

United Kingdom¹

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The UK Government is committed to working to eliminate child poverty and improving the life chances of disadvantaged children and families. The Government has set out a new Life Chances approach which will focus on action that tackles the root causes – not the symptoms – of poverty. We believe that the previous statutory framework was unfit for purpose as it incentivised a narrow income-based approach that focused on moving families above a notional poverty line but did not address the underlying reasons why people get trapped in poverty.

Through the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, the Government has introduced two new statutory measures of worklessness and educational attainment to drive government action in these areas. The evidence tells us that this is where we can make the biggest difference in the lives of disadvantaged children, now and in the future. In 2015, the number of children growing up in workless households was the lowest on record, down by 449,000 since 2010. As part of our Life Chances approach, the Government will also bring forward a set of wider non-statutory measures on the root causes of poverty, such as family stability, problem debt and addiction which we know are important to life chances. Further details will be set out in our forthcoming Life Chances Strategy.

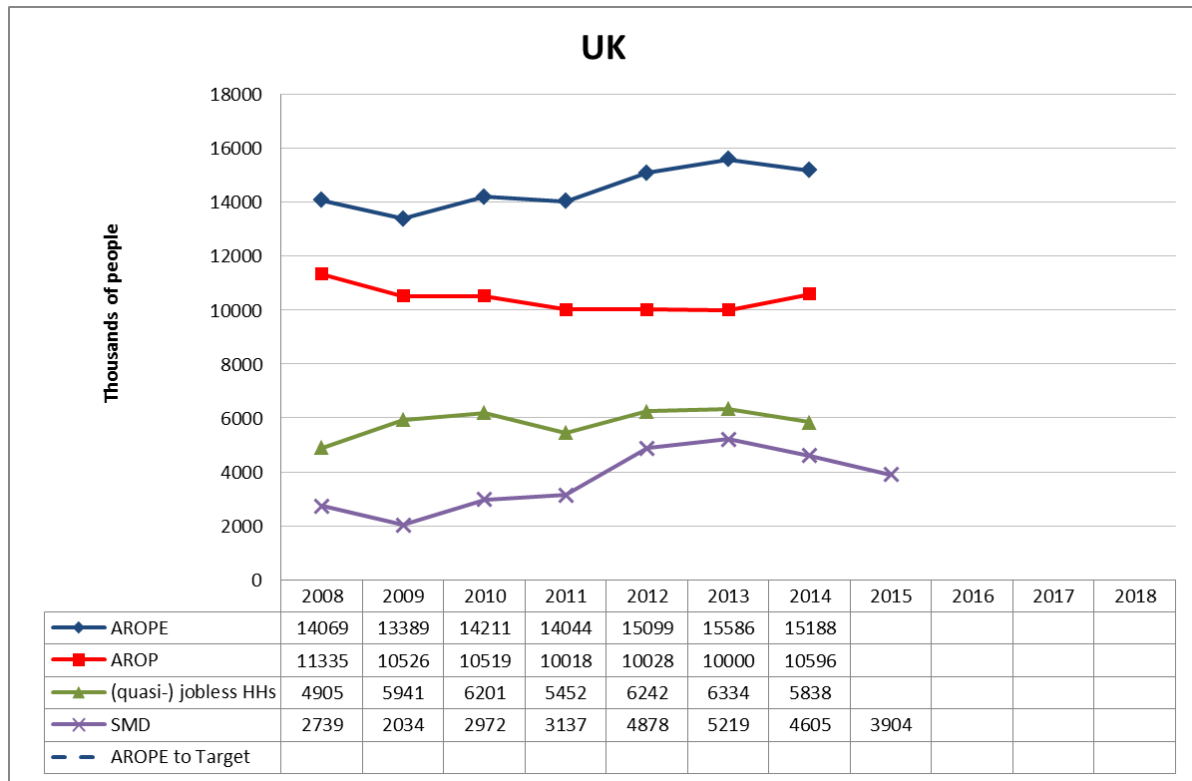
In relation to numerical targets for the UK, showing how it will contribute to the overall EU2020 poverty reduction target, the UK Government believes that its new statutory and non-statutory Life Chances measures will give the best information about progress in tackling the underlying causes of poverty.

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 only devolved in Northern Ireland. 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

¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016 unless otherwise stated.

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



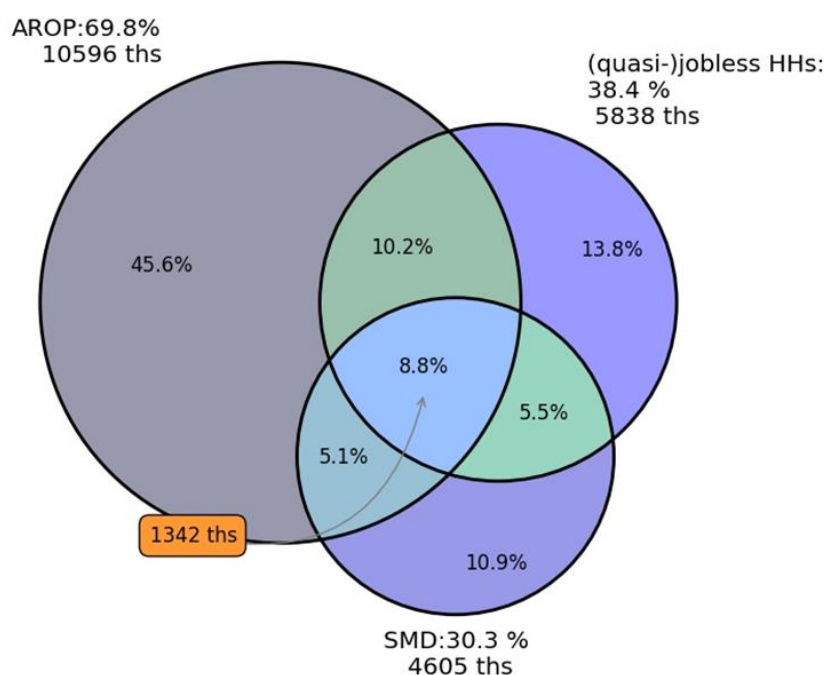
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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;

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)

UK - 2014

Total Arope Pop.
15188 ths



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

UK												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	80.6	78.6	74.0	71.3	66.4	64.2	69.8		5.6 pp	-10.8 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	11335	10526	10519	10018	10028	10000	10596		6.0 %	-6.5 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	34.9	44.4	43.6	38.8	41.3	40.6	38.4		-2.2 pp	3.6 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	4905	5941	6201	5452	6242	6334	5838		-7.8 %	19.0 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	19.5	15.2	20.9	22.3	32.3	33.5	30.3		-3.2 pp	10.9 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	2739	2034	2972	3137	4878	5219	4605	3904	-15.2 %	42.5 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	16.8	22.3	19.0	13.1	11.4	9.6	10.2		0.6 pp	-6.5 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	2356	2983	2699	1845	1714	1496	1556		4.0 %	-34.0 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	4.2	3.1	2.7	4.4	6.7	6.5	5.1		-1.4 pp	0.9 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	593	417	390	613	1013	1009	769		-23.8 %	29.7 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.4	7.7	7.1	8.8		1.7 pp	3.5 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	748	690	856	762	1161	1113	1342		20.6 %	79.4 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	3.3	2.5	4.8	4.1	6.6	7.9	5.5		-2.4 pp	2.3 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	463	333	679	581	1001	1235	841		-31.9 %	81.6 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) 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.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

UK									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.5	-4.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.8	-1.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.6	6.1	5.3	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	25.5	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.5	27.8				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

UK									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	25.5	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.5	27.8	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.0		
	Disability	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0		
	Old age	10.5	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.0		
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5		
	Housing	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1		
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5		
	Old age	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		
	Housing	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	21.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.3	23.8	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.9		
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5		
	Old age	9.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.4		
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5		
	Family/Children	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits excluding administrative costs.

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.2	22.0	23.2	22.7	24.1	24.8	24.1		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8		0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	11126	10091	9521	9466	9868	10096	10160		2.9 %	-6.7 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	23364	21192	19995	19878	20723	21201	21335		2.9 %	-6.7 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	7.8	8.3	7.3	6.1	-1.2 pp	1.6 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13.0	13.2	12.2		-1.0 pp	1.8 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.9	8.6	7.8	6.5		-1.3 pp	-2.0 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	21.0	20.6	21.4	21.3	20.9	19.6	19.6		0.0 pp	-1.4 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	18.7	20.4	21.4	21.9	20.7	21.2	20.7		-0.5 pp	2.0 pp	19.0	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	35.3	43.1	44.8	46.9	46.1	47.2	42.7		-4.5 pp	7.4 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1		10.9 %	-8.9 %	5.0	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	8.0	7.2		-0.8 pp	0.7 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.1		n.a.	-4.2 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	-0.8	2.5	0.6	-2.0	2.6	-0.7	0.6	3.3			0.0	0.6

Note: 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 poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.6	31.3		-1.3 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	24.0	20.7	20.4	18.0	18.0	18.9	19.9		1.0 pp	-4.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.5	4.4	7.3	7.1	12.5	12.3	10.5	9.6	-0.9 pp	3.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	13.9	16.1	17.1	14.1	16.3	16.7	14.7		-2.0 pp	0.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.7	19.5	16.7	19.8	15.9	16.3	17.6		1.3 pp	-2.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	39.6	51.6	54.2	57.6	57.0	57.2	52.7		-4.5 pp	13.2 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	10.9	12.7	13.0	12.4	10.7	13.2	11.5		-1.7 pp	0.6 pp	23.1	22.7
UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.2	24.4	28.1	28.7	32.9	31.7	32.6		0.9 pp	7.4 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.1	19.7	20.6	20.1	23.6	21.8	22.6		0.8 pp	4.5 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.6	4.7	7.1	8.1	13.0	13.0	12.4	9.9	-2.5 pp	1.3 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	10.6	12.8	13.6	10.8	14.9	13.2	14.8		1.6 pp	4.2 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.3	6.6	5.6	9.2	11.7	7.5	9.5		2.0 pp	1.2 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.2	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	9.8	8.6	-1.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	15.4	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.1	17.3	15.6	14.5	-1.1 pp	-0.9 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	17.2	18.6	19.8	19.7	12.5	10.4	17.0		n.a.	-0.2 pp	13.2	14.3

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.7	19.8	21.2	21.4	23.7	24.1	23.2		-0.9 pp	3.5 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.1	15.3	14.7	15.5		0.8 pp	0.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.7	3.6	5.0	5.5	8.0	8.7	7.8	6.3	-1.5 pp	1.6 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.2	11.4	11.7	10.6	11.9	12.0	11.3		-0.7 pp	2.1 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	22.5	22.1	23.6	22.9	22.9	22.0	20.9		-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.7		0.5 pp	0.7 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	38.0	44.4	45.2	48.0	44.0	46.6	41.3		-5.3 pp	3.3 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.1	7.4		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	15.8	16.2	16.6	16.6	8.6	9.0	13.3		n.a.	-2.5 pp	11.4	11.9
UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.5	23.1	22.3	22.7	17.3	18.1	19.3		1.2 pp	-9.2 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	27.3	22.3	21.3	21.8	16.4	16.6	17.9		1.3 pp	-9.4 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.86		-1.1 %	16.2 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.50		-5.7 %	16.3 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.7		0.1 pp	1.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.5	15.8	16.1	16.0	3.7	3.9	7.6		n.a.	-8.9 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS),

Note: 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 the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.6	31.3		-1.3 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.0	20.7	20.4	18.0	18.0	18.9	19.9		1.0 pp	-4.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.5	4.4	7.3	7.1	12.5	12.3	10.5	9.6	-0.9 pp	3.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	13.9	16.1	17.1	14.1	16.3	16.7	14.7		-2.0 pp	0.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.8	10.9	7.6	7.6	6.8	6.3	9.1		2.8 pp	-3.7 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10.2	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.6	11.2		0.6 pp	1.0 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.7	64.4	56.4	53.1	41.8	38.7	45.9		7.2 pp	-25.8 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16.2	12.2	12.7	12.1	13.2	14.8	15.3		0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	31	31	31	29	24	26	25		-1.0 pp	-6.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	4	4	4	5	3	4	4		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67	70	67	67	49	50	48		-2.0 pp	-19.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20	21	22	26	23	21	22		1.0 pp	2.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	19.7	19.5	16.7	19.8	15.9	16.3	17.6		1.3 pp	-2.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)				33.6	33.9	32.8	32.7	32.5	-0.2 pp		22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)				5.8	6.2	6.6	7.7	7.8	0.1 pp		4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)				42.0	42.3	40.7	40.2	40.1	-0.1 pp		27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.6	51.6	54.2	57.6	57.0	57.2	52.7		-4.5 pp	13.2 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.1	6.3	7.8	12.3		4.5 pp	-5.1 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.5	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.9	13.4	12.3	11.8	10.8	-1.0 pp	-6.1 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5		0.3 pp	0.8 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9		0.0 pp	-0.7 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.6	4.1		-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.9	12.7	13.0	12.4	10.7	13.2	11.5		-1.7 pp	0.6 pp	23.1	22.7

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data)

Note: 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 the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

	TRR case	Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	83.4	88.0	35.9 ^a		66.4	80.2	26.8 ^a	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	83.4	73.4	76.1		66.4	57.8	60.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	83.4	71.4	80.4		66.4	57.2	63.8	
	AWG career length case	84.0	83.7	38.8 ^a		66.9	75.9	29.0 ^a	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			41.5 ^a				31.0 ^a	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			32.2 ^a				24.0 ^a	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			79.4 ^b				71.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			38.6 ^a				28.8 ^a	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			79.1				62.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			77.9				61.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			76.7				60.5	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				80.4				63.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				79.1				62.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				77.9				61.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				76.7				60.5
	Short career (30 year career)			70.3 ^d				54.8	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			73.8 ^e				61.4	
	Early retirement due to disability			73.8 ^e				61.4	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			74.8 ^f				58.8		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	92.7	101.8	33.6		76.0	93.9	26.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	92.7	83.3	90.6		76.0	67.4	74.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	92.7	81.2	94.7		76.0	66.7	78.8	
	AWG career length case	93.1	96.8	36.2		76.4	88.8	29.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			38.8				31.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			30.1				24.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			95.6				87.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			36.0				28.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			93.5				77.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			92.4				76.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			91.2				75.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				94.7				78.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				93.5				77.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				92.4				76.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				91.2				75.6
	Short career (30 year career)	82.3 ^c	76.3 ^c	84.5		65.3 ^c	60.2 ^c	69.1	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			87.8				76.4	
	Early retirement due to disability			87.8				76.4	
Pension rights of surviving spouses				147.5				128.6	
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	57.9	59.8	27.8		43.4	51.2	18.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.9	50.8	49.4		43.4	37.8	36.2	

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

Notes: n.a. – not applicable

a – TRRs are lower for these cases because the qualifying age for the UK state pension is currently legislated to be 68 in 2053. The TRRs shown are based on only the income received from other pillars of the UK pension system.

b – A lower net TRR is reported for the 25- SPA+2 case than the 25-SPA case due to higher net income at SPA+2. This is because National Insurance Contributions are not deducted from earnings once a person reaches state pension age. The gross TRR for the 25-SPA+2 case better illustrates the benefits of working an additional 2 years beyond SPA.

c – Based on employment between the ages of 25 and 44 (20 years), and then from ten years prior to SPA, up until SPA (a further 10 years).

d – Based on employment between the ages of 25 and 44 (20 years), and then from 58 up until SPA (a further 10 years).

e – Based on the TRR at the point that the SPA is reached. TRRs are calculated using the level of earnings prior to early retirement.

f – Based on the assumption that pensioners invest their DC pension pot in an [index-linked] annuity.

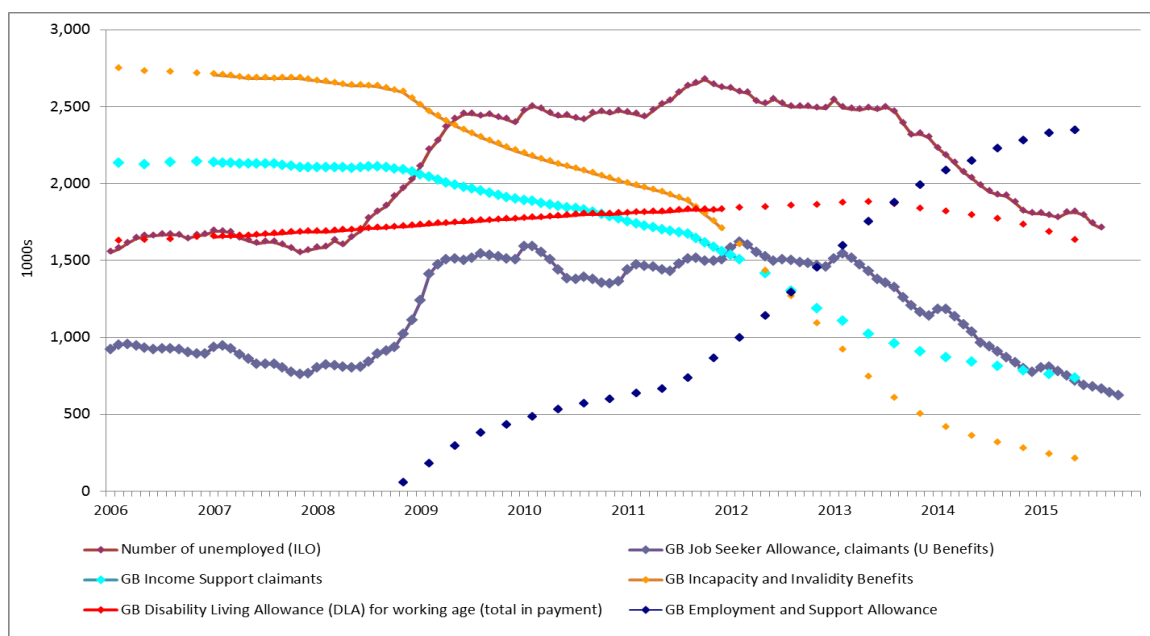
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

UK								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	65.0	65.0	64.9	65.2	64.6	64.4	63.4	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	66.3	66.1	65.6	65.2	64.5	64.8	64.2	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	9.7	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.7	10.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.7	78.3	78.6	79.0	79.1	79.2	79.5	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	81.8	82.5	82.6	83.0	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.6	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.8	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.9	21.3	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	79.2	78.3	79.4	77.5	74.7	73.7	70.0	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)									
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)									

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA)

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS²



² These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) is given as background.

Number of Unemployed (ILO)	
definition	Total number of people actively seeking work who cannot find work, seasonally adjusted (thousands)
unit	thousands of claimants
source	Eurostat
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Select "Employment and unemployment (Labour Force Survey) (employ)", then "LFS main indicators (lfsi)", followed by "Unemployment - LFS adjusted series (une)", and then "Unemployment by sex and age groups - monthly average, 1000 persons (une_nb_m)". The TIME variable needs to be updated to ensure that the data explorer contains the relevant years. To do this click the + symbol next to the variable TIME, then add the relevant years, and then select update.
Comment	
Jobseeker's Allowance	
definition	Total number of 16-64 year olds in Great Britain claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (thousands)
unit	thousands of claimants
source	NOMIS
link	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/2092957698/subreports/gor_ccadr_time_series/report.aspx?
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Then under "monthly time-series" select "Aged 16-64 (total)- monthly". Then copy figures under "Great Britain"
Comment	Universal Credit is a new benefit that was introduced in April 2013. Some people who would have claimed income-based Jobseeker's Allowance in the past may now be claiming Universal Credit instead. Those people claiming Universal Credit who would previously have claimed Jobseeker's Allowance are not included in these figures. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance is derived from computerised records and excludes clerical claims.
Income Support Claimants	
definition	Total number of individuals in Great Britain receiving income support (thousands)
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Benefit/Scheme" select "Income Support". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "NONE". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	Since October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance has been replacing Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance. This is one reason why there has been a marked fall in the number of Income Support claimants. Universal Credit is a new benefit that was introduced in April 2013. Some people who would have claimed Income Support in the past may now be claiming Universal Credit instead. Those people claiming Universal Credit or Employment and Support Allowance who would previously have claimed Income Support are not included in these figures.
Incapacity and Invalidity benefit	
definition	Total number of individuals in Great Britain receiving either incapacity benefit or severe disablement allowance (thousands).
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Benefit/Scheme" select "Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance - combined information". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "NONE". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	Since October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance has been replacing Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance. This is one reason why there has been a marked fall in the number of claimants receiving Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance. Many people who would have claimed one of these benefits in the past will now be claiming Employment and Support Allowance instead. Those people claiming Employment and Support Allowance who would previously have claimed Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance are not included in these figures.
Employment and Support Allowance	
definition	Total number of individuals in Great Britain receiving Employment and Support Allowance (thousands).
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Employment and Support Allowance". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "NONE". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	Employment and Support Allowance was introduced in October 2008. Since that time Employment and Support Allowance has gradually been replacing Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance. Initially only new claimants were placed on Employment & Support Allowance, but now the majority of claimants already in receipt of Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance have been migrated to the newer benefit. Universal Credit is a new benefit that was introduced in April 2013. Some people who would have claimed income-related Employment and Support Allowance in the past may now be claiming Universal Credit instead. Those people claiming Universal Credit who would previously have claimed Employment and Support Allowance are not included in these figures.

Disability Living Allowance	
definition	total number of Working Age adults in Great Britain receiving Disability Living Allowance (thousands). These figures refer to working age adults receiving DLA rather than to working age adults entitled to DLA.
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Benefit/Scheme" select "Disability Living Allowance - cases in payment". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "Working Age/Pension Age split"; then under the next dropdown menu called "subset" select "Working Age". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	From April 2013, a new benefit called Personal Independence Payment was introduced to replace Disability Living Allowance for eligible working age people aged 16-64. Some people who would have claimed Disability Living Allowance in the past may now be claiming Personal Independence Payment. Those people claiming Personal Independence Payment who would have previously claimed Disability Living Allowance are not included in these figures.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	UK										EU27			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.2	22.0	23.2	22.7	24.1	24.8	24.1		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp		24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8		0.9 pp	-1.9 pp		17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 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	10096	10160		2.9 %	-6.7 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	7.8	8.3	7.3		-1.0 pp	2.8 pp		8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13.0	13.2	12.2		-1.0 pp	1.8 pp		11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 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	19.6		0.0 pp	-1.4 pp		24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 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		-1.3 pp	-2.0 pp		10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1		10.9 %	-8.9 %		5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
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	31.3		-1.3 pp	1.7 pp		27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 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	42.7		-4.5 pp	7.4 pp		34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	60.0	61.2	62.7	64.0	64.8	61.3		-3.5 pp	7.2 pp		61.4	-1.0 pp	0.8 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	50.0		8.8 pp	-13.1 pp		58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 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	8.7		0.5 pp	0.7 pp		9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	-0.6 pp	0.2 pp		4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.9	13.4	12.3	11.8	10.8	-1.0 pp	-6.1 pp		11.0	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.2	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	9.8	8.6	-1.2 pp	-0.6 pp		8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.2	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.2	11.9	11.1	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp		12.0	-0.5 pp	1.1 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	1.2 pp	4.2 pp		53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 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	19.3		1.2 pp	-9.2 pp		17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.86		-1.1 %	16.2 %		0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.50		-5.7 %	16.3 %		0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1		0.5 pp	1.1 pp		3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	9.7		-8.5 %	-9.3 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.7	10.6		-0.9 %	-9.4 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.1		n.a.	-4.2 pp		11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.8	2.5	0.6	-2.0	2.6	-0.7	0.6		0.6 %	3.6 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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 consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 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 the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, UNITED KINGDOM

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	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children living in household at work is around the EU average but shows some negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health		
6. Other key issues		