

2021

Current and future income adequacy in old age in the EU

from the Social Protection Committee and the European Commission

Principle 15 of the European Pillar of Social Rights promotes the right to old age income and pensions. As outlined in the [European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan](#), the EU supports national efforts to ensure adequate pensions and minimum income through EU legislation, EU funding, monitoring and analysis, as well as mutual learning activities. The [2021 Pension adequacy report](#) provides a state of play of long-term care provision and key challenges across the EU.

PENSION AND TAX SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCING INEQUALITY IN OLD AGE

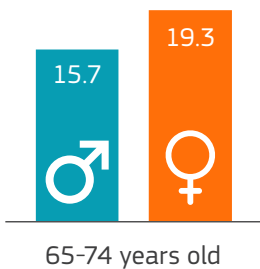


Pensions are **lower** than work incomes. Across Member States, pension incomes amount to between one-third and over two-thirds of late-career work incomes



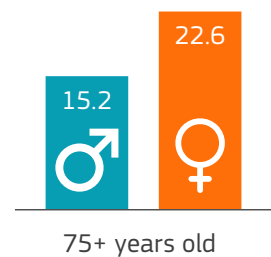
Older people are not **poorer*** than people in working age.
*at risk of poverty or social exclusion

This is because pensions are **more equally distributed** than work incomes.



POVERTY RATES (AROP)

Older women are at greater risk of poverty or social exclusion than **older men**. This poverty gap widens significantly among those aged 75 and over.



Gender inequalities become more pronounced in old age. Women receive lower pensions than men, by **29.5%**

ADEQUATE PENSIONS WILL INCREASINGLY DEPEND ON LONGER CAREERS



How are pensions funded? 2018, EU27

