



Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) dashboard results

(January 2020 update)

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Summary

This summary document provides an overview of the latest developments in the social situation in the EU, based on the January 2020 update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) dashboard, a tool that uses a set of key EU social indicators for monitoring developments in the social situation in the European Union. The latest update of the SPPM dashboard is based on the now available complete set of 2018 EU-SILC data and the 2018 Labour Force Survey data.

The latest figures generally point to a further improvement in the social situation, reflecting the continuing improvement in the economy and the labour market. Significant falls in the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate were observed in around half the Member States over 2017-2018, driven by declines in the severe material deprivation rate and in the share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households. Nevertheless, with regard to the Europe 2020 target of lifting at least 20 million people from the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020, progress remains rather limited. In 2018, the number of people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU was only down by around 6.8 million compared to 2008¹, with a total of 110 million people.

For the EU as a whole, the recent widespread improvement in the social situation is evidenced by around half the indicators in the SPPM flagging up a noticeably higher number of positive changes than negative ones across Member States between 2017 and 2018. Of particular note, is the significant reduction in the share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households and the reduction in severe material deprivation in many Member States. Around half the Member States have also seen significant reductions in income inequalities and in the risk of poverty or social exclusion specifically faced by children. In part the positive developments reflect continued improvement in the labour market, with further reductions in long-term unemployment, as well as continued strong improvements in the participation of older workers. These have helped to improve the overall financial situation of households, with rises in household disposable income observed in a large majority of Member States.

However, certain challenges remain, especially in relation to developments in indicators based on the income distribution and in particular with regard to relative income poverty. For the most recent period (2017-2018) almost half of Member States show a significant deterioration in at-risk-of-poverty rates for people residing in (quasi-)jobless households and, as in preceding years, this remains a key “trend to watch”. At the same time, many countries reported figures showing an increase in the depth of poverty. Related to this are ongoing concerns regarding the increasing risk of poverty (including in-work poverty), rises in income inequality and declines in the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction. The worsening situation of the elderly is also a trend to watch, although in a longer-term perspective, the elderly still show strong improvement in their relative income and living conditions compared to their situation in 2008.

¹ The reference year, due to data availability, for the target adopted in 2010

SPPM dashboard - results as at January 2020

		SPPM Results (January 2020)																															
Dimensions		EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)																																
	2018	21.90	21.9	21.50	21.5	19.8	32.8	12.2	17.4	18.7	24.4	21.1	31.8	26.1	17.4	24.8	27.3	23.9	28.4	28.3	21.9	19.6	19.0	16.7	17.5	18.9	21.6	32.5	16.2	16.3	16.5	18.0	23.6
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	-0.6	-0.6	~	-6.1	~	~	~	1.0	-1.6	-3.0	~	~	-1.6	-1.6	-1.3	~	-1.3	~	-6.0	~	~	~	-0.6	-1.7	-3.2	-0.9	~	0.8	~	1.6
	2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	n.a.	-3.1	n.a.	~	n.a.	-2.6	3.7	2.3	~	n.a.	~	~	-5.8	~	n.a.	-8.6	~	~	-3.1	-11.6	-4.4	-11.7	-2.3	-4.3	~	~	~
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																
	2018	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.0	16.4	22.0	9.6	12.7	16.0	21.9	14.9	18.5	21.5	13.4	19.3	20.3	15.4	23.3	22.9	18.3	12.8	16.8	13.3	14.3	14.8	17.3	23.5	13.3	12.2	12.0	16.4	18.9
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-1.4	0.5	~	~	0.9	~	-1.7	~	~	-0.7	~	~	1.2	~	~	-0.6	~	~	~	~	-1.0	~	~	~	0.5	~	1.9
	2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	0.9	0.9	1.7	~	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	-1.6	1.7	0.9	n.a.	1.4	~	-2.6	2.0	n.a.	~	1.5	2.8	~	-2.1	-1.2	~	1.0	1.3	-1.6	2.9	~
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)																																
	2018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12858	4343	7994	13008	13098	8084	11750	5522	9595	12180	5926	10017	10283	6045	6410	19197	5164	10857	12855	13913	6962	6522	3745	9487	6416	12031	12211	10810
2017-2018 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	8.2	8.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	5.1	7.9	8.4	9.3	5.4	~	~	6.2	~	20.5	~	~	~	~	~	
2008-2018 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	35.4	17.9	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	-35.4	~	~	n.a.	~	-14.7	18.8	26.8	n.a.	14.2	22.0	~	~	46.2	~	67.3	~	34.0	~	14.7	~	
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)																																	
2018	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	4.9	20.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.9	16.7	5.4	4.7	8.6	8.5	10.2	9.5	11.1	1.3	10.1	3.0	2.4	2.8	4.7	6.0	16.8	3.7	7.0	2.8	1.6	4.6	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-9.1	-0.9	~	~	~	~	-4.4	~	~	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-1.8	-1.3	~	-4.4	~	~	-0.9	-1.2	-0.9	-2.9	-0.9	~	~	~	~	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	n.a.	-4.0	~	~	n.a.	~	5.5	~	~	n.a.	~	~	-9.8	~	n.a.	-7.8	~	~	-3.1	-13.0	-3.7	-15.9	-3.0	-4.8	~	~	~	
Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)																																	
2018	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.4	12.1	9.0	4.5	11.1	8.1	5.2	13.1	14.6	10.7	8.0	11.2	11.3	8.6	7.6	9.0	8.3	5.7	5.5	8.6	7.3	5.6	7.2	7.4	5.4	5.2	10.8	9.1	8.6	
2017-2018 change in pp	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-2.1	-1.0	~	-0.6	-0.6	-3.1	-1.0	-2.1	~	-1.0	-0.5	-0.8	~	~	1.4	-0.9	-1.6	-0.9	-1.0	~	-0.8	0.5	-0.8	~	~	~	-1.5	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	-3.7	2.6	-3.6	n.a.	~	7.1	4.1	~	n.a.	~	4.1	2.3	2.9	n.a.	-6.8	-3.1	~	~	-3.1	~	~	~	~	8.8	3.1	-1.8	
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)																																	
2018	24.6	24.5	24.0	24.0	19.2	26.9	15.0	19.1	22.0	21.9	15.3	29.1	28.5	16.8	28.9	29.5	18.6	27.8	28.2	24.4	24.1	17.0	18.3	21.7	23.3	24.5	35.2	17.5	25.6	14.2	19.9	24.9	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	1.5	-3.6	-1.6	-2.6	1.1	1.2	-3.0	-1.2	-3.9	~	2.9	1.4	3.5	2.5	~	2.6	7.4	~	~	~	~	-2.5	~	-2.1	~	~	-1.3	4.8	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	~	-3.5	n.a.	~	n.a.	-2.4	4.4	2.9	2.3	n.a.	6.3	3.3	~	2.6	n.a.	6.8	-3.3	3.4	1.8	2.7	~	2.9	-1.8	7.5	~	1.9	3.9	
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
2018	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.3	10.1	15.9	6.3	4.7	10.5	15.6	9.3	12.5	14.0	7.8	14.8	15.3	7.1	15.5	16.1	9.4	5.7	10.9	8.0	10.2	10.5	14.2	19.9	7.7	n.a.	5.2	5.7	7.8	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	n.a.	~	~	n.a.	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	2.1	2.3	2.3	~	n.a.	2.4	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	-2.8	~	5.2	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	3.1	~	
Material and social deprivation rate (in %)																																	
2018	12.8	12.8	11.7	11.8	11.0	34.3	6.0	7.9	7.5	8.4	11.9	33.9	15.1	12.5	12.3	12.6	15.5	20.6	24.0	4.5	20.1	9.3	4.5	5.6	9.5	14.5	42.6	8.7	12.2	5.3	3.3	9.6	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-10.1	-1.8	~	~	-1.6	-2.2	~	~	~	-2.4	~	-2.0	-4.6	-2.2	~	-5.0	~	-1.8	~	-1.9	-2.3	-5.1	-1.8	~	~	~	~	
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)																																	
2018	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.8	7.7	3.3	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.0	4.2	5.0	6.1	4.3	6.8	7.1	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.2	7.2	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.1	6.0	
2017-2018 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	-6.9	~	~	~	12.9	-6.5	-8.6	-8.5	~	~	2.9	-5.9	7.6	-2.6	14.4	~	~	~	-5.8	-6.8	-9.2	11.8	~	-13.2	3.1	-3.3	10.2	
2008-2018 change in %	n.a.	~	~	~	-6.9	18.2	~	n.a.	6.5	n.a.	~	-6.5	7.9	~	n.a.	16.9	~	-6.7	16.0	n.a.	20.8	~	~	~	-17.0	-14.6	~	~	-9.8	~	11.6	5.7	
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)																																	
2018	24.3	24.3	23.5	23.5	23.2	33.7	13.2	15.2	17.3	17.9	23.9	33.3	29.5	22.9	23.7	30.6	25.5	22.5	28.0	23.5	23.8	22.8	15.2	21.6	17.2	21.9	38.1	13.1	23.8	16.0	20.6	29.9	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-7.9	-1.0	~	~	~	~	-2.9	-1.8	~	-2.1	-1.5	~	~	-3.6	~	-7.8	~	~	-1.4	~	-2.3	-3.6	-2.0	~	~	~	2.5	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	7.3	-5.4	n.a.	-2.8	n.a.	-2.7	4.6	~	~	n.a.	~	4.0	-9.9	~	n.a.	-9.6	~	~	~	-15.7	-7.6	-12.8	~	~	~	3.3	~	
Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)																																	
2018	33.2	33.2	32.1	31.7	34.7	25.4	38.5	47.3	33.3	26.8	51.8	20.3	22.9	44.4	24.9	21.6	36.4	19.1	22.9	33.5	48.8	30.6	39.0	43.3	40.3	23.8	16.1	43.2	31.1	53.7	43.3	35.9	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	5.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-5.8
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	-10.9	~	-16.5	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	6.5	~	~	n.a.	~	5.8	~	~	n.a.	-10.4	~	-8.2	~	7.7	~	-7.3	~	-9.7	~	-11.7	~	
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households																																	
2018	62.1	62.0	62.5	62.6	72.8	75.0	61.7	57.7	68.5	80.4	58.9	53.1	63.0	60.8	70.7	58.5	57.4	77.0	80.2	49.0	59.8	75.9	56.8	60.0	60.3	64.9	73.4	64.4	77.9	54.8	82.3	52.8	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	2.4	~	~	7.3	~	8.5	~	~	-2.7	~	3.0	2.7	9.6	~	~	~	16.7	5.3	~	~	~	6.6	14.4	~	~	~	5.2	~	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	6.3	7.3	7.3	18.1	~	6.3	n.a.	~	n.a.	12.3	12.8	11.6	11.0	n.a.	~	7.0	-6.3	9.9	n.a.	11.3	14.3	17.1	10.4	11.1	11.7	24.7	9.4	24.8	~	29.9	-10.3	
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
2018	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	5.2	10.1	3.5	5.4	9.0	9.5	4.8	10.9	13.0	7.1	5.2	12.3	7.4	8.2	8.3	13.5	8.5	6.4	6.1	8.0	9.7	9.6	15.0	6.0	6.0	3.1	7.1	11.4	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.9	~	~	-0.6	~	~	-0.8	~	~	-1.7	~	~	~	~	-1.1	-2.1	-0.6	~	0.4	~	2.4	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	1.1	1.1	1.1	~	2.5	~	n.a.	1.9	n.a.	-1.5	-3.3	1.7	~	n.a.	3.2	1.1	-2.5	-1.2	n.a.	2.7	1.3	1.4	~	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9	~	~	-2.0	~	3.4	
Long-term unemployment rate (in %)																																	
2018	2.9	n.a.	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.1	13.6	6.4	3.8	3.4	6.2	2.7	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	3.1	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	
2017-2018 change in pp	-0.5	n.a.	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	~	~	~	~	~	-0.9	-2.0	-1.3	~	-1.2	~	-1.8	~	-0.7	~	~	~	~	-0.5	~	-0.5	-1.4	~	-0.9	-1.1	~	~	
2008-2018 change in pp	~	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	9.9	4.4	~	-1.9	3.2	2.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-2.6	~	~	

Dimensions		EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)																																	
	2018	10.6	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	8.6	12.7	6.2	10.2	10.3	11.3	5.0	4.7	17.9	8.9	3.3	14.5	7.8	8.3	4.6	6.3	12.5	17.4	7.3	7.3	4.8	11.8	16.4	4.2	8.6	8.3	7.5	10.7	
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	~	~	1.4	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.8	~	~	-0.7	~	~	~	
	2008-2018 change in pp	-4.1	n.a.	n.a.	-5.3	-9.4	~	~	-2.3	~	-2.7	-6.7	-9.7	-13.8	-2.9	~	-5.1	-5.9	-7.2	-2.9	-7.1	~	-9.8	-4.1	-2.9	~	-23.1	-2.9	~	2.6	~	~	-6.2	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)																																	
	2018	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	4.7	3.0	2.0	6.3	3.1	5.6	6.4	9.3	11.3	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.9	4.6	4.1	4.7	3.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.1	6.9	4.8	3.4	4.8	9.0	9.4	6.4	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	~	~	-1.2	~	~	~	-1.6	-1.6	~	-1.9	~	-1.1	-2.2	~	~	~	~	~	-1.2	~	-1.1	-1.2	~	~	-1.5	-1.7	~	~	
2008-2018 change in pp	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	-2.4	~	-2.5	2.7	~	~	~	1.9	4.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-2.1	~	~	~	~	~	-2.8	
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)																																	
	2018	10.5	n.a.	n.a.	10.6	9.2	15.0	5.6	6.8	5.9	9.8	10.1	14.1	12.4	11.1	13.6	19.2	13.2	7.8	8.0	5.3	10.7	7.3	4.2	6.8	8.7	8.4	14.5	6.6	10.2	8.5	6.0	10.4	
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	n.a.	n.a.	-0.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.8	~	-0.9	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.3	~	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	~	~	~	~	~	~
	2008-2018 change in pp	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	-2.4	~	2.5	-2.5	~	-3.8	2.7	-1.9	~	2.0	2.6	3.5	-4.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.8	-2.1	~	~	~	~	-1.8	-1.7	
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %																																	
	2018	58.7	n.a.	58.7	58.8	50.3	60.7	65.1	70.7	71.4	68.9	60.4	41.1	52.2	52.1	42.8	53.7	60.9	65.4	68.5	40.5	54.4	50.2	67.7	54.0	48.9	59.2	46.3	47.0	54.2	65.4	78.0	65.3	
2017-2018 change in pp	1.6	n.a.	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.3	~	2.0	2.8	1.7	~	~	1.5	5.6	~	~	~	2.7	~	2.0	2.7	~	3.0	1.8	4.3	1.2	~	1.6	~		
2008-2018 change in pp	13.3	n.a.	14.6	14.6	15.8	14.7	17.5	12.3	17.7	6.6	6.6	~	6.7	13.9	5.7	19.4	6.1	6.3	15.5	6.4	23.5	20.1	17.7	15.2	17.3	8.5	5.6	14.2	15.0	8.9	7.9	7.3		
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %																																	
	2018	18.6	18.5	17.2	17.4	17.6	45.1	15.6	9.6	19.0	47.4	20.9	21.3	17.6	9.9	32.0	20.2	23.5	49.0	42.7	12.1	13.3	26.7	11.8	14.5	18.1	21.2	32.8	20.1	11.9	14.0	14.7	20.2	
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-3.8	3.0	~	1.3	5.4	4.7	-1.5	1.2	~	~	-1.8	~	5.1	2.4	~	-3.5	~	1.2	1.1	~	~	1.8	~	~	-1.4	2.2		
	2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	-4.8	~	~	-5.3	-7.9	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	-6.8	-8.6	-4.2	n.a.	-4.2	-25.8	-9.8	~	n.a.	-4.2	~	~	-6.7	-8.8	-6.5	-16.6	-4.3	-10.0	-9.9	~	-8.3	
	Median relative income of elderly people																																	
	2018	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	
2017-2018 change in %	~	~	~	~	-2.5	5.6	-2.6	~	~	-3.4	~	-2.9	-3.1	~	-3.7	~	~	-4.9	-7.2	-3.5	~	~	~	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-5.3	-3.4	~	-2.4	2.6	~		
2008-2018 change in %	n.a.	7.1	6.9	8.1	~	13.6	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	13.5	17.4	14.5	9.5	n.a.	14.8	35.6	9.4	-9.6	n.a.	~	~	~	8.0	~	8.4	~	~	13.9	13.9	~	21.6		
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio																																	
	2018	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6		
	2017-2018 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	10.8	~	~	~	-8.9	6.1	3.2	~	~	~	2.8	~	-7.0	-7.0	~	-7.8	7.1	~	-3.1	-3.2	~	-16.4	~	~	~	~	3.7	
	2008-2018 change in %	n.a.	18.4	22.4	20.4	11.1	20.6	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	-28.6	56.1	66.7	~	n.a.	43.1	30.3	33.3	~	n.a.	~	46.3	23.3	~	~	31.4	~	~	13.0	10.2	~	30.2	
	Self reported unmet need for medical care																																	
	2018	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.2	16.4	2.0	8.8	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.4	6.2	2.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.1	4.9	3.3	2.6	4.7	1.5	4.5	
2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	4.6	~	-1.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.1	~	1.2		
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-13.4	~	~	-2.0	n.a.	~	3.4	~	n.a.	-2.8	~	-3.7	-3.5	n.a.	-2.6	~	~	~	-1.8	~	-6.2	3.1	~	3.9	~	3.5			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - males																																	
	2017	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	8.4	7.6	11.1	11.4	5.7	12.5	8.1	12.3	9.3	5.0	9.4	9.5	4.1	5.7	9.0	6.7	13.5	10.1	7.6	8.3	7.9	5.9	7.2	3.8	8.9	15.4	10.5	
	2008-2017 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	~	~	-7.5	81.0	n.a.	34.4	-10.0	24.2	~	n.a.	23.7	~	-14.6	~	n.a.	19.6	28.6	~	~	18.6	17.9	-25.3	-21.7	26.7	11.3	17.6	~	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females																																	
	2017	10.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	9.2	8.5	12.0	12.4	6.1	13.4	7.8	12.4	10.8	4.8	9.8	8.5	4.2	5.6	8.5	6.7	14.2	9.6	7.5	8.6	6.7	5.1	7.2	4.1	9.4	15.8	11.1	
	2008-2017 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.5	~	~	~	85.1	n.a.	30.1	~	40.9	~	n.a.	38.0	11.8	-14.3	-15.2	n.a.	~	22.4	~	~	11.7	19.6	-36.3	-23.4	51.9	~	12.9	~	
Access to decent Housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)																																	
	2018	29.3	29.2	27.7	27.9	30.5	49.4	23.8	23.5	31.2	41.7	36.9	32.3	31.1	21.0	37.1	30.0	34.1	43.6	43.0	28.8	27.4	30.0	22.7	21.7	29.5	28.7	37.6	24.0	18.8	22.5	30.1	32.7	
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-7.6	1.6	~	~	3.0	-1.2	-3.7	~	1.2	~	~	-2.4	2.9	~	4.4	-4.3	~	-1.9	~	1.7	~	-1.4	~	~	1.9	~	~	
2008-2018 change in pp	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.	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.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate																																	
	2018	10.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	8.6	17.9	7.8	14.7	14.2	4.0	3.4	39.5	8.9	4.7	5.1	8.2	2.0	6.7	5.6	9.6	9.6	1.7	9.4	6.8	6.2	5.7	10.3	4.9	4.1	4.3	8.3	16.3	
	2017-2018 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	~	-0.8	-1.1	~	-0.9	~	~	~	-0.8	~	-1.6	~	-1.1	~	~	~	~	-1.0	-2.0	~	~	~	~	3.9	
2008-2018 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.6	~	-3.9	4.6	-5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	17.3	~	~	n.a.	~	~	-2.0	~	n.a.	-2.0	-1.6	-4.3	-1.7	-3.5	-1.9	-8.8	~	~	~	-1.7	~		
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)																																	
	2017-2018 change in %	2.1	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	~	n.a.	4.9	1.7	2.2	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	2.2	~	n.a.	~	2.5	6.2	2.2	3.2	5.1	n.a.	2.3	~	2.9	3.0	10.1	3.6	4.5	1.9	2.7	2.4	
2008-2018 change in %	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	~	7.5	18.6	17.0	20.9	14.0	13.8	11.8	-32.7	~	8.7	n.a.	~	~	~	7.3	31.5	16.3	n.a.	9.1	~	33.3	~	37.6	8.7	19.4	10.8	30.6	17.0		

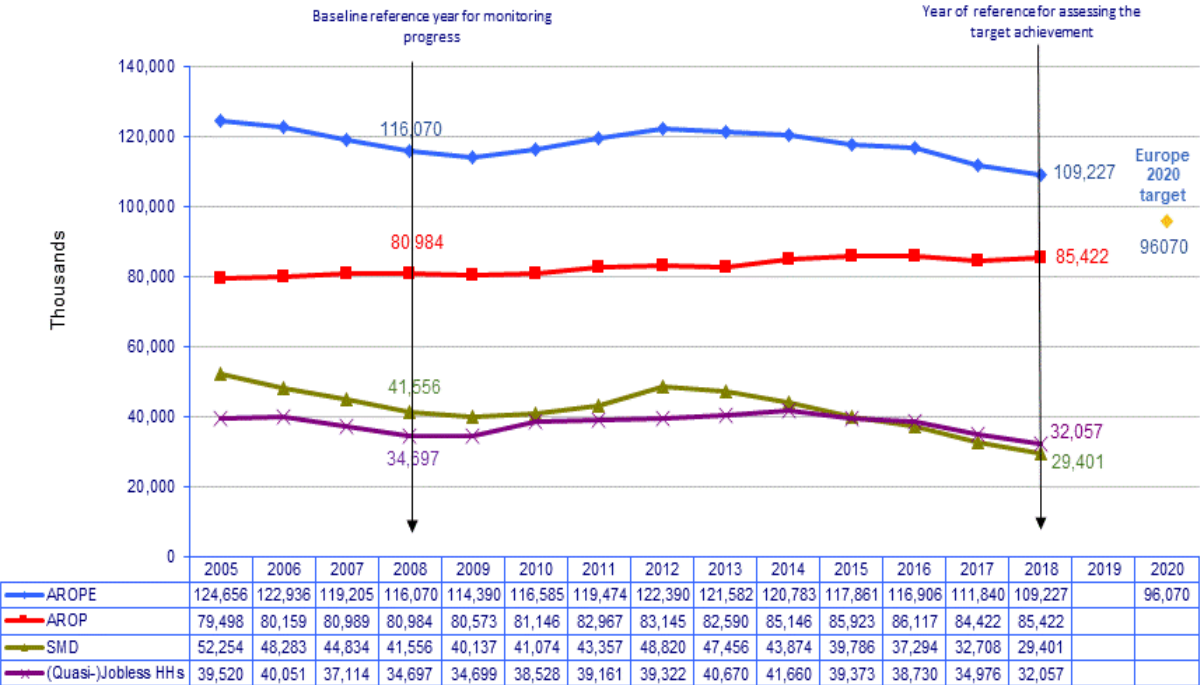
Note: i) Only significant changes have been highlighted in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change), "n.a." refers to data not (yet) being available. See table at end of document for full details of significance tests; ii) The method used to estimate the statistical significance of the net changes, based on regression and developed by Net-SILC2 (an EU funded network consisting of a group of institutions and researchers conducting analysis using EU-SILC) is still under improvement; iii) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty risk ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); iv) For BE, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); v) For BG, major break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicators, so for SMD and AROPE "n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008. Also a break in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators, but comparison of changes are still valid; vi) For DK, breaks in series for the period since 2008 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these.); vii) For EE, 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 "n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008; viii) For HR, no long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators compared to 2008 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; ix) For LU, major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators ("n.a." shown for long-term comparison versus 2008); x) For NL, improvement to the definition of income in 2016 has some impact on comparison of income-based indicators over time; xi) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2017 shown for longer term change; xii) For SI, break in time series in Healthy Life Years indicator (change of question in 2010) which affects the comparison of change since 2008; xiii) For UK, changes in the EU-SILC 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;

Detailed review of the social trends identified in the SPPM dashboard

Latest figures show that the EU continues to recover from many of the negative effects of the financial and economic crisis that hit the EU around the start of the Europe 2020 strategy. Employment in the EU has been growing strongly over recent years and kept increasing at a moderate rate over 2019, reaching the highest level ever recorded with 241.5 million people in work in the third quarter of 2019. Even though large differences remain between EU countries, unemployment is decreasing, and the rate in the EU is now back below pre-crisis levels. Youth unemployment in particular is falling steadily. Nevertheless, in some Member States (Greece, Italy and Spain) unemployment rates have not fully recovered and are still above 10%, while the situation of young people remains a challenge in several countries.

With employment having risen strongly, in general the financial situation of EU households has improved. This has led to widespread improvements in the other social indicators, with almost half of Member States registering significant falls in the share of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2018. This reflects a continued fall of around 2.7 million between 2017 and 2018 in the overall EU population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Evolution of the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target, EU27² (figures in 1000s)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: 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. For the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year

² Note figures here refer to the EU27 aggregate, since time series for the EU28 aggregate not available back to 2005.

except for the UK (survey year) and Ireland (the 12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the (quasi-) jobless households rate refers to the previous calendar year while for the SMD rate it is the current survey year.

Underlying the fall in the overall figure are continued strong reductions in the population experiencing severe material deprivation (down around 3.4 million) and in the number of people living in (quasi-)jobless households (down 2.9 million), but in contrast 2018 saw a rise of 1 million in the population at risk of poverty. With regard to the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target of lifting at least 20 million people from the risk of poverty or social exclusion, progress remains rather limited, as in 2018 the number of people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU had fallen by only 6.8 million compared to 2008.

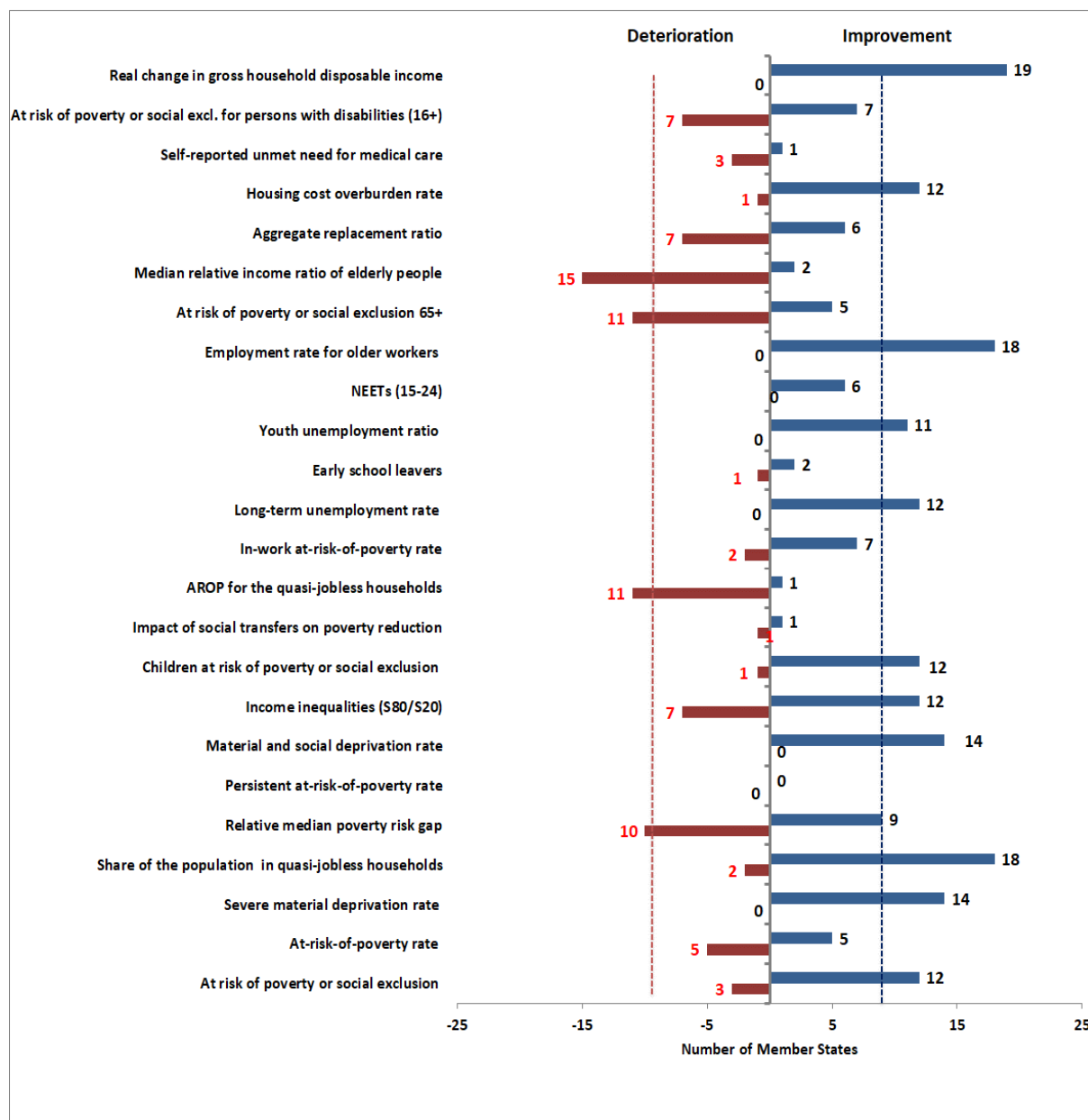
Against this background, social conditions generally continue to improve and this is generally reflected across the range of indicators in the SPPM, However, certain challenges remain, especially in relation to developments in indicators based on the income distribution and in particular with regard to relative income poverty. These challenges concern increases in the depth of poverty and in the risk of poverty for people living in (quasi-) jobless households, as well as the overall progress towards the Europe 2020 target to reduce poverty and social exclusion. Related to this are ongoing concerns regarding the increasing risk of poverty in general (including in-work poverty), rises in income inequality and declines in the impact of social transfers. The worsening situation of the elderly is also a trend to watch.

Main recent trends

Changes over the latest annual reference period provide continued signs of a widespread improvement in the social situation, with most indicators mainly flagging up positive changes across Member States (Figure 2). In particular, strong positive developments in the social situation can be observed in the following areas:

- rises in **real gross household disposable income** in 19 MS along with significant reductions in the **severe material deprivation rate** in 14 MS and in the **material and social deprivation rate** in 14 MS. There have also been significant declines in the housing cost overburden rate in 12 MS. All these reflect that household incomes and financial conditions of EU households have further improved, benefitting from continued economic growth and improved labour markets;
- a reduction in **the risk of poverty or social exclusion for the overall population** in 12 MS, driven mainly by falls in **severe material deprivation** (down in 14 MS) and in the share of the population living in **(quasi-)jobless households** (down in 18 MS). There have also been significant declines in **income inequality** in 12 MS, and reductions in the share of **children at risk of poverty or social exclusion** also in 12 MS;
- further **reductions in long term unemployment** (in 12 MS) and in the **youth unemployment ratio** (in 11 MS), reflecting continued improvements in the labour market;
- further improvements in the **labour market participation of older workers** (as evidenced by increases in the employment rate for 55-64 year olds in 18 MS).

Figure 2: Areas of deterioration (social trends to watch) and improvement for the period 2017-2018*



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

* For EU-SILC based indicators the changes actually refer to 2016-2017 for income and household work intensity indicators.

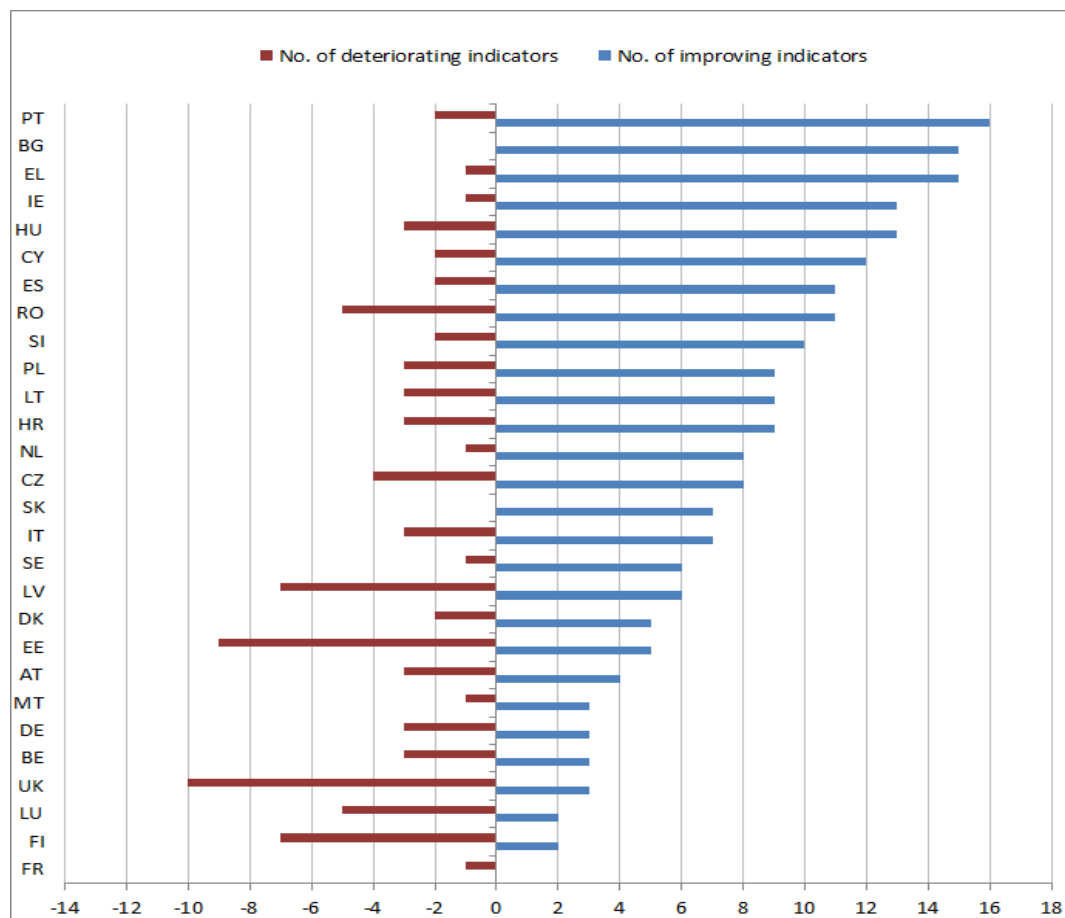
Nevertheless, there are some areas of concern arising from the latest developments in the income distribution, namely:

- further rises in the **at-risk-of-poverty rates** for people residing in (quasi-)jobless households in many Member States (11), pointing to reductions in the adequacy of social benefits for especially vulnerable households.
- increases in the **depth of poverty** (with the relative median poverty risk gap higher in 10 MS compared to the previous year).

- continuing signs of a decline in the **relative income of the elderly**, with significant falls in the median relative income ratio of the elderly in 15 countries and rises in the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of the elderly in 11. This decline in the income situation of the elderly is a reversal of the general trend observed in the years following the crisis, but reflects to a large extent the continuing change in the relative income situation of the working age population as the labour market and incomes from work improve.

Figure 3 highlights, per country, the number of significant improvements or deteriorations that have taken place in the indicators in the dashboard between 2017 and 2018. The Member States with the highest number of significant positive recent changes are Bulgaria, Greece and Portugal, all recording improvements on 15 or more indicators and generally with very few indicators showing a deterioration. In contrast, improvements in Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta and the UK were much more limited, with significant improvements only registered on 3 indicators or less. Furthermore, Finland and UK also recorded a large number of deteriorating indicators, as did Estonia and Latvia. These results should be considered in parallel with longer term developments in the situation of Member States compared to 2008 (Figure 5).

Figure 3: Number of SPPM key social indicators per Member State with a significant improvement or deterioration from 2017 to 2018*



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: Bars refer to the number of SPPM indicators which have registered a statistically (and substantively, where relevant) significant deterioration or improvement between 2017 and 2018. * For EU-SILC based indicators changes actually refer to 2016-2017 for income and household work intensity indicators.

Main longer-term trends

Looking at the longer-term developments since 2008 and the beginning of the Europe 2020 strategy, the overall picture is positive as a whole across indicators, especially those relating to the labour market situation and the living standards of the overall population.

The dashboard shows there have been a large number of Member States that have recorded significant improvements compared to 2008 (Figure 4), notably in the employment of older workers (with the employment rate for the age group 55-64 up in 27 MS) and in the relative income and living conditions of the elderly (with the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate of those aged 65 and over down in 17 MS, alongside improvements in the aggregate replacement ratio and the median relative income ratio of elderly people in 13 MS). However, this trend should be interpreted with caution, as it does not necessarily show an improvement in absolute terms. As pension income remained stable during the economic crisis while the working age population suffered from substantial income loss, the relative, but not necessarily the absolute, position of the elderly improved. With the improvement in the labour market and the income of people of working age picking up, this trend is now reversing.

Other areas which have seen an improvement include an increasing number of healthy life years among the population aged over 65 in many countries, and significant decreases in the number of early school leavers in Europe (with reductions in 18 MS). Overall, there have also been significant improvements compared to 2008 in real gross household disposable income in many Member States (19), which has fed through to reductions in the severe material deprivation rate, the housing cost overburden rate and the risk of poverty or social exclusion in around a third of MS.

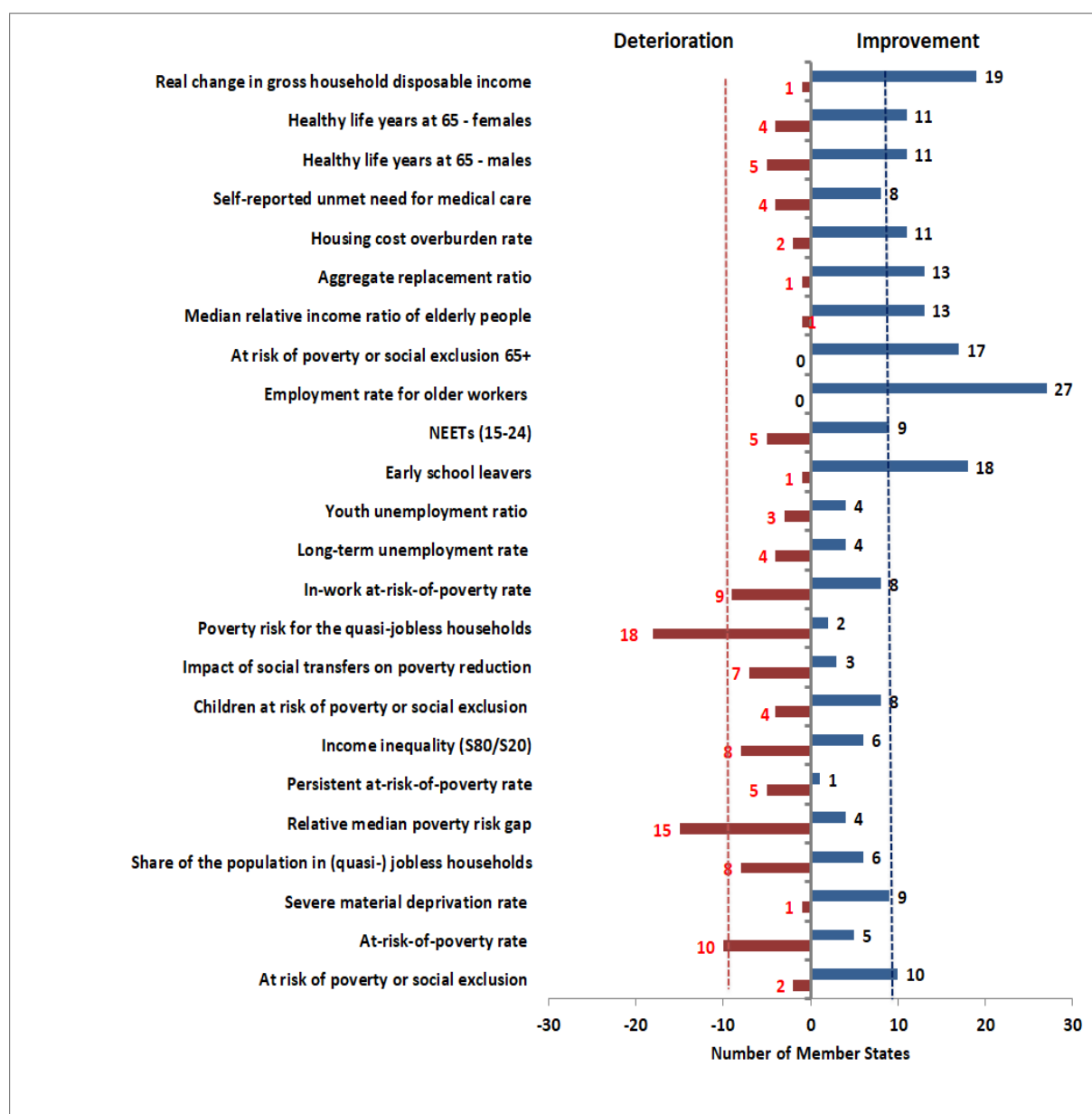
Nevertheless there remain some areas where indicators show the situation is still noticeably worse compared to 2008 despite recent improvements, namely:

- rises in the **poverty risk for people living in (quasi-)jobless households** (in two thirds of MS);
- rises in the **share of the population at risk of poverty** (up in 10 MS) together with a worsening in the **depth of poverty** (with the poverty risk gap higher in 15 MS);
- increases in the **risk of in-work poverty** (in 9 MS),

Other areas where outcomes compared to 2008 remain noticeably worse in several Member States concern rises in **income inequality** (in 8 MS) and in the **share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households** (in 8 MS), and declines in the **impact of social transfers on poverty reduction** (in 7 MS).

Figure 5 shows the number of indicators in the SPPM dashboard for which a given country has registered a significant deterioration or improvement over the period 2008 to 2018. For most Member States, there is a significantly higher number of indicators showing positive developments than negative ones, most notably in Latvia, Poland and Portugal. On the other hand southern Member States such as Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Spain, as well as Lithuania and Sweden, still record many indicators showing a deterioration compared to 2008, although now also with several indicators showing an improvement.

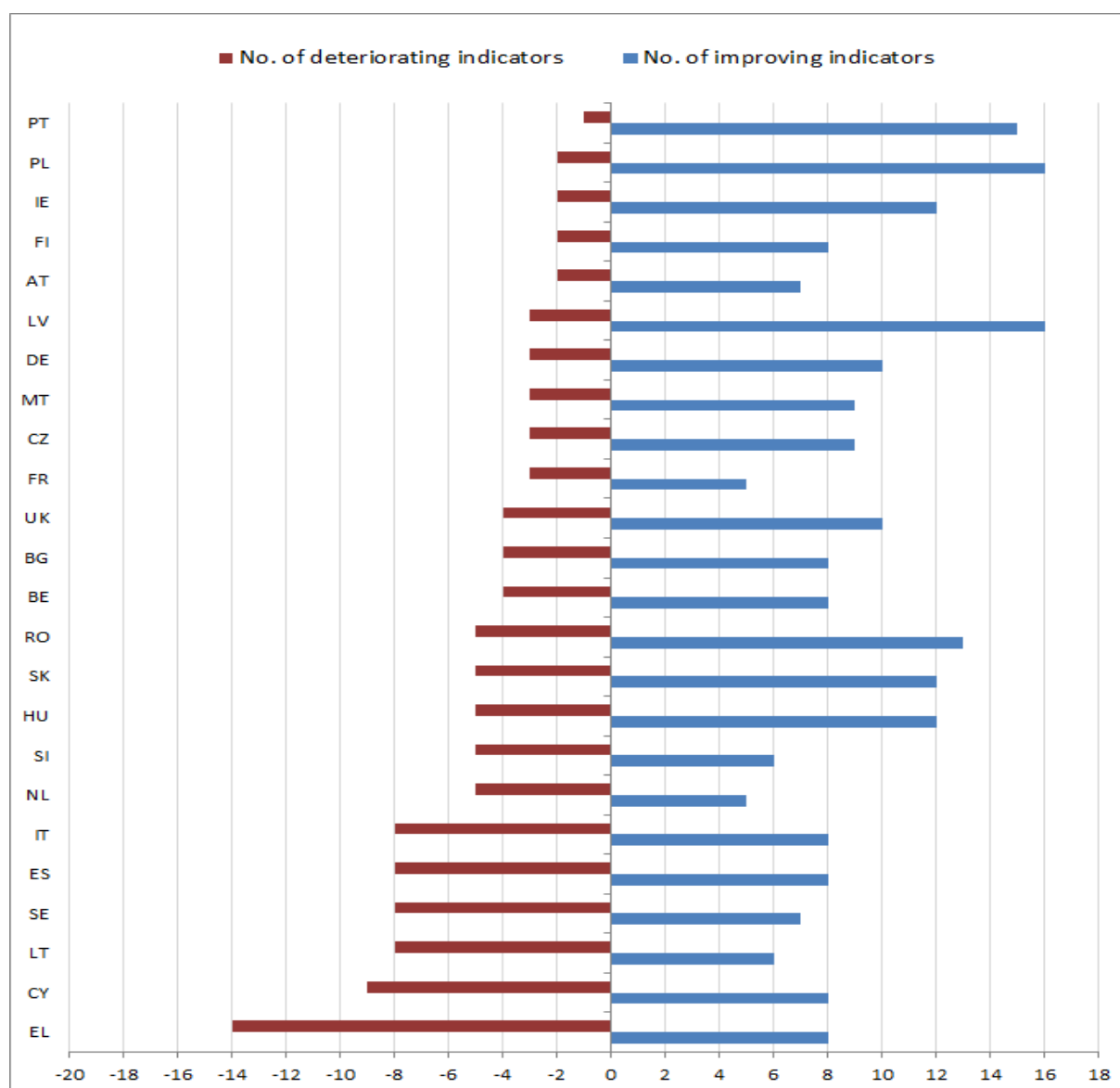
Figure 4: Areas of deterioration (Social trends to watch) and improvement for the period 2008-2018



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty risk (so trend in this indicator not considered for the period compared to 2008); ii) For BE, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination (so trend for this not considered for the period compared to 2008); iii) For BG, major break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicators, so for SMD and AROPE trends not considered for the period compared to 2008; iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period since 2008 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes (so trends in these not considered for the period compared to 2008 for these); v) For EE, 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 changes not considered for the period compared to 2008 for these; vi) For HR, no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; vii) For LU, major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators. Hence changes not considered for the period compared to 2008 for these; viii) For NL, improvement to the definition of income in 2016 has some impact on comparison of income-based indicators over time; ix) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2017 used for longer term change; x) For SI, break in time series in Healthy Life Years indicator (change of question in 2010) which affects the comparison of change since 2008; xi) For UK, 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.

Figure 5. Number of SPPM indicators per Member State with a significant deterioration or improvement between 2008 and 2018



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty risk (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); ii) For BE, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); iii) For BG, major break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicators, so for SMD and AROPE trends not considered for the period compared to 2008; iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period since 2008 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes, so changes since 2008 not shown; v) For EE, major break in series for EU-SILC variables, so longer-term changes for EE not shown; vi) For HR, no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010, so changes since 2008 not shown.; vii) For LU, major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators, so changes since 2008 not shown; viii) For NL, improvement to the definition of income in 2016 has some impact on comparison of income-based indicators over time; ix) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2017 shown for longer term change in these; x) For SI, break in time series in Healthy Life Years indicator (change of question in 2010) which affects the comparison of change since 2008; xi) For UK, 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; xii) * For healthy life years at 65 and AROP of persons with disabilities the reference period is 2008-2016; xiii) The bars refer to the number of SPPM indicators which have registered a statistically and substantively significant deterioration or improvement between 2008 and 2018.;

SPPM methodology

The Council endorsed on 4 October 2012 the main features of a new instrument, proposed by the Social Protection Committee (SPC), called the "Social Protection Performance Monitor" (SPPM) aimed at contributing to strengthening the monitoring of the social situation and the development of social protection policies in the EU, according to the Treaty mandate (art. 160 of TFEU) of the SPC to work in this area. One key element of this is a dashboard of key social indicators.

What is the objective?

The objective of the SPPM dashboard is to identify annual "social trends to watch" and "positive recent social trends" in the EU, common to several Member States, which can stimulate in-depth review and targeted multilateral surveillance. Given the objective of the dashboard, the focus is on both most recent changes and changes in comparison to 2008, as the base year for monitoring progress for the social aspects of the European 2020 Strategy.

What is the basis of the SPPM dashboard?

The SPPM makes use of the EU portfolio of social indicators³, recognizing effectively the importance of the overarching portfolio as a summary set/first tier of indicators to be used for monitoring the major social trends in EU countries across the relevant social policy areas.

How are trends identified?

The indicators are monitored mainly on the basis of evolutions. In order to assess the statistical significance of the year-to-year changes and the changes in comparison to the reference year 2008, use is made of accuracy estimates, developed by Eurostat in cooperation with the Second Network for the analysis of EU-SILC (Net-SILC 2, an EU funded network consisting of a group of institutions and researchers conducting analysis using EU-SILC). For certain of the indicators in the dashboard further work to produce estimates of the significance of net changes is ongoing. Where such estimates are not yet available, specific tentative criteria have been agreed, awaiting further statistical developments. In addition to the checks for statistical significance of changes, in March 2018 the SPC ISG and the Employment Committee's Indicators Group agreed on a common methodology to apply to assess the substantive significance of changes⁴ (a second criterion of substantive significance is applied in parallel to the statistical significance checks to avoid flagging up very small changes in the indicator). The current situation regarding the statistical and substantive significance rules applied for each SPPM indicator is summarised in the following table.

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=14239&langId=en>

⁴ This consists of setting thresholds based on the historical variability in the distribution of each indicator rather than using a rule-of-thumb approach. This allows for tailoring of the checks for substantive changes with regard to the historical volatility of the different indicators. Common parameter values to use for the cut-off point for outliers in the distribution and the significance threshold for the remaining distribution have been agreed - a 7.5% cut-off value for outliers and a threshold of 1 Standard Deviation for flagging up significant changes.

Table 4: Summary table of the current statistical and substantive significance rules applied for the SPPM indicators

Indicator	Significance thresholds used			
	change 2016-2017*		change 2008-2017*	
	Statistical	Substantive	Statistical	Substantive
At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (in national currency, adjusted for HICP)	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Population living in (quasi-)jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Material and social deprivation	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	n.a.	n.a.
Income quantile ratio (S80/S20)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Children at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction (in %)	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Early school leavers (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
NEET (15-24)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Employment rate for older workers (55-64), in %	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for the elderly (65+), in %	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Median relative income ratio of elderly people	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Aggregate replacement ratio	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Self-reported unmet need for medical care	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Healthy life years at 65 - males	n.a.	n.a.	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	>+5%	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for persons with disabilities (in %)	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Housing cost overburden rate	Estat estimates	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	>+1pp	EMPL estimates based on variability of series
Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-	EMPL estimates based on variability of series	-	EMPL estimates based on variability of series

Notes:

i) The method used to estimate the statistical significance of the net changes, based on regression and developed by Net-SILC2 (an EU funded network consisting of a group of institutions and researchers conducting analysis using EU-SILC) is still under improvement; ii) Substantive changes are assessed with regard to the historical volatility of the different indicators using common parameters of a 7.5% cut-off value for outliers and a threshold of one Standard Deviation for flagging up significant changes.. * For LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETs, ER (55-64) the reference periods are 2017-2018 and 2008-2018.

A trend needs to be evident in a certain number of Member States in order to qualify as a "social trend to watch" or a "positive recent social trend." The general criterion of at least around 1/3 of Member States is used in order to ensure that there is a significant basis for conclusions. However, a certain level of flexibility is kept and if a strong trend is evident in a smaller number of countries or this is the case for a specific group of countries, it could still be considered as a "trend to watch" or a "positive trend."

How are the SPPM results used?

The SPPM results are presented in the SPC annual report and are endorsed by the EPSCO Council. On the basis of the identified social trends to watch, the SPC may undertake thematic in-depth reviews where drivers and policy solutions for the identified challenges are discussed among Member States.

Definitions and data sources

Indicator	Definition	Data source
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate	The sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. with very low work intensity) as a share of the total population.	Eurostat – EU SILC
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share of persons aged 0+ with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income. Equivalised median income is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size", to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member. Equivalisation is made on the basis of the OECD modified scale. This relative measure of poverty is also referred to as "income poverty".	Eurostat – EU SILC
Severe material deprivation rate	Share of population living in households unable to afford at least 4 items out of the following 9 items: i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, or could not afford (even if wanted to) vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Material deprivation rate	Share of population living in households unable to afford at least 3 items out of the following 9 items: i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, or could not afford (even if wanted to) vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Share of population(0-59) in (quasi-)jobless, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI), households	People aged 0-59, living in households, where working-age adults (18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Relative poverty risk gap rate	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons aged 0+ below the at-risk-of poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of poverty threshold.	Eurostat – EU SILC

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	Share of persons aged 0+ with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Material and social deprivation rate	Share of people in the total population unable to afford at least five items out of the following 13 deprivation items: Household items 1. face unexpected expenses; 2. afford one week annual holiday away from home; 3. avoid arrears (in mortgage, rent, utility bills and/or hire purchase instalments); 4. afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day; 5. afford keeping their home adequately warm; 6. have access to a car/van for personal use; and 7. replace worn-out furniture. Personal items 8. replace worn-out clothes with some new ones; 9. have two pairs of properly fitting shoes; 10. spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself (“pocket money”); 11. have regular leisure activities; 12. get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month; 13. have an internet connection.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Income quintile ratio S80/S20	The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.	Eurostat – EU SILC
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children	The sum of children (0-17) who are: at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. households with very low work intensity (below 20%) as a share of the total population aged 0-17.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty risk reduction	Reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate in % due to cash social transfers, calculated as the percentage difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers	Eurostat – EU SILC
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households	Share of persons aged (0-59) with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income who live in households where working-age adults (18-59) worked 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.	Eurostat – EU SILC
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate	Individuals (18-64) who are classified as employed according to their most frequent activity status and are at risk of poverty. The distinction is made between “wage and salary	Eurostat – EU SILC

	employment plus self-employment” and “wage and salary employment” only.	
Long-term unemployment rate (active population, 15+)	Total long-term unemployed population (≥ 12 months' unemployment; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population.	Eurostat – LFS
Youth unemployment ratio	Total unemployed young people (ILO definition), 15-24 years, as a share of total population in the same age group (i.e. persons aged 15-24 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months as a percentage of the total population in the same age group).	Eurostat - LFS
Early leavers from education and training	Share of persons aged 18 to 24 who have only lower secondary education (their highest level of education or training attained is 0, 1 or 2 according to the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 97) and have not received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.	Eurostat – LFS
NEETs (15-24)	Share of young people aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training	Eurostat - LFS
Employment rate of older workers	Persons in employment in age group 55-64, as a proportion of total population in the same age group.	Eurostat – LFS
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of the elderly	The sum of elderly (65+) who are: at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. with very low work intensity) as a share of the total population in the same age group.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Median relative income ratio of elderly people	Median equivalised disposable income of people aged 65+ as a ratio of income of people aged 0-64.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Aggregate replacement ratio	Median individual gross pension income of 65-74 relative to median individual gross earnings of 50-59, excluding other social benefits ⁵	Eurostat – EU SILC
Share of the population with self-reported unmet need for medical care	Total self-reported unmet need for medical examination for the following three reasons: financial barriers + waiting times + too far to travel.	Eurostat – EU SILC

⁵ Pension income covers pensions from basic (first pillar) schemes, means-tested welfare schemes, early retirement widow's (first pillar) and other old age-related schemes. Other social benefits include unemployment-related benefits, family-related benefits, benefits relating to sickness or invalidity, education-related allowances, and any other personal social benefits. Work income includes income from wage and salary employment and income from self-employment.

Healthy life years at 65	Number of years that a person at 65 is still expected to live in a healthy condition. To be interpreted jointly with life expectancy (included in the SPPM contextual information).	Eurostat
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for persons with disabilities (16+)	The sum of persons with disabilities who are: at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in households with very low work intensity as a share of the total population of persons with disabilities. Here the reference population is persons aged 16+ with moderate or severe disabilities, based on the Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI) approach (i.e. persons who report either moderate or severe health-related activity limitations).	Eurostat – EU SILC
Housing cost overburden rate	Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).	Eurostat – EU SILC
Change in real gross household disposable income (GHDI)	Real growth in gross household disposable income (GHDI). Real GDHI is calculated as nominal GDHI divided by the deflator of household final consumption expenditure.	Eurostat - National accounts

Definition of the in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate

Individuals who are classified as employed, defined here as being in work for over half of the year and who are at risk of poverty, i.e. live with an equivalised disposable income after social transfers below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

In defining in-work poverty risk, the income for people who are employed is for the total household income, but the poverty status is assigned to the individual. This means that in-work poverty risk, when measured, is influenced by both the total disposable income (including non-wage income) of the household and the household composition. The assumption of equal sharing of resources within households (giving the so-called equivalised income) that underlies the definition of poverty risk means that the economic well-being of individuals depends on the total resources contributed by all members of the households. In this respect, some income can move from one household member to the other without affecting the actual income of the individual. Hence, measuring attachment to the labour market at the level of households provides a better indicator of the welfare implications associated with labour market status than individual employment rates.

Income/disposable income

Household income comes from different sources. Employment is generally the main source of income but it is not the only one. Individuals may receive transfers from the state (e.g. unemployment benefits, pensions, etc.); property income (e.g. dividends from financial assets, etc.); and income from other sources (e.g. rental income from property or from the sale of property or goods, etc.).

Employed

In EU SILC, people are defined as employed based on the self-declared economic status.

Working full year/less than full year

Working full year corresponds to working during the total number of months for which information on the activity status has been provided. Less than full year corresponds to working for more than half, but less than all, the numbers of the months for which information on activity status is provided.