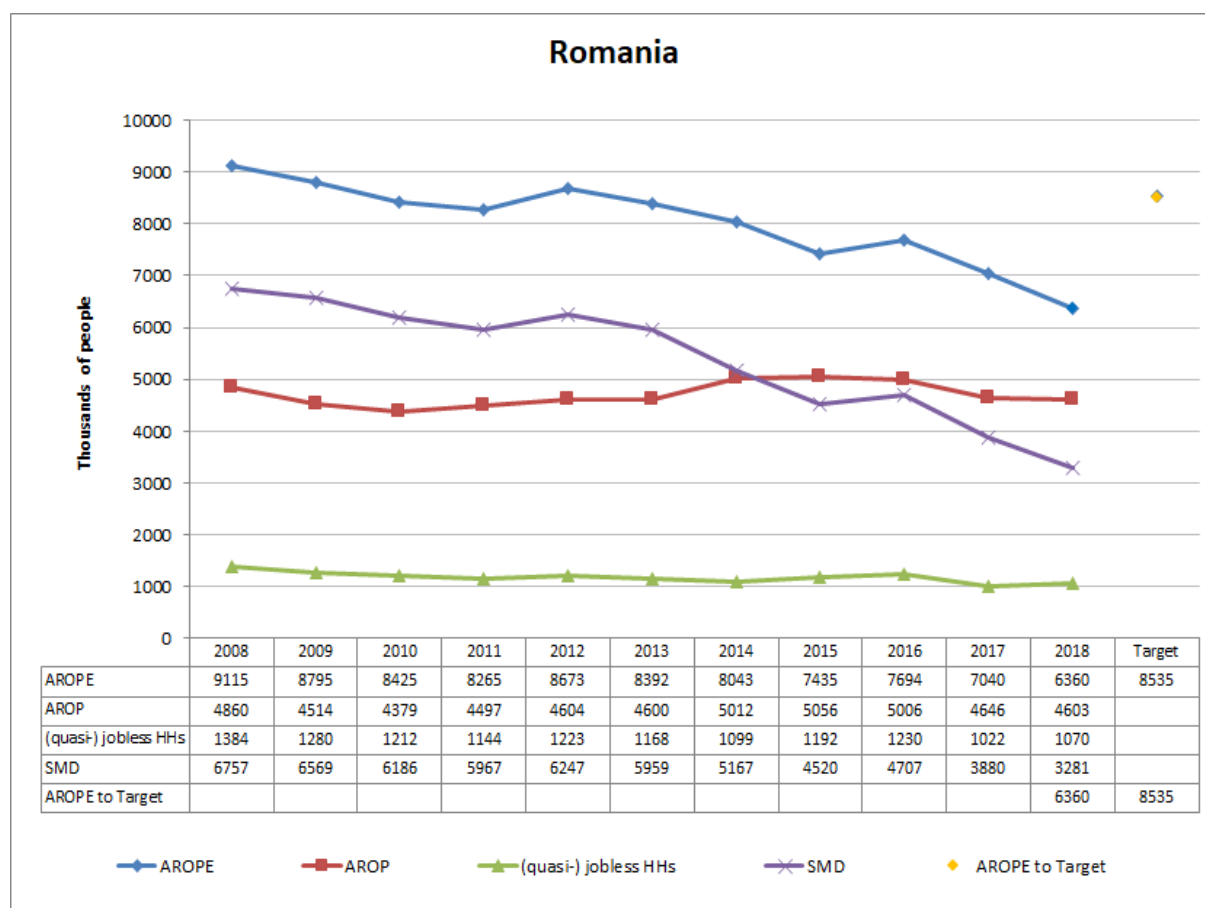
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Portugal				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	27.0	26.1	24.0	22.5	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Housing Deprivation	38.1	32.6	35.2	33.1	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ( $0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$ )	45.9	49.1	50.1	51.7	32.2	34.5	33.8	34.0
Healthy life years at birth (M)	58.3	58.2	59.9		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	55.4	55.0	57.4		61.8	63.3	64.2	

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 580,000 compared to 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>23</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated. Note: There is a general break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	RO												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	44.2	43.0	41.5	40.9	43.2	41.9	40.3	37.4	38.8	35.7	32.5	-3.1 pp	-8.5 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.6	22.1	21.6	22.3	22.9	23.0	25.1	25.4	25.3	23.6	23.5	-1.7 pp	0.0 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	1837	2066	2122	2186	2226	2332	2408	2614	2835	3182	3745	14.4 %	38.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	32.7	32.1	30.5	29.5	31.1	29.8	25.9	22.7	23.8	19.7	16.8	-4.1 pp	-13.0 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.4	-1.3 pp	-1.6 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	32.3	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.1	33.6	34.6	38.2	36.2	34.5	35.2	-1.7 pp	2.2 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	18.0	17.5	18.7	17.1	19.5	19.3	20.2	19.1	19.9	-1.1 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54.2	49.6	49.7	46.8	41.6	-2.9 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	8.3	7.2	6.5	7.2	-9.7 %	-7.1 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	50.9	50.6	48.1	49.2	52.5	51.4	50.7	46.8	49.2	41.7	38.1	-7.5 pp	-9.2 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.0	22.3	23.6	20.5	18.4	12.8	13.3	14.2	16.6	16.1	2.4 pp	-6.8 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	48.7	44.4	39.9	46.7	48.4	48.7	55.6	60.2	65.2	59.0	73.4	-6.2 pp	10.3 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.9	18.9	18.1	19.7	18.6	18.6	17.1	15.0	-1.5 pp	0.2 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.9	16.6	19.3	18.1	17.8	17.3	18.1	19.1	18.5	18.1	16.4	-1.7 pp	-2.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8	-0.7 pp	-2.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.6	13.9	16.6	17.5	16.8	17.0	17.0	18.1	17.4	15.2	14.5	-0.7 pp	-2.1 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	42.6	40.7	39.9	41.6	41.8	43.1	41.1	42.8	44.5	46.3	1.8 pp	5.6 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	49.4	43.3	40.1	36.2	35.4	35.8	35.0	33.3	34.0	33.2	32.8	-0.8 pp	-16.2 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.93	0.97	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.90	-2.1 %	11.8 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.56	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.66	0.61	0.51	-7.6 %	22.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	11.1	8.9	11.1	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.4	6.5	4.7	4.9	-1.8 pp	-6.4 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	-25.3 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.0	7.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	-36.3 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	47.2	44.1	46.6	44.9	43.1	39.4	39.4	39.0	37.6	-0.4 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	19.1	15.4	15.8	10.5	18.4	16.9	16.2	15.9	14.4	12.3	10.3	-2.1 pp	-6.8 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	15.0	-6.6	1.2	-2.1	-1.8	4.8	1.1	6.2	9.1	10.1	n.a.	10.1 %	22.9 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators. For EU-SILC based indicators, changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017. Breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2018 are shown for the longer term change.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**ROMANIA 2019**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Poverty and income inequality remain high, while material and social deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average. <i>Regional and urban/rural disparities are deepening, with particular groups of vulnerable people (children in rural areas, elderly, the Roma and people with disabilities) being more exposed to poverty.</i></p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion, the at-risk of poverty rate the severe material deprivation rate for children are significantly worse than the EU average, but show a significantly positive development.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p><i>The coverage and quality of social services remains insufficient, while the minimum inclusion income is not yet in place</i></p> <p><i>The social security system does not cover all people in employment. Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p><i>Pension ages for men and women continue to be different.</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing old age poverty is decreasing<sup>1</sup>.</p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy (at birth and at 65) is significantly worse than the EU average</p> <p>Healthy life years for women at 65, preventable mortality and unmet medical needs due to distance are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>There is limited access to healthcare, including through the shift to outpatient care, and to long-term care.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

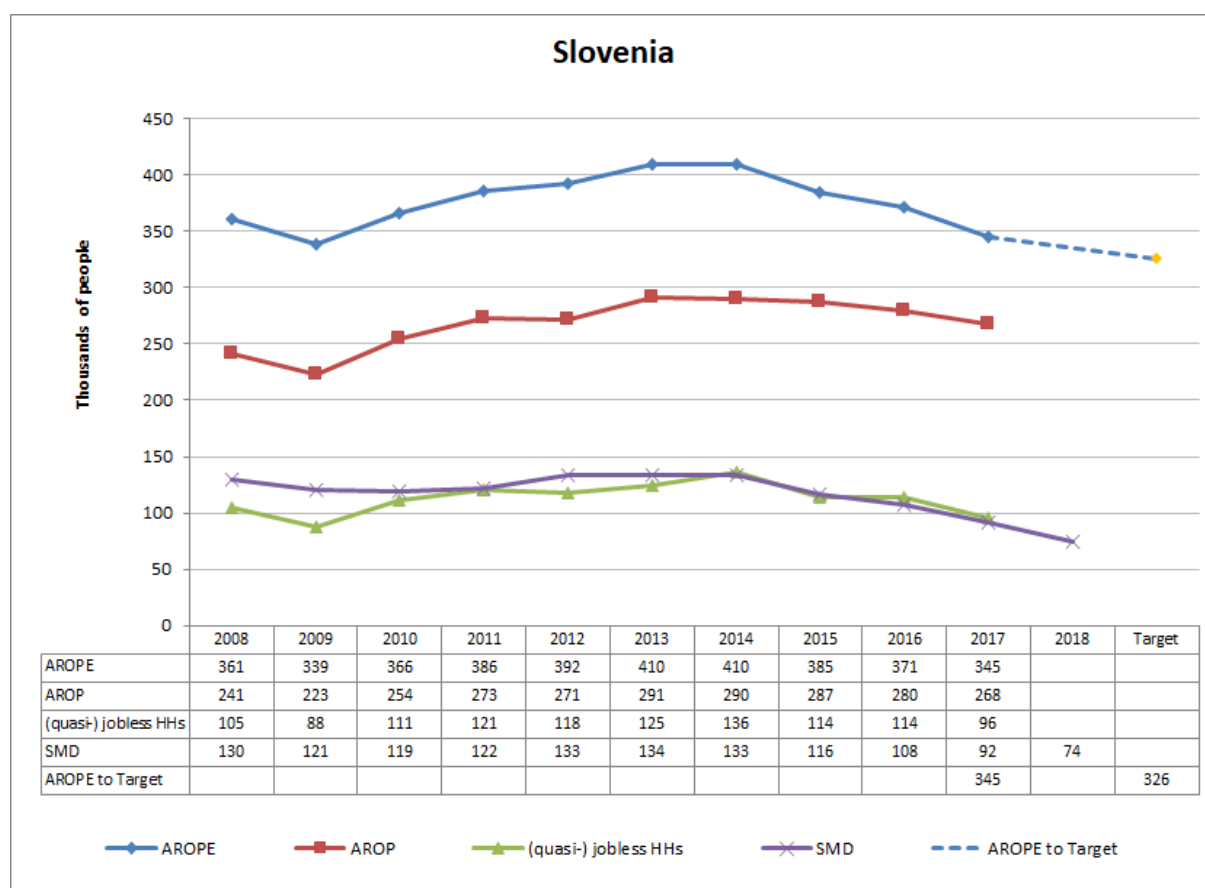
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Romania				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	40.3	37.4	38.8	35.7	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	25.1	25.4	25.3	23.6	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	25.9	22.7	23.8	19.7	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
S80/S20	7.2	8.3	7.2	6.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Material and social deprivation - total	54.2	49.6	49.7	46.8	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	50.7	46.8	49.2	41.7	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17)	39.3	38.1	37.2	32.2	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.2
Children living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation(4+)	31.0	28.9	30.2	21.5	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.1
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	82.1	77.6	77.6	76.2	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Life expectancy at birth (T)	75.0	74.9	75.3	75.3	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.7	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	8.6	9.4	10.1	10.2
Preventable mortality	363.0	362.7			213.9	216.3		
Unmet need med care - distance	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 40,000 by 2020, with regard to 2010, when this number was 366,000

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>24</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SI												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.5	17.1	18.3	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	19.2	18.4	17.1	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-1.4 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.3	n.a.	-0.6 pp	1.0 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8287	8599	8009	8364	8563	8527	8597	9061	9150	9130	n.a.	3.3 %	1.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.4	4.6	3.7	-0.8 pp	-2.1 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.7	7.4	7.4	6.2	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-0.5 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	19.3	20.2	20.2	19.9	19.1	20.4	22.0	20.3	20.2	19.6	n.a.	-0.6 pp	0.3 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.5	6.1	7.5	9.5	8.1	8.5	8.2	n.a.	-0.3 pp	0.5 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.9	12.0	10.0	10.5	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	n.a.	-5.6 %	0.0 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.3	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.4	17.5	17.7	16.6	14.9	15.1	n.a.	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.5	48.6	47.5	43.8	46.4	42.7	42.2	42.3	42.8	44.6	n.a.	1.8 pp	-1.9 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.0	49.1	56.1	58.1	54.8	56.8	61.4	63.7	63.5	64.6	n.a.	1.1 pp	9.6 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.6	n.a.	0.5 pp	1.5 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.1	2.2	-0.9 pp	0.3 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	-0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.4	-1.0 pp	-1.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.5	7.5	7.1	7.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	8.0	6.5	6.6	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	32.8	35.6	35.0	31.2	32.9	33.5	35.4	36.6	38.5	42.7	47.0	4.3 pp	14.2 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.4	23.3	22.8	24.2	22.8	23.0	20.1	20.2	19.9	18.3	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-6.1 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	n.a.	-1.1 %	4.8 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.46	n.a.	-2.1 %	4.5 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.5	n.a.	3.1 pp	3.3 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	9.3	6.6	6.2	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.2	8.4	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	-21.7 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.4	9.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.6	7.6	8.2	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	-23.4 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	28.0	26.2	28.4	28.7	28.5	25.2	24.6	23.5	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.2	n.a.	-0.5 pp	0.8 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.7	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-4.1	-1.8	1.4	2.0	4.8	2.8	n.a.	2.8 %	4.1 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. Break in time series in Healthy Life Years indicator (change of question in 2010) which affects the comparison of change since 2008.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**SLOVENIA 2019**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	More people are experiencing housing deprivation than on average in the EU but their number is reducing.	<p>The share of people are at-risk-of poverty is better than the EU and show positive developments.</p> <p>The share of women aged (0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and show positive developments.</p> <p>The S80/S20 share ratio and the inter-quintile S80/S50 share ratio are significantly better than the EU average.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		Children’s relative median poverty risk gap is better than the EU average and show a significantly positive development.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The rates of people in working age at risk of poverty or social exclusion and adults not students living in (quasi-) jobless are better than the EU average and show positive developments.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The level of the aggregate replacement ratio for the elderly is worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The long-term adequacy and sustainability of the pension system are at risk.</i></p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Unmet medical needs due to long waiting time is worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The long-term stability of health care funding is low.</i></p> <p><i>Outside the institutional area, there is no integrated provision of long-term care services.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

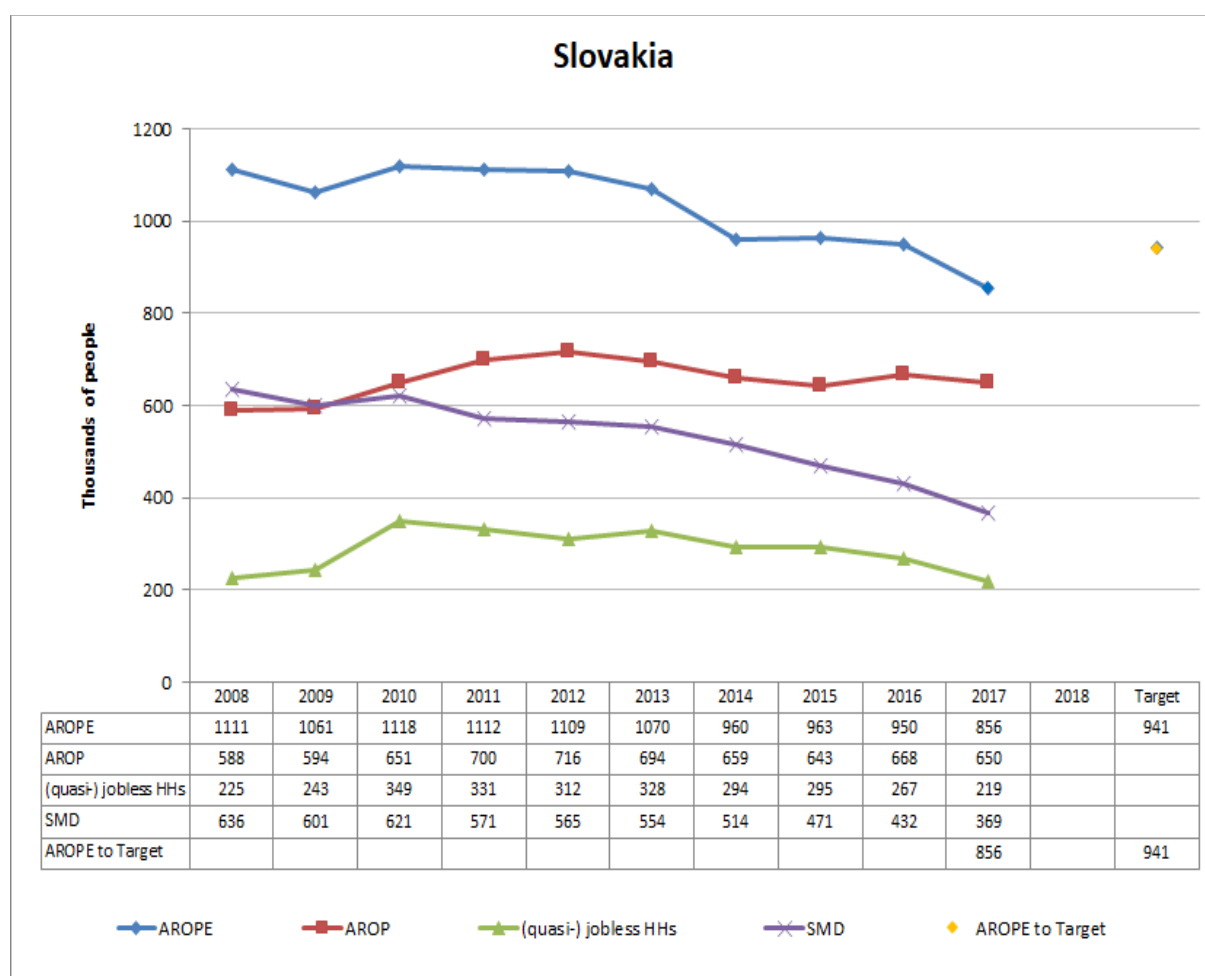
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Slovenia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing Deprivation	31.9	29.3	26.1	24.3	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits)	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Unmet need med care - waiting	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.3	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - women	9.8	8.3	8.2	6.8	11.7	11.2	11.0	9.9
S80/S20	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Interquintile share ratios S80/S50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17)	23.7	20.8	18.9	16.3	25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64)	21.3	19.7	19.1	17.3	25.4	24.7	24.2	23.0
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	10.1	8.6	8.7	7.2	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 170,000

Source: National Reform Programme

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>25</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SK												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	18.4	18.4	18.1	16.3	n.a.	-1.8 pp	-4.3 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.4	n.a.	-0.3 pp	1.5 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4058	4694	5016	5385	5879	5743	5883	6132	6280	6344	n.a.	3.8 %	30.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.2	7.0	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-4.8 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.4	n.a.	-1.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.1	23.2	25.7	22.8	20.5	24.1	29.0	28.9	26.1	26.0	n.a.	-0.1 pp	7.9 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.8	8.6	7.1	9.8	7.4	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.8 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.5	16.7	15.3	13.3	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	n.a.	-2.8 %	2.9 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.3	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.6	25.5	23.6	24.9	24.4	22.5	n.a.	-1.9 pp	-1.8 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	35.7	39.4	33.3	34.0	36.3	35.7	35.3	31.0	29.1	n.a.	-1.8 pp	-11.6 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	53.1	59.0	61.5	65.6	69.4	73.6	79.3	72.4	75.4	79.9	n.a.	4.5 pp	26.8 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	n.a.	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	6.6	6.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.3	7.6	5.8	5.1	4.0	-1.1 pp	-2.6 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.4	9.3	8.6	-0.7 pp	2.6 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.2	8.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.2	8.4	7.2	6.3	4.8	-1.5 pp	-1.4 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.1	12.5	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.7	12.3	12.1	10.2	-1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	39.2	39.5	40.5	41.3	43.1	44.0	44.8	47.0	49.0	53.0	54.2	1.2 pp	15.0 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	21.9	19.7	16.7	14.5	16.3	13.6	13.4	12.8	12.3	12.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-9.8 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89	n.a.	-2.2 %	12.7 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.54	0.55	0.61	0.62	0.56	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	n.a.	0.0 %	14.8 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	n.a.	0.1 pp	1.1 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	26.7 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	51.9 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	24.1	23.7	23.6	22.7	20.5	21.0	19.3	18.4	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.6	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.1	7.7	8.4	n.a.	0.7 pp	2.8 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.9	1.4	0.5	-1.9	-0.6	0.1	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.8	n.a.	2.8 %	12.1 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**SLOVAKIA 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on reducing poverty for the general population, for children and the working age population is decreasing significantly<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><i>Insufficient social housing, inefficient governance structures and the low attractiveness of social work hamper the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, including Roma people.</i></p>	<p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly better than the EU average.</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S50 is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap for children is worse than the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for working age population is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The housing cost overburden for the elderly is around the EU average, but shows significantly negative development.</p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap for the elderly is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
5. Health & LTC	<p>The levels of amenable and preventable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Healthy life years (at birth and at 65) and life expectancy at 65 are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Despite some progress, there is still room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the healthcare system. While demand for long-term care is growing, service provision remains limited.</i></p>	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

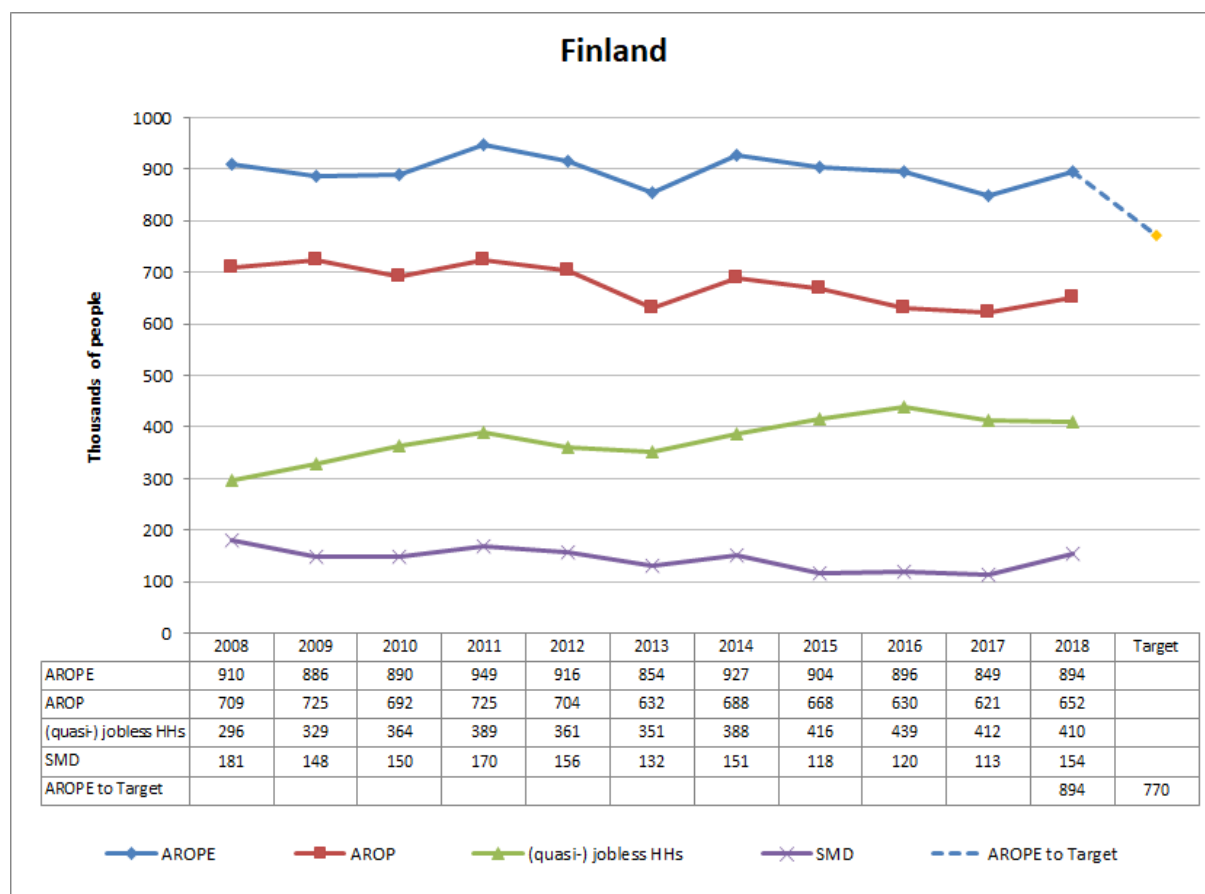
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Slovakia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households	79.3	72.4	75.4	79.9	58.1	59.1	60.0	60.8
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	35.7	35.3	31.0	29.1	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty	36.2	37.6	28.8	27.6	39.4	38.9	38.8	40.4
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	35.6	34.5	31.8	30.3	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.8
Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17)	32.0	29.9	31.6	30.3	25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3
Housing cost overburden (65+)	8.0	8.1	8.1	12.8	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1
Amenable mortality	242.9	250.0			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	349.8	362.2			213.9	216.3		
Healthy life years at birth (M)	55.5	54.8	56.4		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	54.6	55.1	57.0		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	4.3	4.1	4.5		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	3.6	3.8	4.2		8.6	9.4	10.1	
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.4	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
<b>Indicators – Good Social Outcome</b>								
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.4	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
S80/S20	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) - total	12.3	11.6	12.0	11.5	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.5
Relative median poverty risk gap (65+)	10.5	10.4	10.3	9.6	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.7

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce to 770,000 by 2020 the number of persons living at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>26</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FI													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.4	16.9	16.9	17.9	17.2	16.0	17.3	16.8	16.6	15.7	16.5	-0.9 pp	-1.7 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	12.0	-0.1 pp	-2.1 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9933	10421	10327	10760	11146	11507	11550	11658	11998	11882	12031	1.0 %	2.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	8.4	9.3	10.0	9.3	9.0	10.0	10.8	11.4	10.7	10.8	-0.7 pp	3.2 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.7	15.1	13.8	13.5	15.0	15.0	13.9	13.2	13.9	13.7	14.2	-0.2 pp	-2.0 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.8	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	8.3	6.0	6.0	5.2	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.3	5.3	1.1 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	-2.8 %	-7.9 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.1	14.0	14.2	16.1	14.9	13.0	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.0	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	50.2	47.3	51.5	50.0	50.9	55.3	53.6	53.7	57.0	56.9	53.7	-0.1 pp	6.7 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	63.8	60.0	57.7	59.5	50.7	52.9	52.8	51.5	55.2	54.8	3.7 pp	-1.1 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	-0.4 pp	-2.4 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.2	7.9	8.2	8.3	0.1 pp	-1.5 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.8	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.7	11.7	10.5	10.7	9.0	-1.7 pp	0.2 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	9.9	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.4	8.5	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.5	55.5	56.2	57.0	58.2	58.5	59.1	60.0	61.4	62.5	65.4	2.9 pp	8.9 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	23.9	23.1	19.5	19.8	19.5	16.8	17.0	14.5	13.6	13.2	14.0	-0.4 pp	-10.7 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.82	1.2 %	16.7 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.0 %	8.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.7	-0.5 pp	2.8 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.4	n.a.	8.8	9.3	9.4	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	11.3 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.0	n.a.	9.3	9.0	8.9	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	4.4 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	23.7	25.6	24.8	22.2	25.0	24.0	23.5	20.6	22.5	-2.9 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	-0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	n.a.	1.3 %	8.5 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.



**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**FINLAND 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average, but shows significant negative developments and the share of men living in (quasi-)jobless households is below the EU average.</p> <p>The share of people living in material and social deprivation is lower than the EU average, but has increased recently.</p>	<p>The impact of social transfers on reducing poverty is increasing<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S50/S20 is significantly better than the EU average.</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty and the relative median poverty risk gaps are significantly lower than the EU average.</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is lower than the EU average and has been decreasing.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<i>Children of low-skilled parents and migrants face higher risks of poverty and social exclusion.</i>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The level of in work-poverty is significantly lower than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	The level of unmet needs for medical care due to long waiting times is significantly worse than the EU average.	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

*Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

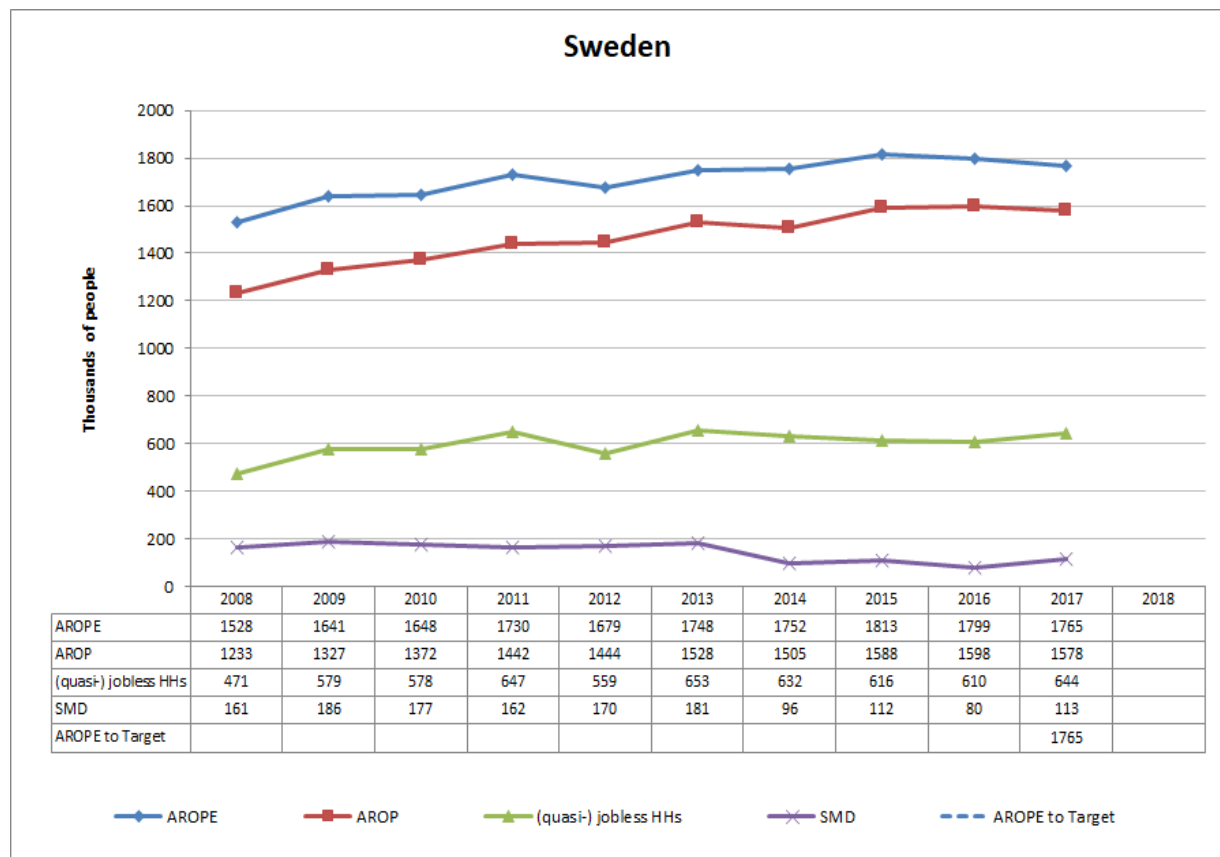
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Finland				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	10.0	10.8	11.4	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - men	11.0	11.9	12.4	11.7	10.9	10.2	10.0	9.1
Material and social deprivation - total	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.3	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Unmet need med care - waiting	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	53.6	53.7	57.0	56.9	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty	70.4	71.4	73.5	73.7	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.4
S80/S20	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Relative median poverty risk gap	13.9	13.2	13.9	13.7	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.0	8.3	6.0	6.0	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the share of women and men aged 20-64 who are outside the labour force (excluding full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on long-term sick leave to well under 14% by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; ii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

<sup>27</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SE													EU Average		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.7	17.8	17.7	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.2	18.6	18.3	17.7	n.a.	-0.6 pp	1.0 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.5	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.3	16.2	15.8	n.a.	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10495	10885	10535	10819	11366	12017	11718	12092	12573	12095	n.a.	0.9 %	14.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	n.a.	0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.0	8.5	8.5	9.4	8.1	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.8	n.a.	0.3 pp	1.8 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.0	19.2	19.9	20.3	22.7	19.2	21.7	19.9	21.1	21.2	n.a.	0.1 pp	3.2 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	2.6	3.7	4.9	4.1	7.2	7.6	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.1	n.a.	1.0 pp	4.5 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	n.a.	0.0 %	16.2 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	17.3	18.8	19.2	20.3	19.4	20.2	20.5	19.8	19.9	19.4	n.a.	-0.5 pp	2.1 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.0	50.0	49.0	48.3	47.6	44.6	48.0	45.3	45.8	46.1	n.a.	0.3 pp	-8.9 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	52.4	57.7	64.2	62.7	67.7	72.1	66.0	68.3	71.2	77.1	n.a.	5.9 pp	24.7 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.1	6.8	6.9	n.a.	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0 pp	0.4 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7	9.3	1.6 pp	1.4 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.7	11.2	10.4	9.8	9.1	-0.7 pp	-1.6 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	9.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	-0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	70.1	70.0	70.4	72.0	73.0	73.6	74.0	74.5	75.5	76.4	77.9	1.5 pp	7.8 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.9	16.5	14.8	16.4	16.2	15.2	13.7	16.2	17.0	16.1	n.a.	-0.9 pp	0.2 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.82	0.79	0.77	0.78	n.a.	1.3 %	2.6 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.57	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.6 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	13.6	12.3	11.9	n.a.	12.9	15.2	15.7	15.1	15.4	n.a.	n.a.	17.6 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.0	14.7	13.7	13.2	n.a.	13.8	16.7	16.8	16.6	15.8	n.a.	n.a.	12.9 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	24.0	23.8	25.3	27.2	28.7	30.7	32.2	31.0	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	10.0	10.6	7.8	9.3	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-1.6 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.3	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	1.9	n.a.	1.9 %	27.1 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**SWEDEN 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	The at-risk poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly worse than the EU average and shows a significant negative development.  <i>The risk of poverty and social exclusion of non-EU born is above EU average, and shows negative development<sup>28</sup>.</i>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The level of in-work poverty for women is below the EU average and has been decreasing.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	The median relative income of the elderly is worse than on average in the EU.	
5. Health & LTC		Healthy life years at birth and at 65 is significantly better than the EU average.

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

<sup>28</sup> While poverty is low, it varies across groups. Educational and social backgrounds have a marked impact on the risk of poverty. People with a migrant background have a higher risk than other groups, as they have weaker education and labour market outcomes. In 2107 the share of non-EU born at risk of poverty or social exclusion was at 42.0%, an increase from 2016 (40.8%), and above the EU average at 38.3%. It is also significantly above the rate of Swedish born, at 12.4%.

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Sweden				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households	66.0	68.3	71.2	77.1	58.1	59.1	60.0	60.8
Median relative income of elderly people (65+)	0.82	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	6.8	7.0	6.5	5.5	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Healthy life years at birth (M)	73.6	74.0	73.0		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	73.6	73.8	73.3		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	15.2	15.7	15.1		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	16.7	16.8	16.6		8.6	9.4	10.1	

# United Kingdom<sup>29</sup>

## NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The UK Government is committed to making a lasting difference to long-term outcomes for poor and disadvantaged children and families. It believes that this goes beyond a focus on income to tackle root causes of child poverty, recognising the importance of employment and education to children's outcomes. The income-based targets set out in the Child poverty Act 2010 have been replaced by statutory measures, introduced through the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, that look at parental worklessness and children's educational attainment – the areas that can make the biggest difference to children's outcomes.

The UK Government is undertaking ambitious reforms to the welfare system so that it supports people to find and to remain in work. This is based on evidence that work offers people the best opportunity to get out of poverty and to become self-reliant. Children in workless households are five times more likely to be in poverty than those in households where all adults were working. New analysis undertaken by the UK Government shows that children living in workless households are significantly more disadvantaged, and achieve poorer outcomes than other children including those living in lower-income working families. Significant progress has been made – there are almost 600,000 fewer children living in workless households compared with 2010.

In April 2017, the UK Government published *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families* which set out clear evidence and analysis on the root causes of disadvantage and the impact they can have on children's lives. It also set out seven additional non-statutory indicators and underlying measures to track progress in tackling these disadvantages and to drive continued action on improving outcomes for disadvantaged children and families, now and in the future. The UK Government will also continue to publish annual data on low-income families, in line with its statutory commitment to do so.

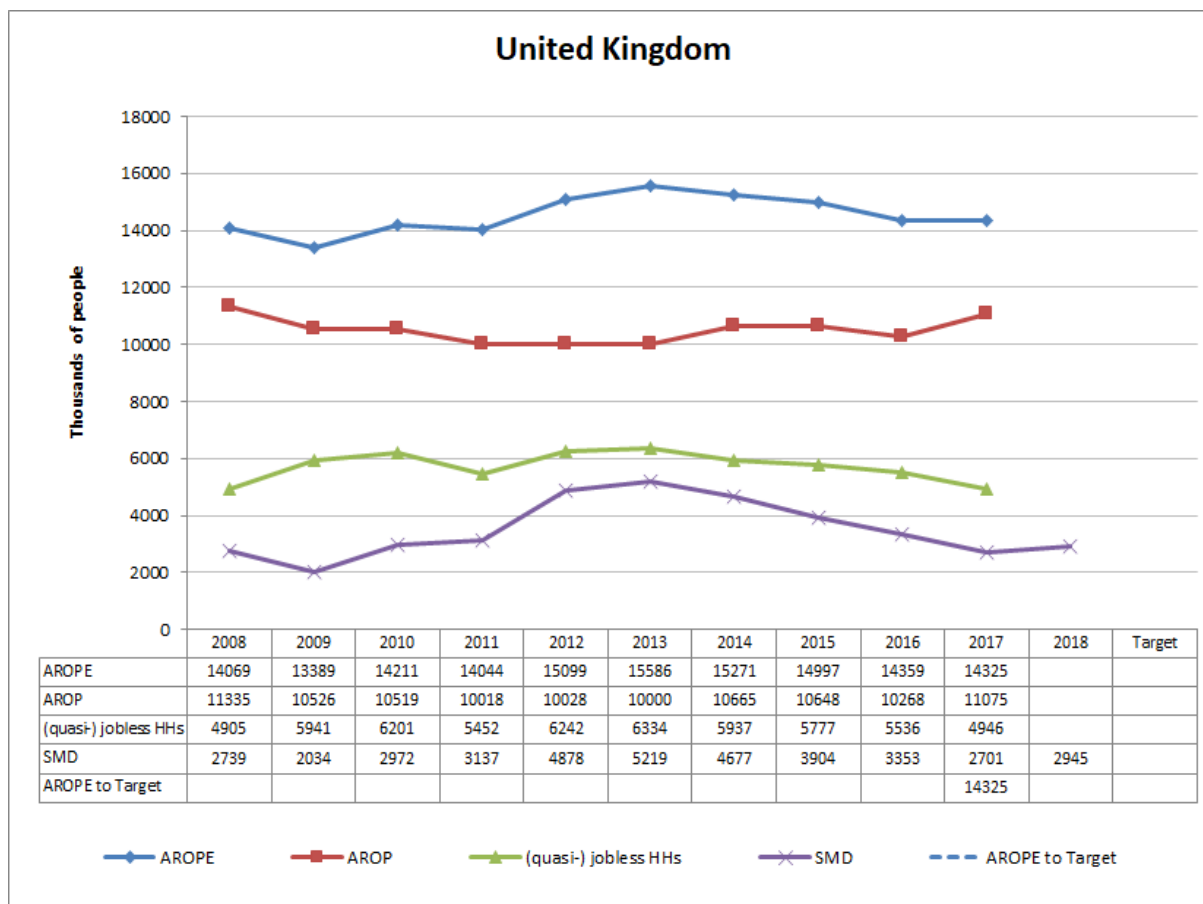
In relation to numerical targets for the UK, showing how it will contribute to the overall EU2020 poverty reduction target, the UK Government believes that its new statutory and non-statutory measures will give the best information about progress in tackling the underlying causes of poverty and disadvantage.

The UK Government is responsible for policies in this area in England and when policy areas are reserved to Parliament in the devolution settlements, for example the welfare system, which is devolved in Northern Ireland and in Scotland a number of welfare powers are currently being devolved. The UK Government will however continue to use its UK-wide powers to support economic growth and full employment. The Devolved Administrations are responsible for their own policy direction in all other areas, and have the powers, if they choose to use them, to take action to address child poverty through action in areas like health, education, housing and childcare

*Source: Information from the Member State*

<sup>29</sup> Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019 unless otherwise stated.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



*Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)*

*Note: i) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; ii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the year of the survey. The share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iii) Changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious.*



## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	UK												EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*	2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.2	22.0	23.2	22.7	24.1	24.8	24.1	23.5	22.2	22.0	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8	16.6	15.9	17.0	n.a.	1.1 pp	-1.7 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11126	10091	9521	9466	9868	10060	10138	10669	10378	10826	n.a.	5.5 %	-0.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	7.8	8.3	7.4	6.1	5.2	4.1	4.6	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13.0	13.2	12.3	11.9	11.3	10.1	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.0	20.6	21.4	21.3	20.9	19.6	19.4	20.4	22.4	20.1	n.a.	-2.3 pp	-0.9 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.9	8.6	7.8	6.5	7.3	9.4	7.8	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-0.7 pp	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.5	14.1	13.0	10.5	n.a.	-2.5 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	n.a.	5.9 %	-3.6 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.6	31.2	30.3	27.2	27.4	n.a.	0.2 pp	-2.2 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.3	43.1	44.8	46.9	46.1	47.2	42.9	43.3	43.4	41.8	n.a.	-1.6 pp	6.5 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.1	61.8	57.3	47.8	46.0	41.2	49.9	47.9	50.4	51.7	n.a.	1.3 pp	-11.4 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.6	9.0	n.a.	0.4 pp	1.0 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.9	13.4	12.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	10.6	10.7	0.1 pp	-6.2 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.2	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	9.8	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.4	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.2	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.2	11.9	11.1	10.9	10.3	10.4	0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.7	58.1	59.8	61.0	62.2	63.4	64.1	65.3	1.2 pp	7.3 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	28.5	23.1	22.3	22.7	17.3	18.1	19.0	17.9	18.0	18.0	n.a.	0.0 pp	-10.5 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	n.a.	0.0 %	20.3 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.54	n.a.	1.9 %	25.6 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.0	3.3	n.a.	2.3 pp	2.3 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	9.7	10.2	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2.8 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.4	11.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-5.1 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	33.5	32.3	33.9	34.8	32.6	32.9	32.2	32.2	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	n.a.	0.1 pp	-3.9 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.4	1.7	-0.5	-1.9	2.8	1.3	1.1	5.2	-0.0	-0.1	n.a.	-0.1 %	9.8 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. \* For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in 2014.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES**  
**UNITED KINGDOM 2019**

<b>Social policy area</b>	<b>Key social challenge</b>	<b>Good social outcome</b>
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<i>Homelessness is rising due to shortage of housing supply and low levels of construction by local councils that have driven up rents and limited access to affordable and social housing.</i>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	The share of children living in (quasi) jobless households is worse than the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>Self-employed in the UK are not formally covered in some social security branches (unemployment benefits and accidents and occupational injuries).</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	Unmet need for medical care due to long waiting times is worse than the EU average. While unmet need for medical care due to cost is 0.1 in UK, well below the EU average of 1.0.	

*Note: The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the tables in this Country Profile.*

## INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	United Kingdom				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	15.1	14.8	13.0	10.9	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
Unmet need med care - waiting	2.0	2.5	0.9	3.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Unmet need med care - cost	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0

# Getting in touch with the EU

## ONLINE

Information in all the official languages of the European Union is available on the Europa website:  
[europa.eu](http://europa.eu)

## IN PERSON

All over Europe there are hundreds of local EU information centres.  
You can find the address of the centre nearest to you at:  
[europa.eu/contact](http://europa.eu/contact)

## ON THE PHONE OR BY EMAIL

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service by freephone:  
00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or may charge for these calls), or  
by payphone from outside the EU: +32 22999696, or by email via [europa.eu/contact](mailto:europa.eu/contact)

## READ ABOUT EUROPE

Publications about the EU are only a click away on the EU Bookshop website:  
[bookshop.europa.eu](http://bookshop.europa.eu)

Driven by favourable economic environment and the positive impact of EU and Member State policies over the past years, a continued and now more wide-spread improvement of the social situation is observed across Europe. And yet, while recent social developments are mostly positive, the analysis of the Social Protection Committee indicates that it remains unlikely that the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target will be achieved. Policy reforms based on an active inclusion approach and in line with the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights continue to be necessary to confront some of the negative social trends indicated in the report and achieve the shared objective of sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe.

SPC website

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=758&langId=en>

You can download our publications or subscribe for free at

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/publications>

If you would like to receive regular updates about the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion sign up to receive the free *Social Europe e-newsletter* at

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/e-newsletter>



<https://www.facebook.com/socialeurope>



[https://twitter.com/EU\\_Social](https://twitter.com/EU_Social)



Publications Office  
of the European Union