The Employment Committee

The Social Protection Committee

Monitoring Report on the Employment and Social Situation in the EU Following the Outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic

(Winter 2021-2022 Report)

OVERVIEW OF KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EU27

GDP growth

	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3
% change on previous quarter	0.0	-3.1	-11.3	11.7	-0.2	0.0	2.1	2.1
% change on same quarter of previous year	1.4	-2.5	-13.7	-3.9	-4.1	-1.1	13.8	4.1

Employment growth

	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3
% change on previous quarter	0.2	-0.1	-2.7	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.9
% change on same quarter of previous year	1.0	0.4	-2.7	-1.9	-1.5	-1.5	2.1	2.1

Unemployment (rate (%) and total (mlns), seasonally adjusted)

	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3
Total unemployment (millions)	14.2	14.1	14.3	16.3	15.5	16.0	15.4	14.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.9

Other Labour Market indicators

	2019q4	2020q1	2020q2	2020q3	2020q4	2021q1	2021q2	2021q3
Labour market slack (% of extended labour force 20-64, seasonally adjusted)	12.7	12.9	14.7	14.4	13.9	14.6	13.7	12.9
Absence from work (percentage total employment, 20-64, seasonally adjusted)	9.5	11.7	19.3	9.9	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.0
Index of total actual hours worked in the main job 2021 = 100)	103.8	99.5	86.6	100.0	97.8	99.0	100.2	100.7

Developments in household income

	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2
GHDI growth (% change on same quarter of previous year)	1.2	1.2	-3.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	4.3

	2020M01	2020M02	2020M03	2020M04	2020M05	2020M06	2020M07	2020M08	2020M09	2020M10	2020M11	2020M12
Financial distress in lowest income quartile (% of low income group)	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.6	23.5
	2021M01	**2021M02**	**2021M03**	**2021M04**	**2021M05**	**2021M06**	**2021M07**	**2021M08**	**2021M09**	**2021M10**	**2021M11**	**2021M12**
	23.6	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.4	

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Synopsis

This report uses a wide range of more timely sources of data and analysis[1] to provide a regular update on the very latest evolution in the employment and social situation, with preference given to timeliness and relevance of data/indicators rather than their precision, together with the latest economic forecast and research findings of interest.

Compared to the previous quarter, EU GDP continued to increase strongly (by 2.1%) in the third quarter of 2021, reflecting the further easing of COVID-19 containment measures and the reopening of the economy. Economic output was well up on the level observed one year before (up 4.1%), continuing the strong rebound observed already in the second quarter.

Labour markets indicators equally showed a steady improvement in 2021. The employment rate in the third quarter of 2021 stood at 73.5%, slightly surpassing pre-pandemic levels (73.3% in the first quarter of 2020). At the same time, labour market slack further declined to 12.9% in the third quarter of 2021, having reached 14.7% in the second quarter of 2020. Unemployment also decreased, standing at 6.5% in November 2021, at almost the same level as March 2020 (6.4%). Unemployment for men was 6.3 in November (6.2% in March 2020), while for women it stood at 6.8% (6.6% in March 2020). Youth unemployment in the EU27 was at 15.4%, (15.3% in March 2020). Finally, a total of 19 million people aged 20-64 were absent from work in the third quarter of 2021 (10% of total employment), approximately 17 million fewer than in the second quarter of 2020 (36.1 million and 19.3% of total employment).

[1] Including the Employment and Social Developments in Europe Quarterly Review produced by DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion and other relevant reports produced by Eurostat.

The aggregate financial situation of households, as measured through real gross household disposable income (GHDI), recovered strongly in the second quarter of 2021, after two quarters of somewhat subdued improvements over late 2020 and early 2021. In the second quarter of 2021, household disposable income in the EU27 was up by 4.3% compared to a year earlier, driven by a strong positive contribution from compensation of employees (5.8%) and growth of compensation of the self-employed (1.4%), while in contrast the contributions from net social benefits (-2.6%) and taxes on income and wealth (-1.0%) were negative. It is the first time since the beginning of the crisis that the employment related components contributed positively to the growth of real GHDI, and that the contributions from net social benefits and taxes were negative.

Figures on the share of people reporting “financial distress“ derived from harmonised EU consumer surveys continue to suggest that for the EU as a whole financial distress has continued to edge down in recent months. However, financial distress remains particularly high for those on low incomes (23.4% in November 2021), and, unlike for other income groups, has not reduced substantially since the April 2020 peak (it actually crept up over the first half of 2021). The overall improvement in financial distress continues to strongly reflect the reductions for the more affluent groups in the third and fourth quartiles, with the impact of the crisis being felt much more strongly by those in the lowest income group.

In many Member States the number of recipients of unemployment benefits rose rapidly after spring 2020 when the crisis hit, and generally remained well above pre-crisis levels for much of that year before falling in 2021. Among those countries for which more recent data are available, the number of unemployment benefit recipients in summer/autumn of 2021 only remained markedly higher in a few countries compared to the level in February 2020. For around two-thirds of Member States the number was substantially lower. In contrast, apart from a few countries there has so far not been much to signal in terms of increases in the number of recipients of social assistance benefits over the course of the pandemic, with no clear signs of a marked rise in recipient levels.

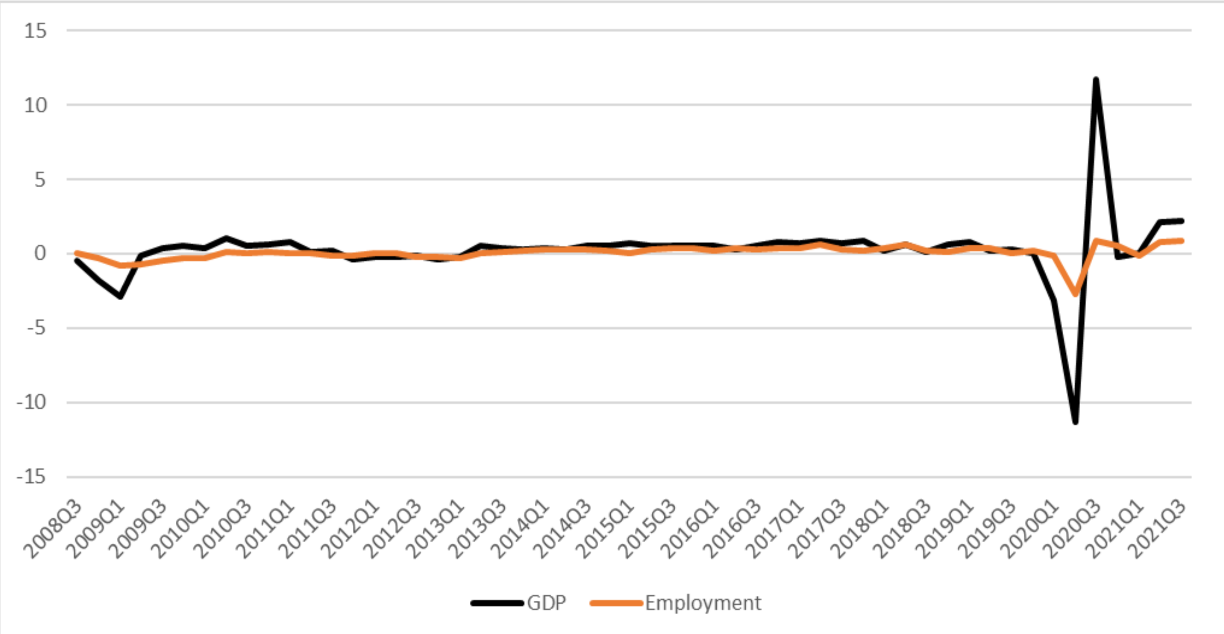
Special emergency support measures such as short time work schemes and similar measures, together with other emergency measures aimed at providing support to the self-employed and to households, have been extensively deployed across EU countries and have played an important role in mitigating the employment and social effects of the crisis. Regarding short time work schemes or similar measures such as partial unemployment schemes, temporary unemployment schemes and furlough, for most Member States the number of recipients peaked in April or May 2020 and then declined markedly through to the summer of that year. However, figures then started to rise again in October, following the second wave of COVID infections and related sanitary measures, although the number of recipients did not rise to anywhere near the levels seen during the first wave. Going into 2021, the number of recipients increased slightly further, peaking again in January before declining markedly from May 2021 onwards. Similar trends are seen in the numbers of recipients of support schemes for the self-employed, sickness benefits schemes to protect workers and the self-employed in quarantine or self-isolation and “caring benefits”, as well as further schemes providing income support to households and individuals.

Detailed developments in the social situation following the COVID-19 outbreak

Economic and labour market developments

Compared to the previous quarter, EU GDP continued to increase strongly (by 2.1%) in the third quarter of 2021, reflecting the further easing of COVID-19 containment measures and the reopening of the economy (Figure 1). Economic output was well up on the level observed one year before (up 4.1%), continuing the strong rebound observed already in the second quarter.

Figure 1: Real GDP and employment growth (% change on previous quarter) in the EU27, 2008 Q3-2021

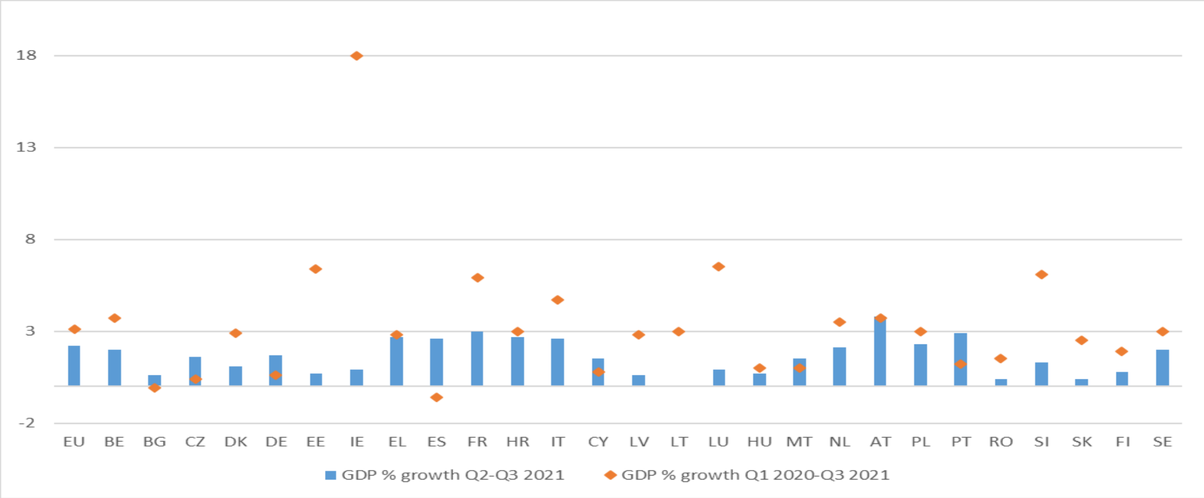


Source: Eurostat, National Accounts, data seasonally adjusted

Among Member States, Austria (+3.8%) recorded the highest increase in GDP compared to the previous quarter, followed by France (+3.0) and Portugal (+2.9%). Much lower growth rates were observed in Romania and Slovakia (+0.4%), while GDP remained unchanged in Lithuania (0.0%).

As a result of the strong rebound in economic growth, GDP levels in the third quarter of 2021 were higher compared to the first quarter of 2020 (i.e. just before the pandemic hit in the EU) in almost all Member States (Bulgaria and Spain being the exceptions). The increase in economic output relative to the start of 2020 has been particularly strong in Estonia, France, Luxembourg, Slovenia and, above all, in Ireland (Figure 2).

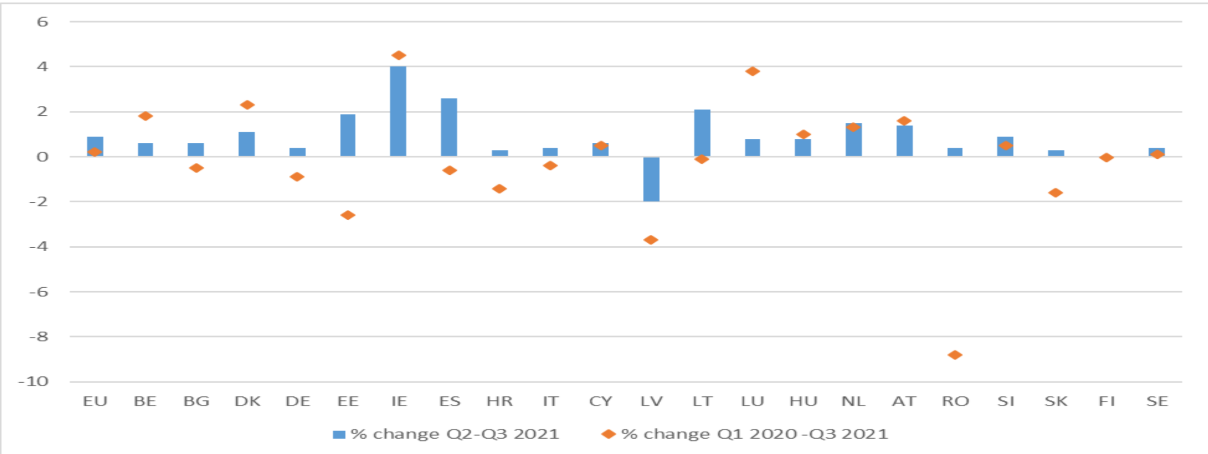
Figure 2: Recent GDP changes in EU Member States (% change)



Source: Eurostat, national accounts, data seasonally and calendar adjusted. Note: GDP percentage growth 2020 Q1- 2021 Q3 own calculations, Eurostat, national accounts, Chain linked volumes (2015).

In the third quarter of 2021 the number of people in employment in the EU increased by 0.9% compared to the second quarter, to a seasonally adjusted total of 210 million. Ireland (+4%) and Spain (+2.6%) recorded the highest growth in employment compared with the previous quarter (Figure 3). When comparing the third quarter of 2021 to the first quarter of 2020, employment is slightly up in the EU, with the strongest gains recorded in Ireland (+4.5%), Luxemburg (+3.8%) and Denmark (+2.3%), while the biggest losses were recorded in Romania (-8.8%) and Latvia (-3.7%).

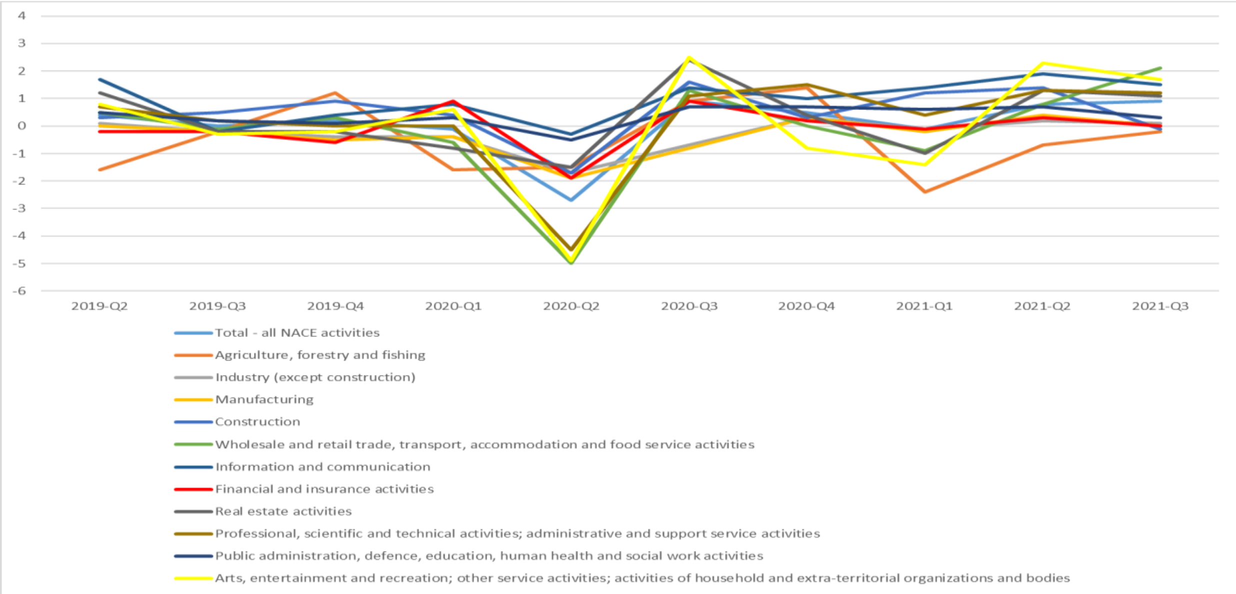
Figure 3: Employment changes (as %) in EU Member States



Source: Eurostat national accounts, data seasonally adjusted. Figures for CZ, EL, FR, MT, PL, PT, SK not available. Note: % change 2020 Q1- 2021 Q3 own calculations, Eurostat, national accounts, total employment thousand persons.

Regarding sectoral developments, in the third quarter of 2021 increases in employment continued in most sectors (Figure 4), including the *wholesale and retail trade, transport and accommodation* (2.1%), *the arts, entertainment and recreation activities* (1.7%), *professional, scientific & technical activities (1.2%), information & communication activities* (1.5%), *public administration* (0.3%), and *industry (except construction)* (0.1%) sectors. Employment declined only in agriculture and construction (by 0.2% and 0.1% respectively).

Figure 4: Employment change breakdowns by sector in the EU27, 2019 Q2 - 2021 Q3 (% change on previous period (based on persons))



Source: Eurostat national accounts, seasonally adjusted

Concerning hours worked (Figure 5), increases in the same period were recorded in the *arts, entertainment and recreation activities* (5.9%), the *wholesale, and retail trade, transport and accommodation* sector (4.5%), *real estate activities* (3%), *professional, scientific and technical activities* (1.8%), *information and communication activities* (1.5%), *construction* (0.3%) and *public administration and related* activities (0.3%) sectors. Developments were negative in *agriculture, forestry and fishing* (down 1.3%), and *financial and insurance activities* (down 0.2%).

Figure 5: Changes in working hours with breakdowns by sector in the EU27, 2019 Q2 - 2021 Q3 (% change on previous period (based on hours worked))

Source: Eurostat national accounts, seasonally adjusted

Unemployment continued to decline, standing at 6.5% in November 2021 (Table 1) - at almost the same level as in March 2020 (6.4%). Unemployment for men was 6.3% in November (6.2% in March 2020), while for women it stood at 6.8% (6.6% in March 2020). Youth unemployment (Table 2) in the EU27 was at 15.4%, (15.3% in March 2020), with the rate being the same for both young men and young women.

Table 1: Unemployment (monthly rate (%) and total (mlns), seasonally adjusted)

	2021M03	2021M04	2021M05	2021M06	2021M07	2021M08	2021M09	2021M10	2021M11
Unemployment rate	7,4	7,4	7,3	7,1	6,9	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,5
Total unemployment (thousands)	15.589	15.711	15.527	15.138	14.708	14.598	14.314	14.231	13.984

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

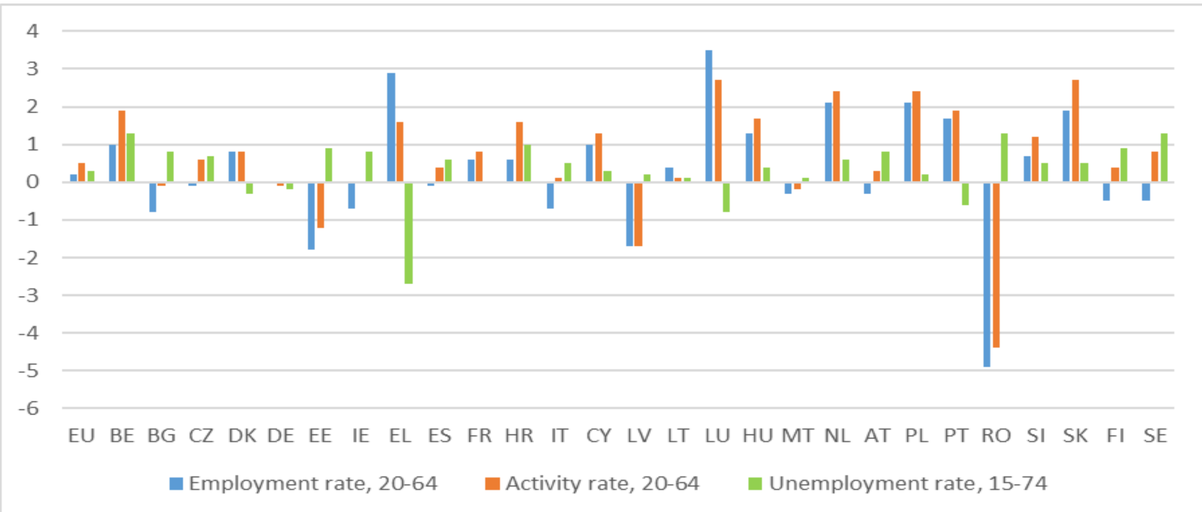
Table 2: Youth Unemployment (rate (%) and total (mlns), seasonally adjusted)

	2021M03	2021M04	2021M05	2021M06	2021M07	2021M08	2021M09	2021M10	2021M11
Youth unemployment rate	18,1	18,3	17,6	16,9	16,2	16,0	15,8	15,6	15,4
Total youth unemployment (thousands)	3.173	3.250	3.137	3.058	2.931	2.901	2.892	2.876	2.842

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

The employment rate in the EU stood at 73.5% in the third quarter of 2021, slightly surpassing pre-pandemic levels (73.3% in the first quarter of 2020), with a cumulative improvement (period between 2020 Q1 and 2021 Q3) visible in most MS (Figure 6). At EU level, the employment rate for men was 78.9% (equal to 2020 Q1) while that for women was 68.1% (up from 67.7% in the first quarter of 2020). The EU activity rate was 78.8% (78.3% in the first quarter of 2020), with activity rates edging upwards between the first quarter of 2020 and the third quarter of 2021 in 21 MS. The activity rate of men at EU level was 84.3% (compared to 84.1% in 2020 Q1) while that of women was 73.3% (versus 72.5% in 2020 Q1).

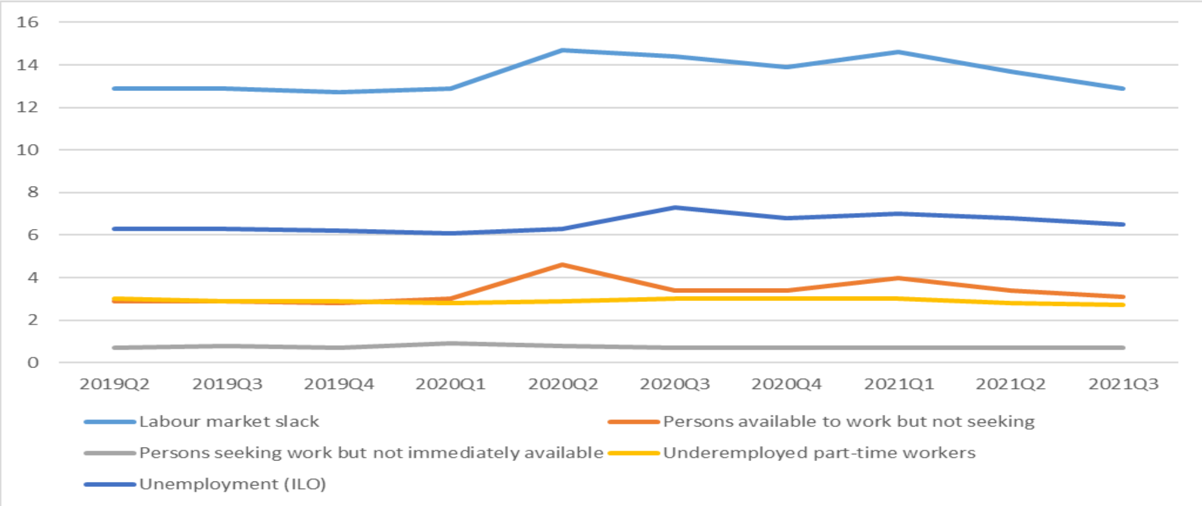
Figure 6: Change in employment, unemployment and activity rates in the EU-27: cumulative change (in pps) between 2020 Q1 and 2021 Q3



Source: Eurostat, LFS. Seasonally adjusted data, not calendar adjusted

Additionally, in the third quarter of 2021 seasonally adjusted total labour market slack[2] in the EU (consisting of all persons who have an unmet need for employment) amounted to 27.4 million persons, which represented 12.9% of the extended labour force (the same level as the first quarter of 2020) (Figure 7). Labour market slack for men amounted to 12.4 million in the EU while the figure for women was 15 million.

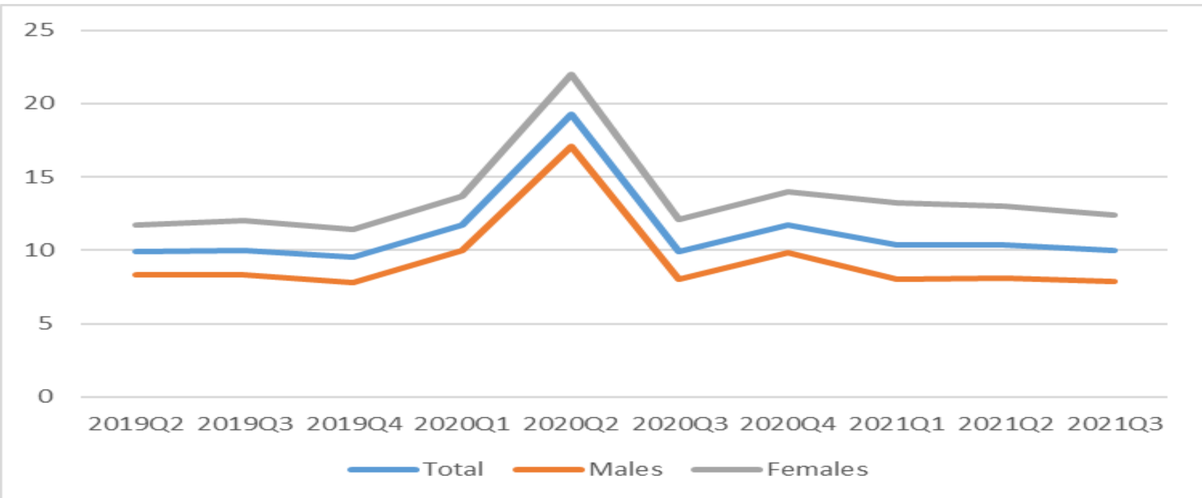
Figure 7: Labour market slack in the EU27 (% of extended labour force), 2019 Q2 – 2021 Q3



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey. Note: Total labour market slack is the sum of the four components shown.

In the third quarter of 2021, a total of 19 million people aged 20-64 were absent from work in the EU (10% of total employment), approximately 17 million fewer than in the second quarter of 2020 (36.1 million and 19.3% of total employment) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Trends in total absences from work by sex in the EU27 (20-64 years, % total employment), 2019 Q2 – 2021 Q3



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey. Seasonally adjusted data, not calendar adjusted.

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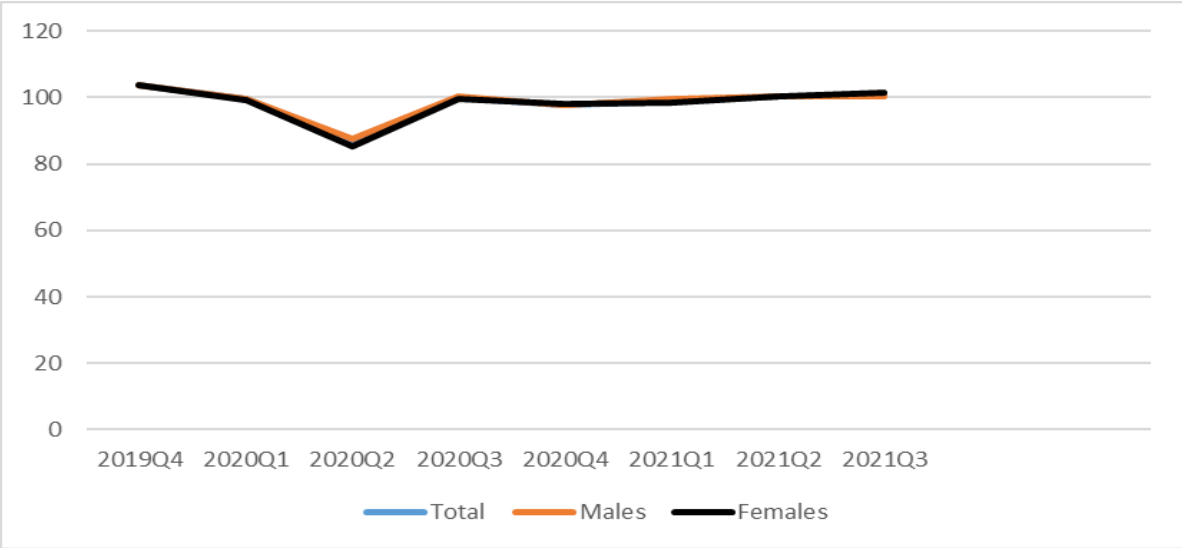
[2] The sum of unemployed persons, underemployed part-time workers, persons seeking work but not immediately available and persons available to work but not seeking, expressed as percentage of the extended labour force.

The index of total actual working hours stood at 100.7 in the third quarter of 2021, up from 99.5 in the first quarter of 2020 (but below the 103.8 recorded in the fourth quarter of 2019). The index for women was at 101.3 (99.2 in 2020 Q1) while that for men was 100.3 (99.7 in 2020 Q1). (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Trends in actual hours worked in main job in the EU27, 2019 Q4 – 2021 Q3 (20-64 years)



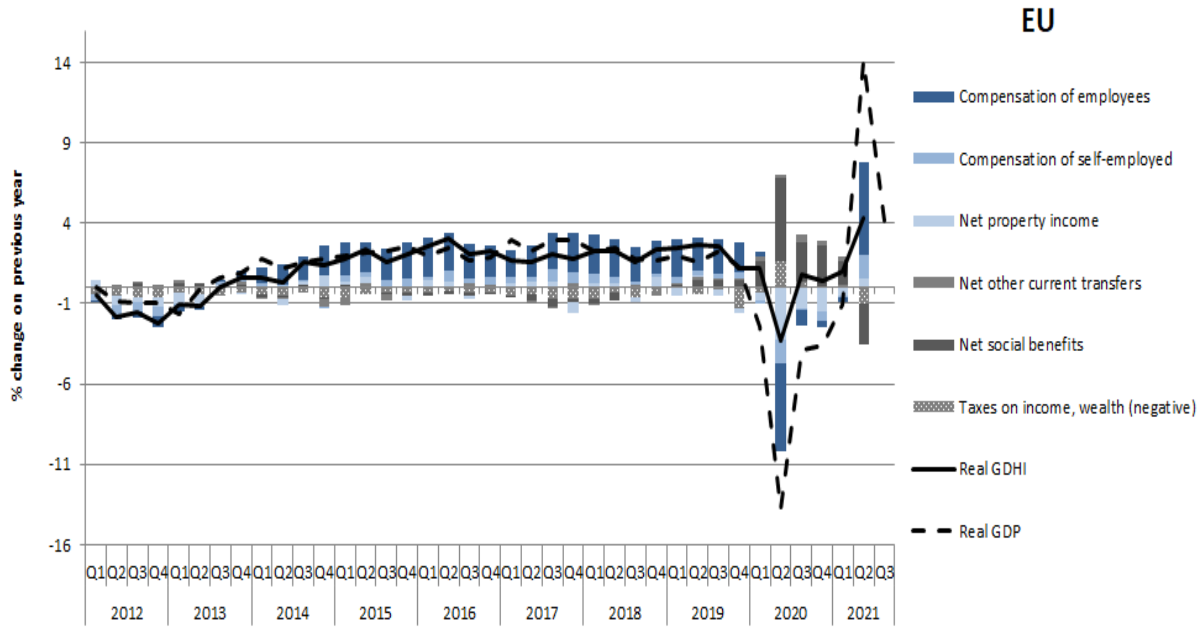
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey. (2021=100). Seasonally adjusted data, not calendar adjusted.

Developments in household income

The aggregate financial situation of households, as measured through real gross household disposable income (GHDI), recovered strongly in the second quarter of 2021. This followed on from the strong rebound in the third quarter of 2020, after the sharp fall experienced in the preceeding quarter, and the two quarters of somewhat subdued improvements over late 2020 and early 2021. In the second quarter of 2021, household disposable income in the EU27 was up by 4.3% compared to a year earlier (Figure 10), driven by a strong positive contribution from compensation of employees (5.8%) and growth of compensation of the self-employed (1.4%), while in contrast the contributions from net social benefits (-2.6%) and taxes on income and wealth (-1.0%) were negative.

It is the first time since the beginning of the crisis that the employment related components contributed positively to the growth of real GHDI, and that the contributions from net social benefits and taxes were negative. Indeed, over the period from when the pandemic first hit in the second quarter of 2020 through to the first quarter of 2021, social benefits played a key role in mitigating the losses in income from work. Whereas GDP fell by 13.8% in the second quarter of 2020 and remained negative through to the first quarter of 2021, the change in real GHDI was only negative (falling by just 3.3%) in the second quarter of 2020 and returned to positive territory in the following quarter and subsequently, reflecting the policies put in place to mitigate the effect of the fall in GDP on household incomes and the strong automatic stabilisation effect in general of social protection on household incomes.

Figure 10: Real GDP growth, real GHDI growth and its main components in the EU, 2012 – 2021 Q3



Source: [Employment and Social Developments in Europe Quarterly (December 2021 edition)](), Eurostat, National Accounts [nasq_10_nf_tr and namq_10_gdp]. Data non-seasonally adjusted.
Notes: DG EMPL calculations. The nominal GHDI is converted into real GHDI by deflating with the deflator (price index) of household final consumption expenditure. The real GHDI growth for the EU is DG EMPL estimation, and it includes Member States for which quarterly data based on the ESA2010 are available (which account for 95% of EU GHDI). It is a weighted average of real GHDI growth in Member States.

Financial distress among consumers based on EU consumer surveys

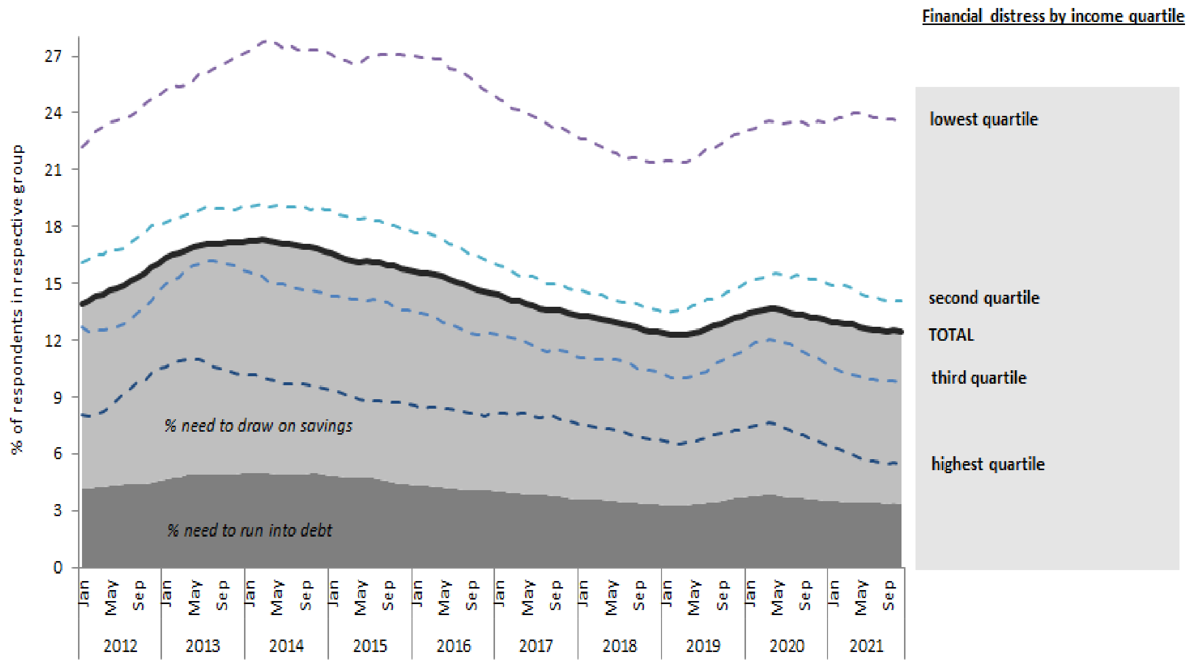
The "financial distress" indicator derived from harmonised EU consumer surveys[3] indicates that for the EU population as a whole the share of people reporting financial distress has continued to edge down in recent months. After peaking in April 2020 it has been on a gradually reducing trend since then (Figure 11). In November 2021, 12.4% of the population reported being in financial distress, 0.8 pp lower than the same month one year before and 1.3 pp lower than the peak recorded during the pandemic of 13.7% in April 2020. Underlying the November figure, 9.1% reported a need to draw on savings and 3.4% the need to run into debt. This reduction in financial distress during the COVID-19 pandemic may appear counterintuitive, but seems to reflect lower household expenditure coupled with a higher household saving rate.

Financial distress remains particularly high for those on low incomes and, unlike for other income groups, has not reduced substantially since the April 2020 peak (it actually crept up over the first half of 2021). In fact, the overall improvement in the financial distress indicator mainly continues to strongly reflect the reductions for the more affluent groups in the third and fourth income quartiles, which have both seen falls of 2.2pp compared to their corresponding peaks in April 2020. In November, 23.4% of those in the lowest income

[3] Reported financial distress is defined as the need to draw on savings or to run into debt to cover current expenditures, based on personal perceptions

quartile reported being in financial distress, compared to 5.5% for those in the highest income quartile, and with the gap between them increasing noticeably over the course of the pandemic. Shares of those in financial distress in the second and third quartiles were 14.1% and 9.8% respectively. These results suggests that the financial impact of the crisis continues to be felt much more strongly by those in the lower part of the income distribution.

Figure 11: Reported financial distress in the EU by income quartile, 2012 to November 2021

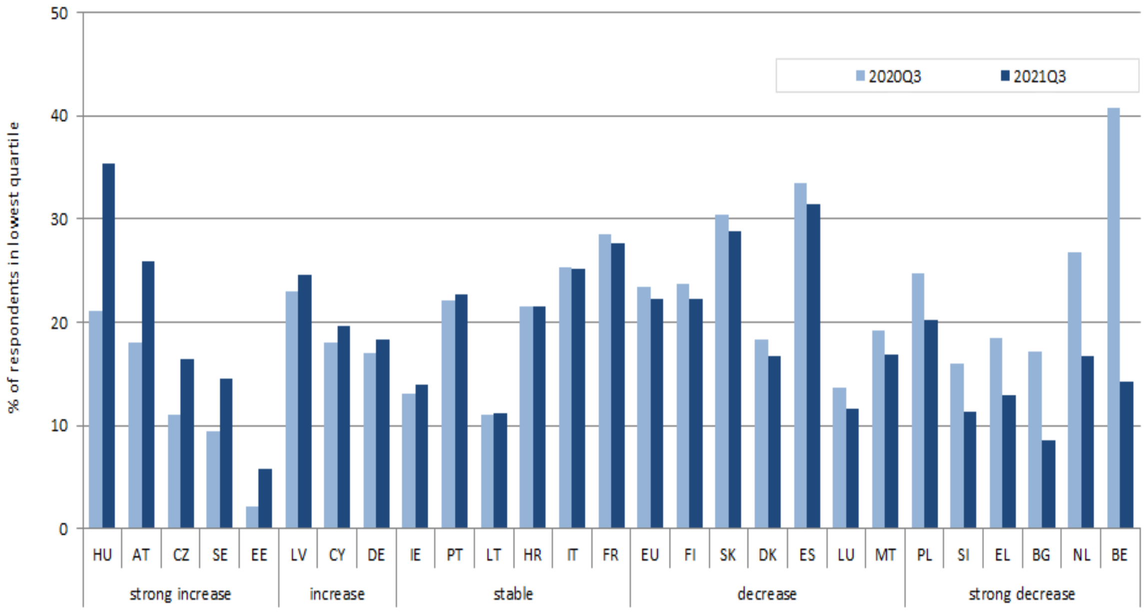


Source: [Employment and Social Developments in Europe Quarterly (December 2021 edition)](), European Commission, Business and Consumer Surveys. 12-month moving average (DG EMPL calculations)

Notes: Reported financial distress by income quartile, and components of reported financial distress (share of adults reporting necessity to draw on savings and share of adults reporting need to run into debt). The overall share of adults reporting having to draw on savings and having to run into debt are shown respectively by the light grey and dark grey areas, which together represent total financial distress

Between the third quarter of 2020 and that of 2021, trends in reported financial distress for the lowest income quartile showed a wide diversity across Member States (Figure 12). For the large majority of Member States financial distress among those in the lowest quartile had either decreased (most notably in Belgium and the Netherlands) or remained broadly stable. It only rose substantially in a few countries (Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Sweden, and most notably Hungary). As a result, Hungary was the country with the highest overall share of people in the lowest income quartile reporting financial distress, followed by Spain and Slovakia.

Figure 12: Reported financial distress in the lowest income quartile across the EU Member States, 2020 Q3 and 2021 Q3



Source: Employment and Social Developments in Europe Quarterly (December 2021 edition), European Commission, Business and Consumer Surveys. 3-month moving average (DG EMPL calculations)

Trends in the take-up of selected standard social benefits

Since the financial crisis of 2008, the SPC has been collecting data on the number of social benefit recipients for different standard social benefit schemes[4] (generally unemployment, social assistance and disability benefits). Trends in Member States regarding the number of benefit recipients in the different schemes can be found in the charts in annex 1 to this report. The latest figures, generally covering up to summer/autumn 2021 for around three-quarters of Member States[5], suggest the following main developments identified from the administrative data:

- In the initial period following the COVID-19 outbreak in the EU the recourse to emergency support measures which preserved the link with employment was massive and this prevented a sudden, substantial increase of 'classic' unemployment, However, in spite of the important government measures adopted to protect workers, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on EU employment was significant and unemployment in the EU rose from a low of around 13.5 million in March 2020 to peak at around 16.5 million in August 2020, before edging down over the months to the end of 2020, and then again from May 2021 onwards. By November 2021 total unemployment had fallen back to 14.0 million. There remained a substantial relative

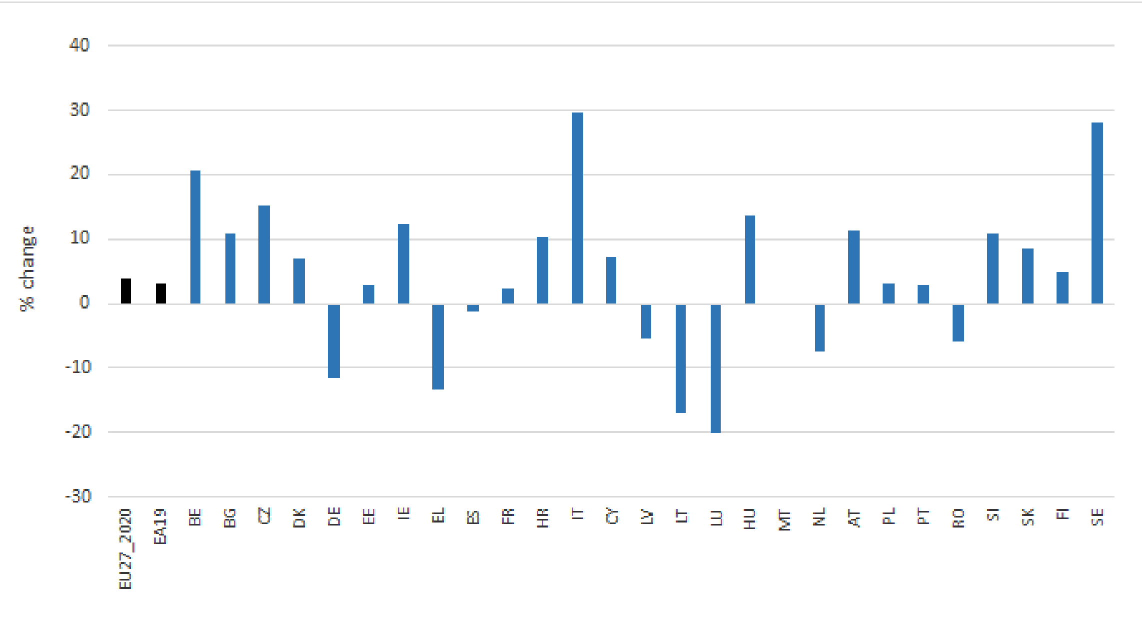
[4] Although this information needs to be assessed with due caution (as it does not offer cross-country comparability due to the diversity of concepts and underlying definitions used) the numbers of beneficiaries are available every month in most Member States, and help to observe trends and the timing of the impact of crises.)
[5] Data for BE, CY, IE and PL are only available up to around the end of 2020, and for HU to mid-2020

increase in the number of unemployed in around half of Member States compared to the start of the crisis (Figure 13), this being most notably the case in BE, IT and SE. In contrast unemployment was markedly lower than at the start of the crisis in DE, EL, LT and LU.

- In many Member States the number of recipients of unemployment benefits rose rapidly after spring 2020 when the crisis hit, and generally remained well above pre-crisis levels for much of that year before falling in 2021. Among those countries for which more recent data are available, the number of unemployment benefit recipients in summer/autumn of 2021 only remained markedly higher compared to the level in February 2020 in PT, FI and SE. For around two-thirds of Member States the number was substantially lower, and particularly so in BG, CZ, DK, EL, HR, LV, MT, AT and SI (Table 3). This reflects that the number of unemployment recipients declined strongly in recent months in many Member States, in contrast to the sharp rises following the COVID outbreak and the peak levels recorded in 2020 or early 2021.

- In contrast, apart from a few countries (EL, ES, LT and SI) there has not been much to signal in terms of changes in the number of recipients of social assistance benefits over the course of the pandemic, with no clear signs of a marked rise in numbers of recipients of such benefits in most Member States since the start of the crisis (Table 4 and charts in Annex 1).

Figure 13: Change in unemployment levels (ILO definition) compared to the start of the crisis – percentage change in total unemployment in November 2021 compared to March 2020



Source: Eurostat, monthly unemployment figures, seasonally adjusted data, not calendar adjusted data.

Table 3: Change in unemployment benefit recipients from February 2020 to latest month available

	Change in unemployment benefit recipient numbers from February 2020 to latest month of data available			Change in unemployment benefit recipient numbers from February 2020 to peak month of data available		
	Absolute change (1000s)	Relative change (%)	Latest month of data	Absolute change (1000s)	Relative change (%)	Month of post-February 2020 peak
BE	-6	-1.6	Sep 2020	25	6.6	Aug 2020
BG	-19.1	-25.4	Aug 2021	59.9	79.8	May 2020
CZ	-17.0	-18.9	Oct 2021	18.0	20.0	Jan 2021
DK	-18.5	-19.9	Sep 2021	31.0	33.2	Feb 2021
DE	-238.0	-5.2	Oct 2021	443	9.7	July 2020
EE	0.1	0.6	Oct 2021	9.1	72.9	Feb 2021
IE	5	2.9	Oct 2020	17	10.0	July 2020
EL	-105.0	-45.1	Nov 2021	23.0	9.9	Mar 2021
ES	-167.4	-8.4	Sep 2021	2945.6	147.1	May 2020
FR	-86.5	-2.9	Jul 2021	717.9	24.3	May 2020
HR	-14.6	-38.8	Oct 2021	5.4	14.3	May 2020
IT	na	na	-	na	na	-
CY	-12	-60.0	Oct 2020	2	10.0	March 2020
LV	-9.0	-24.3	Sep 2021	13.0	35.1	July 2020
LT	-1.4	-2.1	Sep 2021	25.0	37.3	Jan 2021
LU	-0.4	-4.1	Sep 2021	2.0	22.8	June 2020
HU	na	na	-	na	na	-
MT	-0.3	-29.8	Sep 2021	2.1	211.1	May 2020
NL	-11.0	-5.3	Aug 2021	65.0	31.6	June 2020
AT	-56.0	-18.4	Jul 2021	159.0	52.3	April 2020
PL	21	13.4	Jan 2021	31	20.0	June 2020
PT	50.5	27.5	Sep 2021	92.9	50.6	May 2021
RO	2.0	3.5	Sep 2021	44.0	77.2	Dec 2020
SI	-7.7	-31.8	Sep 2021	7.1	29.5	May 2020
SK	-3.6	-8.9	Oct 2021	37.9	92.8	Jun 2021
FI	38.7	11.8	Jun 2021	180.0	54.7	April 2020
SE	50.7	21.0	Aug 2021	116.1	48.1	Apr 2021

Source: SPC data collection on social benefits recipients

Table 4: Change in social assistance recipients from February 2020 to latest month available

	Change in social assistance benefit recipient numbers from February 2020 to latest month of data available			Change in social assistance benefit recipient numbers from February 2020 to peak month of data available		
	Absolute change (1000s)	Relative change (%)	Latest month of data	Absolute change (1000s)	Relative change (%)	Month of post-February 2020 peak
BE	4.4	3.0	June 2020	5.4	3.6	April 2020
BG	2.0	10.0	Aug 2021	5.0	25.0	Nov 2020
CZ	3.0	5.1	Sep 2021	9.0	19.3	Apr 2021
DK	-14.2	-20.4	Sep 2021	2.4	3.4	April 2020
DE	na	na	-	na	na	-
EE	na	na	-	na	na	-
IE	-2.0	-13.3	Oct			
EL	28.1	6.5	Nov 2021	89.0	20.5	Apr 2021
ES	434.3	118.3	Sep 2021	434.3	118.3	Sep 2021
FR	15.2	0.8	Sep 2021	147.7	7.7	Nov 2020
HR	-8.0	-13.3	Oct 2021	*Figures lower than Feb 2020*		
IT	na	na	-	na	na	-
CY	-7.2	-20.4	Jan 2021	*Figures lower than Feb 2020*		
LV	2.0	20.0	Sep 2021	4.0	40.0	May 2021
LT	1.4	2.1	Oct 2021	13.4	20.0	Apr 2021
LU	0.6	6.3	Sep 2021	0.7	7.3	Jun 2021
HU	na	na	-	na	na	-
MT	-0.1	-3.0	Sep 2021	*Figures lower than Feb 2020*		
NL	9.0	2.2	Aug 2021	16.0	3.9	Jan 2021
AT	na	na	-	na	na	-
PL	na	na	-	na	na	-
PT	12.2	6.1	Sep 2021	16.5	8.2	May 2021
RO	-13.0	-7.6	Oct 2021	7.0	4.1	Jan 2021
SI	-7.7	-8.1	Oct 2021	16.1	16.9	Apr 2021
SK	-2.4	-4.0	Oct 2021	3.6	6.0	July 2020
FI	-15.0	-10.2	Oct 2021	27.0	18.4	June 2020
SE	-5.3	-5.4	Jul 2021	0.6	0.6	Apr 2020

Source: SPC data collection on social benefits recipients

Trends in the number of recipients of special crisis support measures

This section presents the latest figures[6] collected via the SPC-ISG and EMCO-IG since July 2020 on the following sorts of measures:

- the take up of short time work schemes[7] or similar measures such as temporary unemployment schemes (e.g. furlough, or temporary layoff from work) where a link to the job is maintained;
- other main emergency measures aim to support the self-employed and households (e.g. extraordinary payments as income support, sickness benefits schemes to protect workers and self-employed in quarantine or self-isolation for a limited period of time, "caring benefits" (i.e. earnings replacement paid to people who need to suspend earnings activities to take care of a child or a sick relative), etc.

Short time work schemes or similar measures

Regarding short time work (STW) schemes or similar measures such as partial unemployment schemes, temporary unemployment schemes, furlough etc., where a link to the job is maintained, for those Member States for which figures are available there were a total of at least 18 million people receiving benefits under such schemes in March 2020, massively up from 0.7 million in February (Table 5 in annex 2). The number of persons receiving support continued to increase in April, reaching more than 33 million people, before reducing slightly in May.

For most Member States the number of recipients seems to have peaked in April or May 2020 and then declined markedly through to the summer of 2020 to reach below 9 million in September. Although figures then started to rise again in October, following the second wave of COVID infections and related sanitary measures, the number of recipients did not rise to anywhere near the levels seen during the first wave, remaining below 12 million over the last three months of 2020. Going into 2021, the number of recipients increased slightly further, peaking again in January at around 13.5 million and remaining above 12 million though to April. From May 2021 onwards, the aggregate number of recipients across the EU fell substantially and by June had fallen to around 6.5 million. From available figures this trend generally continued in Member States, suggesting that the EU aggregate also continued to fall strongly through to October 2021. The number of companies receiving support from STW or similar schemes (Table 10 in annex) stood at around 1.5 million in April 2021, and fell to 290 thousand in August (based on data for 19 and 15 MS respectively)[8].

6 It should be noted that the figures present information on the developments in the emergency benefits situation in Member States and are not fully comparable across countries, and for this reason the focus should be on the evolution in numbers of the recipients within countries rather than on the levels.

7 Those receiving benefits compensating for the loss of wage or salary due to formal short-time working arrangements, and/or intermittent work schedules and where the employer/employee relationship continues.

8 BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, IE, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE for April 2021. BE, BG, DE, IE, FR, HR, CY, LT, LU, MT, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE for August 2021.

A rough comparison of the maximum reported monthly number of recipients of such support to date in each Member State to the size of the active population (Table 6) broadly indicates that the schemes in Croatia, Cyprus, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Malta and Spain were the most important in terms of peak coverage to date, with the equivalent of around 30-40% of the active population receiving support. In contrast, countries such as Bulgaria, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Sweden seem to have made much lower recourse to the use of STW or similar measures, with less than 10% of the active population receiving support from such measures. Some of these have employed different measures to address the impacts of the crisis on household incomes, which are described later on in this report.

Table 6: Comparison of the maximum available monthly figure in the period April 2020 – October 2021 for the number of recipients of STW or similar measures to the active population in the corresponding quarter of 2020/21 (%)

BG	SE	FI	LV	PL	RO	DE	EL	SK	SI	PT	EE	IE	IT	BE	AT	NL	ES	FR	MT	HR	CY	LU
4.9	6.2	6.7	6.8	8.8	13.3	13.6	15.0	15.2	17.2	17.4	17.5	21.3	22.7	22.9	23.4	28.8	29.1	29.3	31.5	32.5	33.5	42.0

Source: Author's estimates based on EMCO/SPC data collection on crisis support measure recipients and Eurostat LFS, based on totals across schemes and not accounting for recipients being in more than one scheme.

Other main emergency measures aim to support the self-employed and households

Beyond the support to employees, many Member States have implemented specific schemes to support the self-employed (see Table 7 in annex). For those countries for which data has been provided, there were around 6 million self-employed people receiving income support in April 2020, with 2.8 million in Italy alone. Support levels to the self-employed peaked in the spring of 2020, and generally declined subsequently in most Member States through to September of that year (with the number of recipients falling to around 400 thousand), before rising again subsequently with the second COVID wave. By March 2021, the number of recipients had increased again to around 1.6 million before edging down through to May, and then falling more rapidly over June and July to stabilise at around 0.3 million in August and September.

Further, exceptional income support schemes have also been a feature of the COVID-19 crisis. This has included extraordinary payments under sickness benefits schemes to protect workers and the self-employed in quarantine or self-isolation for a limited period of time and "caring benefits" (i.e. earnings replacement paid to people who need to suspend earnings activities to take care of a child or a sick relative). At the peak in April 2020, there were around 1.9 million recipients of benefits under such schemes. There was also a second important and more sutained use of such scemes from autumn 2021 to spring 2022, when the number of recipients peaked again at around 1.7 million in March, before declining through to August 2022 to below 1 million. Such measures have been particularly significant in Czechia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden (Table 8 in annex).

There are also a range of further schemes providing income support to households and individuals. In France many households received exceptional one-off payments to the most deprived families and for young people, and in Austria, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovenia the numbers of households or individuals that have been supported by these particular schemes has been substantial (Annex Table 9). However, since June of last year the number of recipients of such schemes has fallen sharply.

Recent studies, forecasts and early estimates of the impact of the pandemic on employment, household incomes and poverty

Latest European Commission Economic Forecast

The latest Commission Economic Forecast (Autumn 2021) highlights that the EU economy is rebounding from the pandemic recession faster than expected, driven by private consumption growth as households responded to the improving epidemiological situation and the gradual relaxation of containment measures. However, new headwinds to the economic outlook are mounting in the form of supply side issues linked to abrupt swings in the level and composition of global demand and supply bottlenecks, while surging energy prices that weigh on consumption and investment are also expected to dampen the growth momentum in the short term. The strong resumption of economic activity has been accompanied by a pick-up in inflationary pressures, but these are forecast to be largely transitory although remaining high over the first half of 2022. Of particular concern is the recent surge of Covid-19 cases linked to the new Omicron variant in many countries and whether this leads to the reintroduction of restrictions which impact on economic activity.

The forecast projects that, after strong growth of 5.0% in 2022, the EU economy will expand by 4.3% in 2022 and by 2.5% in 2023. In 2022, the driving forces of the economic re-opening are set to fade, while supply bottlenecks loosen and energy prices abate. Growth is expected to be supported by an improving labour market, still high savings, favourable financing conditions and the full deployment of the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF). By early 2023, moreover, real GDP is expected to converge to the steady growth path that the economy was set to follow before the pandemic. As the economy expands, the labour market is forecast to complete its recovery next year. An estimated 3.4 million jobs are projected to be created in 2022 and 2023, bringing the unemployment rate in the EU down to 6.7% in 2022 and to 6.5% in 2023.

Impact of COVID-19 on young people in the EU

A recent report[9] from the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions provides a comprehensive picture of the impact of the pandemic on young people in the EU. It presents an overview of the efforts of governments and EU-level policymakers to protect young people from the effects of the crisis and analyses the impact of the pandemic on this group in terms of job loss, living conditions and mental well-being.

[9] Eurofound (2021), Impact of COVID-19 on young people in the EU, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

Exploring the impact of the crisis on young people is especially pertinent as in recent decades young people have been more vulnerable than other age groups to economic crises. During the 2007–2013 economic crisis, the youth unemployment rate and the rate of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased to historic levels, which had a long-term negative impact on their prospects. When the COVID-19 pandemic hit in 2020, it represented a different type of crisis for young people: 'artificial restrictions' on economic activity particularly affected sectors that employ a large proportion of young people with insecure contracts. Restrictions on social activities had effects on young people's social development and participation, while the closure of educational institutions hampered their opportunities to accumulate skills and human capital.

Among the key findings of the study are that:

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a detrimental impact on young people, on their employment participation, working and living conditions and mental well-being;
- In 2019, most young people worked in accommodation and food services (13%), followed by wholesale and retail (11%) and health and social work (11%). As the first two were among the sectors most affected by reduced activity during the pandemic, young people working in these sectors were at higher risk of job loss, as were young people on temporary (36%) and part-time (22%) contracts;
- In 2020, unemployment among 15- to 29-year-olds increased by 1.4 percentage points from the 2019 rate to 13.3%, and the NEET rate increased by 1.2 percentage points to 13.6%. These were larger increases than among older groups.
- Unemployed or inactive young people were most likely to experience housing insecurity (17% in spring 2021) and difficulty making ends meet (43%), as well as having no savings (39%). However, over half of them lived with their parents, which provided security for some vulnerable young people;
- Youth mental well-being was lowest in spring 2021, with school closures having a strong negative impact on mental well-being. In contrast, workplace closures had a positive impact on young people's mental well-being. Young women had lower mental well-being than young men, and unemployment was associated with substantially lower well-being;
- National policy responses were focused on preventing unemployment and helping employers pay wages. Short-time working schemes played an important role, although most of these were not specifically aimed at young people;
- Efforts to keep young people in education included helping providers move education services online and improving the digital infrastructure. Some countries also helped young people to improve their digital skills, providing access to devices and expanding financial aid or loans for students;
- Several measures were launched to offer young people easier access to and greater coverage by social protection during the pandemic;

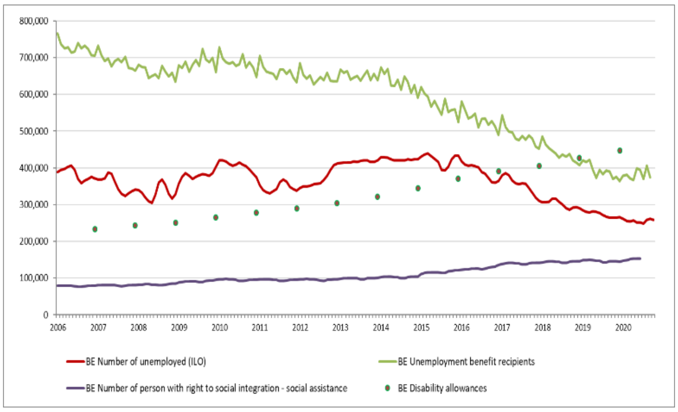
- Increased need for mental health services was reported across Europe, but adaptation was difficult. Many interventions in this area concentrated on moving services online and introducing new internet services or phone helplines.

The study concludes that there is a generation of young people in Europe who are still suffering the effects of the previous crisis and have now been affected by a second, very different, crisis. There is a risk that inequality in opportunity will accumulate, resulting in feelings of unfairness and mistrust. Most policy responses identified were temporary measures, including additional support and the removal of barriers. To reduce the vulnerability of young people to crises, longer-term measures – such as permanent improvements to access to work and measures to increase job security – are needed.

ANNEXES

Standard benefit recipient numbers charts

BE



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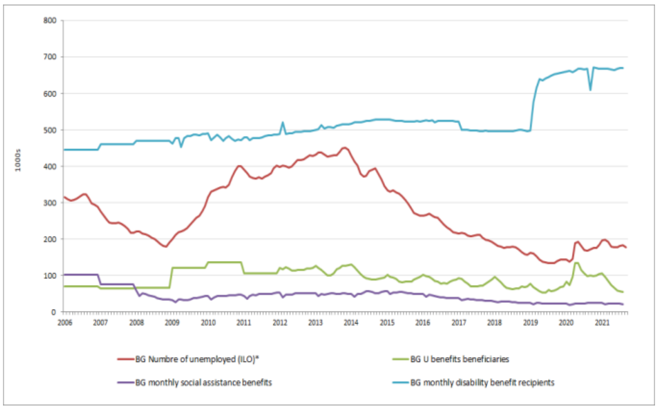

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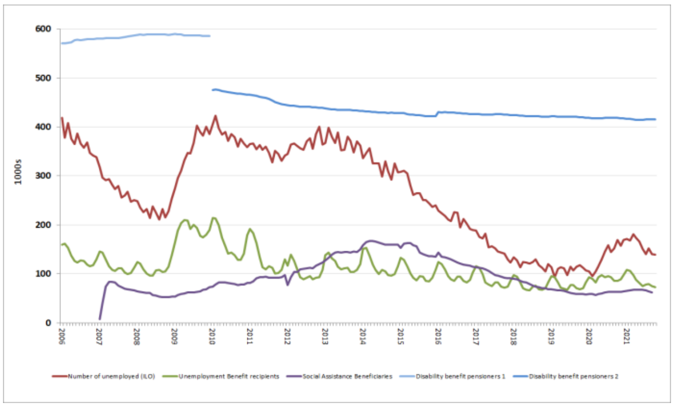

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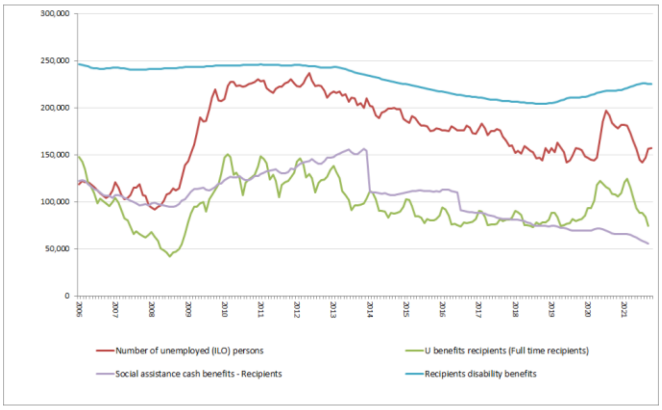

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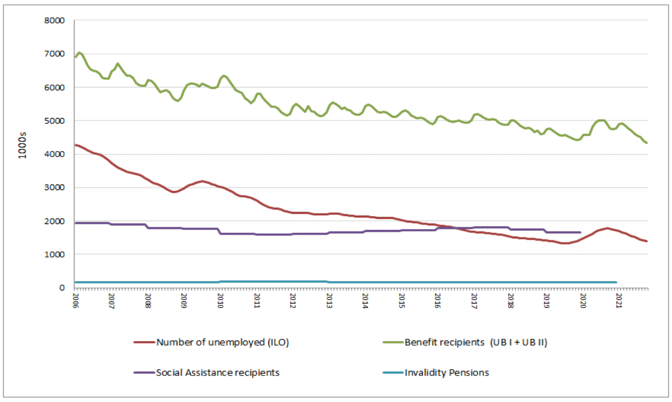

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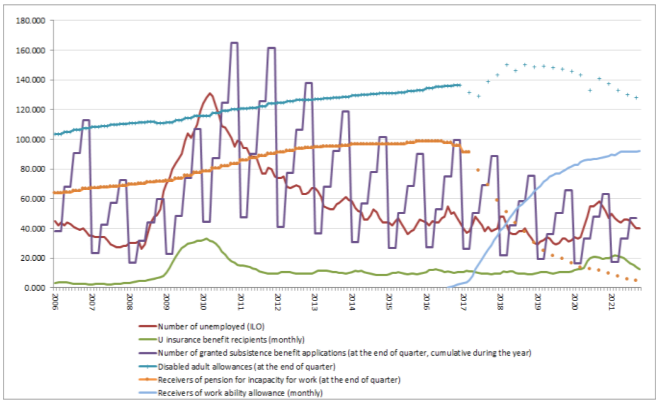

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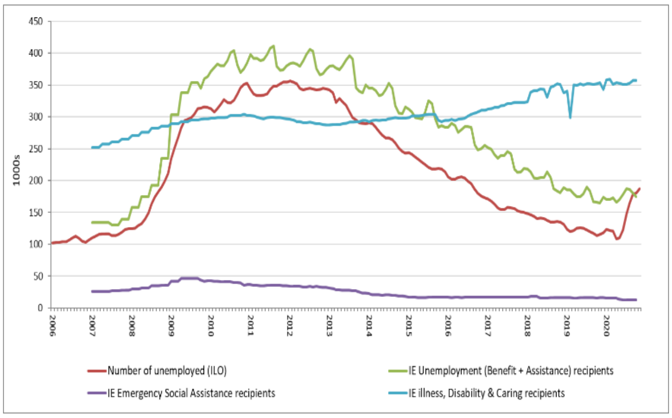

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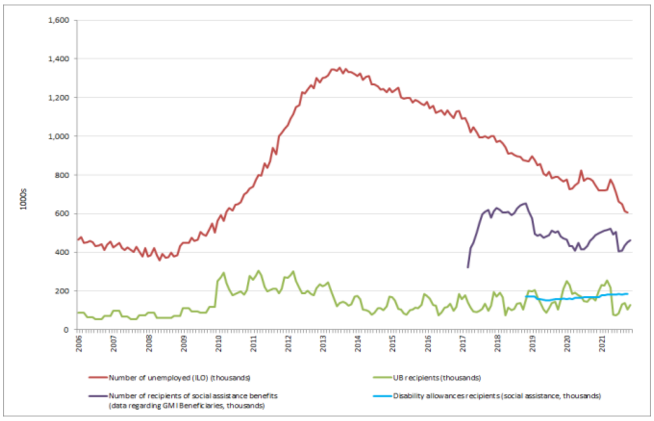

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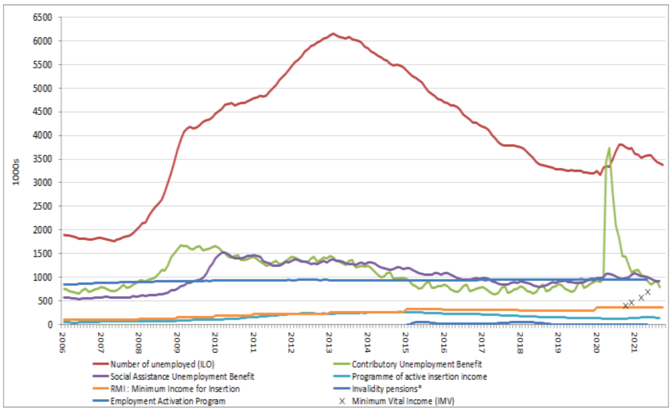
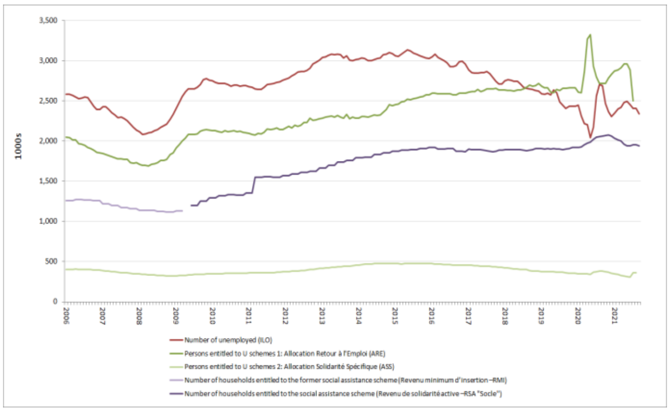


FR



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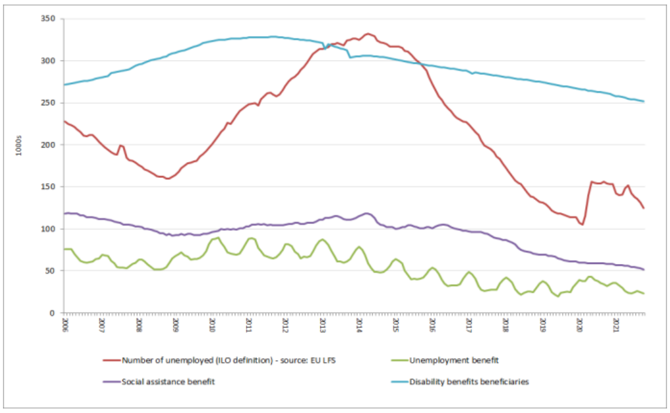

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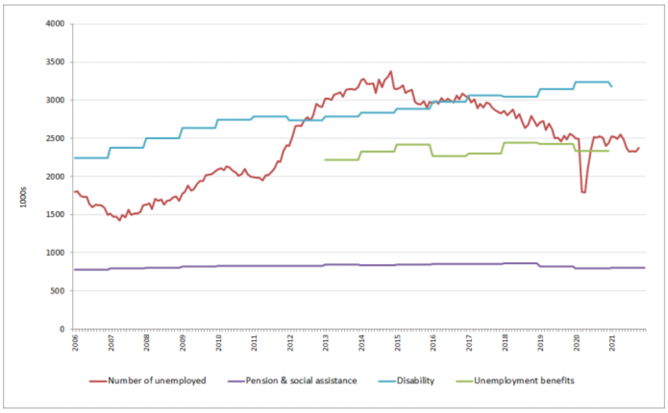

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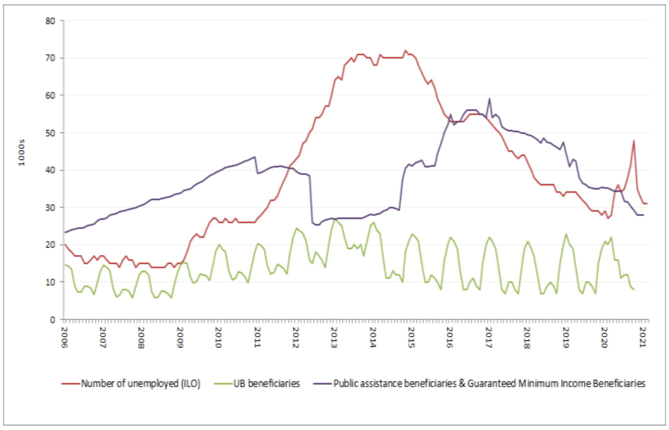

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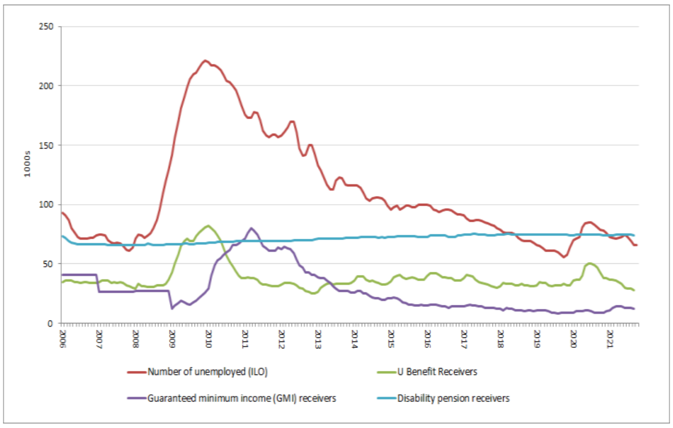

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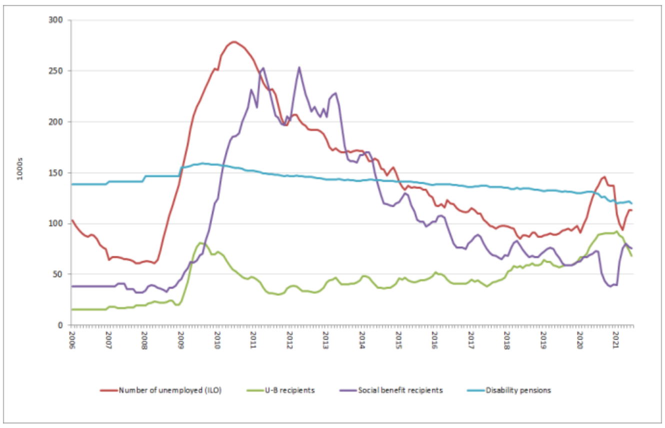

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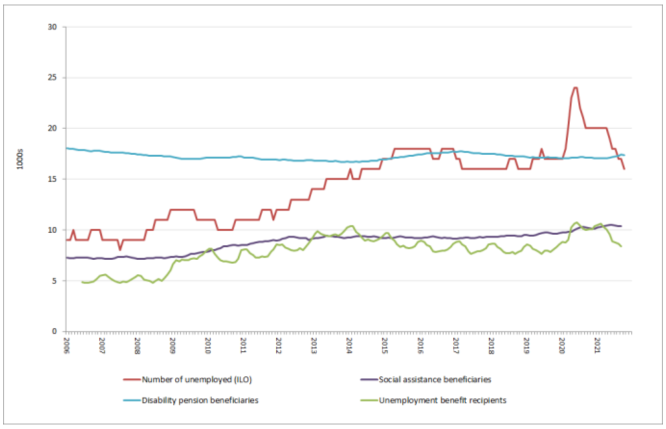

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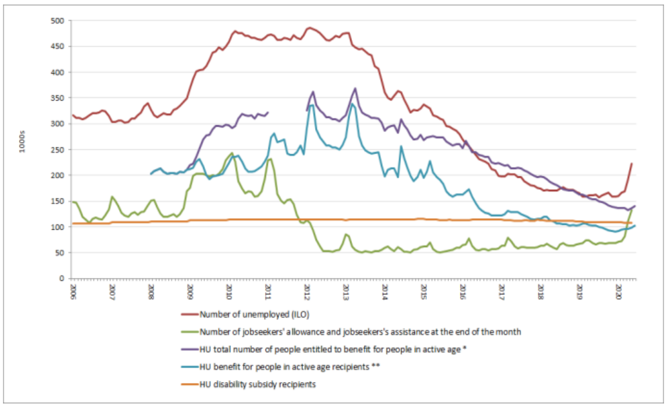

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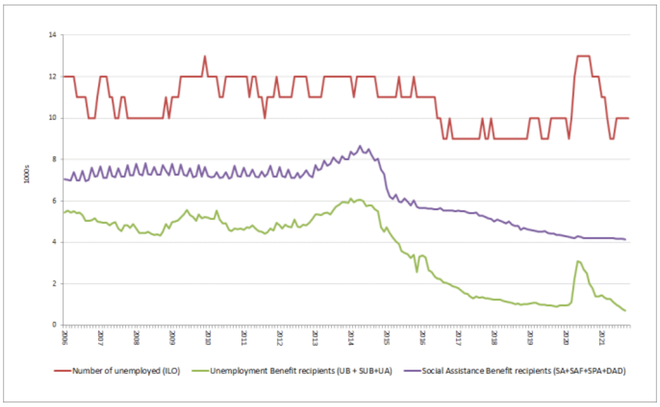

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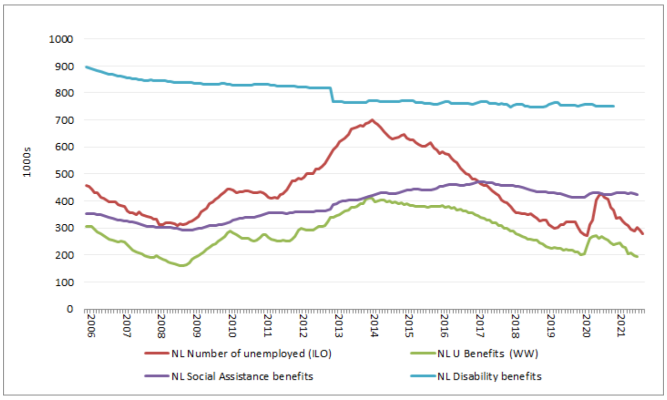

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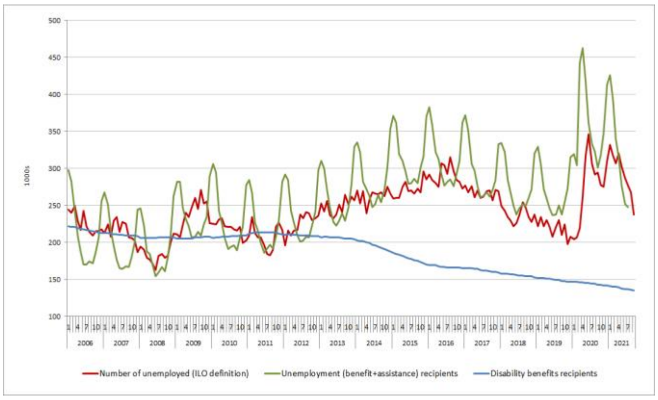

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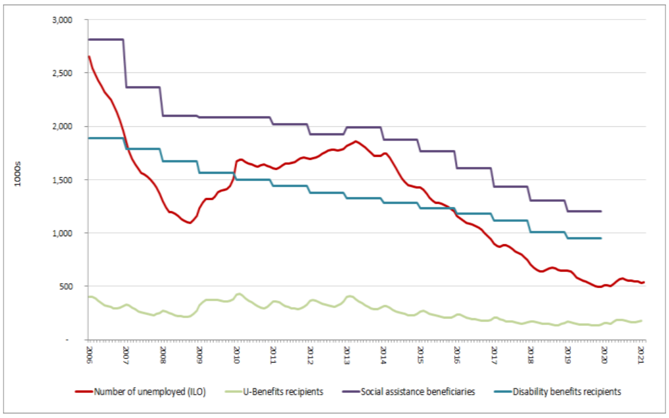

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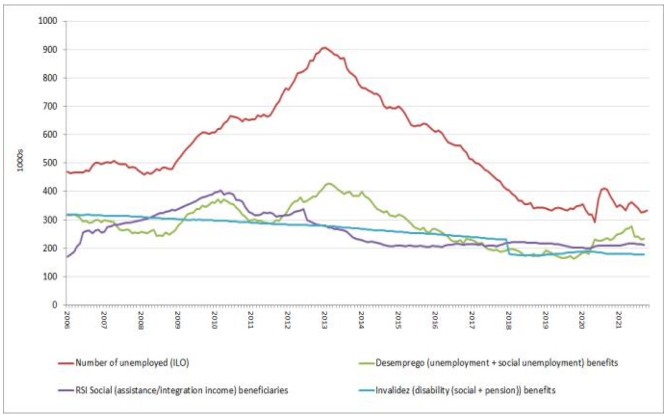

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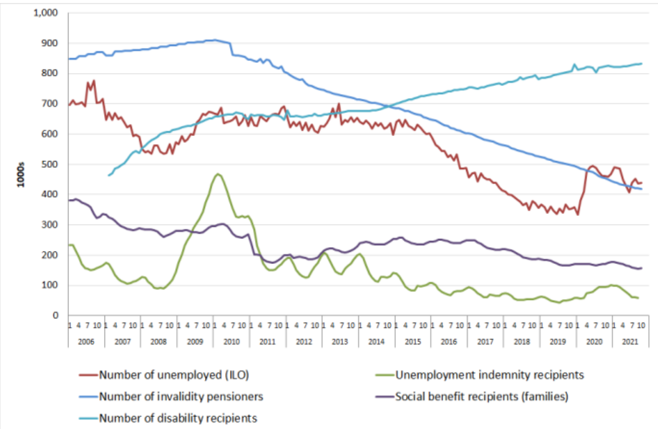

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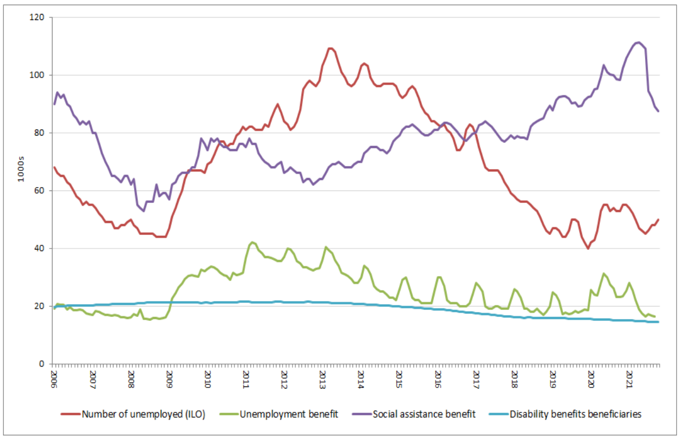
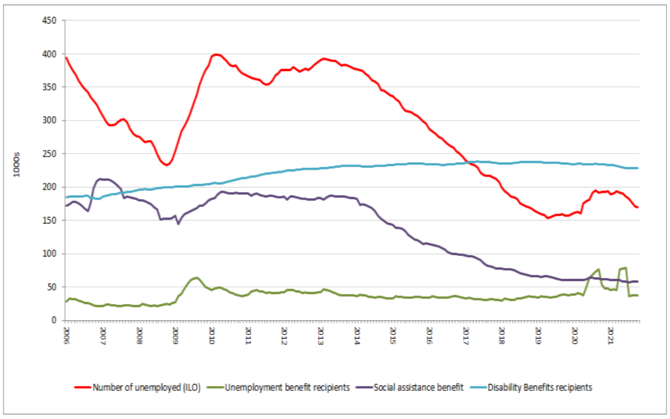
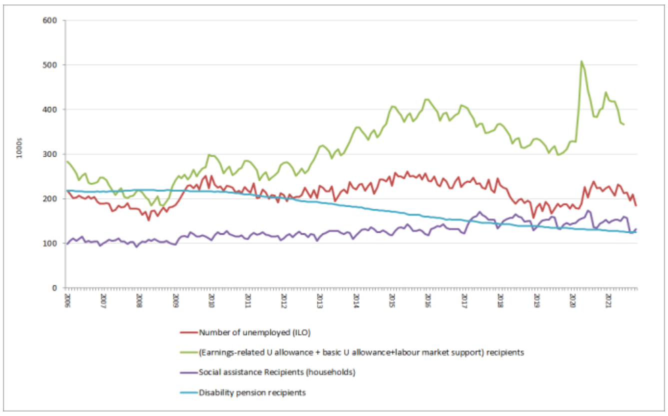


SK


450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1000s
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Number of unemployed (ILO)
Unemployment benefit recipients
Social assistance benefit
Disability Benefits recipients

FI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1000s
2006
2007
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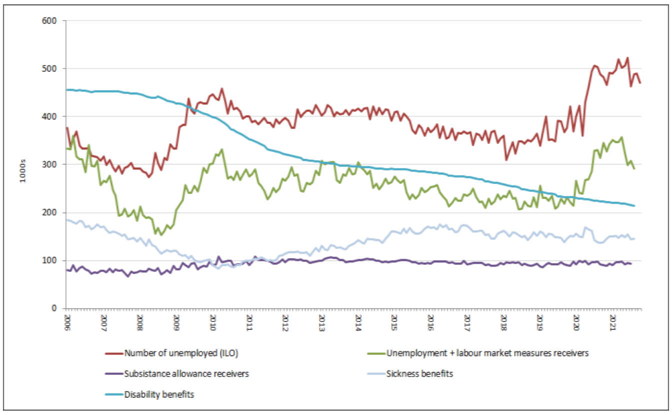
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Number of unemployed (ILO)
(Earnings-related U allowance + basic U allowance+labour market support) recipients
Social assistance Recipients (households)
Disability pension recipients

SE


600
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200
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1000s
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Number of unemployed (ILO)
Unemployment + labour market measures receivers
Subsistance allowance receivers
Sickness benefits
Disability benefits

Table 5: Number of recipients of benefits under short time work schemes or similar support measures

		BE	BG	DK			DE	EE		IE				EL			ES						
Scheme name		Chômage temporaire / Tijdelijke werkloosheid	Unemployment fund (wage subsidies under the Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak)	Division af labor	Division of labor (temporary) - from 14 September 2020	Temporary Wage Compensation Scheme	Short time work (Kurzarbeitergeld)	Temporary subsidy program (töötasu hüvitis)	Salary grant (töötasu toetus)	Short Time Work Support	Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme	Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme	"Casual' jobseekers	SYN-ERGASIA	Special purpose compensation for employees	Open programme of 100,000 new subsidized jobs (started on 01.10.2020)	ERTE - job suspension or reduction of working hours	Extraordinary Unemployment Benefit for permanent seasonal workers	Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy for temporary workers	Subsidio especial por agotamiento de prestaciones (SACO)	Prestación o subsidios extraordinarios entorno artístico, cultural y personal técnico de sector cultura	Subsidio Especial Empleados de Hogar	ERTE -Social contribution exemptions
Year	Month																						
2018	Jan	131,986		312			22,520			426			50,231										
	Feb	143,724		7			23,137			461			50,317										
	Mar	137,221		161			26,837			390			49,466										
	Apr	74,949		92			13,315			313			48,127										
	May	57,793		20			11,631			332			46,917										
	Jun	62,724		0			16,466			281			45,988										
	Jul	59,713		0			13,954			281			45,145										
	Aug	80,103		0			32,697			287			43,594										
	Sep	62,745		30			34,138			768			42,124										
	Oct	93,166		39			37,443			796			41,653										
	Nov	90,012		398			42,990			826			41,759										
	Dec	102,243		144			25,589			806			41,751										
2019	Jan	154,864		315			41,568			449			41,240				4,044						
	Feb	120,124		142			28,621			484			41,264				3,947						
	Mar	125,357		31			32,375			496			40,759				3,889						
	Apr	88,287		37			40,170			388			39,683				3,947						
	May	85,392		74			44,986			376			38,396				3,947						
	Jun	78,305		4			42,570			334			38,115				3,944						
	Jul	65,249		154			46,827			369			37,586				4,289						
	Aug	67,088		21			51,248			326			36,779				4,164						
	Sep	75,870		44			75,249			304			36,111				3,909						
	Oct	107,222		164			101,747			402			35,949				3,629						
	Nov	92,727		68			115,193			406			36,526				3,821						
	Dec	119,868		26			97,298			400			36,816				3,880						
2020	Jan	125,117		48			133,198			385			36,355				1,141						
	Feb	131,019		208			133,924			416			36,606				1,207						
	Mar	929,714	89,348	5,471		345649*	2,579,666	33,674		350	71,847		36,607		808,698		10,522						258,645
	Apr	1,145,571	142,302	2,822			5,995,429	121,490		282	428,565		36,297				2,565,930	511					3,386,785
	May	916,569	129,802	1,005			5,714,842	91,130		365	459,642		36,516		541,072		3,390,788	4,182	5,455				2,998,970
	Jun	560,765	79,021	707			4,452,284	32,109		457	441,109		36,656	29,664	133,177		2,859,153	4,020	1,858		936	67	1,830,664
	Jul	339,898	132,902	122			3,305,887			451	441,896		37,221	44,524	72,817		1,956,631	1,932	450		1,308	7,057	1,118,540
	Aug	310,214	137,249	1,099			2,537,053			452	397,328	32,300	36,681	39,311	104,310		1,446,315	1,200	91		1,668	8,483	894,478
	Sep	246,707	132,408	533	2,401		2,229,430			876		345,000	36,862	42,547	123,216		1,246,778	1,060	63		1,002	7,559	752,711
	Oct	376,354	137,350	95	3,903		2,020,651			1,009		344,000	41,988	41,217	143,773	8,516	974,032	43,820	40		836	9,186	728,321
	Nov	465,107	138,592	52	4,547		2,386,194			1,367		269,300	41,742	29,878	660,195	5,485	1,004,081	81,458	13		681	5,831	746,900
	Dec	352,803	129,566	46	2,621		2,675,968			1,348		319,200	40,758	19,485	652,328	2,971	1,006,384	88,994	5	59,607	810	2,091	755,613
2021	Jan	381,952	149,499	53	3,616		3,293,888		12,961	1,328		346,900	39,957	17,352	630,453	3,149	975,091	96,940	9	77,292	1,173	1,890	738,969
	Feb	392,740	153,165	34	3,526		3,358,070			1,601		306,800	39,287	17,353	534,090	3,727	1,043,199	100,158	4	21,355	622	1,587	899,383
	Mar	425,120	158,695	26	2,829		2,818,317	35,044		1,619		304,500	38,309	16,745	506,613	4,308	1,012,532	92,692	1	11,200	484	314	743,628
	Apr	410,725	142,313	9	1,545		2,560,303	36,510		1,506		299,000	36,161	17,221	474,110	5,051	913,363	87,498	0	903	530	235	638,283
	May	289,662	147,356	8	2,648		2,327,820	19,000		1,371		302,800	32,799	24,927	203,432	12,183	674,380	57,927	1	474	507	269	542,142
	Jun	233,125	67,846	19	1,196		1,539,783			1,131		344,000	31,877	25,873	98,665	12,073	608,339	8,333	0	334	631	152	447,820
	Jul	168,398	61,277	0	768		1,021,964			1,074		356,200	29,937	36,651	29,992	14,659	84,521	7,920		315	651	95	331,486
	Aug	139,710	46,629	9	75		759,962			1,011		328,300	28,197	37,935	4,366	4,764	68,476	7,901		192	590	70	272,190
	Sep		55,598	0	354					933		318,100	27,169	37,826	3,372	7,269	57,914	5,478		156	589	93	239,230
	Oct									854			26,648	37,121		5,828							
	Nov													29,379		6,184							
	Dec															3,833							

Scheme name		FR	HR		IT				CY							LV		LU	HU		MT	NL	AT
Year	Month	Activité partielle	Job preservation support for sectors hit by Coronavirus (COVID-19)	Shorter workweek support	Ordinary Wage Compensation Fund (CIGO)	Extraordinary Wage Compensation Fund (CIGS)	Wage Compensation Fund in Exception (CIGD)	Solidarity Funds	Special Scheme for Total Suspension of Operations	Special Scheme for Partial Suspension of Operations	Special Scheme for Partial Suspension of Hotel Units and Tourist Accommodation	Special Scheme to Support Businesses that have partially suspended operations because they are related to the Tourism Industry/businesses directly affected by Tourism/associated with Businesses subject to Mandatory Total Suspension	Special Scheme to Support Businesses that have totally suspended operations because they are related to the Tourism Industry/businesses directly affected by Tourism/associated with Businesses subject to Mandatory Total Suspension	Special Scheme for supporting businesses exercising special predefined activities, which are understood to have been seriously affected by the pandemic.	Special Scheme for Total Suspension of Hotel Units and Tourist Accommodation	Allowance for idle time for employees	Furlough support for part-time workers (subsidies)	Partial Unemployment - chômage partiel	Job Protection Wage Support Programme (short time working scheme)	Sectoral wage subsidy programme	Wage Supplement	NOW (Temporary Emergency Bridging Measure for Employment)	Kurzarbeit
2018	Jan	35,770			110,470	98,231	3,095	4,562										425					382
	Feb	37,141			186,643	100,847	3,123	4,073										521					1,335
	Mar	28,229			193,871	103,276	3,160	3,616										362					1,297
	Apr	24,476			106,242	102,216	3,245	3,206										432					144
	May	24,515			125,637	99,743	3,158	3,125										311					111
	Jun	21,437			95,179	123,410	2,922	3,046										502					180
	Jul	19,109			60,593	116,185	477	2,238										467					54
	Aug	14,893			39,720	111,727	461	2,388										616					73
	Sep	23,664			55,108	112,118	571	3,811										417					141
	Oct	28,195			168,169	109,542	691	3,708										493					55
	Nov	61,629			154,827	106,342	665	1,798										421					73
	Dec	36,545			114,426	103,851	580	1,659										382					66
2019	Jan	34,985			149,752	100,795	138	2,150										434					158
	Feb	23,469			119,490	100,134	176	4,057										659					123
	Mar	22,212			105,409	104,423	170	4,072										748					145
	Apr	20,505			144,838	106,238	2,528	2,172										982					393
	May	22,524			146,772	114,216	2,816	1,850										1,037					412
	Jun	23,612			55,054	82,351	3,158	1,729										1,072					590
	Jul	22,425			84,683	80,099	383	3,782										835					629
	Aug	15,085			50,913	77,384	293	3,397										749					695
	Sep	26,604			89,849	81,817	898	3,399										1,056					711
	Oct	34,779			150,136	85,451	1,119	4,183										1,096					573
	Nov	31,773			205,973	84,263	1,055	3,400										812					588
	Dec	35,857			158,591	79,351	3,518	1,112										1,040					490
2020	Jan	43,030			84,706	123,538	3,213	1,235										1,016					967
	Feb	32,152			96,015	109,755	13,257	70,794										812					1,083
	Mar	6,697,940	501,645		1,868,638	136,827	1,142,619	1,385,122	74,107	54,320	0	0	0	0	0	21,644		105,244					512,783
	Apr	8,375,005	577,700		2,353,607	105,892	1,384,670	1,733,914	71,737	77,792	0	0	0	0	0	42,417		130,337	1,718		81,602	2,654,386	1,040,808
	May	6,878,505	485,995		1,620,850	113,043	1,218,859	1,545,728	38,377	77,427	0	0	0	0	0	37,141		75,641	129,543		84,977		896,289
	Jun	3,099,555	83,802	7,973	1,166,381	120,240	706,221	1,088,958	435	0	14,598	7,083	2,729	6,131	0	25,774		41,880	50,274		84,057		679,405
	Jul	1,782,540	71,789	11,430	787,612	93,273	434,756	638,796	233	0	13,165	8,126	1,561	4,590	4,670	0		21,572	10,518		81,032	1,335,260	340,493
	Aug	1,061,430	51,386	9,799	555,196	86,945	246,431	400,771	202	0	10,126	7,043	1,193	4,090	2,636	0		17,894	3,275		78,849		288,894
	Sep	1,166,730	44,482	9,103	535,650	80,471	235,461	365,876	232	0	12,178	8,507	898	3,145	2,466	0		16,484	2,583		78,185		236,106
	Oct	1,604,675	19,716	10,140	583,153	72,790	318,054	425,248	222	0	10,957	8,876	1,038	3,485	2,504	0		16,534	36		75,311		130,464
	Nov	2,908,050	18,682	10,621	582,949	63,255	599,760	673,415	8,928	0	9,311	8,545	3,130	3,885	10,028	19,199	10,182	23,728	47	57	75,224	1,300,000	361,761
	Dec	2,191,128	15,850	9,531	629,912	67,624	582,329	666,052	11,402	0	5,206	8,967	4,440	3,580	10,968	33,263	13,520	29,491	2,370	891	80,860		387,754
2021	Jan	2,018,974	151,811	8,552	548,733	61,158	547,330	603,777	20,133	27,369	3,952	4,886	4,072	0	12,765	46,548	15,874	32,800		662	66,959		417,004
	Feb	2,110,728	159,141	6,728	543,445	52,840	521,431	586,285	15,816	19,496	3,053	4,533	3,870	0	12,970	48,006	15,299	27,567		2,808	65,403	1,300,000	413,806
	Mar	2,233,312	124,575	9,173	526,303	64,907	631,794	745,665	6,067	16,880	4,379	5,269	4,124	0	12,956	42,522	12,197	26,395		45,305	69,217		341,241
	Apr	2,731,385	127,543	9,636	538,998	48,958	589,478	630,644	20,290	18,711	7,878	5,768	3,860	0	11,252	26,022	6,268	24,625		12,082	70,107		294,952
	May	2,200,390	114,164	5,073	483,090	41,529	404,170	434,791	19,440	15,344	13,259	6,856	3,120	0	7,417	18,359	4,303	20,654		1,248	67,338	844,000	257,095
	Jun	1,314,610	111,733	5,748	393,263	47,959	226,996	274,843	202	5,076	15,467	6,502	808	0	2,508	9,514	2,870	14,978			63,300		166,883
	Jul	596,286	68,985	5,425					0	3,936	12,973	5,727	360	0	893			8,903			54,988		35,884
	Aug	512,138	16,640	6,151					0	1,505	5,062	1,690	0	0	203			6,204			63,396	216,734	28,656
	Sep	513,392	4,977	3,697					0	0	7,222	1,707	0	613	152						54,032		
	Oct	401,501							0	0	3,185	1,282	0	621	195								
	Nov	378,507																					
	Dec																						

		PL	PT			RO		SI		SK					FI		SE
Scheme name		STW - 15g Number of employees receiving STW benefit (economic downtime + reduction of working hours)	Simplified temporary layoff regime	Exceptional family support (employees)	Extraordinary support for the gradual resumption of activity	Technical unemployment for employees supported by the employer/by state (measure 1)	Short time working scheme for employees (measure 7)	Furlough	Subsidizing short term work	SCHEME 1 - Employers who had to close their operations or reduce their activities based on the decision of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic	SCHEME 3A - Employers who retain jobs even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activity during a declared emergency situation - compensation of the employee's salary	SCHEME 3B - Employers who retain jobs even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activities during a declared emergency situation - flat-rate contribution to cover part of the wage costs per employee depending on the decrease in sales	SCHEME 6 - Employers who keep jobs in kindergarten even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activities on the basis of a decision of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic	SCHEME 7 - Employers who keep jobs in primary art school even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activities on the basis of a decision of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic	Fully laid off	On reduced working week	Korttidsarbete (Short-time work Allowance)
Year	Month																
2018	Jan														16,630	8,126	
	Feb														16,942	8,053	
	Mar														15,339	7,899	
	Apr														12,062	7,537	
	May														8,244	7,042	
	Jun														9,425	6,523	
	Jul														11,094	6,178	
	Aug														6,769	5,973	
	Sep														6,682	5,928	
	Oct														8,028	6,029	
	Nov														9,831	6,132	
	Dec														15,373	6,014	
2019	Jan														15,074	6,054	
	Feb														16,010	5,965	
	Mar														14,925	5,885	
	Apr														11,620	5,754	
	May														8,388	5,520	
	Jun														9,504	5,257	
	Jul														11,130	4,969	
	Aug														7,306	4,970	
	Sep														8,337	5,286	
	Oct														10,849	5,724	
	Nov														14,616	6,019	
	Dec														21,694	6,015	
2020	Jan														18,367	6,049	
	Feb														18,776	6,105	
	Mar		159,911	148,836		490,017		113,576		65,586	68,111	185,638			65,296	8,677	
	Apr	401,659	777,227	86,210		1,197,770		175,381		56,510	102,998	245,170			163,724	20,252	345,058
	May	959,291	734,764	83,721		986,309		148,939		24,666	109,521	273,719			158,149	23,231	172,579
	Jun	1,477,521	469,561	42,549		191,473		49,963	19,648	2,106	79,924	159,552			116,951	20,629	39,002
	Jul	1,241,800	261,637			32,950		22,309	19,138	472	73,775	121,815			81,977	18,049	16,930
	Aug	727,044	6,570		74,190	49,355		18,764	16,793	135	52,822	120,720	8,275		60,967	16,861	
	Sep	221,950	2,862		66,048	12,462		14,134	15,166	206	43,748	112,936	10,890		56,737	16,868	
	Oct	62,023	1,128		70,837	32,411	3,909	33,972	17,155	3,746	44,798	157,832	3,060		57,165	17,742	
	Nov	21,702	1,048		86,547	173,526	4,933	49,225	17,033	3,684	39,475	146,247	1,609		57,970	18,414	
	Dec	10,549	1,066		93,044	78,686	38,828	54,537	17,132	10,848	42,608	153,941	361		77,753	18,824	
2021	Jan	5,199	245,855	60,655	97,147	76,140	19,794	51,078	18,540	20,242	49,945	213,667	110		57,786	17,340	
	Feb	2,641	273,448	87,682	158,944	68,985	27,599	44,985	19,795	20,961	51,337	193,436	41		55,658	16,969	
	Mar	1,087	265,468	79,842	173,470	50,965	39,775	36,215	17,654	21,005	60,273	158,087	149	816	62,726	16,754	
	Apr	1,517	171,300	959	190,689	58,612	51,973	40,604	17,149	16,716	65,505	159,732		2,686	53,890	16,269	
	May	2,765	7,223		130,911	52,559	32,985	24,219	15,158	2,161	62,090	139,641		1,917	41,189	14,905	
	Jun	-711	3,122		61,315	36,326	60,180	14,901	12,988	918	57,099	109,612		612	34,103	13,121	
	Jul	387	3,010		44,653	18,289	40,078		292	892	46,092	0		286	32,419	11,967	
	Aug	-918	1,525		35,984	3,878	26,624		113	0	0	0		60	24,610	11,116	
	Sep	2,118	1,095		23,547	229	19,643			151	27,025	0			21,065	10,453	
	Oct					30	14,914								19,766	9,795	
	Nov																
	Dec																

Source: EMCO and SPC data collection on recipients of crisis support measures

Notes: Figures are generally the total number of benefit recipients during the month in question (i.e. the stock of all recipients of benefits). For CY, figures for the cells do not correspond strictly to calendar moths (e.g. March, April, May and June 2020 respectively actually refer to the periods : 16/03/2020 – 12/04/2020, 13/04/2020 – 12/05/2020, 13/05/2020 – 12/06/2020, 13/06/2020 – 30/06/2020). For DK the figure shown for the temporary wage compensation scheme is the total number for the period (i.e. those who received compensation/benefit at one point in time from the beginning of the start of the scheme i.e. from March 2020). For EL, first entry for the "Special purpose compensation for employees" covers a period of 45 days (mid March-end April), the figures for September 2020 to December 2020 include also employees in companies in areas affected by the Medicane "Ianos" and the consequent floods of 18 and 19 September 2020, figures for August and September 2021 include also employees in companies in areas affected by the fires in July and August 2021, and for September 2021 also employees in companies in areas affected by the earthquake in Crete on 27 September 2021. Data relate to payments made to beneficiaries every month of the relevant measures for the specific reference months. The data for the "Open programme of 100.000 subsidized jobs" concern the new work positions for each month. For HU the figures are the number of new recipients of benefits only (i.e. those that started receiving benefits in the month in question). For LV figures are the new recipients in the month only. For NL, figures cover the following phases. NOW 1 ran from March-May 2020, NOW 2 ran from June-September 2020, NOW 3.1 ran from October - December 2020, NOW 3.2 figures for January through to March 2021, NOW 3.3 figures for April to June 2021, NOW 4 figures for July to September 2021. For PL, approved recipients (employees) are covered by STW for three consecutive months, e.g. the number of approved recipients (employees) in June were covered by STW schemes from June till August. Negative values are the result of (a) employers' update of submited appliecations. Some of them expected deeper negative impact of lockdown on their businesses at 1st wave of pandemic. When the restrictions were eased (II-III quarter 2020) they applied for reduction of employees covered by the measure and (b) incorrect application by employers. The PES or ZUS carried out formal verification of the applications. Corrections are recorded with the current date in the system and not with the date of the application. This resulted in negative numbers. The most common mistake was to enter incorrect values for the number of employees and the amount of benenefits. For SE, July 2020 figure Includes data until 11th August. No separate data for July 2020 available.

Table 7: Recipients of income support payments for the self-employed

Country		BE	CZ			DK	DE	EL	ES	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	
Scheme name/type		Income support payments to the self-employed: Overbruggingsrecht/Droit passerelle	Compensatory bonus: Self-Employed	Income support payments of small Limited Liability Companies (Compensatory bonus: Ltd)	Income support payments to the self-employed (Social contributions payment reflief for self-employed)	Compensation scheme for the self-employed (lost turnover)	Soforthilfe*	Support to self-employed & sole proprietorships (excluding scientific occupations)	Income support payments to the self-employed (Extraordinary benefit due to cessation of activity)	Pandemic Unemployment Payment (available to employees and self-employed who lost their job from March 13 due to COVID-19 pandemic) Numbers provided here refer to the self employed.	Allowance for self employed workers	Special Scheme for self-employed	Allowance for idle time for self-employed	Income support payment to the self-employed	1st support for self-employed	Self-employed support
2020	January															
	February															
	March	391,836	537,296	39,539		88,243		453,780		78,623	2,849,060	19,967	1,455	87,964	2,547	4,182
	April	411,227					1,338,979			119,344	2,828,763	21,675	2,025	88,275		
	May	376,314	384,575	41,526			1,681,109	79,000		120,499		16,977	1,798	87,984		
	June	178,421					1,856,174	133,000		95,314		0	1,293	87,220		
	July	126,167					1,868,609	20,920		68,695		1,041		86,675		
	August	124,573						4,000		56,827		964		86,160		
	September	92,019								49,661		956		0		
	October	118,497	139,869						212,237	66,480		1,017		51,528		
	November	165,136	288,667						346,814	72,075		3,393	3,097	81,942		
	December	135,769	258,958						349,342	73,848		3,147	6,058	81,463		
2021	January	128,444	144,174		4,572				383,848	97,410		8,738	6,764	62,309		
	February	127,539	155,655		46,563				361,644	97,029		4,720	6,748	61,891		
	March	126,278	165,257		171,046				438,398	91,976		3,201	7,244	61,579		
	April	124,794	151,994		167,378				455,962	82,705		8,123	3,804	61,241		
	May	93,820	110,653		141,668				458,357	66,865		7,062	2,212	61,052		
	June	78,088			73,581				160,272	48,907		1,395	1,238	60,532		
	July	27,728			39,877				219,989			1,252				
	August	21,241			30,050				222,736			879				
	September	17,811			20,728				226,436			797				
	October	6,100			10,033							778				
	November															
	December															

Country		HU	MT		NL	AT		PL		PT				SI	SK		FI
Scheme name/type		Income support payments to the self-employe	Annex A	Annex B	Income support payments to the self-employed (Tozo and BBZ)	Income support payments to the self-employed (SVS Überbrückungsfinanzierungsfonds)	Income support payments to the self-employed (hardship fund - Härtefallfonds)	Income support payments to the self-employed (name of scheme: 15zzc - Co-financing of business activities conducted by natural persons not hiring employees)	15zzd - A low-interest loan to cover the costs of running business for a micro-entrepreneur, including self-employed persons - redeemable if the business activity is maintained for 3 months	Income support payments to the self-employed (Exceptional family support)	Income support payments to the self-employed (Extraordinary support for reducing the economic activity)	Income support payments to the self-employed (Extraordinary support to incentive to professional activities)	Income support payments to the self-employed (Extraordinary support for workers)	Universal income for self employed	Self-employed persons whose sales decreased by at least 20% or had to close their operations on the basis of a decision of the Public Health Authority	Self-employed persons who have no income from business activities	Self-employed receiving unemployment benefits including under temporary changes relaxing eligibility requirements and improving benefit levels
2020	January																
	February																
	March		9,936	1,512	255,000					16553	136848			50,622	39,574	10,574	
	April				285,000		10,348	8,662	199,522	7320	134265			53,321	47,453	12,266	8 443
	May				280,000		119,827	70,535	845,262	8022	117971	7,909		47,387	41,431	8,648	31 517
	June				120,000		81,061	85,809	596,408	3965	82262	4,969		0	29,942	5,977	31 554
	July				100,000		57,917	72,800	162,659	0	71959	4,874	5,623	0	23,813	4,854	30 281
	August				95,000	5,293	64,046	34,281	37,394	0	65865	3,473	8,013	0	22,618	4,394	22 251
	September				85,000	21,241	64,203	22,022	14,666	0	23272	720	10,589	0	24,098	4,658	21 623
	October				70,000	20,500	71,236	10,702	7,918	0	11470	458	17,464	38,300	39,768	8,116	21 172
	November				80,000	4,286	93,681	7,338	6,251	0	12657	563	21,005	38,531	45,576	10,813	20 904
	December				95,000		107,016	8,567	6,419	0	11898	676	23,137	38,077	46,766	9,867	22 022
2021	January				147,320		115,822	9,117	5,589	5763	94736	8,405		31,733	65,040	15,888	22 375
	February				146,690		122,886	12,106	1,942	5921	97782	8,061		32,000	70,687	13,574	21 342
	March				130,540		131,700	9,559	2,670	4206	90405	7,332		37,697	69,332	12,484	23 733
	April				60,880		121,626	9,370	2,318	142	52401	502		36,970	66,708	10,712	24 273
	May				65,510		111,649	7,650	1,944		8309	49		28,664	58,022	8,372	23 356
	June	42,438			62,260		91,367	5,742	2,334		7803	42		31,166	51,564	7,357	22 376
	July	20,637					80,495	4	-7		6590	30			31,226	5,483	21 528
	August	6,711					83,137	-3	-8		5947	31			0	0	19 387
	September	4,448					34,378	-3	-16						23,292	3,562	18 816
	October	1,343					42,916										
	November																
	December																

Source: Data on recipients of crisis support measures collected via the SPC-ISG and EMCO-IG.Notes: Figures are generally the total number of benefit recipients during the month in question (i.e. the stock of all recipients of benefits) except for AT, DK, DE, HU and LV. For AT, HU and LV figures are the new recipients in the month only. For DK the figure shown is the total number for those who received compensation/benefit at one point in time from the beginning of the start of the scheme, i.e. for unique recipients during the period from March to February 2021. For DE the figures for the self-employed are cumulative i.e. total number of recipients up to the respective month.

Table 8: Recipients of sickness benefits schemes to protect workers and self-employed in quarantine and "caring benefits"

Country		BE	CZ		DK	EE		IE	ES	CY	
Scheme name/type		Corona parental leave	Attendance Allowance for Employees (Benefits compensating the loss of income of employees caused by the need to take care of their children or care-dependent people)	Nursing Allowance for Self Employed (Benefits compensating the loss of income of S/E caused by the need to take care of their children or care-dependent people)	Temporary right to sickness benefits	Temporary financial support to parents of children with special needs (erivajadusega lapse vanema erakorraline toetus)	Sickness leave (haigushüvitis)	Illness Benefit (paid if you cannot work because you are sick or ill)	IT (Temporary Disability)	Special Parenting Leave Scheme for working parents with young children	Special Sickness Leave Scheme for working persons that were quarantined or had to self-isolate or were diagnosed with Covid-19 virus
Year	Month		Number of benefits paid out each month								
2020	January							47,744			
	February							47,133			
	March			61,554			679	53,002	252,744	11,537	8,584
	April		132,076	61,783		292	555	54,526	325,823	11,189	6,194
	May		217,338	47,989		1,104	174	52,243	119,790	7,250	2,609
	June		291,008	21,414		1,140	91	49,251	68,180	0	0
	July	60,881	152,877				57	48,526	105,195	0	0
	August						230	50,705	269,129	0	0
	September						837	53,937	444,871	0	0
	October		43,228	22,947			1,231	53,022	482,042	0	0
	November		82,877	22,301			4,342	49,683	464,996	0	0
	December		103,642		1,145		6,767	48,157	240,091	0	0
2021	January		59,659	14,891			8,949	57,026	636,260	0	0
	February		51,972	10,165			9,553	49,139	360,677	0	0
	March		66,070	21,669			15,088	47,910	144,465	0	0
	April		159,584	14,881			6,252	47,178	229,155	0	0
	May		192,471				2,655	47,370	160,951	0	0
	June		96,774				583	46,644	116,554	0	0
	July		31,992				623	49,794	402,203	0	0
	August						1,741	51,497	219,113	0	0
	September						2,255	52,925	60,212	0	0
	October						3,775	50,528		0	0
	November									0	0
	December										

Country		LV							LU	MT			
Scheme name/type		Sickness benefit	Once-time sickness aid allowance (Vienreizējs slimības palīdzības pabalsts PV=N2)	Sickness aid allowance (Slimības palīdzības pabalsts PV=N3) from 01.01.2021.	Parental benefit (continued)	Lump-sum payment 150 euro to supplement to family state benefit for child with disability	Lump-sum payment 200 euro for persons persons with disabilities in need of care	Lump-sum payment 500 euro for persons who are raising a child	Congé pour raisons familiales CPRF ("caring benefit")	Quarantine Leave	Covid Disability Benefit	Covid Medical Benefit	Covid Parent Benefit
Year	Month									Number of recipients	Number of Individuals receiving (cumulative)	Number of Individuals receiving (cumulative)	Number of Individuals receiving (cumulative)
2020	January								7,447				
	February								7,281				
	March								44,335		13	0	312
	April	833			191				36,235		334	1,239	3,868
	May	1,135			682				37,119		368	1,663	4,292
	June	429			1,025	7,678			16,525		0	0	4,038
	July	214			906	25			14,289				
	August	278			3	2			1,353				
	September	446			0	0			4,347				
	October	1,615			0	0			5,720				
	November	6,524			0	0			5,713				
	December	17,244	295		0	0			5,921				
2021	January	27,532	105	148	408	0			16,476				
	February	29,417	18	1,662	829	13			17,844				
	March	29,552	4	1,927	1,168	2		230,181	9,636				
	April	21,532	1	1,291	1,317	0	18,036	5,336	12,034	21,685			1,154
	May	18,039	0	962	1,130	0	182	807	5,529				
	June	14,524	0	911	2	0	57	381	5,509				
	July	5,503	0	85	2	0	15	211	4,772				
	August	891	0	10	0	0	6	79	2,138	459			
	September	420	0	3	0	0	2	61	5,242				
	October												
	November												
	December												

Country		RO		SI	SK				FI		SE	
Scheme name/type		Payed days off for parents in order to supervise their children (1) (measure 14)	Payed days off for parents in order to supervise their children (2) (measure 15)	Sickness benefits schemes to protect workers and self-employed in quarantine	Sickness Benefit	Pandemic Sickness Benefit	Nursing Benefit	Pandemic Nursing Benefit	Sickness allowance on account of an infectious disease, without Temporary financial assistance due to an epidemic outbreak	Temporary financial assistance due to an epidemic outbreak	Compensation of qualifying deduction in sickness benefit	Changes in temporary parental benefit for caring of sick child
Year	Month	Number of corresponding individuals (employees)	Number of corresponding individuals (employees)	Number of recipients	Number of benefits	Number of benefits	Number of benefits	Number of benefits				
2020	January				129,784		14,937		12	0		208,519
	February				134,968		14,108		7	0		287,653
	March			21	143,256		24,854		65	0		304,715
	April	17,019		472	193,587	19,915	80,407	60,289	604	0	530,165	363,148
	May	34,089		258	195,391	27,627	149,856	144,096	1,964	1,913	373,424	210,070
	June	31,074		130	146,830	9,187	131,852	129,002	3,713	694	281,646	225,545
	July	17,852		390	125,596	5,315	56,264	52,444	3,218	242	192,789	154,022
	August	9,458		1,217	120,113	3,142	26,217	21,305	1,062	70	260,722	55,662
	September	4,264		7,647	119,299	4,960	24,060	20,058	1,659	30	327,130	232,892
	October	1,467	51	26,780	122,236	9,977	15,840	12,569	3,019	9	401,991	260,152
	November	3,815	3,536	20,040	181,358	51,948	23,692	20,687	4,629	2	395,177	258,564
	December	240	4,703	16,745	232,849	102,033	20,608	18,472	8,404	1	393,011	276,150
2021	January			7,874	229,471	104,008	22,250	20,162	9,574	0	300,999	176,438
	February			4,038	247,805	122,459	52,480	50,727	11,842	0	309,539	209,714
	March			11,026	259,956	136,727	55,261	53,210	16,654	1	380,458	245,341
	April			725	248,966	129,530	38,920	37,065	14,094	0	331,758	254,125
	May				182,325	66,669	23,892	22,206	15,761	0	317,999	254,095
	June				145,724	30,178	16,213	13,957	12,399	0	280,061	256,969
	July				121,485	10,445	11,905	9,810	6,601	0	183,220	178,414
	August				115,337	6,933	10,284	8,323	5,493	0	196,393	64,351
	September				114,760	7,650	11,635	9,775	13,147	0	376,098	223,416
	October								10,576	0		
	November											
	December											

Source: Data on recipients of crisis support measures collected via the SPC-ISG and EMCO-IG.

Notes: Figures are generally the total number of benefit recipients during the month in question (i.e. the stock of all recipients of benefits). For BE the figure shown is the total number for the period (i.e. those who received compensation/benefit at one point in time from the beginning of the start of the scheme)). For LV figures are the new recipients in the month only. For MT, number of Individuals receiving the benefit (cumulative). Numbers of unique beneficiaries are for Covid Disability Benefit 379, for Covid Medical Benefit 1679, and for Covid Parent Benefit 4570.

Table 9: Recipients of further income support measures for households and individuals

Country		CZ						FR			EL					IE	IT					CY	LV								LT			
Scheme name/type		Extraordinary Emergency Assistance (for people in material need in situations that have to be resolved immediately due to Covid-19.)	Program COVID - rent I: income support payments to the self-employed and companies	Program COVID - rent II: Income support payments to the self-employed and companies	Income support payments to the self-employed and companies (Program COVID - rent III)	Income support payments to the self-employed and companies (Program COVID - Culture), Call, Nos. 2, 3.1 and 3.2)	Extraordinary quarantine contribution for employees	Exceptional solidarity aid (aide exceptionnelle de solidarité (AES)) - an allowance provided to the most deprived families and children	Prime jeunes précarité (an exceptional allowance for young people (not for students))	The €1 meal (offering students with social security scholarships a full meal for €1 in university restaurants)	One-off compensation (600 Euro) to 6 categories of scientific discipline	Special purpose compensation (800 euro) for special categories	Special purpose compensation for persons in the tourism sector (who had worked in 2019)	Special purpose compensation for artists	Special purpose compensation (534 €) for special categories	Pandemic Unemployment Payment (available to employees and self-employed who lost their job from March 13 due to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) pandemic.) Numbers here cover both.	Allowance for "Parasubordinati" workers	Allowance for seasonal workers in the sector of tourism and thermal baths	Allowance for fixed-term employees in agriculture	Allowance for workers in the entertainment industry	Allowance for on-call workers, seasonal workers of other sectors than tourism and thermal baths, casual workers, door-to-door sellers	Special Scheme for supporting unemployed persons that have exhausted their 6 months of unemployment benefit within 2020 and cannot find work due to the pandemic	Unemployment assistance benefit	Assistance benefit for idle time	Supplement to allowance for the idle time	Supplement to assistance benefit for the idle time	Crises benefit	Allowance for new specialists (Jaunā speciālista pabalsts PV=69)	Allowance for new specialists (Jaunā speciālista pabalsts PV=64) from 09.11.2020	Lump-sum payment 200 euro during emergency period for recipients of pensions and state social security benefit	Temporary jobseeker's allowance	Income support payments to households: Social benefit	Income support payments to households: An additional child benefit	Income support payments to households: A lump-sum children's benefit to reduce the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic
Year	Month	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of households receiving	Number of households receiving	Number of students	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients
2020	January																										334							
	February																										357					63,600	133,600	
	March	18														394,170	412,200	224,485	554,339	32,366	87,012	0					338							
	April	341									181,046					605,542	383,383	226,233	553,010	37,794	89,934	2,288			4,298		3,519							
	May	506						4,100,000	560,000							544,670	119,140	157,199		37,919	100,037	5,171	901	7,022	9,672	684	4,414					65,980	138,980	
	June	354										61,869	105,954			439,753		78,591		41,831	98,227	5,157	2,018	4,481	8,838	366	2,022							
	July	143	2,041										75,748			275,907		60,468		46,665	111,066	4,402	3,140	2,379	5,149	151	707	30			12,637			
	August	58	3,239										46,317			226,762		83,826		46,740	117,564	3,814	4,247	7	7	2	277	83			153,635	62,065	143,462	522,742
	September	33	3,377							188,500			40,646	9,720	1,213	217,019						3,658	4,840	1	3	1	303	94			198,989			
	October	65	6,370							210,700			61,184	10,054	1,218	345,298						3,793	5,552	2	0	1	334	84			230,197			
	November	397	2,833	7,840		1,268				43,200				18,847		253,661						3,723	5,627	3	0	0	339	70	0		242,997	56,039	143,462	8,696
	December	483		8,288		3,378		4,100,000	560,000	49,100				19,432		374,843						3,989	5,934	0	1	0	578	41	0		252,208			
2021	January	296		13,808		3,981				72,300				17,775	5,970	485,461						5,012	7,188	0	0	0	615	10	2		253,568			
	February	255		9,027	4,112	4,052				127,400				17,888	5,979	470,655						4,977	8,346	0	0	0	735	0	43		41,965	57,123	137,100	2,841
	March	8,716		2,088	22,348		198,802							17,582	844	444,677						4,806	8,216	0	1	0	732	0	65		46,061			
	April	4,442		182	16,936		112,257							17,515	866	385,217		190,073		55,410	102,679	5,032	9,154	0	0	0	7,214	0	78	528,142	45,419			
	May	2,757		67	1,428	3,342	41,421						88,353	16,823	1,160	309,515		195,389	398,119	56,289	107,146	4,164	11,582	0	0	0	1,267	0	78	1,878	47,617	66,345	142,277	3,572
	June	1,880		13	156	239	11,296						52,300	17,377	1,056	227,982						2,989	10,847	0	0	0	494	0	65	493	47,857			
	July	1,016		2	29	249								17,884		163,326						364	9,246	0	0	0	280	0	35	631	48,169			
	August	611		1	12											143,605						270	47	0	0	0	278	0	0	167	50,943	66,439	144,083	4,057
	September	441			6											101,469						0	9	0	0	0	306	0	0	97	53,435			
	October	423			0											77,806						0												
	November				9																	0												
	December																																	

Country		LU						MT				NL	AT				
Scheme name/type		1st support of 5000 EUR	2nd support of 5000 EU	12500 EUR support	Reimbursable advance	Retail trade support - aide commerce de détail	Recovery and solidarity fund - fonds de relance et de solidarité	Covid Additional Unemployment Benefit	Electricity Payments	Rent Applications (2020 scheme)	Rent Applications (2021 scheme)	TOFA (income support for flexible workers).	Income support payments to artists: COVID-19-Fonds KSVF	Income support payments to the dependent employed (NEUSTARTBONUS)	One-time payment to unemployed (EINMALZAHLUNG)	Corona family hardship fund (Corona-Familienhärtea usgleich) - Families entitled to social assistance or minimum income benefits	COVID-19-Act against poverty - Families entitled to social assistance or minimum income benefits (2021)
Year	Month	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients		Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients
2020	January																
	February																
	March							157									
	April							982									
	May							1,794									
	June							1,872				7,500		85			
	July	6,210	7,324	683	1,531	2,527	3,472	0						618			
	August												2,188	803			
	September												4,262	923	403,131	89,668 children	
	October												4,332	927	1,766		
	November												154	884	326		
	December													941	460,436		
2021	January													1,063	8,892		72,371 children
	February													1,030	1,554		
	March													1,203	520		
	April								40,207	31,779				1,330	1,510		
	May													1,844	452		
	June													2,316	82		
	July													2,445	59		
	August								4,999	3,418	9,569			2,473	60		
	September																
	October																
	November																
	December																

Country		PL				RO									
Scheme name/type		15zzb - Co-financing of part of employee remuneration costs and social security contributions	15zze - Co-financing of remuneration of persons employed by non-governmental organisations and entities referred to in Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work	15gg - Co-financing of part of the employee remuneration costs and social security contributions	15gga -Co-financing of part of the employee remuneration costs for listed industries	Technical unemployment supported by state for other professionals as defined by the Civil Code	Technical unemployment supported by state for persons with individual labour agreements based on law regarding the organization and functioning of the cooperation	Technical unemployment supported by state for sportsmen, as they defined of the law on physical education and sport	Technical unemployment supported by state for persons who obtain income exclusively from copyright and related rights, as defined by specific legislation	Technical unemployment supported by state for lawyers whose activity was reduced due to the effects of the coronavirus SARS-COV-2 under the conditions of GEO no.30/2020	Financial support given to employers who restarted their activity after suspension due to Covid-19	Subsidies for employing "day labourers" (measure 9)	Subsidies for employers who employ for a fixed period of up to 3 months (measure 10)	Financial support given to employers for carring out telework activity (measure 11)	Subsidies offered to employers for hiring certain disadvantaged categories (measure 12)
Year	Month	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of corresponding individuals (employees)	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients
2020	January														
	February														
	March					63,434	4,327	5,031	1,192	3,141					
	April	29,153	325			64,998	8,624	7,255	2,396	5,757					
	May	356,333	4,741			75,314	5,005	5,272	2,774	4,581					
	June	441,665	3,880			7,125	70	1,832	2,210						
	July	349,791	4,724	354,653		4,337	69	506	2,359		584,884				
	August	109,131	4,622	375,755		4,171	44	350	2,743		753,815	3,169	237	2,788	
	September	47,055	2,446	101,886		2,731	9	156	2,816		598,971	6,082	483	9,473	
	October	8,106	1,700	218,591		3,664	21	67	2,957		96,784	5,013	1,285	5,733	2,500
	November	19,389	1,090	68,260		4,571	69	180	4,972		6,755	1,458	9,787	16,139	1,838
	December	26,071	491	96,572		4,491	73	136	4,349		781	1,858	6,809		3,841
2021	January	13,929	442	34,643	24,486	4,071	72	76	4,112			813			
	February	2,103	439	41,379	62,271	4,130	40	129	4,461			1,936			
	March	11,072	535	62,563	63,126	4,101	37	85	4,354			2,187			
	April	35,952	731	70,492	40,541	4,066	81	105	4,122			917			
	May	34,462	994	109,949	39,159	4,139	80	31	4,111			2,000			
	June	89,568	1,285	210,201	29,410	3,435	30	13	3,933			2,172			
	July	-92,558	0	3,647	87,032										
	August	-370	0	1,108	61,435										
	September	-164	-1	97	5,749										
	October														
	November														
	December														

Country		SI					SK		SE
Scheme name/type		One off allowance for Child benefit recepient	One off allowance for Pension recipients	One off allowance for Students	One off allowance for large families	One off allowance for depriviledged	Sole partner of limited liability company (single-member l.l.c.) with no other income	Citizens who find themselves in a crisis situation without income during a coronavirus pandemic ("SOS grant")	Compensation to risk-groups
Year	Month	Number of households receiving	Number of households receiving	Number of households receiving	Number of households receiving	Number of households receiving	Number of recipients	Number of recipients	Number of recipients
2020	January								
	February								
	March						966	10,161	
	April		302,224	49,250	29,150	49,728	1,127	12,792	
	May						967	11,916	
	June	191,272					681	11,097	
	July						558	8,492	
	August						522	7,448	2,420
	September						583	0	1,437
	October						884	0	1,792
	November						1,116	66	1,876
	December						1,083	7,907	2,799
2021	January	329,168		54,249	31,587		1,411	12,879	2,903
	February						1,456	21,754	2,420
	March						1,441	29,288	2,707
	April						1,335	35,146	2,764
	May						1,130	23,974	2,727
	June						965	21,922	2,204
	July						704	25,697	2,029
	August						0	7	1,276
	September						459	1	1,271
	October							0	
	November								
	December								

Source: Data on recipients of crisis support measures collected via the SPC-ISG and EMCO-IG.
Notes: For AT, figures on recipients of wage subsidy (Neustartbonus) are monthly totals, for Einmalzahlung it is the total of one-time payments in the month. For CZ, for COVID rent schemes figures are new recipients only. For LV, figures other than for crisis benefit recipients are the new recipients in the month only.

Table 10: Number of companies benefiting under short time work schemes or similar support measures

		BE	BG	CZ		DK	DE	EE		IE		FR	HR		IT				CY								
Scheme name		Chômage temporaire / Tijdelijke werkloosheid	Unemployment fund	Antivirus A+B+A Plus	Antivirus C	Temporary Wage Compensation Scheme	Short time work (Kurzarbeitergeld)	Temporary subsidy program (töötasu hüvitis)	Salary grant (töötasu toetus)	Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme	Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme	Activité partielle	Job preservation support for sectors hit by Coronavirus (COVID-19)	Shorter workweek support	Scheme1 CIGO	Scheme2 CIGS	Scheme3 CIGD	Solidarity Funds	EEA 3	EEA 4	EEA 9	EEA 10	EEA 11	EEA 13	EEA 14	EEA 15	EEA 16
Year	Month																										
2018	1	22.476					1.449					3883			16.411	1.363	28	223									
	2	24.623					1.546					4300			29.140	1.315	34	218									
	3	23.651					1.482					3842			29.429	1.272	36	191									
	4	13.522					1.456					3274			14.008	1.195	32	146									
	5	12.309					1.268					3014			17.591	1.160	32	137									
	6	13.153					1.324					2755			11.854	1.117	30	125									
	7	13.093					1.248					2474			5.407	1.070	20	114									
	8	16.506					1.225					2221			3.635	997	20	104									
	9	12.805					1.270					2357			5.096	979	58	98									
	10	16.545					1.332					2527			21.072	887	68	94									
	11	16.924					1.478					5513			20.733	844	48	78									
	12	19.675					1.105					3232			14.769	829	34	76									
2019	1	24.722					1.470					3318			22.173	857	11	90									
	2	20.999					1.645					3354			16.163	857	12	102									
	3	20.796					1.695					3200			12.766	875	13	102									
	4	14.616					1.958					2786			18.736	890	14	89									
	5	14.769					2.058					2588			19.922	908	9	80									
	6	14.717					2.011					2376			3.438	899	8	82									
	7	12.794					2.119					2197			7.935	895	7	75									
	8	13.568					2.167					1779			3.457	862	6	72									
	9	14.050					2.815					2048			9.661	904	36	67									
	10	18.151					3.546					2189			16.154	931	51	66									
	11	17.085					4.232					2346			26.472	932	18	67									
	12	20.499					3.683					2541			19.349	922	8	63									
2020	1	19.096					4.343					2892			8.624	945	16	84									
	2	20.911					4.694					2644			10.589	936	2.055	2.639									
	3	106.068	6.543	42.571	N/A		342.427	6.738		10.000		1.025.960	84.656		185.684	1.188	395.448	93.445	11.816	11.824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	121.706	8.305	45.104	N/A		609.682	16.064		45.000		1.176.765	100.231		210.634	779	466.001	113.810	11.263	15.563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	107.458	7.690	30.536	N/A		536.285	10.493		51.000		1.069.975	98.532		160.572	728	413.897	106.989	5.065	16.157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	74.972	5.040	10.419	100.479		412.537	4.104		52.000		503.245	18.437	119	102.376	703	253.680	79.918	64	0	467	1.487	742	1.511	0	0	0
	7	50.791	4.703	7.900	112.502		327.509			48.000		295.975	18.912	191	73.090	836	170.816	55.834	30	0	333	1.659	486	1.223	138	0	0
	8	53.949	4.832	7.433	114.529		279.306			48.000	6.500	186.320	14.140	182	47.970	810	95.001	33.179	23	0	309	1.682	376	1.041	109	0	0
	9	43.190	4.814	9.433			250.115			44.000	33.800	191.485	15.074	195	53.700	771	93.033	31.395	25	0	328	1.718	335	820	111	0	0
	10	67.740	6.528	22.210			236.642				36.000	310.020	6.094	103	60.842	678	119.065	39.141	26	0	313	1.740	353	887	128	0	0
	11	82.911	6.733	36.108			312.009				31.100	534.045	4.699	208	67.384	650	203.220	60.051	1.579	0	231	1.682	778	1.063	271	142	0
	12	68.768	6.315	34.404		36995**	363.544				32.900	401.270	4.032	182	73.877	712	197.758	59.279	1.693	0	173	1.562	1.009	1.077	306	51	0
2021	1	67.952	6851	37.914			420.914		2.017		36.900	352.990	41866	158	70308	654	189156	56693	4.966	4.300	162	1.122	968	0	349	90	1.460
	2	68269	7013	38692			431241				36.100	361.000	43862	138	70482	537	184823	58059	3170	3273	136	1095	934	0	361	79	958
	3	74749	7182	40765			364419	5.166			35900	419850	36811	150	67460	651	215976	66223	1040	3450	143	1212	985	0	362	73	758
	4	72305	5904	37559			346519	5351			34900	499935	38167	144	67229	535	203521	60009	4433	3729	196	1342	933	0	339	66	466
	5	57988	5928	24195			324238,0921	2851			35200	365885	35453	75	60555	401	148912	46129	4119	3256	307	1549	766	0	249	59	342
	6	46627	2342				229840,7133				34700	202570	31398	165	47510	416	87622	29605	22	1188	345	1416	288	0	90	48	0
	7	35974	2316				155044,762				32000	77090	9670	136					0	919	310	1279	181	0	42	0	0
	8	31070	1855				126903,8048				28900	64430	5032	126					0	476	184	563	0	0	16	0	0
	9		2058								27600	59090	1607	103					0	0	209	543	0	171	16	0	0
	10										25900	26275							0	0	148	400	0	155	22	0	0
	11											12700															
	12																										

		LV		LT		MT			LU	HU		NL	AT	PL			RO		SI		SK				SE
Scheme name		Allowance for idle time for employees	Furlough support for part-time workers (subsidies)	Wage subsidies during idle time (Scheme1 name)	The subsidies for wages aimed to help to recover after idle time (Scheme 2 name)	Wage supplement	Annex A	Annex B	Partial Unemployment - chômage partiel	Job Protection Wage Support Programme	Sectoral wage subsidy programme	NOW (Temporary Emergency Bridging Measure for Employment)	Kurzarbeit	STW - 15g Number of employees receiving STW benefit (economic downtime)	STW - 15g Number of employees receiving STW benefit (reduction of working hours)	Scheme 8 name: Downtime benefits for non-standard form of employment (civil law contracts: commission contracts, agency contracts and contracts for specific work)	Technical unemployment for employees supported by state (measure 1)	Short time working scheme for employees (measure 7)	Furlough	Short term work scheme	SCHEME 1 * - Employers who had to close their operations on the basis of a decision of the Public Health Office	SCHEME 3A * - Employers (incl self-employed who are employers) who keep jobs even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activity during a declared emergency situation - payment of compensation of the employee's salary up to 80% of	SCHEME 3B * - Employers (incl self-employed who are employers) who keep jobs even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activities during a declared emergency situation - flat-rate contribution to cover part of wage costs per employee depending on the	SCHEME 6 - Employers who keep jobs in kindergarten even in the event of interruption or reduction of their activities on the basis of a decision of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic**	Korttidsarbete (Short-time work Allowance)
Year	Month																								
2018	1								5				8												
	2								6				7												
	3								5				6												
	4								6				4												
	5								5				4												
	6								9				4												
	7								6				5												
	8								10				6												
	9								10				6												
	10								14				5												
	11								14				10												
	12								9				10												
2019	1								16				12												
	2								16				11												
	3								20				8												
	4								18				12												
	5								20				12												
	6								19				14												
	7								19				14												
	8								17				12												
	9								20				13												
	10								21				14												
	11								13				17												
	12								16				18												
2020	1								13				31												
	2								17				35												
	3	3.570		17903*					12.944				66.592				56.308		23.263		13.693	2.648	12.589		-
	4	5.929		22590*		15.672			14.269	230		139538 a	104.463	2.682	4.771	5.400	131.486		27.664		11.266	4.547	17.825		48.398
	5	4.459		18897*	4506*	15.935	3.783	1.157	10.384	10.976			99.737	4.180	9.442	128.500	118.567		24.954		4.051	4.478	17.605		13.399
	6	3.410		12256*	21109*	15.475			5.408	4.298			61.208	2.829	8.442	184.700	18.299		7.604	3.365	349	3.245	12.211		5.308
	7			3279*	28147*	14.898			3.071	954		63671 b	40.000	1.287	3.701	136.300	5.211		6.054	4.361	78	2.702	9.753	0	1.887
	8			2544*	30660*	14.644			2.565	374			38.663	294	830	60.900	7.100		5.391	4.381	53	2.561	10.365	1.013	1.350
	9			2048*	32938*	14.421			2.378	247			26.447	113	362	18.000	2.440		5.051	4.499	71	2.618	10.909	1.164	1.075
	10			2254*	34480*	13.968			2288	16			18.470	40	132	8.400	3.845	93	10.290	5.250	1.016	4.849	17.504	330	729
	11	3.858	2.182	7555*	34324*	13.669			3865	7	25	77900 c	48.121	41	73	6.400	102.143	198	12.518	5.334	1.029	5.137	18.598	151	1.677
	12	6.392	2.931	15392*	17669*	14.420			4503	64	386		52.226	62	70	8.013	9.684	1.416	13.576	5.279	2.013	5.906	17.787	64	1.095
2021	1	9.705	3.657	21222*		11.815			4630		389		57201	44	25	5.690	9341	1042	13.181	5.359	3.375	7.612	24.273	22	-
	2	10515	3532	22010*		11.648			3830		1.143	75000 d	57391	50	36	9.075	9217	1661	12.646	6144	3171	8146	23199	9	-
	3	9212	2692	22017*		12804			3869		8.834		56238	37	38	32122	8108	2458	11400	6211	3188	8428	20365	8	5320
	4	4708	1280	21129*		12608			3658		3570		45475	36	36	5900	8909	2545	11924	6066	2465	7626	20207		15590
	5	2846	751	19258*		11531			3334		389	44697 e	44537	26	30	4100	8221	1914	7838	6094	588	5477	16753		4586
	6	1441	447	5794*		11056			2662				41181	16	28	1900	6777	2395	5860	5506	198	4496	13736		1067
	7			1656	6242	10581			1302				7725	-2	6	279	3590	2157		152	92	3865	0		306
	8			1329	6417	8974			930			13815 f	7869	-1	-7	545	836	1612		55	0	0	0		150
	9					8806								-3	0	367	40	983			38	2501	0		81
	10																13	721							50
	11																								
	12																								

Source: Data on recipients of crisis support measures collected via the SPC-ISG and EMCO-IG.

Notes: Figures show the number of companies receiving benefits for employees. Figures are generally the total number of benefiting companies during the month in question (HU, PL only new beneficiaries; those that started receiving benefits in the month in question for 3 months). For DK (**) the figure shown is the total number (unique companies) from March 2020 to October 2021. For LT (*) the data are updated (some companies returned subsidies because of irregularities or other reasons). For NL, figures cover six phases a=NOW 1 March-May 2020, b=NOW 2 June-September 2020, c=NOW 3.1 October - December 2020, d=NOW 3.2 January-5 March 2021, e=NOW 3.3 April-June 2021, f=NOW 4 July-8 Sept.