

SOCIAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION PERFORMANCE MONITOR
(SPPM) AND DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES



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Social Protection Committee
Annual Report 2022

*Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM)
and developments in social protection policies*

- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -

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Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

The attached Country Profiles sheets provide for all Member States a snapshot of progress towards the national 2030 poverty and social exclusion target, trends in the main social indicators for each country, and the main, priority social challenges and good social outcomes identified for each country.

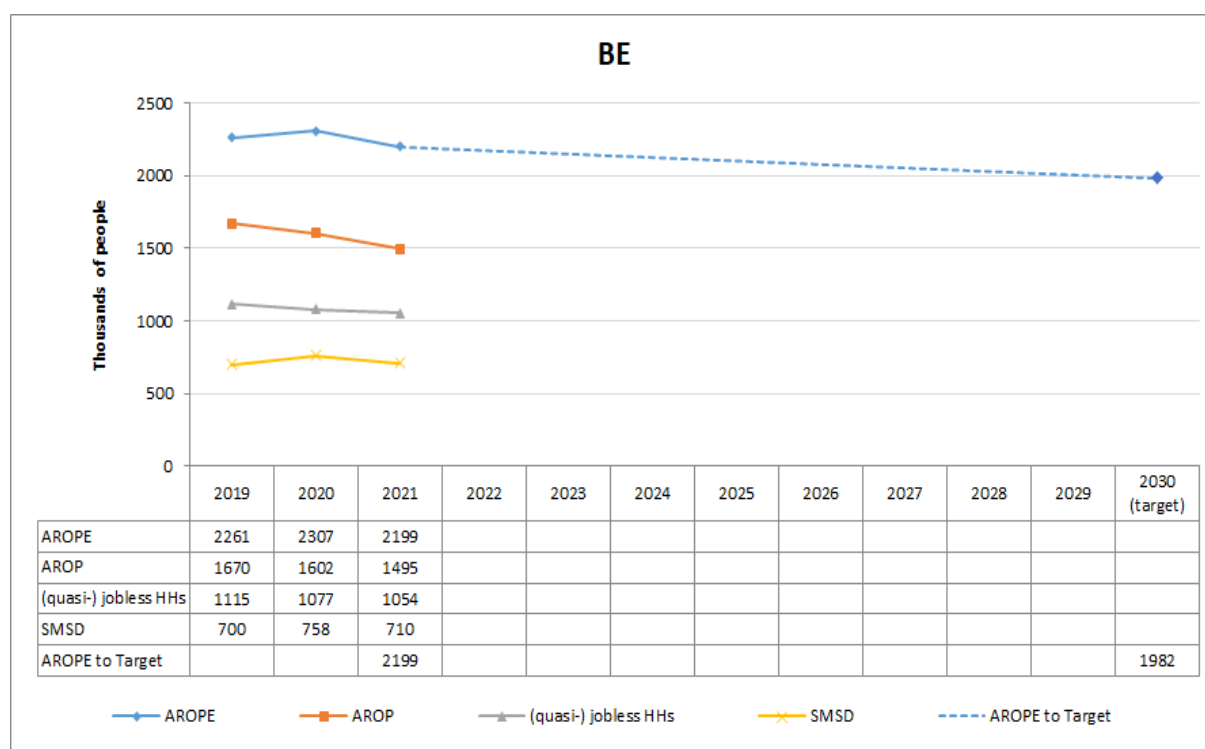
Notes:

1. Figures reflect the data available at end August 2022 unless otherwise indicated.
2. Definitions of variables are provided in the “Definitions and data sources” section at the end of the main report.
3. The data on trends in take-up of selected benefits are collected via the SPC. The data includes only a selection of benefits which are considered most reactive to crises. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.
4. Concerning the Key Social Challenges and Good Social Outcomes tables:
 - The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the table.
 - The assessment of changes in the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).
 - The numbers in square brackets (e.g. [3]) refer to the categories of messages resulting from the analysis and used as a basis for determining KSCs and GSOs, based on the 5 x 5 two-way table in the main report section describing the SPPM methodology used for the identification of Member States' key social challenges and good social outcomes.

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 279,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

¹ BE EU-SILC 2021 data are under revision at the moment of finalisation of this report

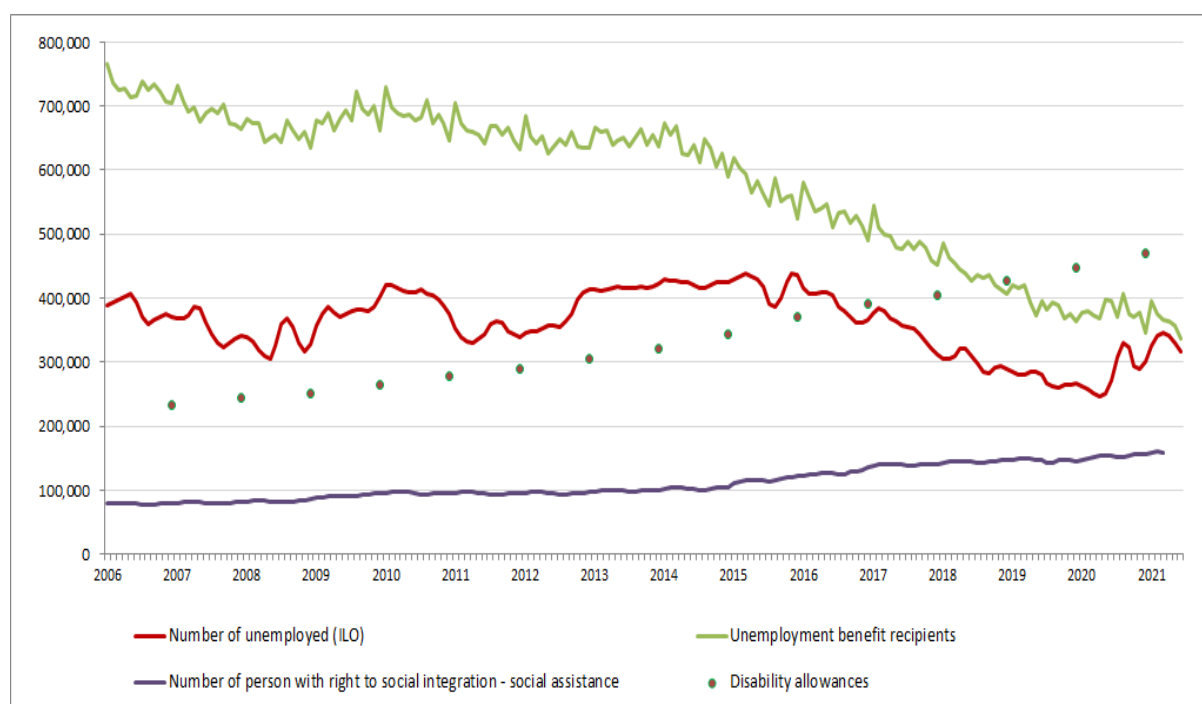
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE		EU27_2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.3	27.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.9	25.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
Definition	Unemployment according to the ILO definition - total
Unit	Monthly average - thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
Source	Eurostat Labour Force Survey
link	
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
Definition	Full-time unemployed with an unemployment benefit
Unit	Number of benefit recipients
Source	Administrative data National Employment Office; FPS Social Security on the basis of the NEO website.
link	
comment	Sum of a number of different administrative categories of unemployed: after full-time employment, after studies, after voluntary part-time employment, different categories of early retirement and unemployed with social or familial difficulties.
	Social assistance benefit
Definition	Social assistance ('leefloon' / 'revenu d'intégration sociale')
Unit	Number of benefit recipients
Source	Administrative data Federal Public Service for Social Integration
link	
comment	General social assistance scheme. Additional social assistance schemes are in place for people with a disability and for the elderly.
	Disability benefit
Definition	Invalidity allowance (general scheme and scheme for the self-employed)
Unit	Number of benefit recipients - situation on 31/12
Source	Administrative data RIZIV/INAMI
link	
comment	
	Temporary unemployment
Definition	Temporary unemployment due to corona covid-19
Unit	Number of employees
Source	Administrative data National Unemployment Office (ONEM/RVA)
link	
comment	

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BE	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,0	22,0	20,4	-1,6 pp	-2,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18,9	15,6	14,9	-0,7 pp	-4,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8,4	8,1	8,6	0,5 pp	0,2 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	10,5	10,8	9,7	-1,1 pp	-0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,7	8,8		-3,9 pp	-3,9 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,2	5,1	4,3	-0,8 pp	-1,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78,6	67,8	71,4	3,6 pp	-7,2 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11,9	9,3	8,7	-0,6 pp	-3,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	19,5	18,8	17,8	-1,0 pp	-1,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	36,0	35,8	33,9	-1,9 pp	-2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16,8	13,3	14,0	0,7 pp	-2,8 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82,6	83,6	83,8	0,2 pp	1,2 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15,4	15,6	13,9	-1,7 pp	-1,5 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	21,3	20,0	21,4	1,4 pp	0,1 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7,6	7,3	9,9	2,6 pp	2,3 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	24,9	23,9	24,8	0,9 pp	-0,1 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39,0	49,2	54,2	5,0 pp	15,1 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,3	4,8	4,3	-0,5 pp	-2,0 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4,9	5,1	3,5	-1,6 pp	-1,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,4	8,1	6,7	-1,4 pp	-1,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,9	1,7	1,9	0,2 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,7	3,3		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,3	4,0		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,6	9,7	10,3	0,6 pp	0,7 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

BE							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021*	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	20.3	19.3	-1.0 pp	-0.7 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	14.1	13.1	-1.0 pp	-1.7 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13260	13377	13556	-0.2 %	2.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.3	6.7	6.3	-0.4 pp	0.0 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.8	12.3	11.9	-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.3	16.2	15.3	-0.9 pp	-1.0 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.4	9.0	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.5	11.0	10.2	-0.8 pp	-1.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.6	3.4	-6.6 %	-5.5 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	22.0	20.4	-1.6 pp	-2.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	15.2	11.9	12.0	0.1 pp	-3.2 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.4	15.6	13.9	-1.7 pp	-1.5 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	44.9	52.9	8.0 pp	11.1 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.2	66.7	70.4	3.7 pp	5.2 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.9	59.8	56.3	-3.5 pp	-7.6 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.8	4.3	3.8	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	0.5 pp	0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.4	8.1	6.7	-1.4 pp	-1.7 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	4.5	5.5	1.0 pp	1.0 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	8.6	7.4	-1.2 pp	-1.2 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	52.1	53.1	54.5	1.4 pp	2.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	21.3	19.6	-1.7 pp	2.1 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.0 %	-3.8 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	10.5	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.7	11.0	n.a.	2.8 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	30.1	31.9	30.7	-1.2 pp	0.6 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.4	7.8	7.9	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.7	0.9	n.a.	0.9 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. BE EU-SILC 2021 data are under revision at the moment of finalisation of this report.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
BELGIUM 2022**

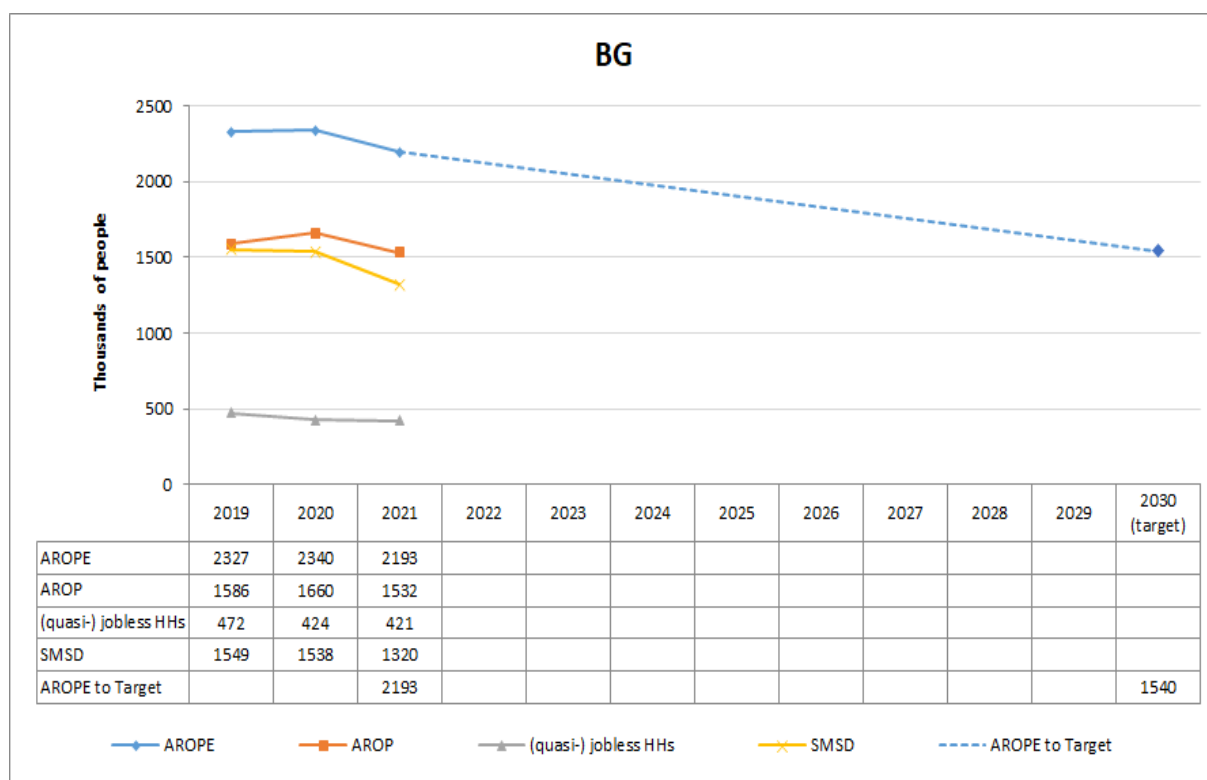
Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households is higher than the EU average for people aged 0-64 [4] and for children [4]</p> <p>The number of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average, but shows some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>There are regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion.</i></p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among people with disabilities.</i></p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.</i></p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap of working age people (18-64) is substantially lower than the EU averages [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially higher than the EU averages [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially lower than EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions			
4. Long-term care			
5. Health			

BULGARIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 787,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year

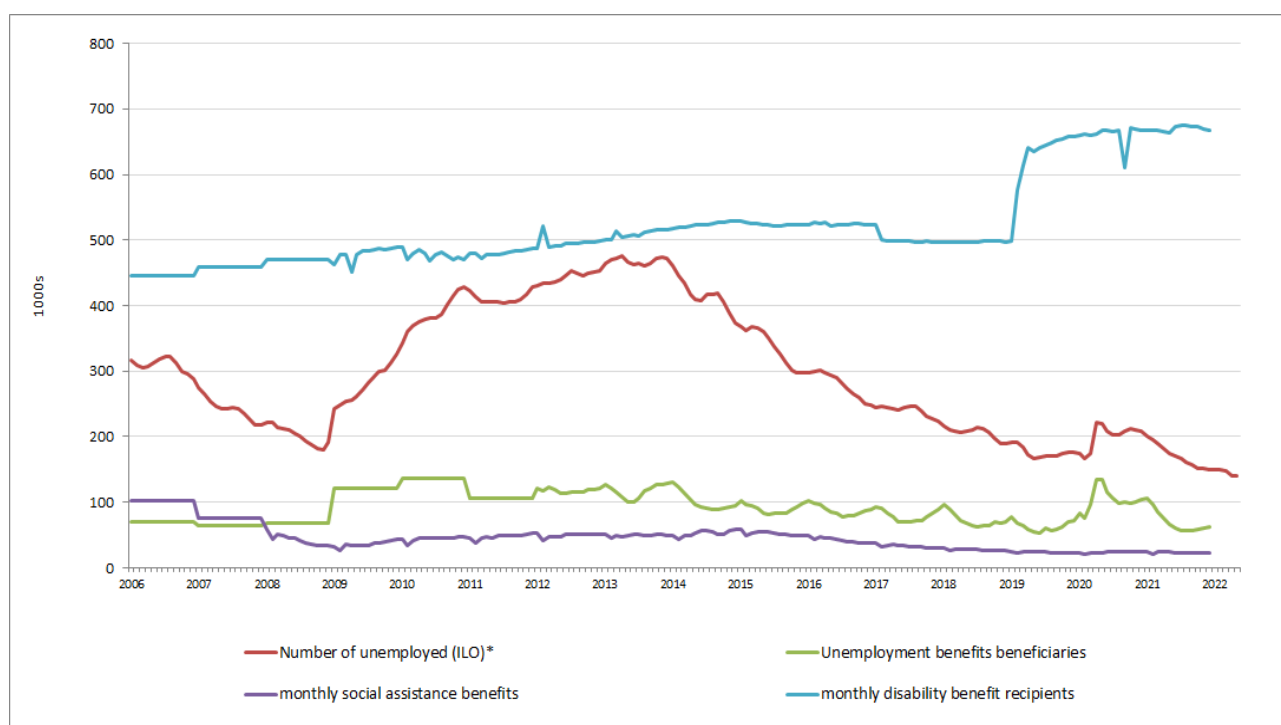
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BG			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.4	16.0	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.9	4.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.0	6.7	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	15.9	15.6	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.9	4.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.0	6.7	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefits beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	National Social Security Institute
comment	The number of recipients of unemployment benefits in 2021 decreases due to the decline in the level of the unemployed persons.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Monthly social assistance benefit recipients /Number of cases/
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social assistance Agency
comment	There are no significant changes in the number of recipients of social assistance benefits during 2021.
	Disability benefit
definition	Monthly disability benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social Assistance Agency
comment	In 2021, there are no significant changes in the number of people with disabilities receiving financial support

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BG	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	36,1	36,2	33,0	-3,2 pp	-3,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27,5	28,3	24,2	-4,1 pp	-3,3 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	22,8	24,8	20,0	-4,8 pp	-2,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	11,3	10,7	10,6	-0,1 pp	-0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	22,0	22,0		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11,2	12,8	13,0	0,2 pp	1,8 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	85,7	90,1	72,6	-17,5 pp	-13,1 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	19,9	20,7	18,5	-2,2 pp	-1,4 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,0	8,9	1,8	-7,1 pp	0,8 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18,7	6,1	16,9	10,8 pp	-1,8 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	5,8	18,5	15,2	-3,3 pp	9,4 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82,7	75,0	76,8	1,8 pp	-5,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	38,7	38,9	33,7	-5,2 pp	-5,0 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)						20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)						25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	27,1	22,5	38,1	15,6 pp	11,1 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	15,1	13,5	9,7	-3,8 pp	-5,4 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,7	9,7	9,4	-0,3 pp	-1,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13,9	12,8	12,2	-0,6 pp	-1,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,1	1,1	0,7	-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	5,6	5,1		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	15,2	15,3		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	61,2	61,0	58,1	-2,9 pp	-3,1 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

BG							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	33.2	33.6	31.7	-1.9 pp	-1.5 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.6	23.8	22.1	-1.7 pp	-0.5 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5022	5188	5625	10.5 %	17.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	22.1	22.1	19.1	-3.0 pp	-3.0 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.2	8.4	8.4	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.5	28.3	25.2	-3.1 pp	-2.3 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.1	17.3	n.a.	1.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	34.6	33.7	30.4	-3.3 pp	-4.2 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	8.1	8.0	7.5	-7.0 %	-8.0 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	36.1	36.2	33.0	-3.2 pp	-3.1 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	34.0	29.8	27.1	-2.7 pp	-6.9 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	38.7	38.9	33.7	-5.2 pp	-5.0 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.6	20.4	29.8	9.4 pp	6.2 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.4	42.9	50.1	7.2 pp	3.7 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.7	80.2	69.7	-10.5 pp	-8.0 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.0	9.7	10.0	0.3 pp	1.0 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	2.7	2.6	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.8	12.2	-0.6 pp	-1.7 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	3.7	3.2	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.6	14.3	14.0	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	63.5	63.4	64.8	1.4 pp	1.3 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	47.0	49.5	45.7	-3.8 pp	-1.3 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.67	0.65	0.70	7.7 %	4.5 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.37	0.34	0.35	2.9 %	-5.4 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.4	1.0	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	8.6	n.a.	-6.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	9.9	n.a.	-4.8 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	51.3	52.3	44.1	-8.2 pp	-7.2 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.0	14.4	11.6	-2.8 pp	-4.4 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

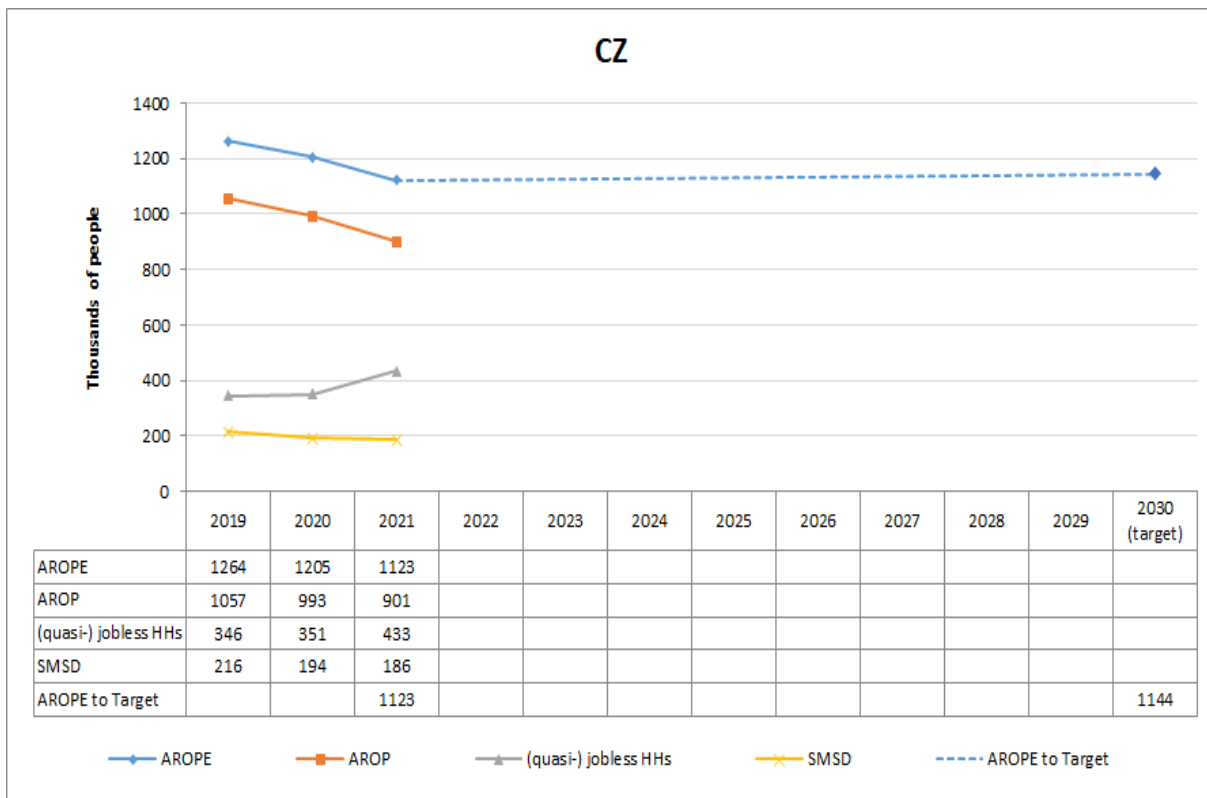
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
BULGARIA 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty, particularly for children (<18) and older people (65+), and income inequality (interquintile share ratios S80/S20) , are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Poverty, including material and social deprivation, affects in particular some vulnerable groups (i.e. people with disabilities, Roma, and those living in rural areas)</i></p> <p>Housing cost overburden is higher than the EU average and the population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially lower than the EU average with negative development [1]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background are more likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p><i>The adequacy, coverage and take-up of social assistance remain limited</i></p>	
3. Pensions	<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average and the aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) are substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	
4. Long-term care	<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth (total, men and women) [1] and life expectancy at 65 (total, men and women) are substantially lower than the EU average with negative developments. [1]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 120,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year

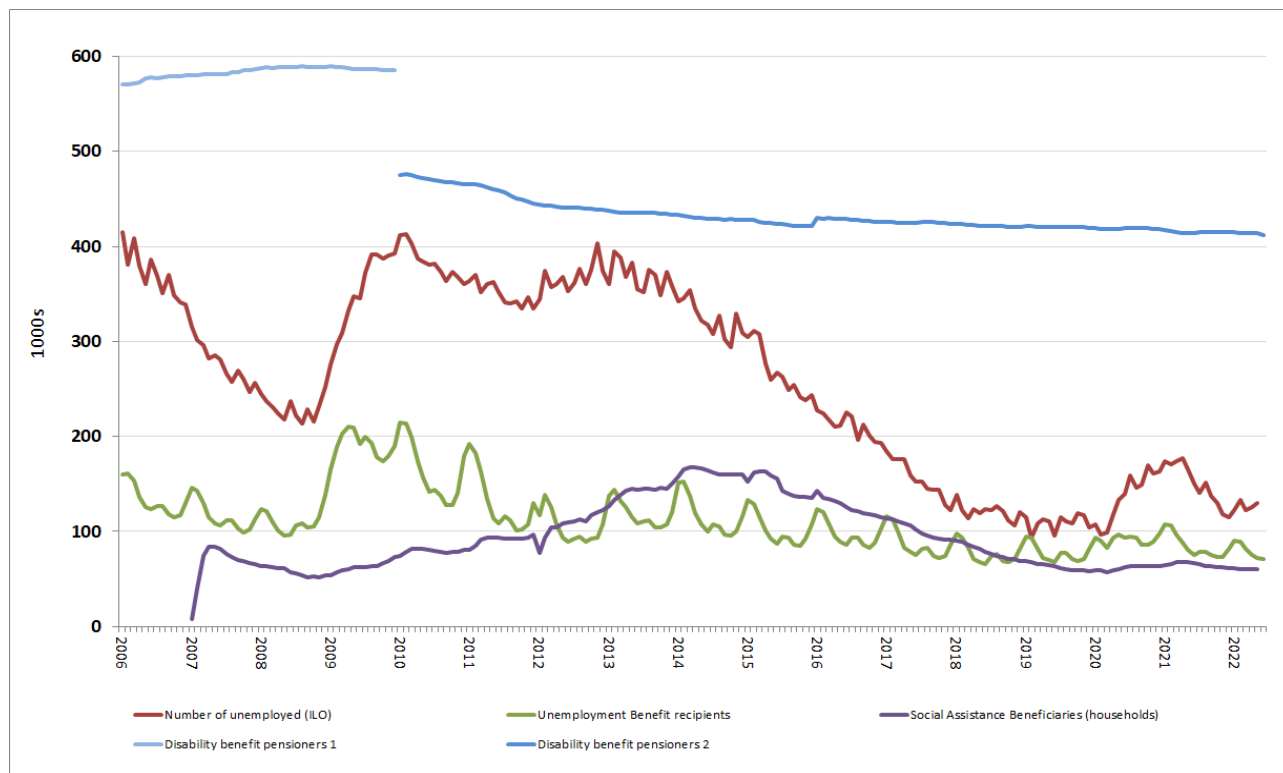
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ			EU27_2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.9	18.3	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.8	8.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.3	0.2	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	17.6	18.0	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.8	8.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



CZ	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat - (Unemployment by sex and age – monthly average)
comment	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefits recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	www.mpsv.cz
comment	Unemployment benefits - due to the worsening economic situation and the situation on the labor market due to COVID-19, the number of jobseekers with unemployment benefits has increased . The average number of jobseekers with unemployment benefits in 2019 reached 77.3 thousand, in 2020 it increased to 90.9 thousand. Their average share in total registered unemployment for the whole of 2019 was 36.4%, in 2020 it decreased to 35.1% due to the limited length of the support period (and the growth of long-term unemployment). In 2021, the situation on the labor market began to improve, the average number of jobseekers with unemployment benefits decreased to 85.2 thousand and their share fell to 30.5%.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social assistance beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of households
source	MoLSA
comment	Number of “social assistance beneficiaries“ represents relevant number of recipients of Allowance for Living (it doesn't include other members of a households entitled to this benefit) introduced as of 1/1/2007 under the Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in Material Need (by the end of 2006 the system of social assistance benefits was regulated in absolutely different way, because of this fact, there is no reasonable comparability). Generally, the development of number of „social assistance beneficiaries“ reflects situation on labour market and income situation of households as well as relevant legal adjustment.
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree)
unit	Thousands of persons
source	https://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/informace-o-vyplacenyh-davkach
comment	From the beginning of 2010 the new types of disability were implemented to the social system. Currently three levels of disability are differentiated (the 1st, 2nd , 3rd) instead of the former two levels (full disability, partial disability). The 3rd level is equal to the full disability while the partial disability was split in the current 1st and 2nd level. From January 2010 all receivers of disability pension older than 65 years of age are no more implicated in the number of disability pensioners. They are implicated in the number of old age pensioners. This change is displayed in the drop of number of disability pensioners in January 2010. According to these changes, new data (starting January 2010) are being presented separately.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CZ	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13,0	12,9	13,3	0,4 pp	0,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11,2	11,1	11,4	0,3 pp	0,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,7	2,7	2,8	0,1 pp	0,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3,7	4,1	6,4	2,3 pp	2,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6,9	2,1		-4,8 pp	-4,8 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5,0	5,0	4,1	-0,9 pp	-0,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	75,5	77,6	75,8	-1,8 pp	0,3 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8,7	8,3	7,0	-1,3 pp	-1,7 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3,4	2,3	4,1	1,8 pp	0,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2,9	2,5	0,8	-1,7 pp	-2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27,0	28,6	26,6	-2,0 pp	-0,4 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52,4	49,6	36,0	-13,6 pp	-16,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15,0	17,4	23,0	5,6 pp	8,0 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20,3	21,1	17,8	-3,3 pp	-2,5 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	2,4	2,0		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26,0	26,6	23,4	-3,2 pp	-2,6 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44,0	43,1	49,6	6,5 pp	5,6 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,4	6,0	6,2	0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,2	2,7	3,8	1,1 pp	1,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6,7	7,6	6,4	-1,2 pp	-0,3 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,4	0,4	0,3	-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,6	2,3		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,4	3,3		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24,1	24,5	25,1	0,6 pp	1,0 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

CZ							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	12.1	11.5	10.7	-0.8 pp	-1.4 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.5	8.6	-0.9 pp	-1.5 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8421	8490	8289	-0.3 %	3.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.1	1.9	1.8	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.4	4.4	5.4	1.0 pp	1.0 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.1	14.8	16.7	1.9 pp	2.6 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.7	3.9	n.a.	-1.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.4	5.0	4.8	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7 %	2.7 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.0	12.9	13.3	0.4 pp	0.3 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.2	6.6	7.0	0.4 pp	0.8 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.0	17.4	23.0	5.6 pp	8.0 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	39.2	40.6	46.6	6.0 pp	7.4 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	72.1	75.8	3.7 pp	5.1 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.0	58.6	59.0	0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	3.5	3.7	3.5	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.7	7.6	6.4	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.7	6.6	6.5	-0.1 pp	0.8 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	66.7	68.2	69.8	1.6 pp	3.1 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.4	15.4	11.2	-4.2 pp	-6.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.73	0.79	8.2 %	8.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.47	0.50	6.4 %	6.4 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	7.0	n.a.	-12.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	7.9	n.a.	-3.7 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.6	23.4	18.3	-5.1 pp	-6.3 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.9	6.5	6.2	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.7	-0.3	4.5	4.5 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CZECHIA 2022

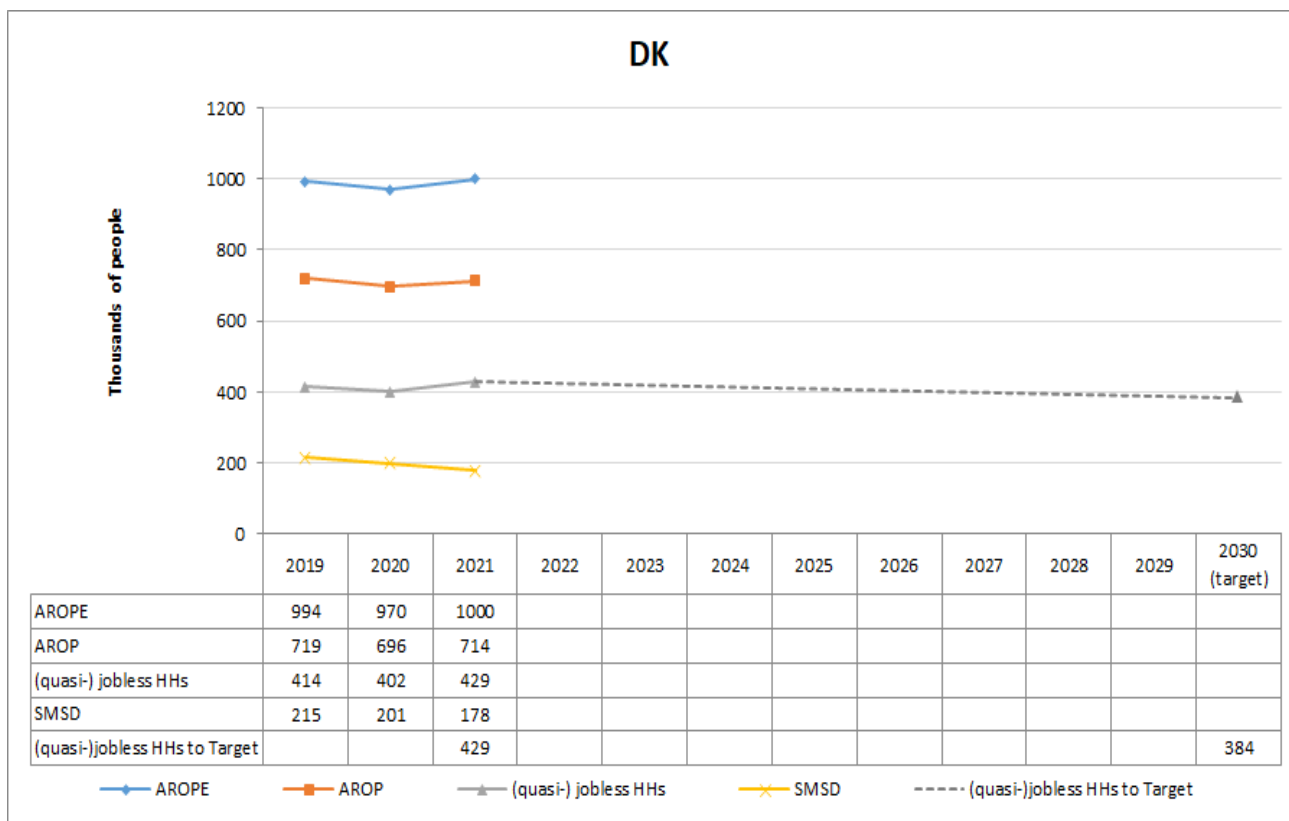
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) (women) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>While the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is comparatively low, poverty remains concentrated in some localities and affects to a higher degree vulnerable groups, in particular Roma</i></p>	<p>The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate (total) for the total population, children and working age population is substantially lower than the EU average, as well as the risk of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) and people aged 18-64 [3]</p> <p>The share of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than EU average [3], including for adults (aged 18-64) not students [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially lower than EU average [3]</p> <p>The interquintile share ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are substantially lower than EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background, in particular Roma, face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p>	<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially higher than EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions	<p>The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially lower than EU average [3]</p>
4. Long-term care	<p><i>Long-term care services provision remains fragmented and does not fully cover the needs</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth (total and women) and at 65 for all are lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Healthy life years at 65 (men and women) are lower than the EU average.</p>	

DENMARK

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with low work intensity by 30,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 30,000.

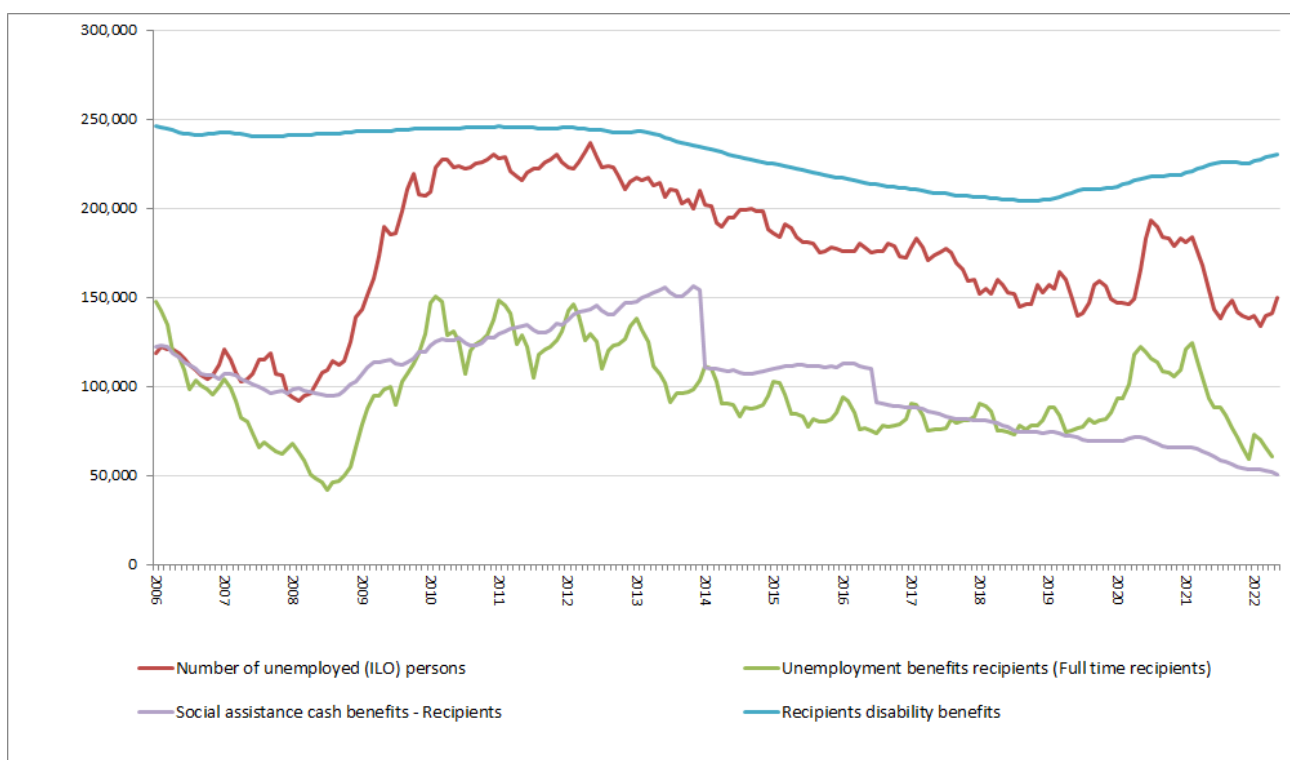
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DK			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	30.5	30.2	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.5	6.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	4.7	4.8	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.2	12.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	10.9	10.9	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	6.4	6.5	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	19.5	19.3	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.5	6.3	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6
	Old age	5.7	5.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Note: numbers of benefit recipients are not seasonally adjusted.

DK	Number of unemployed
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat une_rt_m
Unemployment recipients	
definition	Unemployment benefits recipients, full time recipients.
unit	full time persons recipients (both passive and active recipients) (seasonally adjusted) (dagpenge)
source	y01a02, Dagpenge, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/a-dagpenge/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
comment	
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Numbers of recipients of cash benefits + recipients of education and integration benefits (kontanthjælp)
unit	Both passive and active recipients
source social assistance benefit	y36a02, Kontanthjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/kontanthjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
source education benefit	y38a02, Uddannelseshjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/uddannelseshjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
source integration benefit	y35a02, Selvforsørgelses- og hjemrejseydelse samt overgangsydelse. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/selvforsoergelses-og-hjemrejseydelse-samt-overgangsydelse/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
comment	The update includes a change in the numbers back in time due to the abolishment of the lowest cash benefits by January 1st 2012. As it is a headcount, all recipients of the lowest cash benefits are now listed as recipients of the same cash benefit back in time as it would otherwise mean a change in the level of recipients as from 1/1 2012 when all recipients became recipients of the same level of benefit. By January 1st 2014 a reform of the cash benefit system came into force. With this reform people under the age of 30 can no longer receive cash benefit but will receive education benefit (social assistance) at the level of the student grant. By September 1st 2015 a rule change within the cash benefit system meant that newly arrived refugees and immigrants can no longer receive cash benefit but will receive integration benefit at the level of the student grant. By July 1st 2016, the rules applied for anyone who haven't been living in Denmark for at least 7 years within the last 8 years. Therefore we have provided a table with the number of recipients of the immigration benefit, starting from September 2015.
Disability benefit	
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits full+partial) (førtidspension)
unit	Thousands of pensioners
source	y10a02, Førtidspension. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/tilbagetraekningsydelse/fortidspension/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/

comment

Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DK	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13,9	13,4	14,0	0,6 pp	0,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10,3	10,0	9,6	-0,4 pp	-0,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,1	4,7	3,3	-1,4 pp	-1,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,0	5,8	5,7	-0,1 pp	0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4,8	4,2		-0,6 pp	-0,6 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4,0	3,7	4,5	0,8 pp	0,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	65,2	65,1	49,2	-15,9 pp	-16,0 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7,4	6,5	7,1	0,6 pp	-0,3 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7,9	7,6	8,1	0,5 pp	0,2 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58,1	60,1	61,0	0,9 pp	2,9 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9,3	8,1	9,1	1,0 pp	-0,2 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82,0	84,0	81,9	-2,1 pp	-0,1 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11,6	15,7	19,4	3,7 pp	7,8 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1,7	1,9	1,6	-0,3 pp	-0,1 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2,2	2,7	2,1	-0,6 pp	-0,1 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46,9	57,8	61,1	3,3 pp	14,2 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5,6	5,8	6,8	1,0 pp	1,2 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4,3	4,0	4,3	0,3 pp	0,0 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9,9	9,3	9,8	0,5 pp	-0,1 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2,2	2,0	1,5	-0,5 pp	-0,7 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,0	3,2		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2,7	3,8		1,1 pp	1,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10,8	11,9	11,1	-0,8 pp	0,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

DK							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	16.8	17.3	0.5 pp	0.0 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.1	12.3	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13423	13077	13740	4.0 %	3.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.8	3.5	3.1	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.5	9.1	9.7	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.8	19.3	19.2	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.9	6.9	n.a.	1.0 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.2	6.6	5.9	-0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.0	3.9	-1.7 %	-3.9 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.9	13.4	14.0	0.6 pp	0.1 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	8.2	7.3	5.6	-1.7 pp	-2.6 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.6	15.7	19.4	3.7 pp	7.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	52.4	53.9	1.6 pp	6.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.9	70.0	70.0	-0.0 pp	2.1 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.5	48.7	50.8	2.1 pp	-3.7 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.1	5.6	-0.5 pp	-0.7 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.9	9.3	9.8	0.5 pp	-0.1 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.0	6.5	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	7.4	7.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.3	71.4	72.3	0.9 pp	1.0 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.9	11.7	12.7	1.0 pp	2.8 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.78	0.77	-1.3 %	0.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.48	0.45	0.43	-4.4 %	-10.4 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.7	1.3	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.4	n.a.	-2.8 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.8	11.9	n.a.	0.8 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	20.3	21.8	21.9	0.1 pp	1.6 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	15.6	14.1	15.5	1.4 pp	-0.1 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

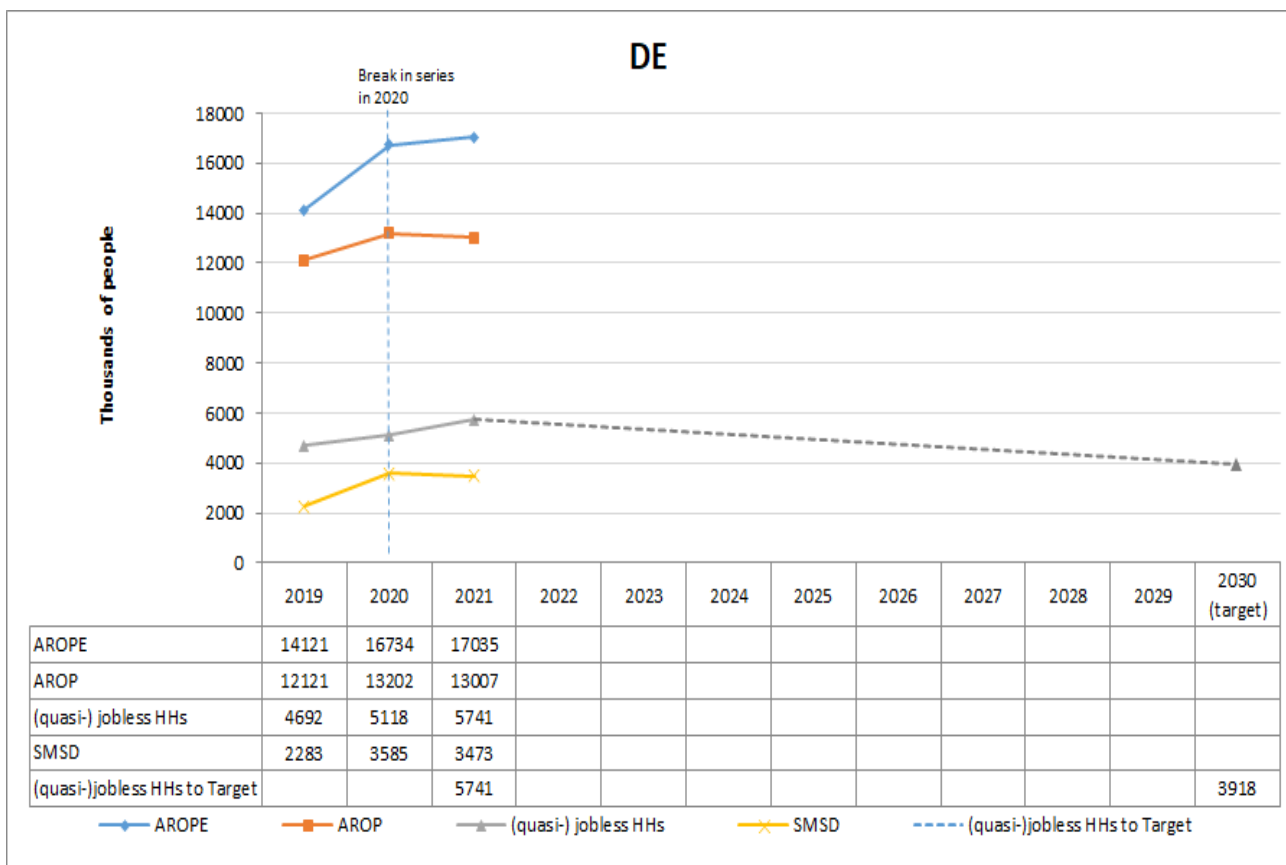
**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
DENMARK 2022**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The housing cost overburden is higher than the EU average for the total population and the working age population (18-64) [2] and it is substantially higher for older people (65+) [1]</p> <p>Housing deprivation in the working age population (18-64) is higher than the EU average [2]</p>	The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion and children at risk of poverty (aged 0-17) is substantially lower than EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing risk of poverty for the total population and working age (18-64) is substantially higher than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is lower than the EU average and shows some positive development [4]	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially lower than EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>Healthy life years at birth of men [2] and women are lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The rate of unmet need for medical care due to waiting list is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The gap in unmet need medical care between people in the lowest income quintile and in the highest income quintile (Q1-Q5) is around the EU average but it shows a negative development [9]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 1,200,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2020 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is

² There is a major break in series in EU-SILC data for Germany in 2020.

to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 1,200,000. Due to the major break in series and to provide a baseline that is consistent with future developments, the figure from the 2020 survey shall be used as the starting point for the national poverty reduction target

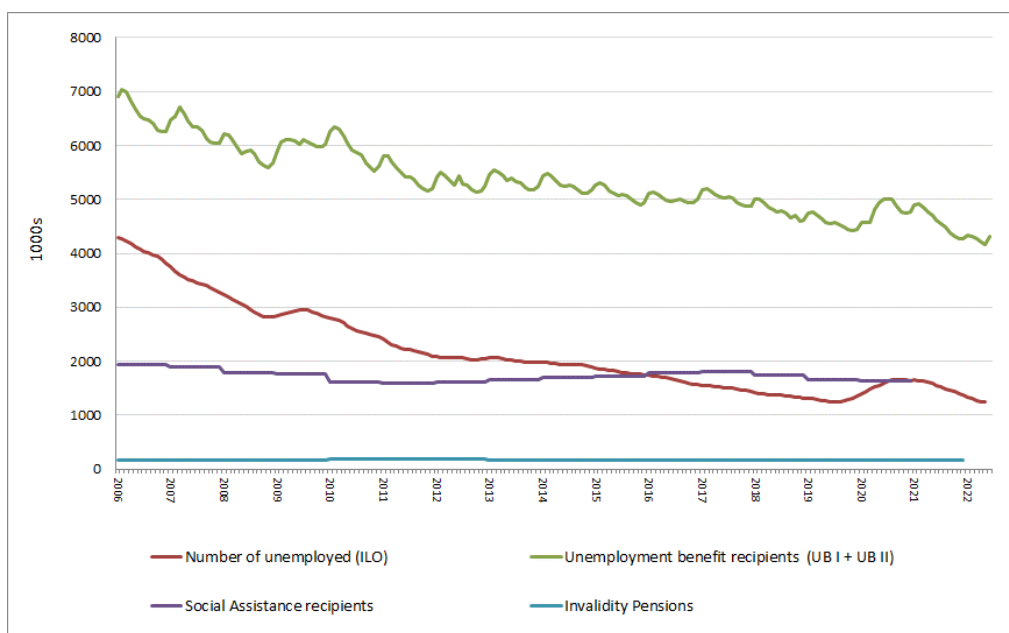
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DE		EU27 2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.4	28.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	10.1	10.3	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	9.2	9.4	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	24.9	25.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	10.0	10.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.1	9.3	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Number of Unemployed	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted (not calendar adjusted) [une_rt_m]
source	Eurostat
link	
Unemployment benefit recipients	
definition	Benefit recipients (UB I + UB II)
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency)
link	https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=627730&topic_f=monatsbericht-monatsbericht
comment	Monatsbericht zum Arbeits- und Ausbildungsmarkt in Deutschland, figure 2.1 (Arbeitslosigkeit und Leistungsbezug); since March 2020 figure 2.2 too.
Social Assistance recipients	
definition	Social Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	amtliche Sozialberichterstattung
link	http://www.statistikportal.de/de/sbe/ergebnisse/mindestsicherung/b-13-empfaengerinnen-und-empfaenger-nach-leistungssystemen
comment	table B1.3.0 (recipients of Sozialgeld und HLU) . Please note that the definition of “social assistance” used in Germany differs from the definition used for the reported figures. https://www.bmas.de/EN/Social-Affairs/Social-assistance/social-assistance.html
Disability benefit recipients	
definition	New disability pension recipients
unit	Thousand of recipients (annual figures)
source	Source: Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund (German statutory pension insurance scheme)
link	https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/Allgemein/de/Navigation/6_Wir_ueber_uns/02_Fakten_und_Zahlen/03_statistiken/statistikpublikationen_node.html
comment	Rentenversicherung in Zeitreihen (3 Rentenzugang - Renten wegen verminderter Erwerbsfähigkeit)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DE	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.5	1.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.1	15.4	16.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	18.9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.3	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	n.a.	8.2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.1	9.4	10.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	7.3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.9	7.9		n.a.	n.a.	12.0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.6	9.3	0.7 pp	n.a.	9.9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	50.6	46.9	-3.7 pp	n.a.	72.2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.5	11.7	12.5	0.8 pp	n.a.	14.7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.1	6.2	8.1	1.9 pp	0.0 pp	12.8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.2	10.2	11.8	1.6 pp	-11.4 pp	19.5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	26.5	17.7	25.9	8.2 pp	-0.6 pp	29.1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.9	30.0	38.3	8.3 pp	-24.6 pp	51.5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.8	23.6	19.4	-4.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	25.9	27.2	25.8	-1.4 pp	-0.1 pp	20.5	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.0	7.8	7.1	-0.7 pp	1.1 pp	5.4	5.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.7	32.0	30.5	-1.5 pp	-0.2 pp	25.5	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	59.8	52.5	56.5	4.0 pp	n.a.	41.5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.5	7.9	8.9	1.0 pp	n.a.	6.8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.8	5.1	5.0	-0.1 pp	2.2 pp	6.3	6.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.3	10.1	11.8	1.7 pp	1.5 pp	9.9	9.7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	n.a.	1.6	
	Infant mortality rate	3.2	3.1		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	2.5		n.a.	n.a.	6.7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	12.0	16.8	17.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	25.6	

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note : For DE, major break in time series in 2020 for EU-SILC.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

DE							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	20.4	20.7	0.3 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	16.1	15.8	-0.3 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13616	14537	14041	-4.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.0	4.4	4.2	-0.2 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	8.3	9.3	1.0 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	24.5	22.3	-2.2 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.6	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.8	9.1	8.8	-0.3 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.2 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.5	1.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.9	11.2	11.2	0.0 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.8	23.6	19.4	-4.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.2	34.6	40.6	6.0 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.0	61.1	63.7	2.6 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.7	56.9	51.1	-5.8 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.9	8.5	8.5	0.0 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.3	10.1	11.8	1.7 pp	1.5 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	4.1	3.6	-0.5 pp	0.5 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.4	8.2	7.5	-0.7 pp	1.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.6	71.6	71.8	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	21.0	20.4	-0.6 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.82	0.85	3.7 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.44	0.47	6.8 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	11.5	10.4	n.a.	-9.6 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.8	11.7	n.a.	-8.6 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.7	30.5	30.1	-0.4 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.9	9.0	10.7	1.7 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.6 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Major break in EU-SILC-based series in 2020 which means changes compared to 2019 (i.e. 2019-2020 and 2019-2021) are not strictly sensible.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

GERMANY 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [2] <i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		

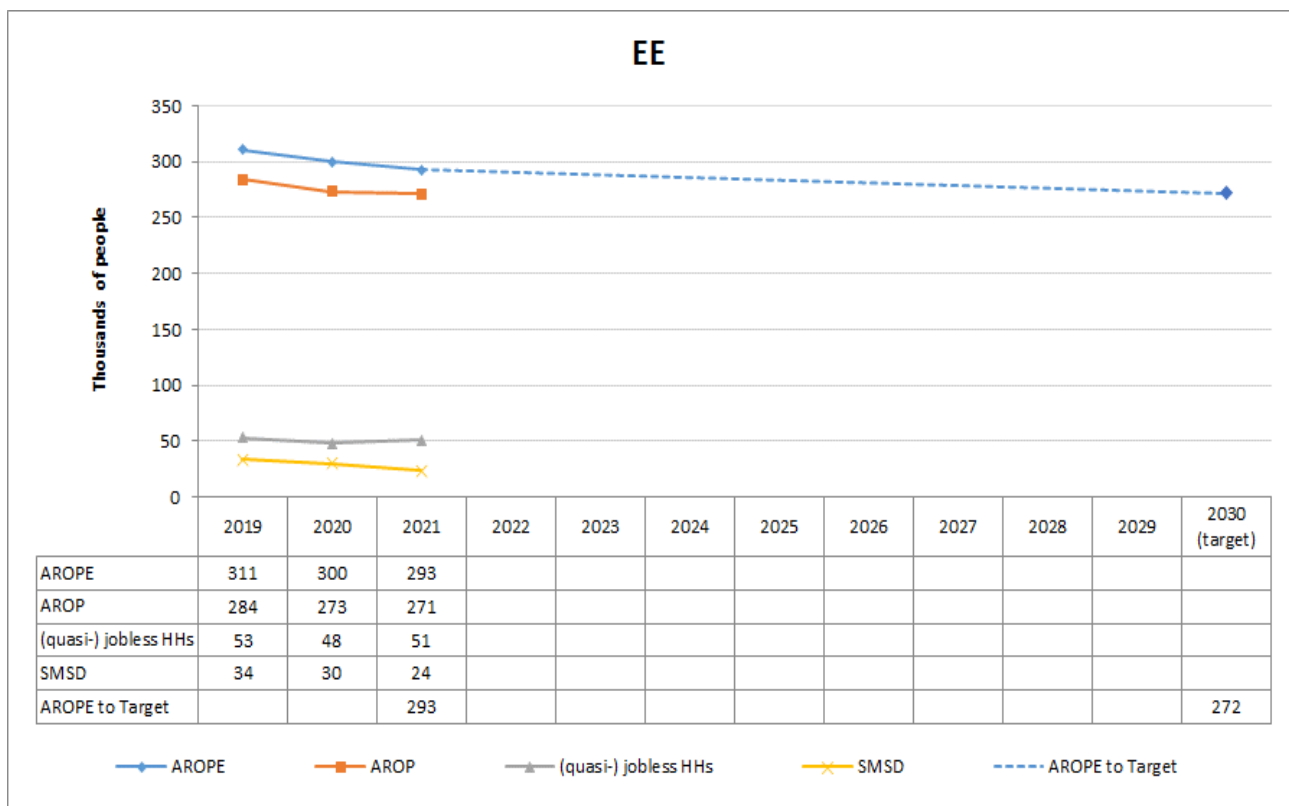
Note: Due to a major break in series in 2020 EU-SILC data for Germany, time comparisons may not be appropriate, and the SPPM exercise was focused on an assessment of levels only.

ESTONIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 39,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

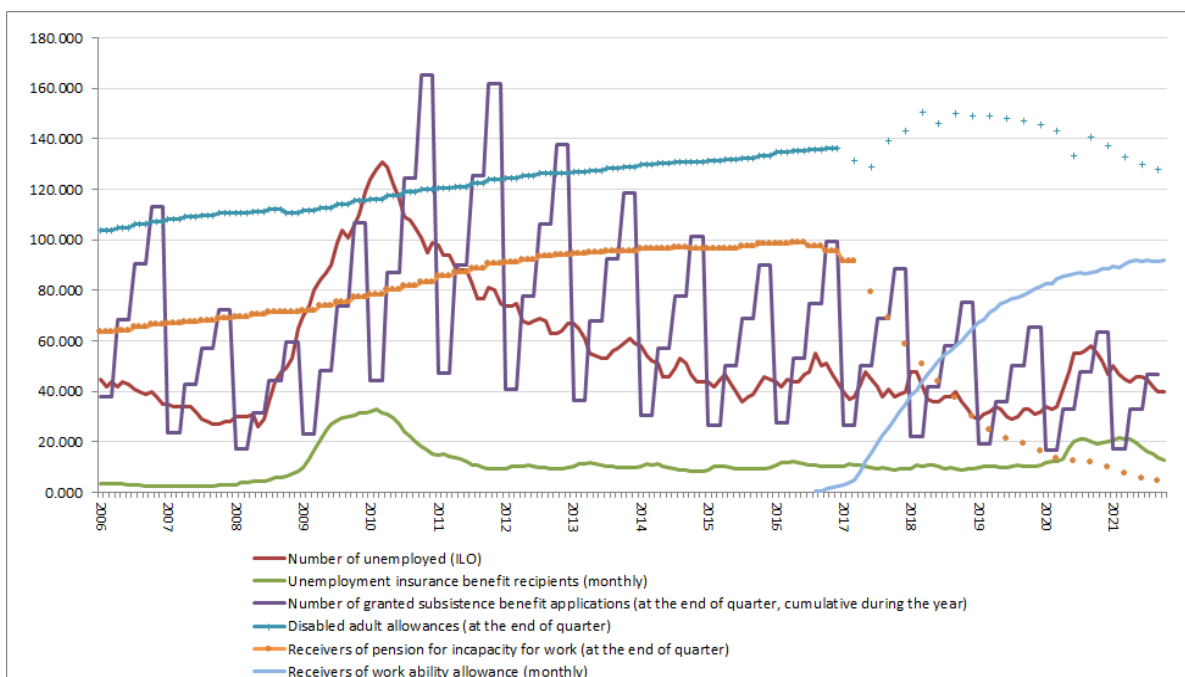
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EE			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.2	16.3	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.8	4.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.5	6.6	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.1	16.2	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.8	4.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.5	6.6	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment insurance benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/eng/content/about-fund/benefits-and-subsidies
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	To find statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients please open the link above and select a report "Unemployment insurance benefit 2003 - 2020". An Excle table opens, where the sheet "TKH_saajad" shows statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients by month. Definition: Unemployment insurance benefit recipients - unemployed persons who received a payment of unemployment insurance benefit during the specified period. Unemployment insurance is a type of compulsory insurance, unemployment insurance is financed from unemployment insurance premiums paid by the insured persons (employees) and the employers. The unemployment insurance benefit is paid to unemployed persons whose unemployment insurance period in the three preceding years is at least 12 months and whose last relationship did not end on their own initiative or mutual agreement.
Note	2014 data has been updated on 17.11.2015 due to minor corrections in the database, 2015 data has been updated 12.06.2017 due to minor corrections in the database, 2017 data has been updated 04.06.2018 due to minor corrections in the database
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Subsistence benefit (to maintain subsistence level) receivers
unit	Number of granted applications by households (thousands, cumulative during the year)
source	Ministry of Social Affairs
link	http://www.sm.ee/et/toetuste-statistika http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/15Social_protection/02Social_assistance/05Subsistence_benefits/05Subsistence_benefits.asp
eligible age group	all age groups

comment	<p>To reach specific tables, please use first link and open from the selection "Toimetulekutoetus kohalike omavalitsusüksuste lõikes" (meaning in english "Subsistence benefit by local governments") a report with the appropriate year and quarter. For example, the report "2020. aasta I kvartal" (meaning in english "The first quarter of 2020"). An excel table opens, where on sheet "Taotlused" (meaning in English "Applications") row number 8, column C you can find the total number of granted applications. The second link is intended as additional information and refers to the Statistics Estonia annual data.</p> <p>A person living alone or a family whose monthly disposable income, after deduction of the fixed expenses connected with permanent dwelling during the current month, is below the subsistence level has right to receive a subsistence benefit. The subsistence level increased (by 20%) from the beginning of 2011. The subsistence level increased also in 2014 (by 17 % compared to the previous year) and as from 2015 the subsistence level will be higher for underage children. The subsistence level increased (by 31%) from the beginning of 2016.</p> <p>Note: In April 2010, a new social services and benefit register was introduced. Therefore the data from the 2nd quarter 2010 is not fully comparable with the previous data.</p>
Disability benefit	
definition	Recipients of benefits for disabled persons (number of 16 years old or older persons)
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Source: Social Insurance Fund
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and older
comment	<p>To reach specific tables, please select from the menu on the left "Riikliku sotsiaalkindlustuse statistika ja aruanded (kord kvartalis)" (meaning in english "National social security statistics and reports (quarterly)"). From there, select a report with the appropriate year and number of months. For example, the report "Riiklik sotsiaalkindlustus 2020 3 kuud" (meaning in english "National Social Security 2020 3 months") for the first quarter of 2020. An excel table opens, where on sheet "Koond" (meaning in English "Summary") row number 102 shows the "Puuetega inimeste sotsiaaltoetused" (meaning in English "Social benefits for disabled"). To find the correct result, the number of beneficiaries at the end of the reporting period in column 1, rows 05 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age), 09 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of working age) and 13 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of retirement age) must be summed.</p> <p>Disability is the loss of or an abnormality in an anatomical, physiological or mental structure of function of a person, which in conjunction with different relational and environmental restrictions prevents participation in social life on equal bases with others. From 2008 the disabled adult allowance was replaced by disability allowance for a person of working age and disability allowance for a person of retirement age. Therefore the indicator since 2008 includes recipients of three types of benefits: recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age, for disabled persons of working age and for disabled persons of retirement age.</p>
Incapacity for work	
definition	Receivers of pension for incapacity for work
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Social Insurance Board
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age

comment	The right for the pension for incapacity for work has a person, who is at least 16 years of age and has been declared to be permanently incapable to work, loss of whose working capacity is 40 to 100 per cent and who by the initial date of granting of the pension has acquired the following pensionable service or accumulation period in Estonia.
Work ability allowance	
definition	Work ability allowance recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/content/tootukassast/toovoimetoetus
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	To find statistics about work ability allowance recipients please open the link above and select "Väljamaksed". See the first graph "Väljamakse saajad kokku", which shows statistics about work ability allowance recipients by month. Definition: Work ability allowance recipients - persons who received a payment of work ability allowance during the specified period. After the implementation of Work Ability Reform at 2016 the receivers of incapacity for work pension are gradually re-assessed and starting to receive work ability allowance instead of incapacity for work pension.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EE	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19,7	17,4	17,4	0,0 pp	-2,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17,2	15,2	15,5	0,3 pp	-1,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,1	2,0	1,7	-0,3 pp	-0,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3,6	3,1	3,9	0,8 pp	0,3 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,2	6,1		-6,1 pp	-6,1 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11,3	10,2	9,7	-0,5 pp	-1,6 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55,1	56,6	72,5	15,9 pp	17,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15,6	13,9	13,1	-0,8 pp	-2,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8,0	9,0	5,3	-3,7 pp	-2,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23,8	17,7	20,4	2,7 pp	-3,4 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	10,3	13,9	13,6	-0,3 pp	3,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	83,9	79,6	76,9	-2,7 pp	-7,0 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20,6	23,4	25,1	1,7 pp	4,5 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,7	10,9	12,7	1,8 pp	2,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14,2	15,2	17,2	2,0 pp	3,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46,9	53,1	49,7	-3,4 pp	2,8 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,7	3,1	3,7	0,6 pp	0,0 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,4	4,1	6,8	2,7 pp	3,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11,2	8,5	9,8	1,3 pp	-1,4 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	14,8	12,4	7,3	-5,1 pp	-7,5 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	1,6	1,4		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,7	2,9		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	21,4	20,9	21,6	0,7 pp	0,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

EE							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.7	22.8	22.2	-0.6 pp	-1.5 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.7	20.7	20.6	-0.1 pp	-1.1 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8544	8599	8886	3.9 %	8.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.6	2.3	1.9	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	4.8	5.1	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.8	20.3	-1.5 pp	-1.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.7	13.8	n.a.	-2.9 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	6.6	5.1	-1.5 pp	-2.6 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	0.0 %	-1.0 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.7	17.4	17.4	0.0 pp	-2.3 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.7	6.3	3.0	-3.3 pp	-4.7 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	23.4	25.1	1.7 pp	4.5 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	28.1	31.7	30.6	-1.0 pp	2.5 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	44.8	47.9	48.0	0.1 pp	3.2 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.9	69.8	75.0	5.2 pp	6.1 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.3	10.5	10.2	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.4 pp	0.7 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.2	8.5	9.8	1.3 pp	-1.4 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	7.8	6.7	-1.1 pp	1.6 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	9.0	10.9	1.9 pp	3.2 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.9	71.3	71.6	0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.6	42.5	41.6	-0.9 pp	-3.0 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.60	0.61	1.7 %	5.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.43	0.44	2.3 %	0.0 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.5	13.0	8.1	-4.9 pp	-7.4 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.4	6.3	n.a.	-1.6 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.2	7.7	n.a.	6.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	40.0	40.4	37.0	-3.4 pp	-3.0 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.8	2.2	n.a.	2.2 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

ESTONIA 2022

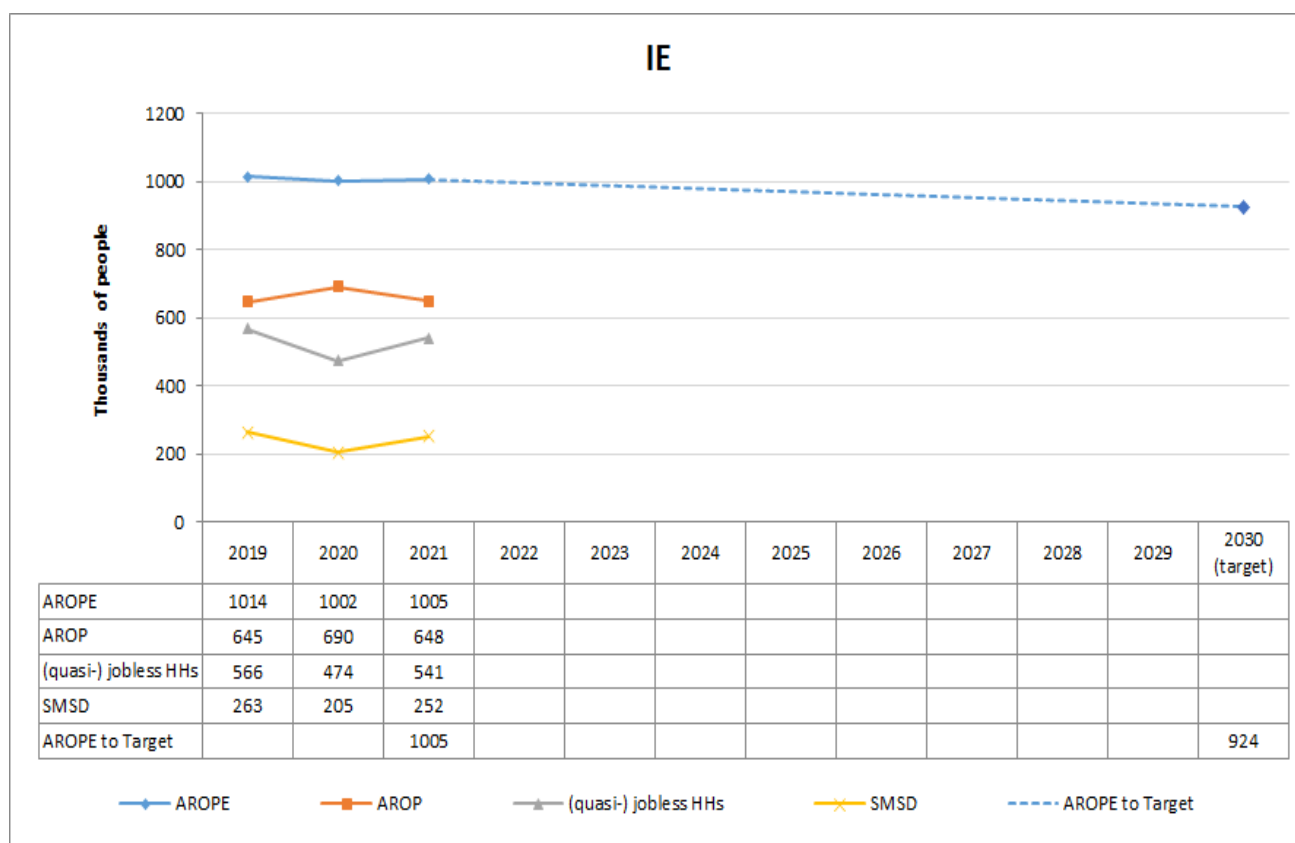
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The risk-of poverty rate is higher than the EU average [2], substantially higher for older men (aged 65+) [1], and higher than the EU average for people living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59) [2]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p>	The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) is substantially lower than the EU average [1] in reducing poverty for the general population [1] and for the working age poverty (18-64) [2]	The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is higher than the EU average and shows positive development [7]
3. Pensions	<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i>	
5. Health	<p>Healthy life years at birth for men are substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The rate of unmet need for medical care (costs, waiting or distance) is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p>	The gap in unmet need for medical care between people in the lowest income quintile and people in the highest income quintile (Q1-Q5) is lower than the EU average and shows substantially positive development [8]

IRELAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 90,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EUROPE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

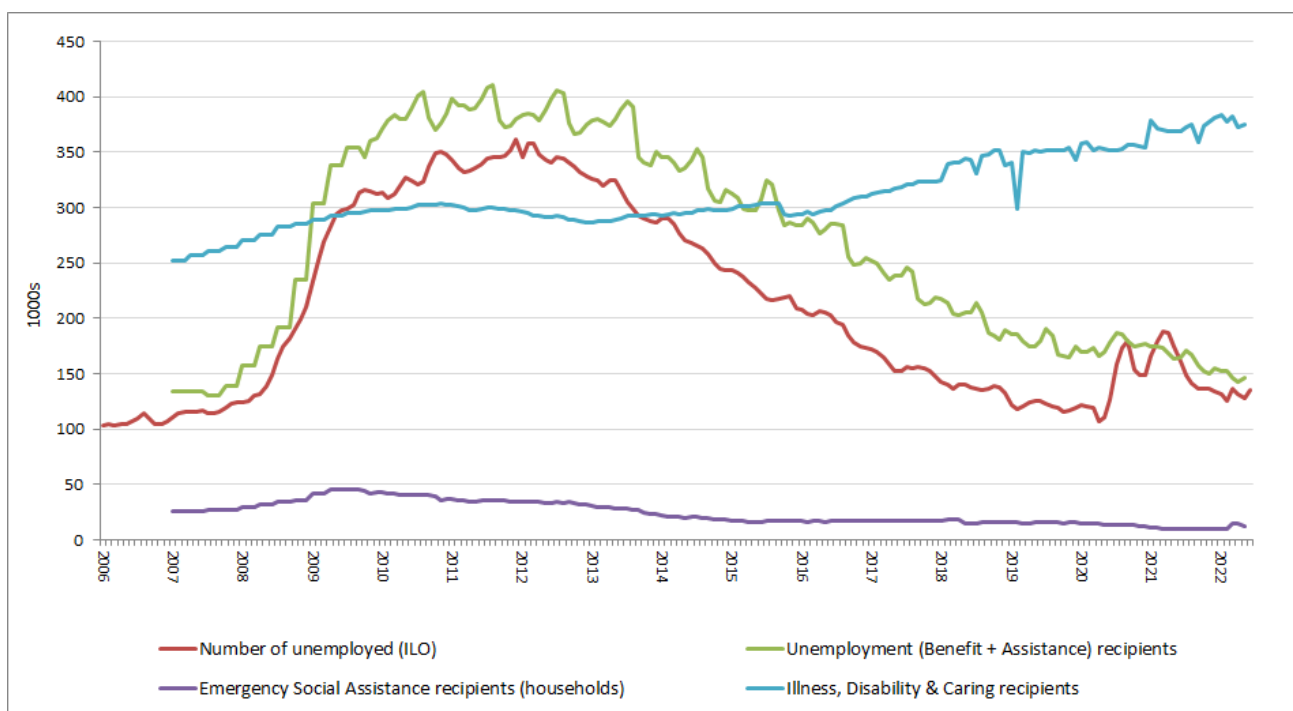
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IE			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	13.7	13.0	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.3	5.1	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.0
	Old age	4.3	4.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	10.1	9.7	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	3.9	3.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Note: "Illness, Disability & Caring recipients" does not include Disablement Benefit in Dec 2018, Jan 2019, Dec 2019 and Mar-Dec 2020

IE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total (seasonally adjusted). (2019 to date have been upated - see link below)
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	CSO Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Unemployment, Table MUM01 https://statbank.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/Monthly%20Unemployment/Monthly%20Unemployment_statbank.asp?SP=Monthly%20Unemployment&Planguage=0
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit and Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Emergency Social Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of households
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports
Disability benefit	
definition	Illness, Disability & Caring recipients
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IE	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,8	23,5	22,8	-0,7 pp	-1,0 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14,1	15,6	13,7	-1,9 pp	-0,4 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9,8	7,2	7,1	-0,1 pp	-2,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	14,8	12,4	13,6	1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8,8	12,8		4,0 pp	4,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5,2	6,7	4,9	-1,8 pp	-0,3 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52,7	52,6	45,8	-6,8 pp	-6,9 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7,4	10,3	8,6	-1,7 pp	1,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	25,8	10,7	8,3	-2,4 pp	-17,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	15,0	12,2	8,3	-3,9 pp	-6,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62,1	77,4	74,6	-2,8 pp	12,5 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	28,3	15,3	9,4	-5,9 pp	-18,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16,9	13,8	16,6	2,8 pp	-0,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20,6	21,9	22,7	0,8 pp	2,1 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4,3	4,6	4,2	-0,4 pp	-0,1 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26,8	28,7	30,3	1,6 pp	3,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	63,2	57,7	65,1	7,3 pp	1,9 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5,6	4,8	2,5	-2,3 pp	-3,1 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7,2	9,3	4,8	-4,5 pp	-2,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5,1	5,0	3,3	-1,7 pp	-1,8 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,9	2,0	1,9	-0,1 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,8	3,0		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1,9	2,6		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4,7	5,6	5,5	-0,1 pp	0,8 pp	25,6	

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS); CSO for Infant mortality data. Note: Break in EU-SILC series in 2020, due to a change in the income reference period for Ireland and a change in the household definition.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

IE							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.6	20.1	20.0	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.1	13.8	12.9	-0.9 pp	-0.2 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11865	11828	12059	5.6 %	9.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	5.1	-0.6 pp	-2.0 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	13.8	11.5	13.0	1.5 pp	-0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.8	15.2	14.4	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	10.6	n.a.	1.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.9	12.1	9.7	-2.4 pp	-4.2 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.0	4.1	3.8	-5.9 %	-5.0 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.8	23.5	22.8	-0.7 pp	-1.0 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	18.8	14.9	12.4	-2.5 pp	-6.4 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.9	13.8	16.6	2.8 pp	-0.3 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	57.7	54.0	60.7	6.7 pp	2.9 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.2	66.4	70.2	3.8 pp	2.0 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.9	49.8	46.9	-2.9 pp	-3.0 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.4	6.1	4.3	-1.8 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.4 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.0	3.3	-1.7 pp	-1.8 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	6.8	7.3	0.5 pp	1.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.1	12.0	7.7	-4.3 pp	-2.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.7	60.7	62.8	2.1 pp	1.1 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.3	18.8	21.3	2.5 pp	2.0 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.88	0.85	-3.4 %	0.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.38	0.39	2.6 %	2.6 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	11.3	n.a.	-13.7 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.1	12.5	n.a.	-11.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	37.8	34.0	38.9	4.9 pp	1.1 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.5	2.5	-2.0 pp	-1.7 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.8	7.2	n.a.	7.2 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For IE, there is a break in the EU-SILC based indicators in 2020 and results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES IRELAND 2022

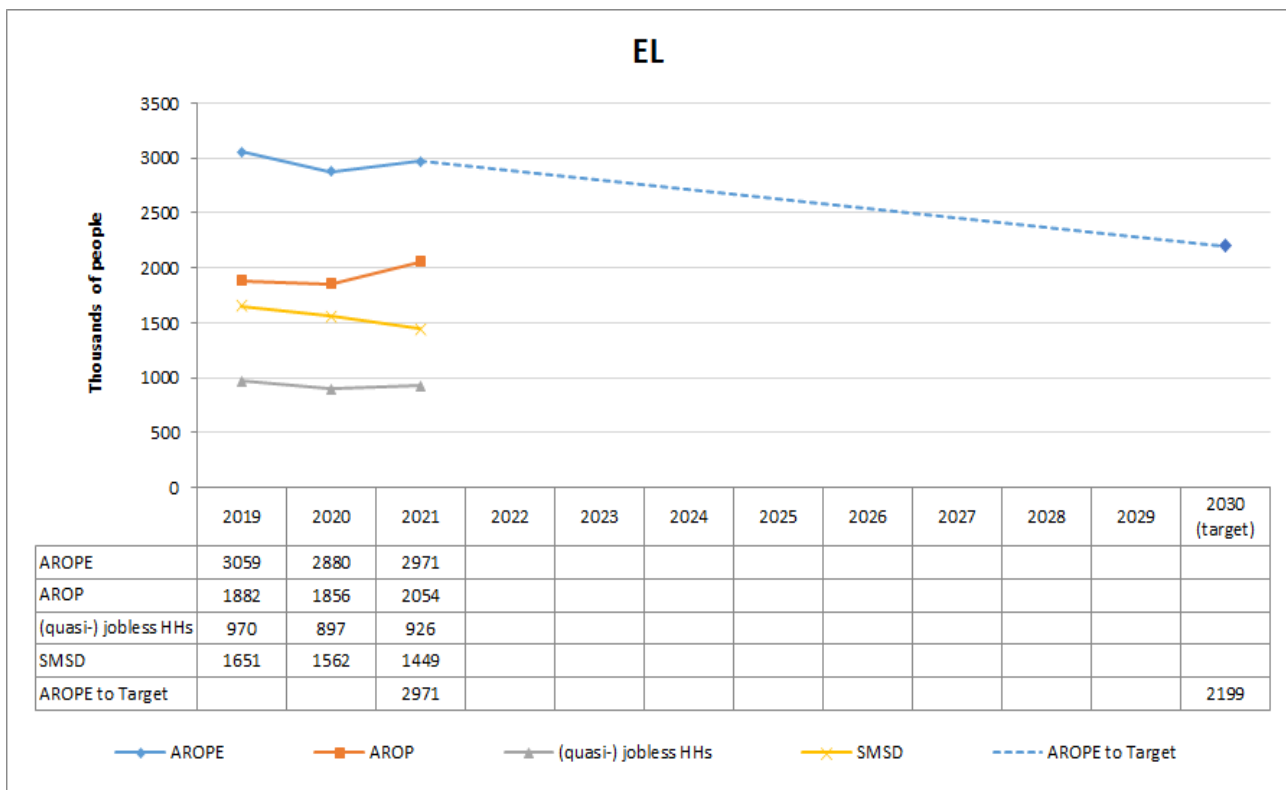
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average) but shows positive development substantially [5]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of single parent households.</i></p> <p>Housing deprivation (18-64) is higher than the EU average with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p>	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially lower than the EU average with positive development [7]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap (0-17) is substantially lower than the EU average) [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially higher than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average)[3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for both males and females are around the EU average but show negative development) [9]	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is higher than the EU average with positive development [8]

**There is a break in the series for Ireland between 2019 and 2020. The income reference period changed, and the household definition changed. Due to public health restrictions with the pandemic, the survey mode also changed, with the majority of the SILC conducted via telephone. Indicators may be impacted by this break in series*

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 860,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

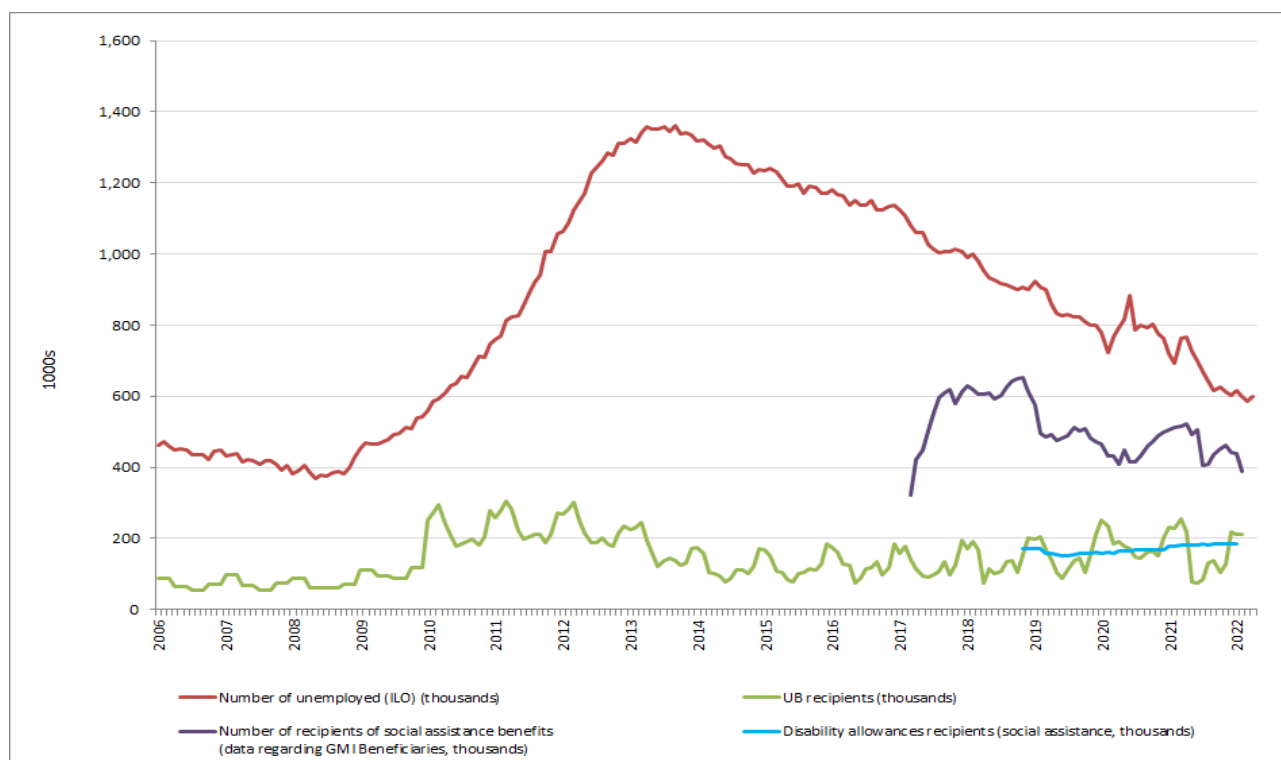
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EL			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	25.0	24.8	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.9	4.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	13.7	13.5	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	23.1	23.3	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.8	4.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Old age	13.5	13.4	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey
comment	
	Unemployment benefit Recipients
definition	Registered at the National Manpower Agency (OAED) receiving the Unemployment Benefit
unit	Thousands of receivers
source	National Manpower Agency (OAED)
	https://www.oaed.gr/statistika
age group	over 15 years old
comment	Data as on 28 March 2022
	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits (data regarding GMI Beneficiaries)
definition	Members of approved applications for Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI)
unit	Total number of persons (members of households)
source	GMI platform
comment	Data as on 18 MARCH 2022
	Disability allowances recipients (social assistance)
definition	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits for disabled
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Directory of Social policies for people with disabilities
comment	Data as on 18 MARCH 2022

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EL	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31,2	30,8	32,0	1,2 pp	0,8 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21,1	20,9	23,7	2,8 pp	2,6 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	18,2	19,0	16,1	-2,9 pp	-2,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,9	7,7	7,5	-0,2 pp	-0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13,8	14,0		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11,9	11,4	13,8	2,4 pp	1,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74,5	73,3	77,6	4,3 pp	3,1 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16,5	16,4	19,3	2,9 pp	2,8 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18,4	11,1	15,8	4,7 pp	-2,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14,0	10,4	16,5	6,1 pp	2,5 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49,0	45,1	41,7	-3,4 pp	-7,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	45,1	41,0	41,7	0,7 pp	-3,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,8	28,7	27,1	-1,6 pp	1,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4,6	4,4	5,2	0,8 pp	0,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7,3	6,9	8,0	1,1 pp	0,7 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	30,6	33,7	26,9	-6,8 pp	-3,7 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	43,6	42,4	35,7	-6,7 pp	-7,9 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7,0	7,8	4,4	-3,4 pp	-2,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4,1	3,8	3,2	-0,6 pp	-0,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	6,2	4,4	3,2	-1,2 pp	-3,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,7	3,2		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8,6	8,9		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	42,8	43,2	42,6	-0,6 pp	-0,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

EL							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	29.0	27.4	28.3	0.9 pp	-0.7 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.9	17.7	19.6	1.9 pp	1.7 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5859	6105	5950	0.9 %	7.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.8	14.9	13.9	-1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.7	11.8	12.1	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.0	27.3	26.4	-0.9 pp	-0.6 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	11.8	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	31.5	30.7	29.2	-1.5 pp	-2.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.2	5.8	10.7 %	13.3 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	31.2	30.8	32.0	1.2 pp	0.8 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	36.6	36.2	32.2	-4.0 pp	-4.4 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.8	28.7	27.1	-1.6 pp	1.3 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	22.8	24.7	20.6	-4.0 pp	-2.2 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	63.0	63.4	59.3	-4.0 pp	-3.7 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.3	59.6	63.8	4.2 pp	5.5 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.1	10.0	11.1	1.1 pp	1.0 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	11.3	10.5	9.2	-1.3 pp	-2.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.1	3.8	3.2	-0.6 pp	-0.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.9	8.0	7.4	-0.6 pp	-1.5 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.8	11.3	11.0	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	42.9	42.6	48.3	5.7 pp	5.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.5	19.4	19.3	-0.1 pp	-1.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.76	0.78	0.77	-1.3 %	1.3 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	8.1	6.5	6.4	-0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	n.a.	-6.2 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.6	n.a.	-1.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.2	30.7	29.9	-0.8 pp	-3.3 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	36.2	33.3	28.8	-4.5 pp	-7.4 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.9	-1.7	n.a.	-1.7 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES GREECE 2022

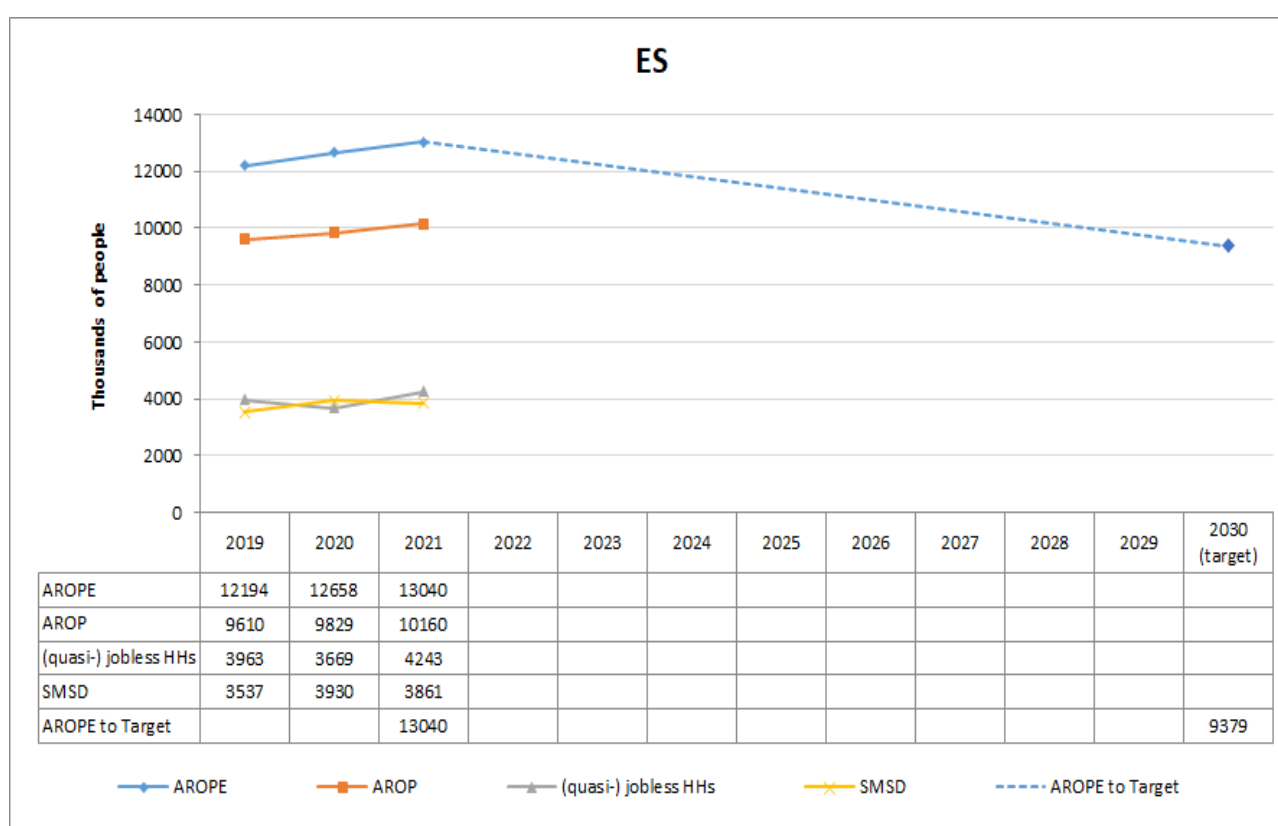
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The severe material and social deprivation rates of the total population, the working age population (aged 18-64) and children (aged 0-17) are higher than the EU average, but with some positive development [4]</p> <p>The material and social deprivation rates (0-17) (18-64[4]) and (65+[2]) are higher than the EU averages and the severe material and social deprivation rates of older people (aged 65+) (total [9], men [2] and women [9]) are higher than the EU average with some negative development.</p> <p>Housing cost overburden is substantially higher than the EU average, with no clear improvement for old population (65+ [1] <i>and it does impact lower-income households and young adults in particular.</i></p> <p><i>While measures supporting access to services are in progress, the transition from institutional to community-based care for people with disabilities and children remains a challenge with limited access to services in particular for remote and marginalized communities.</i></p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>There are gaps in access to social protection, particularly for the self-employed</i>	
3. Pensions		<p>The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially higher than EU average [3]</p>
4. Long-term care	<i>The long-term care services are underdeveloped</i>	
5. Health	<p>The number of healthy life years at 65 (men and women) are lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The gap in unmet need for medical care between the population in the lowest income quintile and that in the highest income quintile (Q1-Q5) is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p>	

SPAIN

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 2,815,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

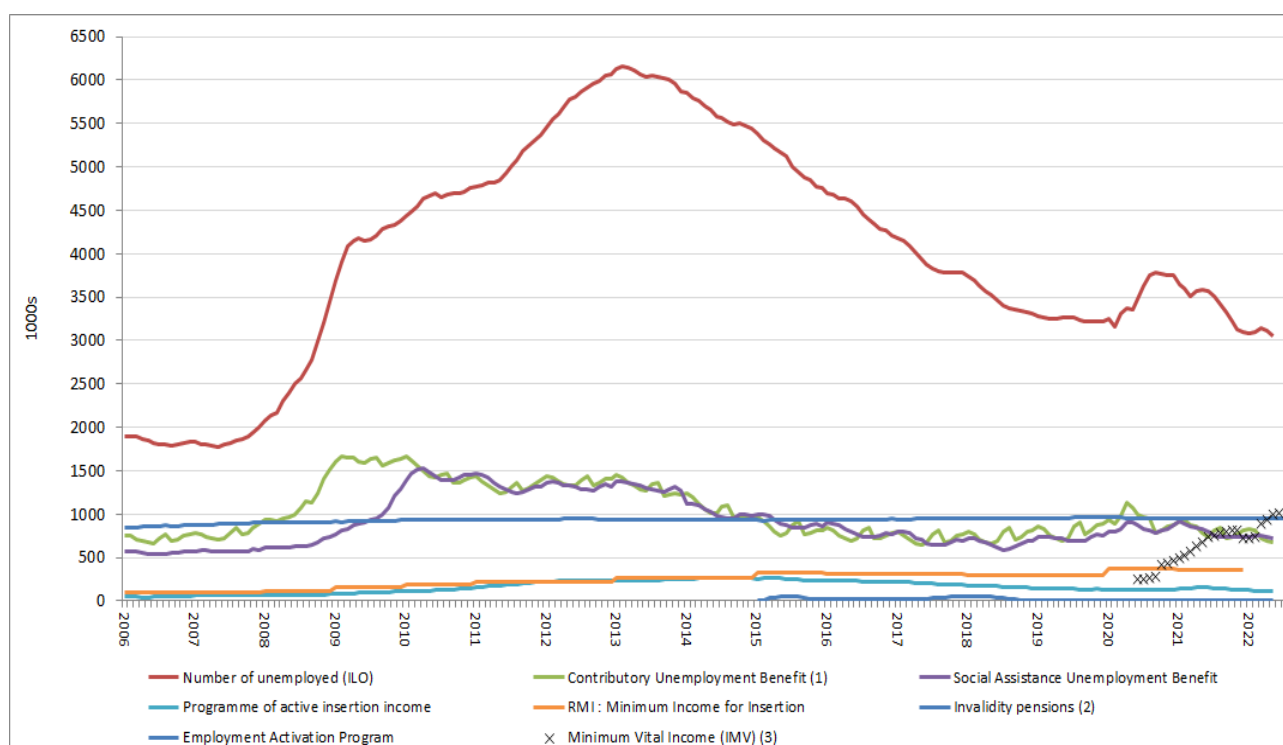
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

ES			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.2	23.7	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.2	6.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
	Old age	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.3	20.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.2	6.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	8.7	8.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Number of Unemployment Benefits Total (In Thousands) 1) Contributory Unemployment Benefit 2) Social Assistance Unemployment Benefit (including Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy) 3) Temporary Agricultural Subsidy 4) Agricultural income 5) Programme of active insertion 6) Employment Activation Program
Updates since previous year	The Spanish system of Unemployment Benefits includes contributory UB, for unemployed people who have worked for at least one year, and other types of subsidies intended to protect groups that have exhausted unemployment benefits or have not reached the minimum contributions needed to access them. They include: Unemployment Assistance* (including Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy), Temporary Agricultural Subsidy, Agricultural Income, Active Insertion Income programme (for unemployed people in a particularly vulnerable position, like LTU, victims of domestic violence, returned emigrants, among others) and Employment Activation Program (temporary program for long-term unemployed - this is already discontinued). *Since July 2018, there is a new non-contributory Unemployment Benefit (the Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy), that will substitute the Employment Activation Program, that is being phased out (no new beneficiaries since April 2018). This new subsidy is for unemployed people with low income that have exhausted other subsidies and benefits and are not entitled to receive the Employment Activation Program.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion (holders)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda
Disability benefit	
definition	Number of invalidity pensions
	The difference between these data and those provided in ESSPROS are due to these data only correspond to Code 1121111 Scheme 1 ESSPROS, without eliminating double counting.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations
Minimum Vital Income (IMV)	
definition	Number of beneficiaries of the Minimum Vital Income (all people in the household. IMV is a benefit per household)

The Minimum Vital Income (IMV) is a national benefit that was newly introduced in June 2020. There are at the moment no official regular statistics about the number of beneficiaries; however, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations publishes data on number of benefits and number of beneficiaries every 2-3 months (see links on the right).

unit

Thousands of recipients

source

Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

ES	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31,3	31,8	33,4	1,6 pp	2,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27,4	27,4	28,9	1,5 pp	1,5 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	10,4	10,5	10,8	0,3 pp	0,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	8,1	7,1	9,1	2,0 pp	1,0 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17,4	23,0		5,6 pp	5,6 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16,5	15,3	16,5	1,2 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77,8	83,8	81,3	-2,5 pp	3,5 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	23,1	23,1	23,6	0,5 pp	0,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	30,5	23,9	30,0	6,1 pp	-0,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	26,9	21,6	25,3	3,7 pp	-1,6 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	50,2	57,7	55,1	-2,6 pp	4,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	48,1	40,2	42,8	2,6 pp	-5,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	31,9	34,6	34,5	-0,1 pp	2,6 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11,4	11,4	12,9	1,5 pp	1,5 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	3,9	2,9	2,7	-0,2 pp	-1,2 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14,0	14,3	16,2	1,9 pp	2,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	16,0	18,9	24,5	5,6 pp	8,6 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11,0	10,3	13,2	2,9 pp	2,2 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7,3	7,9	6,6	-1,3 pp	-0,7 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	17,3	16,0	13,3	-2,7 pp	-4,0 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,2	0,4	1,1	0,7 pp	0,9 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,6	2,6		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,1	6,2		3,1 pp	3,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,7	12,8	9,6	-3,2 pp	-0,1 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

ES							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.2	27.0	27.8	0.8 pp	1.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.7	21.0	21.7	0.7 pp	1.0 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9703	9997	9778	-0.6 %	5.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	8.5	8.3	-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.9	10.0	11.6	1.6 pp	0.7 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	29.1	29.4	29.7	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.1	17.7	n.a.	2.6 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	14.3	15.4	15.4	0.0 pp	1.1 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.9	5.8	6.2	7.3 %	4.2 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	31.3	31.8	33.4	1.6 pp	2.1 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.6	17.7	17.8	0.1 pp	0.2 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	31.9	34.6	34.5	-0.1 pp	2.6 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	23.4	30.4	7.1 pp	7.4 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.3	52.2	54.7	2.5 pp	1.4 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	60.2	63.4	63.5	0.1 pp	3.3 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.8	11.8	12.7	0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	6.2	1.2 pp	0.9 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	17.3	16.0	13.3	-2.7 pp	-4.0 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	11.4	11.0	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.9	11.0	-2.9 pp	-1.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	54.7	55.8	1.1 pp	2.0 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.1	21.6	20.5	-1.1 pp	2.4 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.03	3.0 %	3.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.70	0.73	0.79	8.2 %	12.9 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7 pp	0.9 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.4	11.6	n.a.	-6.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.3	11.5	n.a.	-6.5 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.5	33.8	32.1	-1.7 pp	-0.4 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.2	9.9	1.7 pp	1.4 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.0	-4.9	n.a.	-4.9 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SPAIN 2022

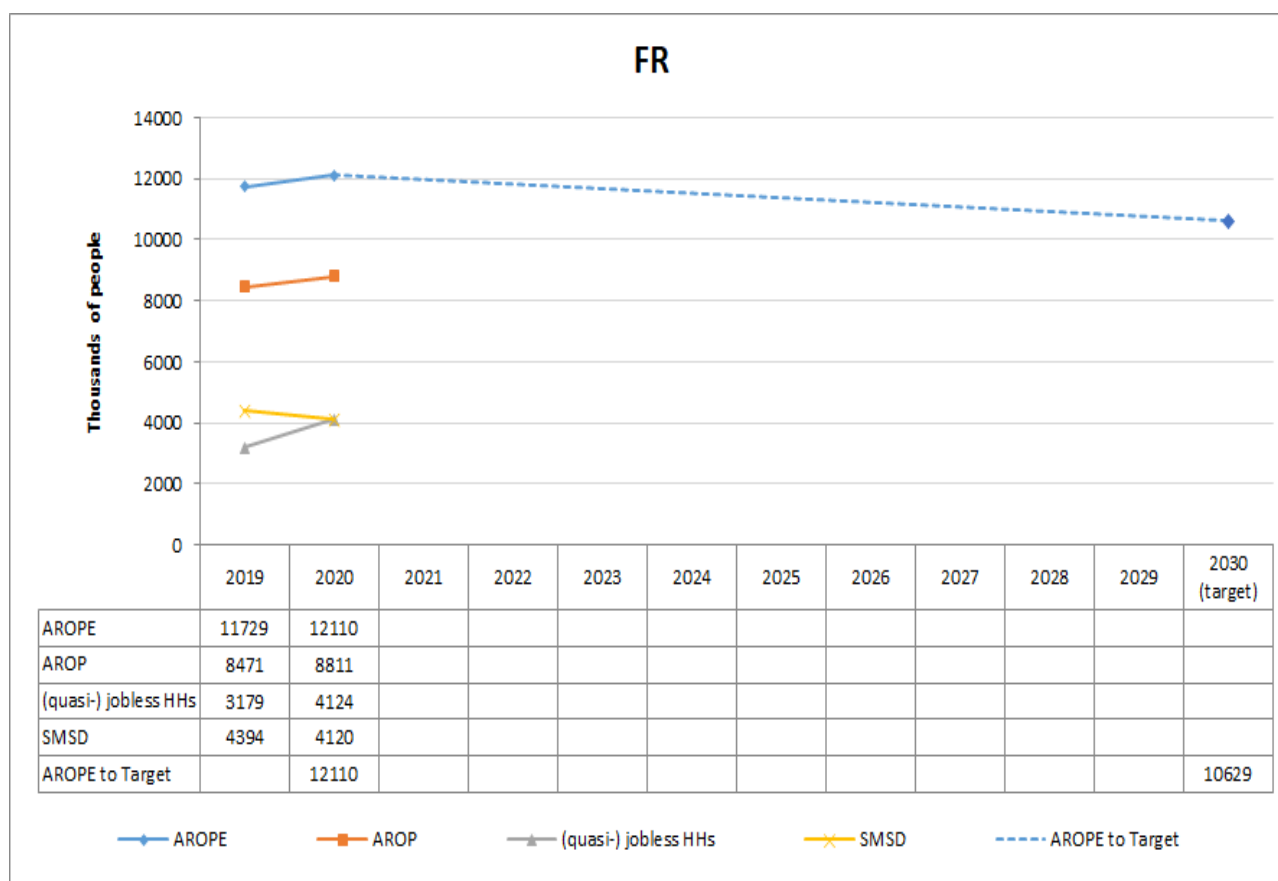
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The persistent risk of poverty rate is substantially higher than the EU average and it is increasing [1]</p> <p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is higher than the EU average [2] and their at-risk-of poverty rate is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The housing deprivation rates for the total population and all the age categories are higher than the EU average and increasing [2] the housing cost overburden for older people (+65) is increasing [9], and <i>young people face considerable difficulties in accessing affordable housing to live independently, especially in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion as well as in-work poverty among non-EU born people</i></p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>In-work poverty is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions and other than pensions) is lower than the EU average in reducing poverty [2] and it is substantially lower than the EU average in reducing child poverty [1]</p> <p><i>There are still some gaps in access to social protection</i></p>	
3. Pensions		The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) are higher than the EU average and show some positive development [7]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 are higher than the EU averages with some negative development [9]	

FRANCE

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 1,100,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

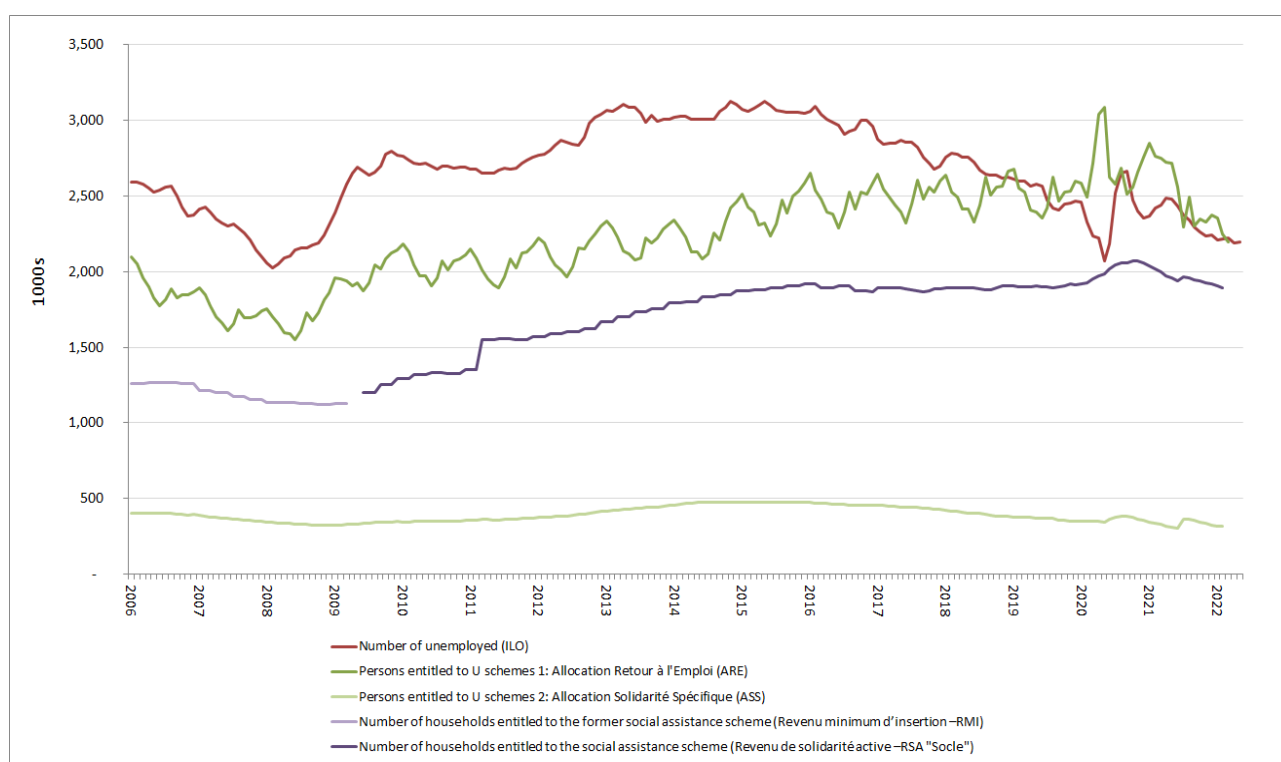
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR		EU27 2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	31.4	31.2	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	9.0	9.0	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.7	12.6	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	28.0	27.7	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	8.9	8.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Old age	12.5	12.4	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FR	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=fr
	Unemployment benefit 1
definition	Persons entitled to the unemployment insurance scheme ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted - France including uttermost territories
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
how to find the data	File name: "Nombre d'allocataires indemnisés" / Tab name: "CVS France" / Column name: "AC (hors formation), ARE(hors ARE-CG)"
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	Persons entitled to the assistance scheme ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on Pôle emploi data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "ASS, effectif"
source before 2017	Pôle emploi: https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Households entitled to social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle
unit	Thousands of households (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on CAF data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "RSA, effectif"
source before 2017	CAF: http://data.caf.fr/dataset/foyers-allocataires-percevant-le-revenu-de-solidarite-active-rsa-niveau-national/resource/944e4f2e-dbe4-4420-969c-2ad67b533197

comment

The revenu de solidarité active (RSA) scheme has been introduced in June 2009. It replaces two former social assistance benefits, the former minimum income scheme (revenu minimum d'insertion, RMI), and the lone parents benefit (allocation de parent isolé, API), and the various in-work benefits which were related to these two social assistance benefits. Notably for these reasons, the data on RMI and the data on RSA are not fully comparable. RSA was introduced in French overseas departments in 2011. Until 2016 the RSA scheme had two components (households could benefit from one or both):

- « RSA socle » is a minimum income
- « RSA activité » completes the household income from work in the case of a low income.

Only «RSA socle» is a social assistance scheme. Within the attached data, only beneficiaries of «RSA socle» are covered. « RSA activité » was closed on the 1st of January 2016 and replaced by «Prime d'activité».

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FR	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24,2	22,6		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18,2	17,9		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9,2	8,4		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,1	7,9		0,8 pp	0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,5	13,0		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,8	7,9		-0,9 pp	-0,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	68,7	80,4		11,7 pp	11,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14,3	12,6		-1,7 pp	-1,7 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17,2	20,7		3,5 pp	3,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	33,6	36,5		2,9 pp	2,9 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	32,1	30,3		-1,8 pp	-1,8 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63,4	66,7		3,3 pp	3,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17,0	18,2		1,2 pp	1,2 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	22,8	22,0	24,1	2,1 pp	1,3 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6,1	6,2	6,6	0,4 pp	0,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	27,4	26,2	28,8	2,6 pp	1,4 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46,9	52,4		5,5 pp	5,5 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,8	3,4		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5,3	6,1	5,7	-0,4 pp	0,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,2	8,0	7,8	-0,2 pp	-0,4 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,4	2,8		1,4 pp	1,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,8	3,6		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,5	6,1		2,6 pp	2,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	11,5	15,4		3,9 pp	3,9 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

FR							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.9	18.9	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	13.8	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12283	11491	n.a.	-4.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.3	6.6	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.1	8.8	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.5	21.5	n.a.	5.0 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	8.8	n.a.	0.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.4	13.0	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.5	n.a.	4.9 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.2	22.6	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.5	16.5	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.0	18.2	n.a.	1.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	42.1	46.9	n.a.	4.8 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.6	70.9	n.a.	1.4 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.6	64.6	n.a.	2.0 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.4	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.2	8.0	7.8	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.9	7.9	7.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.2	10.6	-0.6 pp	0.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	55.2	55.9	0.7 pp	1.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	13.2	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	0.98	n.a.	-2.0 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.2	2.6	n.a.	1.4 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.2	n.a.	-1.9 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.8	n.a.	1.7 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.9	23.8	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.5	5.9	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

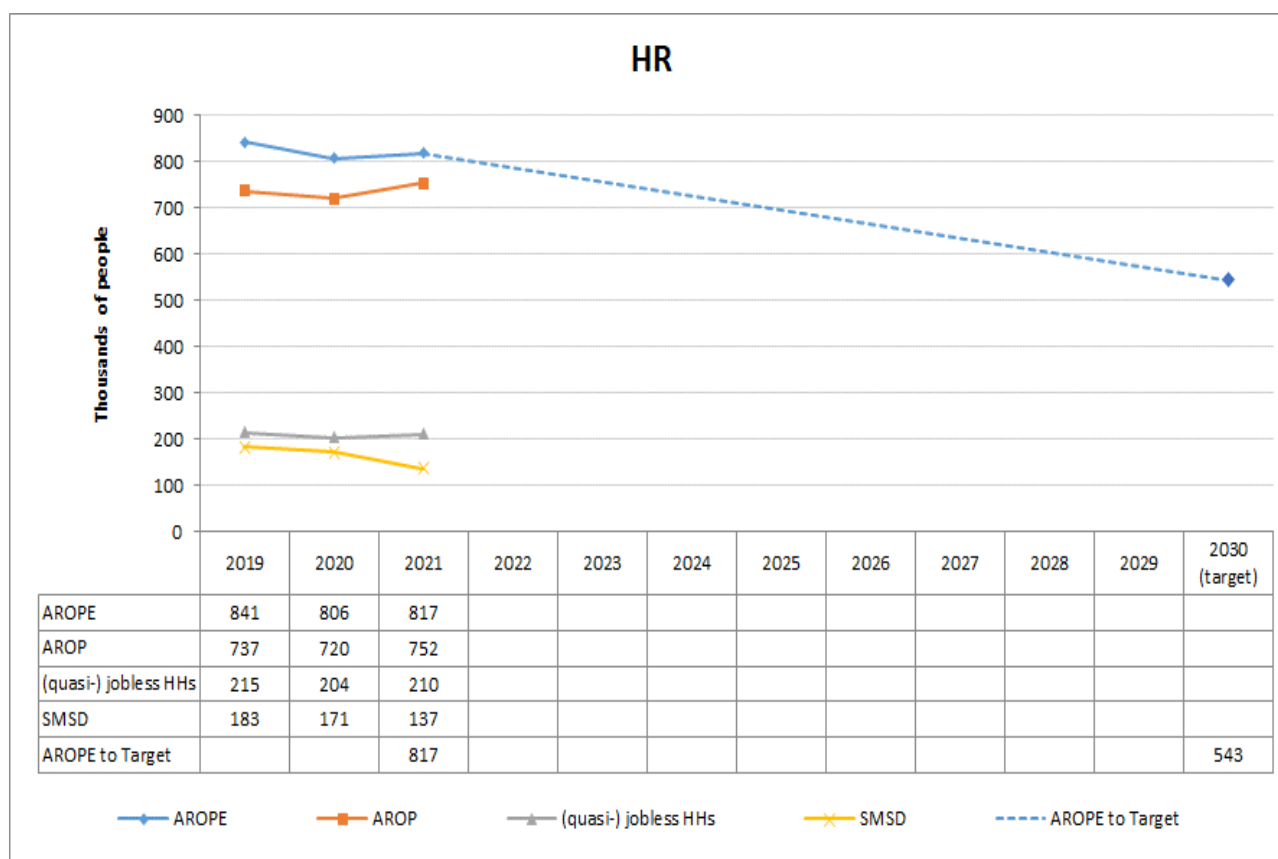
**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FRANCE 2022**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>Housing deprivation is higher than the EU average with negative development for the total population, children (0-17) and working age population [2]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty and social exclusion among people born outside the EU.</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The unmet need for medical care for waiting time is higher than the EU average [2]	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 298,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

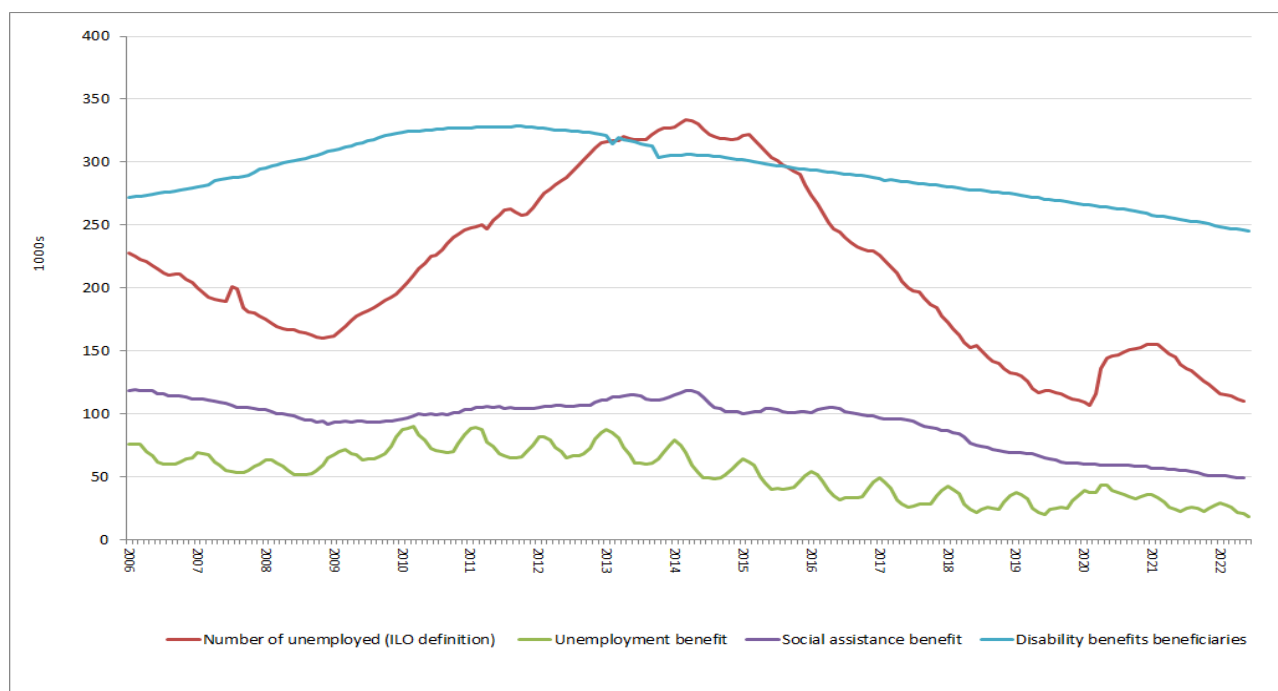
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.9	20.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.0	19.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.0	7.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployed persons on the CES register are entitled to unemployment benefit in the reporting month based on the stipulations of the Labour Market Act, Official Gazette No. 118/2018, 32/20. An unemployed person in terms of this Act is a person capable or partially able to work, aged 15 to 65.
unit	Number of persons of unemployment benefit beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Employment Service
link	www.hzz.hr
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	On the basis of the Social Welfare Act that entered into force on 17 February 2022 ("The Official Gazette" No. 18/22, 46/22) the right to a guaranteed minimum benefit is granted to a single person or a household that does not have sufficient funds to meet basic living needs, under the conditions prescribed by this Act. The right to a guaranteed minimum benefit is depending on the family structure and it is means-tested (income and property). The conditions for recognizing the right to a guaranteed minimum benefit are determined on the basis of the realized income of the applicant and all members of the joint household and on the basis of property owned by the applicant and all members of the joint household. All age groups are entitled to GMB.
unit	Number of persons of social assistance beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy of the Republic of Croatia
link	https://mrosp.gov.hr/
comment	In 2014, the number of maintenance assistance and GMB beneficiaries' is shown, since the all maintenance assistance beneficiaries have not been yet translated into GMB.
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability pension is a pension granted on the grounds of person's total or occupational disability if disability occurred prior to the age of 65. All age groups (youth, prime working age, older workers) are entitled to disability pension, if they fulfil prescribed legal conditions.
unit	Number of disability pension beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Pension Insurance Institute
link	http://www.mirovinsko.hr/
comment	Number of disability pension beneficiaries from October 2013 does not include beneficiaries whose benefit payment have been suspended because they have not submitted their Personal Identification Number. From February 2015 disability pensioners are translated into old age pensioners after reaching the statutory retirement age and these pensioners are included in the total number of disability pension beneficiaries.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HR	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19,1	18,4	18,6	0,2 pp	-0,5 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17,1	16,8	17,1	0,3 pp	0,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3,2	2,7	2,6	-0,1 pp	-0,6 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,6	6,7	6,2	-0,5 pp	-0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,5	12,9		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,5	6,1	6,4	0,3 pp	-0,1 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	81,8	82,0	86,5	4,5 pp	4,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12,6	12,0	12,5	0,5 pp	-0,1 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,1	0,2	1,0	0,8 pp	-0,1 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14,6	20,2	32,3	12,1 pp	17,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9,5	6,9	11,8	4,9 pp	2,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	47,4	47,5	51,9	4,4 pp	4,5 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24,5	27,1	25,3	-1,8 pp	0,8 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,4	10,6	8,4	-2,2 pp	-2,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4,1		3,6		-0,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13,9	17,0	11,9	-5,1 pp	-2,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	33,5	30,3	28,8	-1,5 pp	-4,7 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,3	3,0	2,9	-0,1 pp	-0,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	8,4	9,1	8,1	-1,0 pp	-0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	3,0	2,2	2,4	0,2 pp	-0,6 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,3 pp	0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	4,0	4,0		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8,1	6,7		-1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	53,5	49,2	48,2	-1,0 pp	-5,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

HR							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.5	20.9	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.3	18.3	19.2	0.9 pp	0.9 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6440	6654	6831	3.8 %	11.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.6	4.4	3.5	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	7.2	7.5	0.3 pp	0.0 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.2	28.0	26.6	-1.4 pp	0.4 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.6	13.1	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.3	9.4	8.4	-1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.7 %	0.4 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.8	6.0	6.6	0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.5	27.1	25.3	-1.8 pp	0.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.7	23.1	20.7	-2.4 pp	-4.0 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	53.4	52.4	-1.1 pp	-3.0 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.4	76.6	80.6	4.0 pp	2.2 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	4.9	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.1	2.8	0.7 pp	0.4 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	3.0	2.2	2.4	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.9	7.2	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	12.2	12.7	0.5 pp	0.9 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.9	45.5	48.6	3.1 pp	4.7 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	32.1	32.4	33.3	0.9 pp	1.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.75	0.76	0.74	-2.6 %	-1.3 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.39	0.39	0.38	-2.6 %	-2.6 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.7	n.a.	2.2 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.2	n.a.	6.1 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	37.4	38.2	36.9	-1.3 pp	-0.5 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.2	4.5	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.8	-0.3	n.a.	-0.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

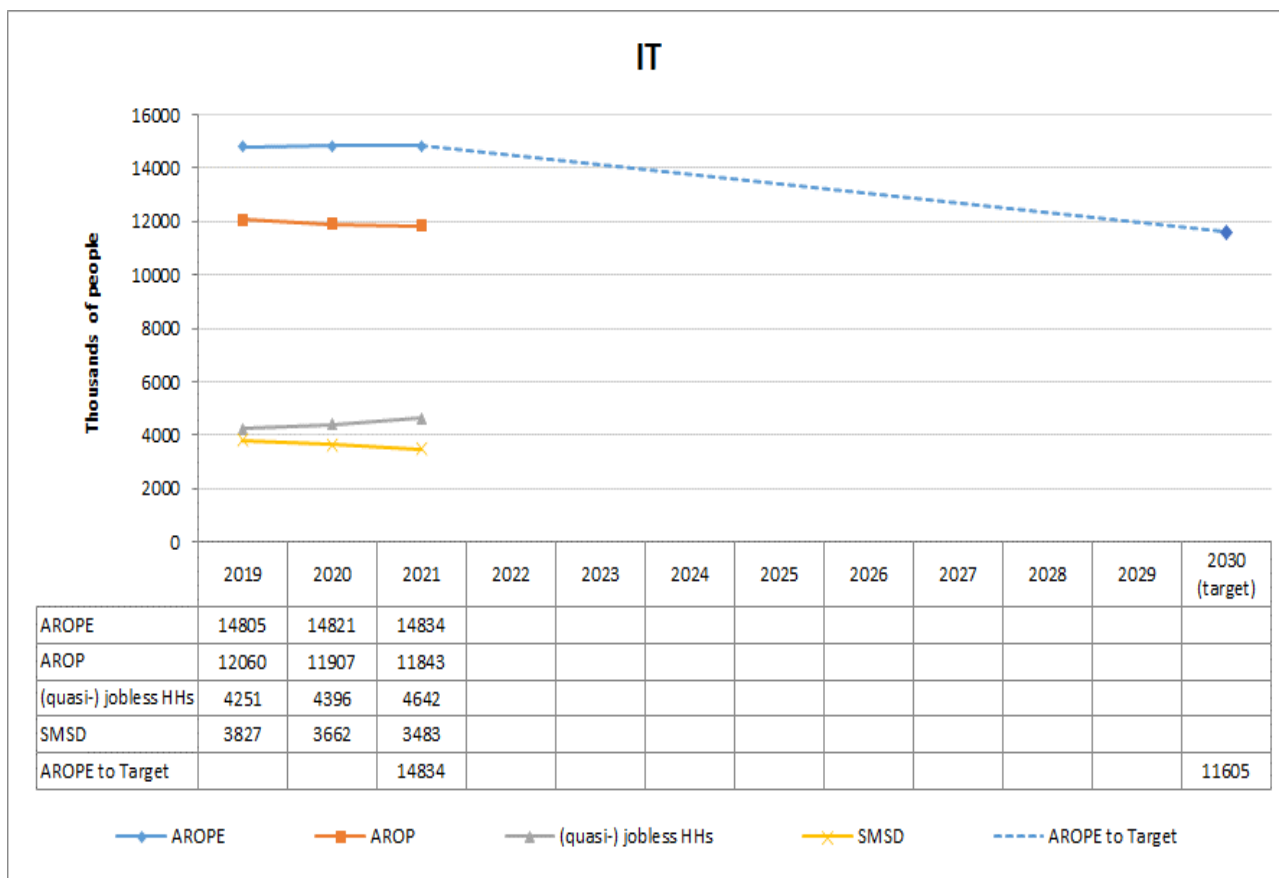
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CROATIA 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The risk of poverty of older people (65+) is substantially higher than the EU average for both men and women [1]</p> <p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>High poverty or social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p>	The rate of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty is lower than the EU average and shows some negative development [2]</p> <p><i>There are challenges concerning the active inclusion of inactive people and those at risk of exclusion, in particular due to lacking of cooperation between PES and social services</i></p>	In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially lower than EU average [3]
3. Pensions	<p><i>There are high pension inequalities.</i> The relative median poverty risk gap for people aged (65+) is substantially higher than the EU average [1] the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [1] and the aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2].</p>	
4. Long-term care	<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>The life expectancy at birth and life expectancy at 65 are lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 3,200,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

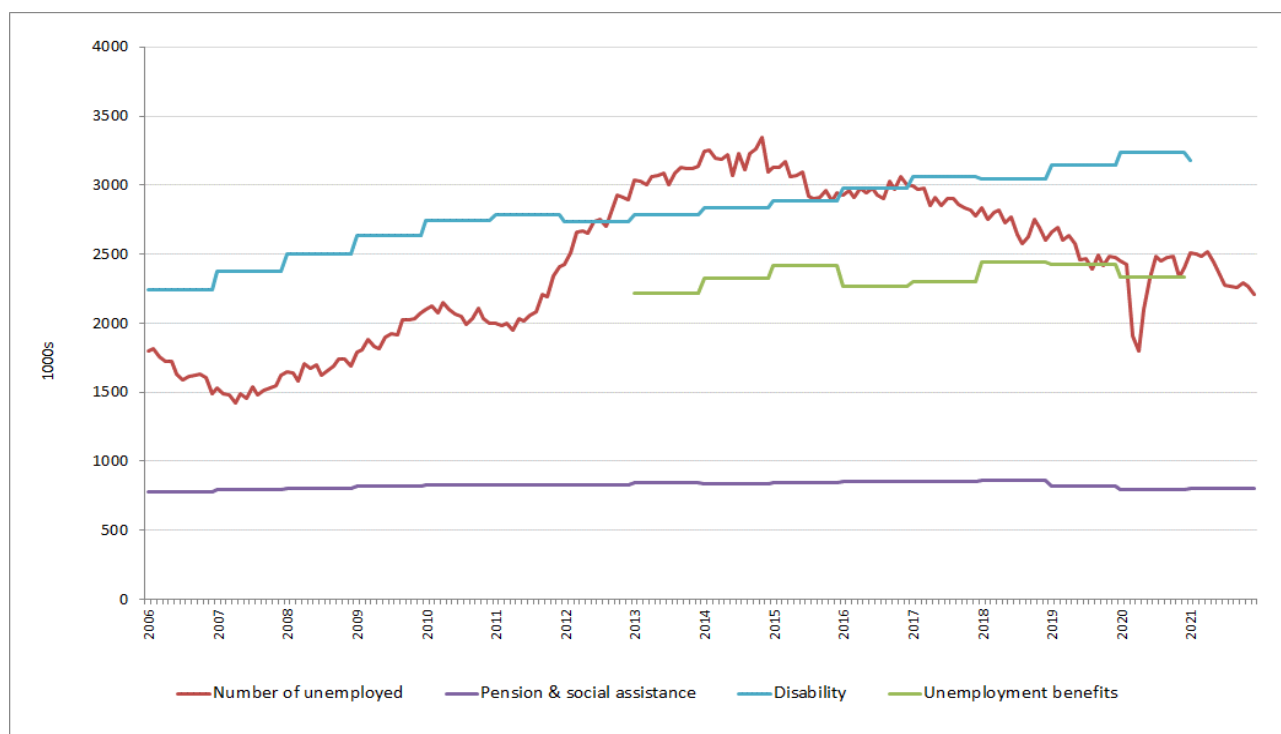
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.9	28.2	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
	Old age	13.7	13.9	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.6	25.9	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	13.3	13.5	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - 15+ Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Source: Eurostat
comment	
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Source: Inps
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1039
comment	Available only in Italian. time series 2016-2020
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Social pension and allowance
unit	thousands of pensions
source	Source: Inps - National Institute for pensions - march 2021
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1037
comment	at 1st January. Available only in Italian. See pag. 6 (pensioni e assegni sociali)
Disability	
definition	pensions for civil invalids
unit	thousands of pensions
source	Source: Inps
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/6/37/53/o/381
comment	at 1st January. Available only in Italian.
Assegno di natalità	
definition	
unit	thousands of allowances
source	Source: Inps
link	http://inps.it
comment	NO AVAILABLE DATA ON INPS WEBSITE

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IT	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	27,1	28,9	29,7	0,8 pp	2,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24,5	25,1	26,0	0,9 pp	1,5 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,8	7,1	7,1	0,0 pp	1,3 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,2	7,4	8,2	0,8 pp	2,0 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17,1	15,9		-1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14,0	13,0	13,5	0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	87,8	81,3	85,5	4,2 pp	-2,3 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20,3	20,6	20,8	0,2 pp	0,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7,6		15,7		8,1 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18,7		17,7		-1,0 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16,6		26,5		9,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	76,6		65,2		-11,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	33,5	30,3	29,3	-1,0 pp	-4,2 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12,6	11,9	11,0	-0,9 pp	-1,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1,2	1,1	1,0	-0,1 pp	-0,2 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16,5	15,6	14,6	-1,0 pp	-1,9 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26,2	24,2	32,3	8,1 pp	6,1 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9,9	7,7	7,2	-0,5 pp	-2,7 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,7	11,1	13,2	2,1 pp	2,5 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13,5	13,1	12,7	-0,4 pp	-0,8 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,4		1,6		0,2 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,4	2,4		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6,4	7,5		1,1 pp	1,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	41,6	39,2	42,9	3,7 pp	1,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

IT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	24.6	24.9	25.2	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	20.0	20.1	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10259	10659	10383	-2.8 %	1.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.4	6.2	5.9	-0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.6	10.2	10.8	0.6 pp	1.2 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	30.0	27.6	27.2	-0.4 pp	-2.8 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.1	12.8	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.9	11.0	11.3	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.0	5.8	5.9	1.9 %	-2.5 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	0.8 pp	2.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.8	12.3	12.8	0.5 pp	2.0 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	33.5	30.3	29.3	-1.0 pp	-4.2 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	20.2	20.9	29.5	8.5 pp	9.2 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.3	55.5	58.6	3.1 pp	3.2 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.6	68.0	64.2	-3.8 pp	-5.4 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.8	10.8	11.7	0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.9	5.1	5.4	0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.5	13.1	12.7	-0.4 pp	-0.8 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.6	7.1	7.4	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	19.0	20.0	19.8	-0.2 pp	0.8 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.0	53.4	53.4	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.3	19.4	18.1	-1.3 pp	-1.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.01	1.00	1.06	6.0 %	5.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.73	0.72	0.77	6.9 %	5.5 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.6	10.3	n.a.	-2.8 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.2	10.6	n.a.	3.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.5	28.4	27.4	-1.0 pp	-2.1 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	7.2	7.2	0.0 pp	-1.5 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.1	-2.5	2.0	2.0 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

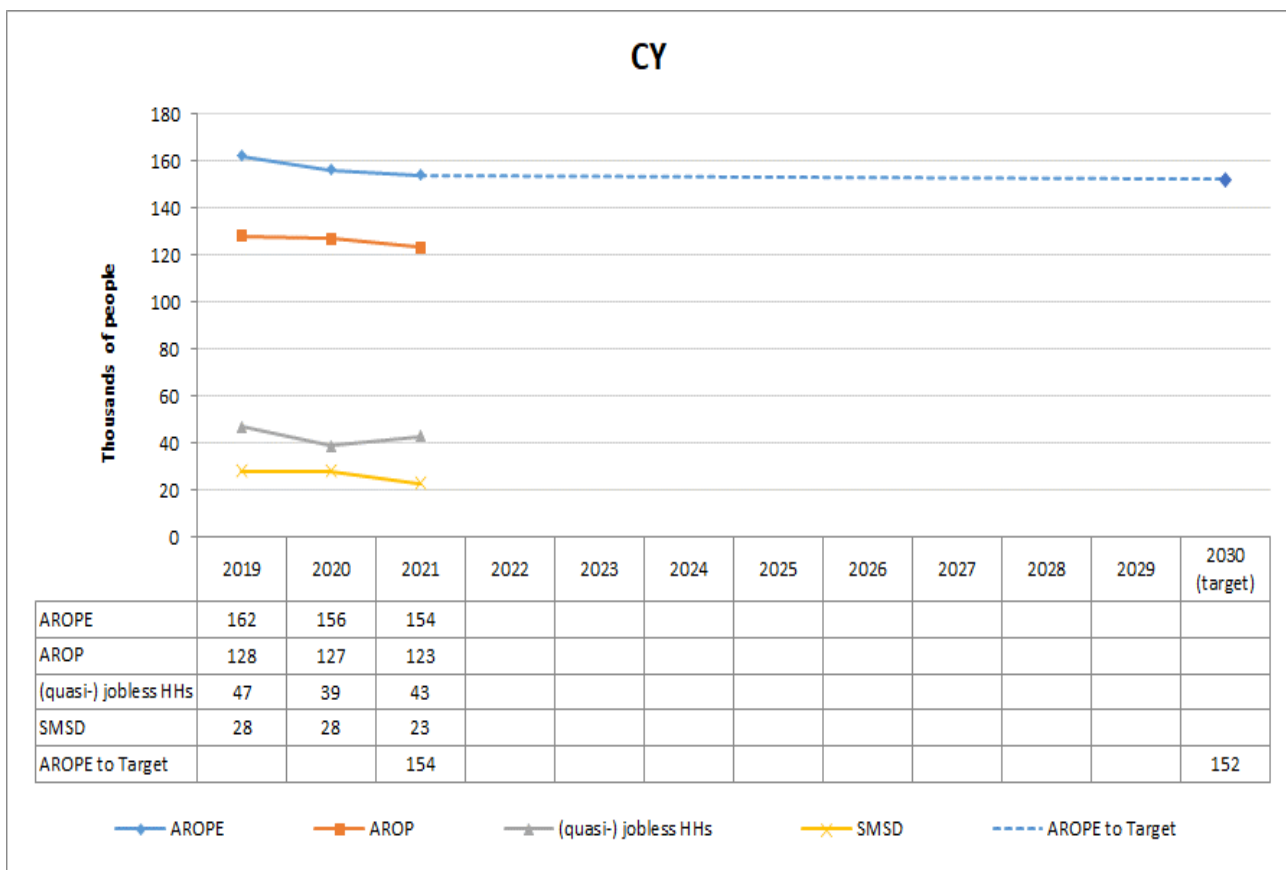
ITALY 2022

Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate and the at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, for the total population, for children (0-17) and for adults (18-64), are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are higher than the EU average [2] and <i>regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high</i></p> <p><i>Integrating people with a migrant background remains a challenge</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average [2], and substantially lower than the EU average when including pensions [1]</p> <p>The Impact of social transfers, either including or excluding pensions, in reducing poverty or working age poverty, is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The rate of long-term unemployment is higher than the EU average [2], while in-work poverty is higher than the EU average but with some positive developments [4]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection and social assistance</i></p>	
3. Pensions			
4. Long-term care			
5. Health			The number of healthy life years at birth for women is higher than the EU average with some positive developments [7]

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 10,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

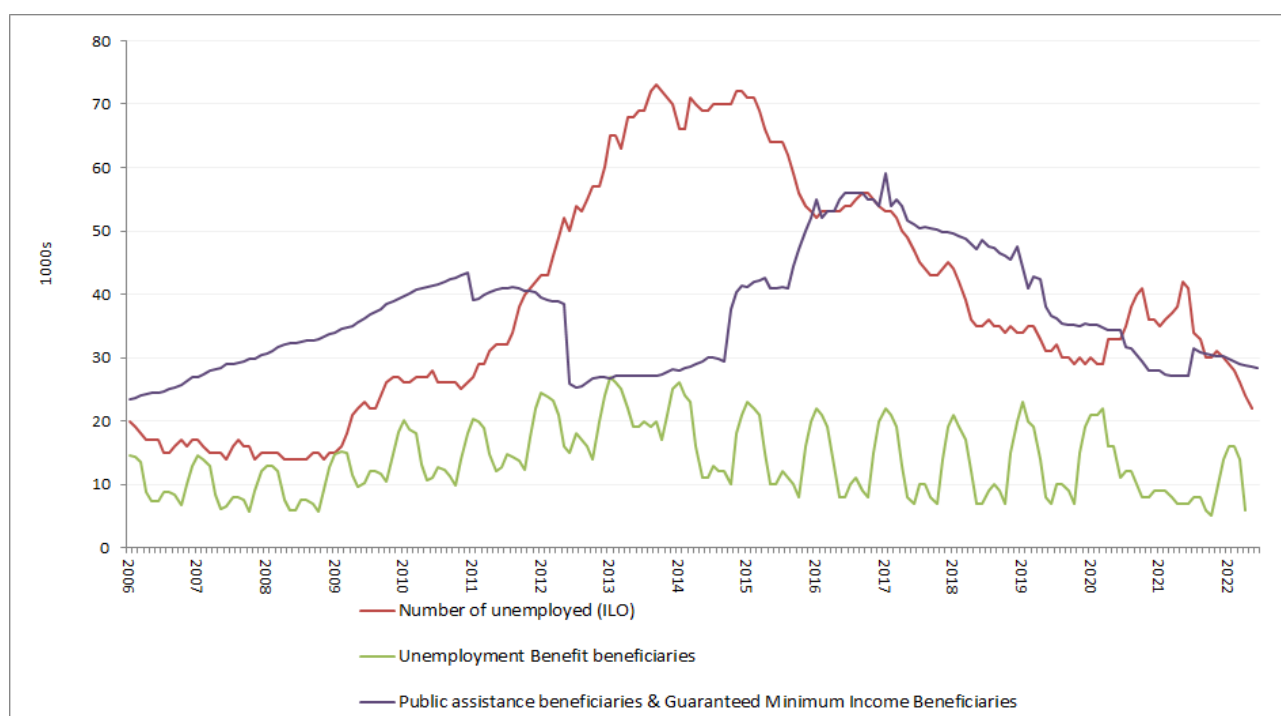
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	17.7	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	3.4	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0
	Old age	8.2	8.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	14.8	15.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	3.4	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Old age	8.0	7.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Notes:: 1) The table presents the social protection benefits. 2) For the case of Cyprus, as regards the function "Housing", the benefits are all means tested (i.e. 'Housing' under Non-means tested is 'not applicable' for Cyprus).

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



CY	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Number of beneficiaries for unemployment benefit
unit	Thousands of applicants
source	Social Insurance Services, Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, Cyprus
comment	CY UB beneficiaries refer to the number of beneficiaries for unemployment benefit from Social Insurance Services at the corresponding period. The unsmoothness of the number of beneficiaries is due to the seasonality effect of the hospitality industry.
Social assistance benefit / Guaranteed Minimum Income	
definition	Number of public assistance beneficiaries & guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries. The number corresponds to the total number of persons living in the household of a recipient person
source	1. Welfare Benefits Administration Service, Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, Cyprus 2. Social Welfare Services, Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, Cyprus
comment	<p>CY public assistance beneficiaries & Guaranteed Minimum Income Beneficiaries refer to the number of applicants plus their dependants. The data in the table from 10/2014 and onwards includes figures for public assistance beneficiaries and guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries.</p> <p>The Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) was established in July 2014 with the aim to ensure a socially acceptable minimum standard of living for persons (and families) legally residing in the Republic of Cyprus whose income and other economic resources are insufficient to meet their basic and special needs. The new GMI will gradually replace the existing public assistance. The nature of the benefit is differential in that it varies, amongst others, according to the applicant's income and family structure.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CY	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20,3	19,0	19,2	0,2 pp	-1,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16,7	16,1	15,8	-0,3 pp	-0,9 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,8	6,4	4,2	-2,2 pp	-1,6 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,4	3,9	4,8	0,9 pp	-0,6 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9,3	9,8		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,9	7,6	6,9	-0,7 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58,5	66,9	49,5	-17,4 pp	-9,0 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14,3	14,1	14,0	-0,1 pp	-0,3 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6,1	3,7	7,8	4,1 pp	1,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	25,0	17,0	21,0	4,0 pp	-4,0 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	36,7	34,1	39,1	5,0 pp	2,4 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49,2	42,2	44,1	1,9 pp	-5,1 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16,1	18,7	16,7	-2,0 pp	0,6 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,9	9,5	10,1	0,6 pp	-0,8 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15,9	14,6	15,7	1,1 pp	-0,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	40,1	42,1	45,7	3,6 pp	5,6 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2,6	1,5	2,0	0,5 pp	-0,6 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9,5	8,9	8,2	-0,7 pp	-1,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9,2	11,5	10,2	-1,3 pp	1,0 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,2	0,4	0,1	-0,3 pp	-1,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,6	2,1		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1,6	2,2		0,6 pp	0,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	2,7	3,5	3,7	0,2 pp	1,0 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		CY					EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.6	17.6	17.3	-0.3 pp	-1.3 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.3	13.8	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11154	10983	11001	1.0 %	3.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.2	3.2	2.6	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	5.3	5.8	0.5 pp	-0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.0	16.9	15.2	-1.7 pp	-0.8 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	8.7	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.3	11.4	11.2	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.6	4.3	4.2	-1.9 %	-7.6 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	0.2 pp	-1.1 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.2	16.5	17.0	0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.1	18.7	16.7	-2.0 pp	0.6 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.2	34.7	37.6	2.9 pp	2.3 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.1	59.4	61.5	2.1 pp	3.3 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.5	51.6	45.6	-6.0 pp	-0.9 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.8	7.4	7.7	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	0.5 pp	0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.2	11.5	10.2	-1.3 pp	1.0 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.4	7.0	7.2	0.2 pp	0.8 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	14.4	12.8	-1.6 pp	-0.9 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.1	61.0	63.4	2.4 pp	2.3 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.9	22.5	20.0	-2.5 pp	-4.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.0 %	2.6 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.45	7.1 %	9.8 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.4	0.1	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	n.a.	-6.2 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.0	n.a.	-1.4 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.0	33.3	34.5	1.2 pp	1.5 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.3	1.9	2.5	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.1	-2.3	n.a.	-2.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

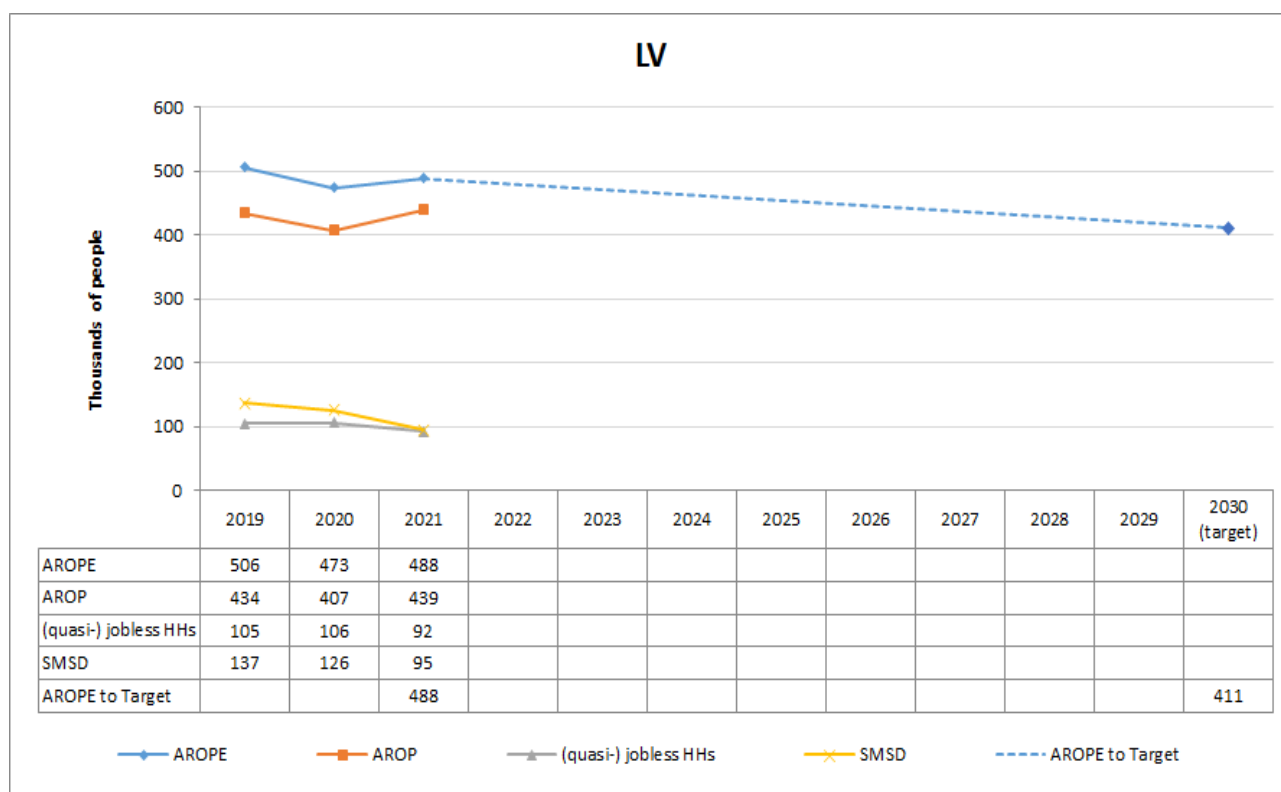
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CYPRUS 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>Housing deprivation, including for children (0-17) working age population (18-64) and older people (65+) is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Non EU-born people have a higher risk of in-work poverty than EU-born people</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p>	<p>The rates of people (aged 0-64 children 0-17 and adults 18-64 not students) living in (quasi-)jobless households are lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8, 3, 8]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64) is below the EU average with positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially lower than the EU average [3] and lower for older people (65+) [7]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is higher than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p>
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care	<i>Lack of a comprehensive long-term care system</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth [9] and at 65 (for men and women) are lower than the EU average[2]	Life expectancy of men at birth [7] is higher than the EU average and their life expectancy at 65 has also substantially increased [8]

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 95,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

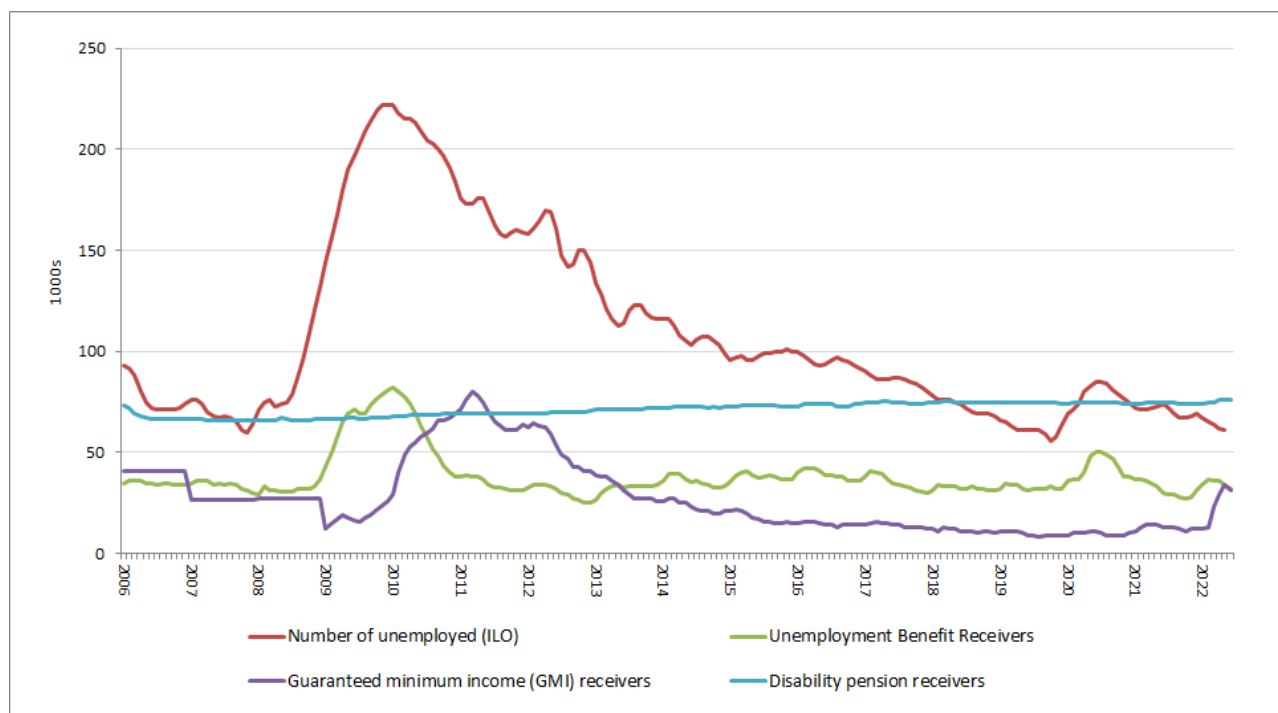
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.0	15.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.1	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.0	7.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	14.9	15.3	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.1	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.0	7.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



LV	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Persons receiving unemployment benefit; eligible persons who has attained 15 years of age and who has not attained the age that entitles one to receive the State old-age pension, or who has not been granted the State old-age pension
unit	The number of recipient persons, in thousands (monthly data)
source	State Social Insurance Agency; https://www.vsaa.gov.lv/budzets-un-statistika/statistika/
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Number of persons in households receiving municipal GMI benefit
unit	The total number of persons in recipient households, in thousands (monthly data)
source	Statistical reports from local municipalities; http://www.lm.gov.lv/lv/publikacijas-petijumi-un-statistika/statistika/valsts-statistika-socialo-pakalpojumu-un-socialas-palidzibas-joma/menesa-dati
Disability benefit	
definition	Persons receiving disability pension; eligible persons who has attained 18 years of age and who has not attained the age that entitles one to receive the State old-age pension, or who has not been granted the State old-age pension
unit	The number of recipient persons, in thousands (monthly data)
source	State Social Insurance Agency; https://www.vsaa.gov.lv/budzets-un-statistika/statistika/

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LV	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	18,8	19,7	20,1	0,4 pp	1,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14,5	15,8	16,9	1,1 pp	2,4 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6,7	6,7	4,7	-2,0 pp	-2,0 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,6	7,0	6,0	-1,0 pp	0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8,5	6,0		-2,5 pp	-2,5 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,7	8,4	9,8	1,4 pp	1,1 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78,7	82,2	74,3	-7,9 pp	-4,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	10,6	10,7	13,1	2,4 pp	2,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,1	0,7	1,7	1,0 pp	0,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	27,2	25,6	29,3	3,7 pp	2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7,8	1,8	2,9	1,1 pp	-4,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	75,3	76,8	83,1	6,3 pp	7,8 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,7	26,6	23,6	-3,0 pp	-2,1 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8,0	4,7		-3,3 pp	-3,3 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	10,9	6,4		-4,5 pp	-4,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	45,3	39,2	42,1	2,9 pp	-3,2 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,0	3,7	3,8	0,1 pp	0,8 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,1	2,0	2,8	0,8 pp	-0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,7	7,2	7,3	0,1 pp	-1,4 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,7	4,7	3,4	-1,3 pp	-0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,4	3,5		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	18,4	15,5		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	57,7	58,2	57,9	-0,3 pp	0,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LV							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.7	25.1	26.1	1.0 pp	-0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.9	21.6	23.4	1.8 pp	0.5 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6619	6803	7185	6.8 %	12.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	-1.7 pp	-2.2 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.6	-0.8 pp	-0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.2	28.6	26.6	-2.0 pp	-1.6 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	13.3	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.9	14.8	11.1	-3.7 pp	-4.8 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.7 %	1.4 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.8	19.7	20.1	0.4 pp	1.3 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	14.1	12.9	8.8	-4.1 pp	-5.3 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.7	26.6	23.6	-3.0 pp	-2.1 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.4	23.5	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	43.8	42.2	-1.5 pp	0.5 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.8	80.6	79.9	-0.7 pp	1.1 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.7	8.4	9.9	1.5 pp	1.2 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.7	2.4	2.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.7	7.2	7.3	0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.6	5.2	4.8	-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	7.1	8.6	1.5 pp	0.7 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	67.3	68.4	67.8	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	50.8	43.1	45.9	2.8 pp	-4.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	0.62	0.61	-1.6 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.0 %	10.5 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.3	5.3	4.0	-1.3 pp	-0.3 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.5	4.2	n.a.	-6.7 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.8	4.4	n.a.	-8.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	42.1	39.3	40.8	1.5 pp	-1.3 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	4.8	4.9	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.2	1.7	n.a.	1.7 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LATVIA 2022

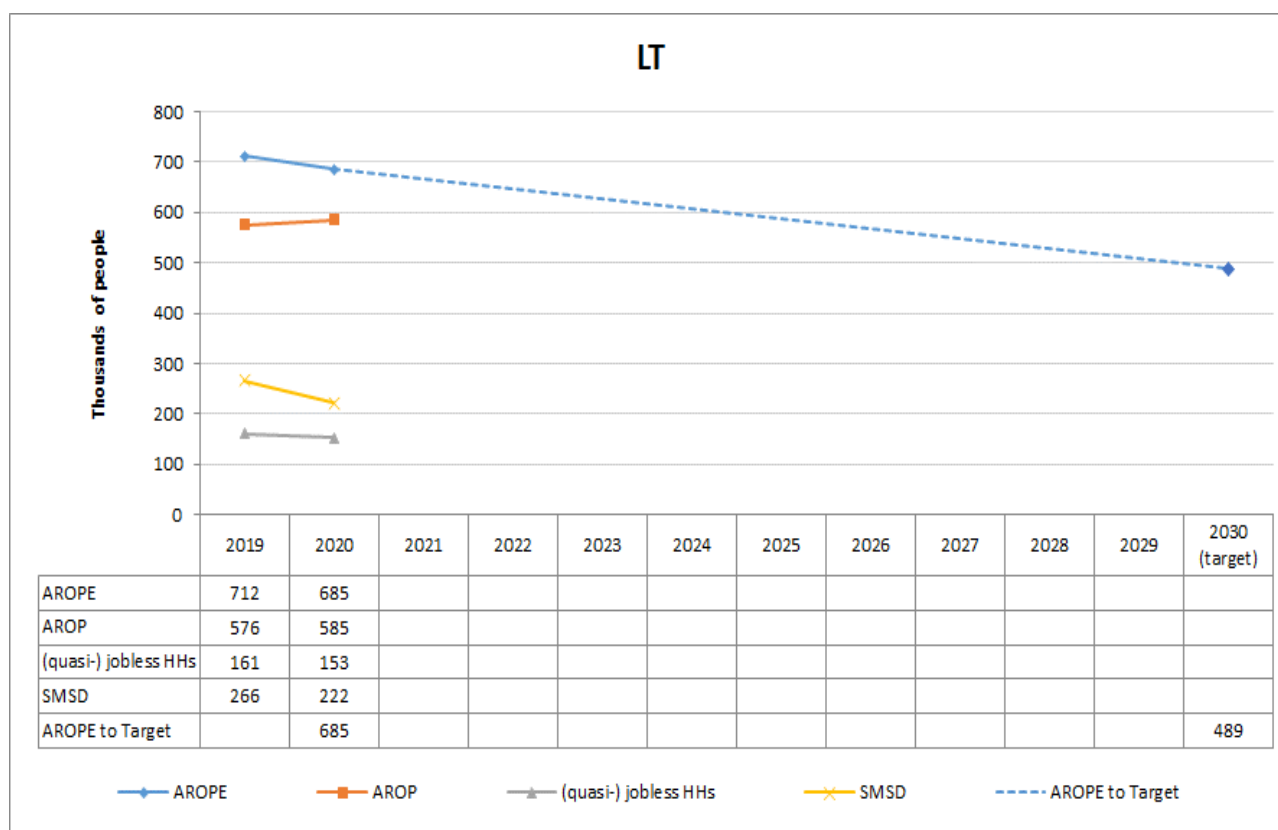
Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for the total population is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households for both age groups 0-59 and 18-59 is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20, S80/S50 and S50/S20 are all higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty overall or working-age poverty is lower than the EU average [2], while the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing overall poverty is substantially lower than the EU average and with substantially negative development [1]</p>	
3. Pensions		<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	
4. Long-term care		<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	
5. Health		<p>The number of healthy life years at birth for women and healthy life years at 65 for both men and women is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	

LITHUANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 223,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

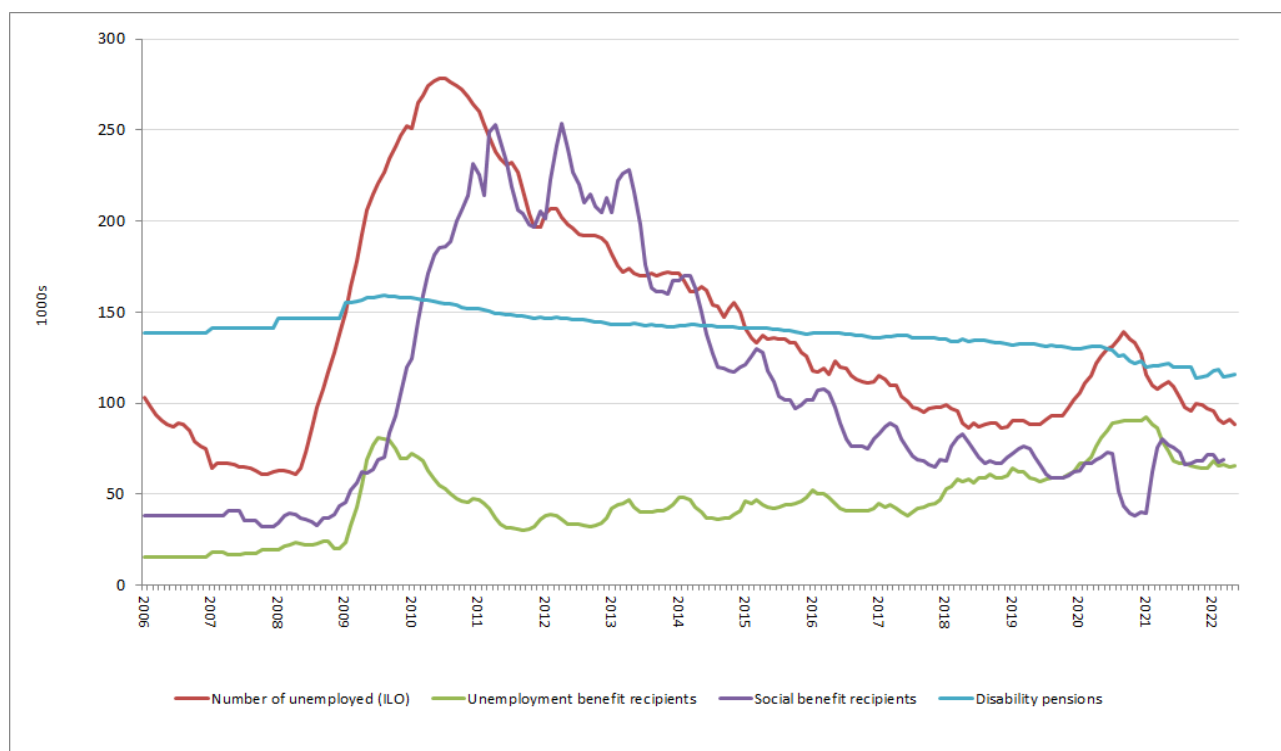
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.5	16.1	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.7	4.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.4	6.6	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.4	0.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	15.1	15.6	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.7	4.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.4	6.5	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



LT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat [une_rt_m]
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The State Social Insurance Fund Board
link	https://atvira.sodra.lt/en-eur/
comment	The new version of the Law on Unemployment Social Insurance came into force on 1 July 2017. A person having a record of Unemployment Insurance of at least 12 months over the past 30 months before his registration with the territorial labour exchange shall be entitled to the benefit. The duration of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit was extended to 9 months and is no longer depended on the length of the insurance record. Formula for calculating an Unemployment Insurance Benefit has also changed, thus this benefit increased.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Number of recipients of social benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The Social Assistance Information System
link	http://vitrinos.spis.lt:8080/
comment	The Social Benefit is means-tested and granted upon evaluation both of the income received and the value of the property possessed. Families and single residents are entitled to Social Benefit if either single resident or one spouse works or does not work, because they are full-time students or pensioners, or individuals above retirement age, or disabled, or nursing a disabled or sick family member, or registered at the local office as unemployed, or taking care of a child under the age of 3 years or under the age of 8 years, etc. The information is only available in Lithuanian. The short description on extracting data of social assistance recipients: 1) open link; 2) select from the top row second icon ("statistinės"); 3) "Laikotarpis" lets to choose year, the icons to the right shows shortcut of the months (january is "saus", february "vas", etc. Months goes from the left to the right). Choose particular month (but if you want information for several months: select multiple months); 4) Then select icon "Teritorija". This icon shows all the municipalities in Lithuania. By default, only Vilnius mun. is selected. You have to transfer all the municipalities from the left column to the right; 5) Select next icon "Paramos tipai". This icon shows all the benefits and services that municipalities provide. From the left column select "Socialinė atskirtis". This is the social exclusion benefits. After selecting "Socialinė atskirtis", from the right column select "Socialinė pašalpa" (social assistance) (it should be at the top); 6) Then select "Rodikliai ir Detalizacija" icon. This icon allows to select what kind of information about social assistance benefit do you want to get. For the data that is written in data sheet, select "Rodikliai ir detalizacija" icon and then "Vidutinis gavėjų skaičius per mėnesį" (average recipients number per month) and unselect "Išmokų/paslaugų skaičius" (number of benefits/services) and "Paramos/Paslaugų suma" (sum of assistance/services); 7) Click on "Generuoti" icon. What is more, you can choose how to you want to see data (the icon next to months icon allows to do it. By default, data is showed as HTML). This system shows exact number of social assistance, which municipalities updated. Social assistance benefit can get anyone irrespective of their age. Eligibility rules are: income and assets test.

	Disability benefit
definition	Number of working age disability pension recipients
unit	Thousands of pensioners

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LT	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25,8	23,1		-2,7 pp	-2,7 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22,7	20,0		-2,7 pp	-2,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7,7	8,4		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,5	6,7		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21,4	13,4		-8,0 pp	-8,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9,3	9,2		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83,1	94,7		11,6 pp	11,6 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17,7	14,6		-3,1 pp	-3,1 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3,7	1,5		-2,2 pp	-2,2 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	22,9	14,7		-8,2 pp	-8,2 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9,0	6,0		-3,0 pp	-3,0 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	73,2	81,1		7,9 pp	7,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,3	23,2		-2,1 pp	-2,1 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1,3	1,7	2,9	1,2 pp	1,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2,1	2,7	4,3	1,6 pp	2,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44,1	44,6		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4,1	2,2		-1,9 pp	-1,9 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,2	2,8	5,7	2,9 pp	2,5 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4,0	5,6	5,3	-0,3 pp	1,3 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,1	1,4		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,3	2,8		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14,8	8,0		-6,8 pp	-6,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37,3	33,1		-4,2 pp	-4,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.5	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.6	20.9	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6905	7528	n.a.	11.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	8.1	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	7.2	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.0	23.2	n.a.	-2.8 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.2	16.2	n.a.	-3.0 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.3	17.1	n.a.	-3.2 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.4	6.1	n.a.	-4.7 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.8	23.1	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.5	16.4	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.3	23.2	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.6	29.4	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	52.0	49.0	n.a.	-3.0 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.3	85.4	n.a.	7.1 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.1	8.1	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	2.5	2.6	0.1 pp	0.7 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.0	5.6	5.3	-0.3 pp	1.3 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.4	7.2	5.2	-2.0 pp	0.8 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	10.8	11.3	0.5 pp	2.7 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	68.4	67.6	68.0	0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	36.9	40.2	n.a.	3.3 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.68	0.65	n.a.	-4.4 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.35	n.a.	-18.6 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.7	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.0	5.6	n.a.	-6.7 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	6.0	n.a.	-6.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	39.9	38.7	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.8	2.7	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	6.8	7.7	n.a.	7.7 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LITHUANIA 2022

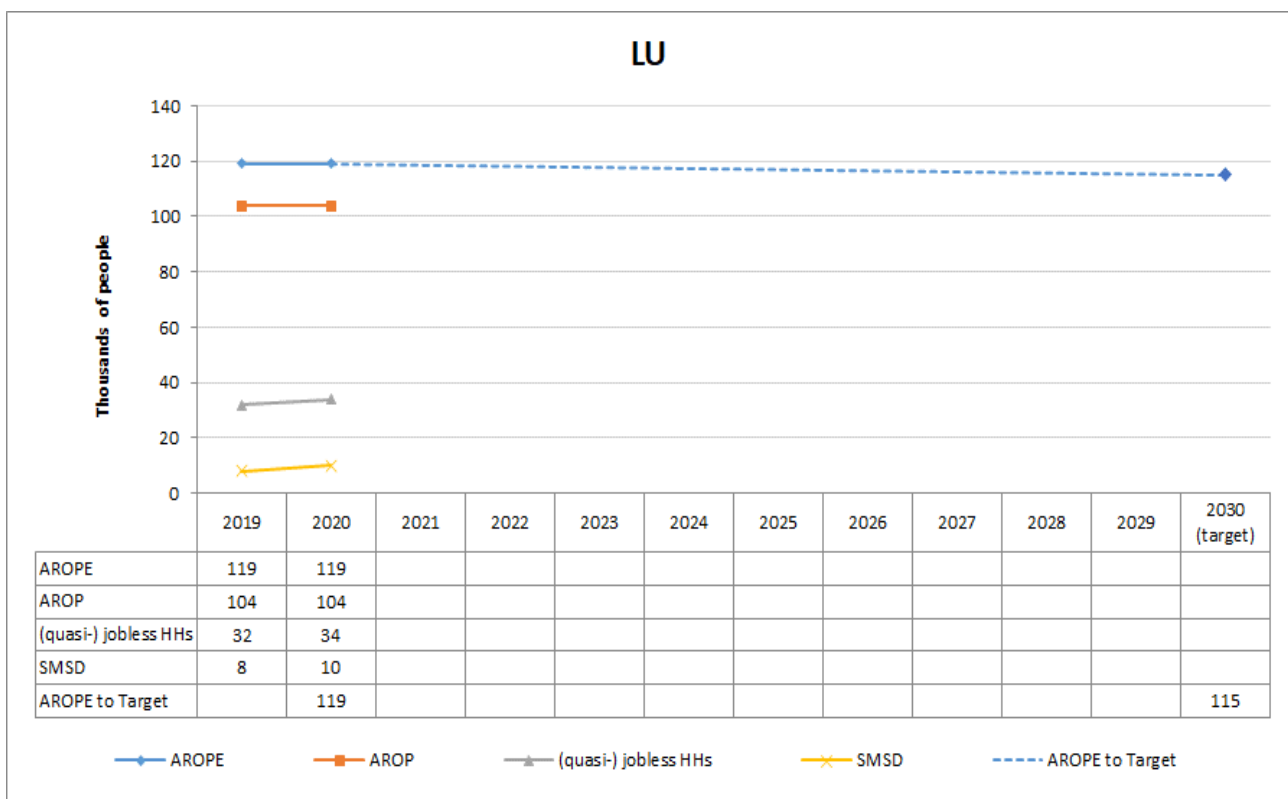
Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for population, in both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (65+) and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Housing deprivation for older people (aged 65+) is higher than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while their impact in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	
3. Pensions		<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) and the median relative income of older people is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	
4. Long-term care			
5. Health		<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at birth is substantially lower than the EU average for men [1] and lower than the EU average for women [2]. For older people (aged +65), the number of healthy life years is substantially lower than the EU average for both men and women [1]</p>	

LUXEMBOURG

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 4,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

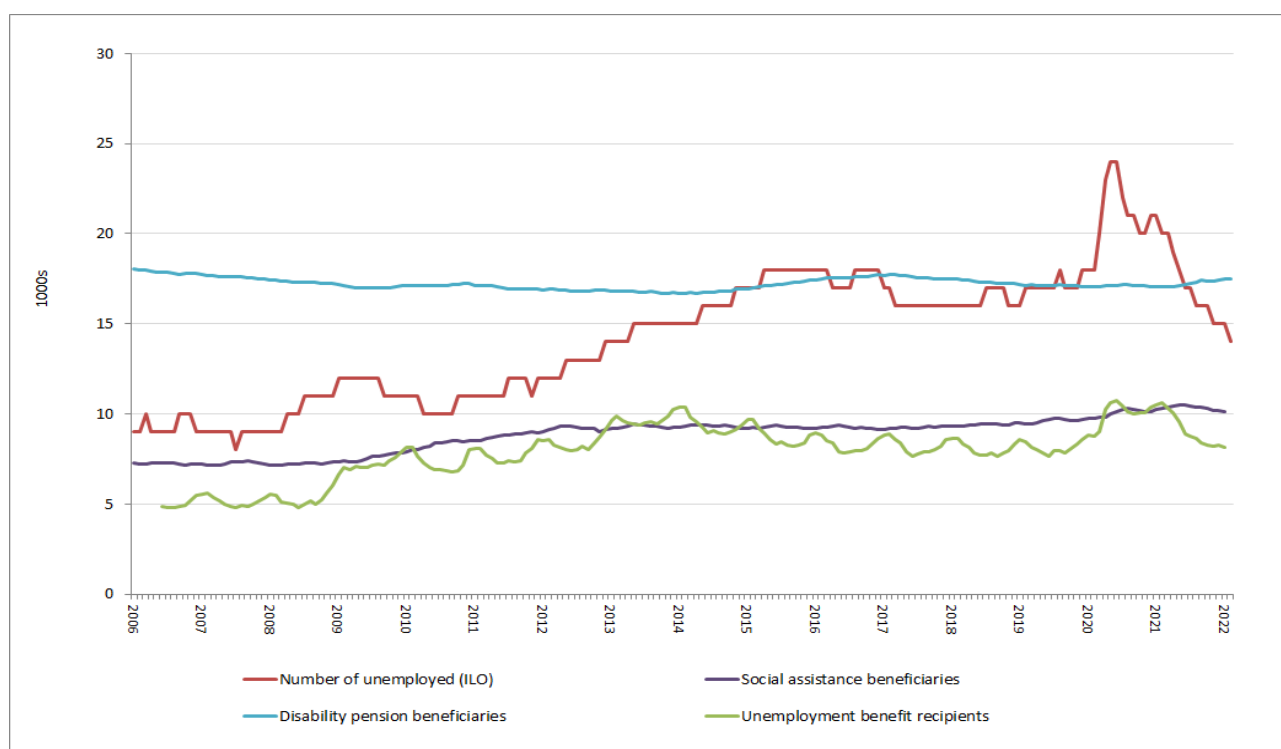
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU	EU27 2020				
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.1	21.6	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.4	5.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.9	7.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.5	20.9	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.4	5.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.9	7.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



LU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Total of beneficiary households of the social assistance benefit (social inclusion benefit since 01/01/2019; complementary allocation before 01/01/2019)
age groups eligible	25+ (<25 are eligible in exceptional cases). No age restrictions for household members
unit	Thousands of households
source	IGSS
	Disability benefit
definition	Total of disability pensions of the general pension scheme (permanent and transitory, but without "indemnité d'attente", beneficiaries aged below 65)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
age groups eligible	16-64
source	IGSS
	Unemployment benefit recipients
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients (Demandeurs d'emploi indemnisés), including non residents with reduced working capacity
age groups eligible	16-64
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	ADEM

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LU	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25,4	24,2		-1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24,8	23,1		-1,7 pp	-1,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1,7	2,8		1,1 pp	1,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4,7	5,4		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17,0	0,0		-17,0 pp	-17,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16,0	14,2		-1,8 pp	-1,8 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	86,2	80,4		-5,8 pp	-5,8 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	21,7	19,8		-1,9 pp	-1,9 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12,8	16,5		3,7 pp	3,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	47,2	46,7		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	25,0	16,9		-8,1 pp	-8,1 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	64,3	68,7		4,4 pp	4,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	23,6	17,5		-6,1 pp	-6,1 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26,6	25,5	27,5	2,0 pp	0,9 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9,5	12,1	13,0	0,9 pp	3,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30,4	28,8	31,2	2,4 pp	0,8 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34,0	43,1		9,1 pp	9,1 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11,0	8,2		-2,8 pp	-2,8 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,2	2,4	6,9	4,5 pp	4,7 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,2	8,2	9,3	1,1 pp	2,1 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,2	0,1		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	4,7	4,5		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,2	3,1		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,1	12,5		3,4 pp	3,4 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LU							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	19.9	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.5	17.4	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	17366	17205	n.a.	2.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.9	7.1	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.6	17.7	n.a.	-6.9 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	7.6	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	4.7	n.a.	1.2 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.3	5.0	n.a.	-6.6 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.4	24.2	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.5	5.6	n.a.	1.1 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	23.6	17.5	n.a.	-6.1 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	34.0	39.4	n.a.	5.4 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.0	63.3	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	59.8	n.a.	3.5 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.0	11.8	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.2	8.2	9.3	1.1 pp	2.1 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	7.5	6.0	-1.5 pp	0.1 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.6	6.5	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	44.0	46.6	2.6 pp	3.5 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.4	7.4	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.25	1.28	n.a.	2.4 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.86	1.04	n.a.	20.9 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.1	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.1	10.3	n.a.	2.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.6	11.4	n.a.	7.5 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	26.0	26.4	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	8.5	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.6	4.8	n.a.	4.8 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LUXEMBOURG 2022**

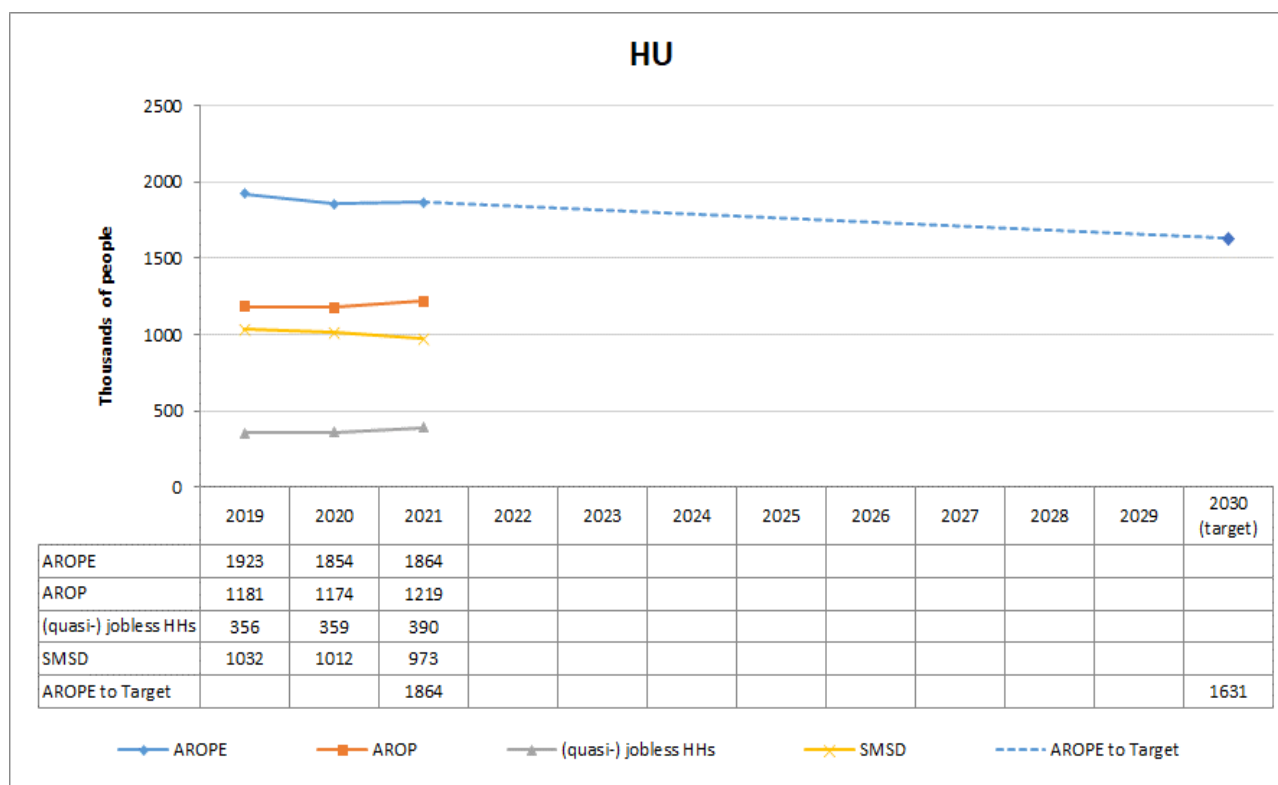
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty rate for the total population and for the population aged 18-64 is around the EU average but with substantially negative developments [10]. In particular, the at-risk-of poverty rate for children (aged 0-17) is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [2]	The relative median poverty risk gap is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8] The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) and at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) are lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]
	The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S50 and S50/S20 are around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]	
	Housing cost overburden for the total population and for different age groups (0-17; 18-64) is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]	
	<i>Non-EU born face poorer social outcomes and higher in-work poverty compared to native</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average and with substantially negative development [2]	
	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i>	
	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]	Relative median poverty risk gap for the age group 18-64 is substantially lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [3]
	In-work poverty (18-64) is higher than the EU average and with substantially negative development [2]	
3. Pensions		The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is higher than the EU average with substantially positive development [2] The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) are substantially higher than the EU average and with substantially positive development [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		

HUNGARY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%, and thereby reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000, by decreasing the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%

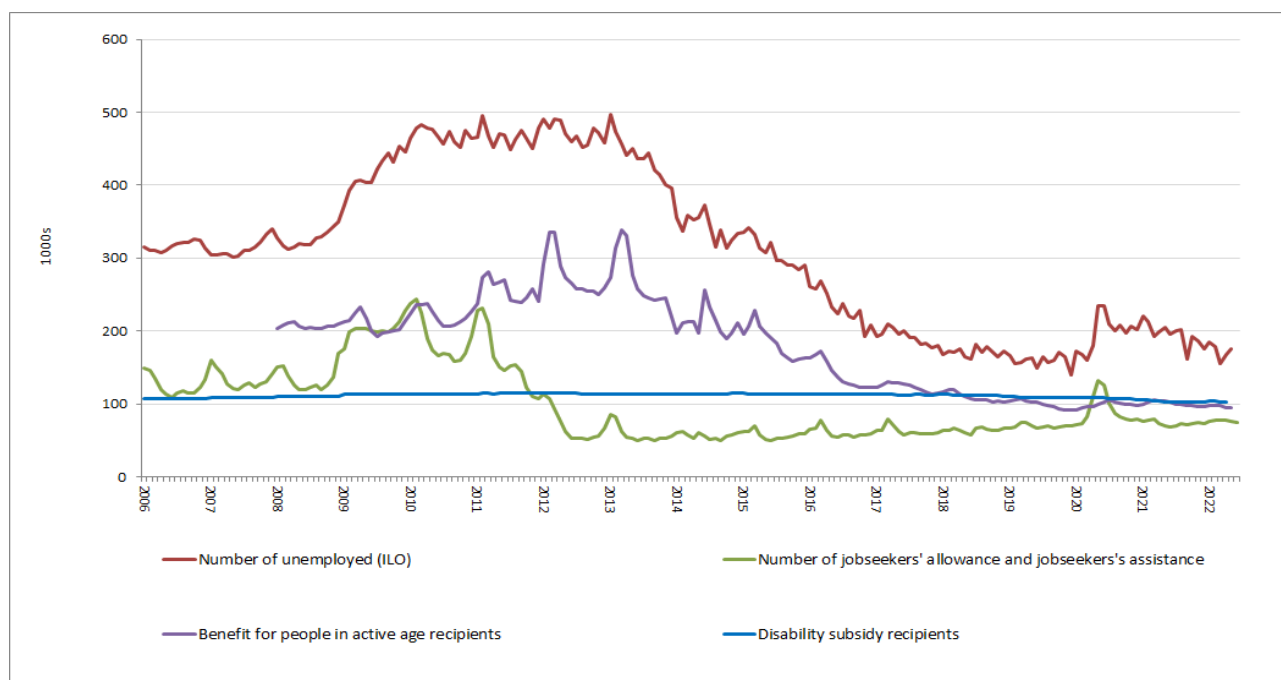
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU		EU27 2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	16.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.8	4.6	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.6	7.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.0	0.8	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.4	15.5	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.7	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.5	7.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



HU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
comment	Eurostat table name: Unemployment by sex and age – monthly data (une_rt_m)
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients - Recipients of jobseekers' allowance and jobseekers' assistance
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for Innovation and Technology
link	https://nfsz.munka.hu/tart/munkaeropiac
comment	At the end of 2010 data from 2008 till 2010 about jobseekers' allowance were modified because of the changes in the functioning of the IT system, which revised the number of recipients of unemployment benefit. On the other hand data of 2006, 2007 were also modified because we have found significant differences between this number of HU jobseekers allowance, assistance receivers and number of recipients of jobseekers allowance, assistance (were registered by PES).
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Recipients of benefit for people in active age (Former name of the benefit was regular social assistance)
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	Hungarian Treasury
definition	Benefit for people in active age is an income supplement provision in the form of cash, provided by county offices. Its aim to guarantee a minimal standard of living for those who have no income.
	Only one person in a family can be eligible to the benefit for persons in active age, except for the case when two claimants are entitled to different cash benefits (one person is entitled to employment substituting benefit, the other to regular social assistance).
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability subsidy recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance https://www.onyf.hu/en/
definition	Financial support for severely disabled persons over the age of 18, who are unable to care for themselves or need permanent assistance from others.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HU	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.2	1.5 pp	-0.9 pp	23.8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.5	9.5	11.9	2.4 pp	0.4 pp	18.9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	15.4	16.6	15.2	-1.4 pp	-0.2 pp	8.2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.6	5.3	5.8	0.5 pp	1.2 pp	7.3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.5	2.0		-4.5 pp	-4.5 pp	12.0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.6	5.3	7.1	1.8 pp	-1.5 pp	9.9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52.3	70.5	54.3	-16.2 pp	2.0 pp	72.2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.6	6.0	9.3	3.3 pp	-0.3 pp	14.7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.3	1.4	2.8	1.4 pp	-0.5 pp	12.8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	9.1	11.1	2.0 pp	-2.5 pp	19.5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.6	11.6	21.7	10.1 pp	14.1 pp	29.1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	83.8	77.9	68.7	-9.2 pp	-15.1 pp	51.5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	32.2	47.6	36.0	-11.6 pp	3.8 pp	26.2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.0	11.9	10.3	-1.6 pp	-2.7 pp	20.5	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5.4	5.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.5	16.9	14.4	-2.5 pp	-3.1 pp	25.5	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	62.8	68.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.2	5.7	1.8	-3.9 pp	-1.4 pp	6.8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	6.8	6.0	-0.8 pp	-0.6 pp	6.3	6.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.8	12.1	12.0	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.9	9.7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	1.6	
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.4		-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	17.3	16.2		-1.1 pp	-1.1 pp	6.7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	38.1	33.7	29.1	-4.6 pp	-9.0 pp	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

HU							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	19.4	19.4	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	12.3	12.7	0.4 pp	0.4 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5616	5819	5984	6.6 %	16.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.9	10.7	10.2	-0.5 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	4.9	5.3	0.4 pp	0.4 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.9	27.9	28.8	0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.3	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.6	18.5	17.7	-0.8 pp	-2.9 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.7 %	-0.9 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.2	1.5 pp	-0.9 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	28.8	23.5	22.1	-1.4 pp	-6.7 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	32.2	47.6	36.0	-11.6 pp	3.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.5	44.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	71.4	69.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.4	69.8	63.3	-6.5 pp	1.9 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.5	7.8	7.5	-0.3 pp	-1.0 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.1	12.0	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.7	4.0	4.3	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.0	10.6	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.7	59.6	62.8	3.2 pp	6.1 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	16.7	20.3	19.9	-0.4 pp	3.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.0 %	-3.3 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.55	0.53	0.54	1.9 %	-1.8 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	7.2	n.a.	7.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.4	7.9	n.a.	6.8 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	26.5	27.7	29.2	1.5 pp	2.7 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.9	2.5	-2.4 pp	-1.7 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.8	-0.5	n.a.	-0.5 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

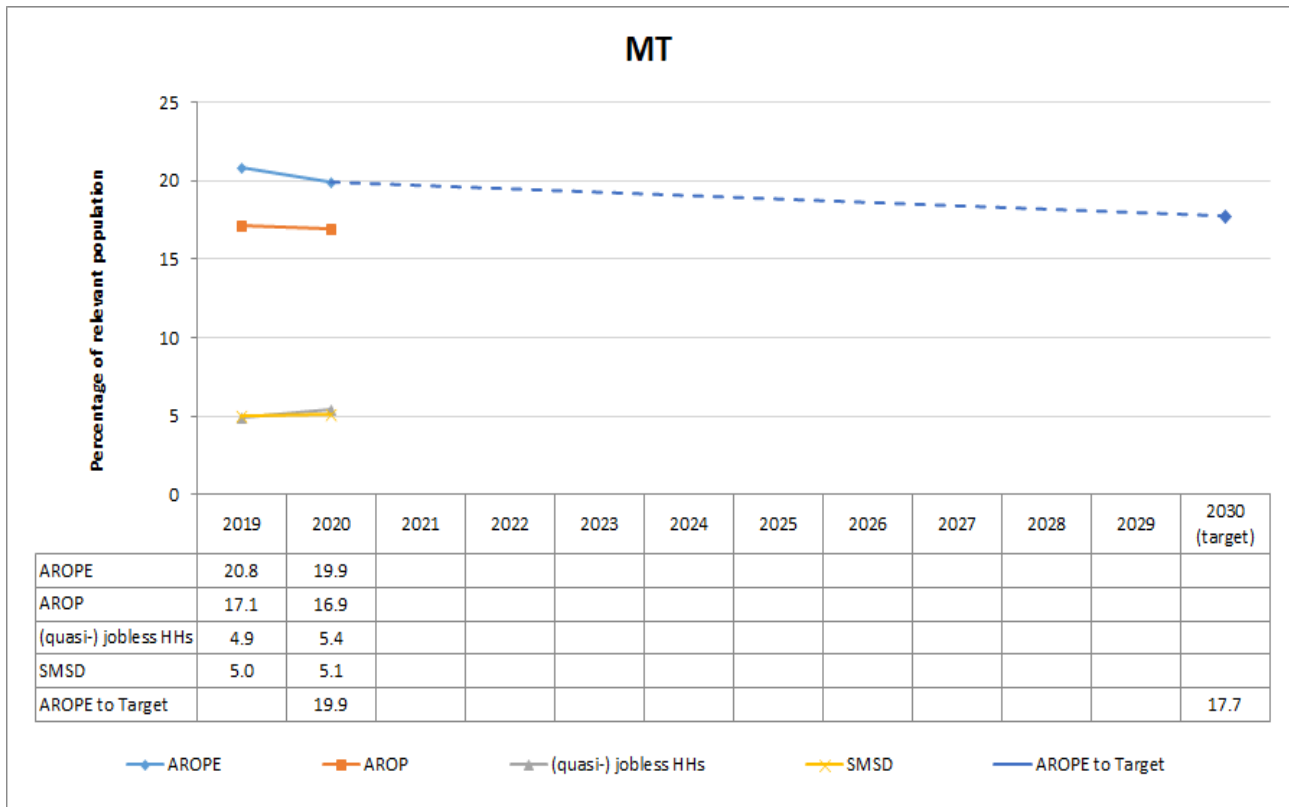
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
HUNGARY 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population (0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average substantially with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The share of children in severe material and social deprivation(4+) is substantially higher than the EU average, but shows some positive development [7]</p> <p>The risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average, but shows substantially negative developments [10]</p> <p><i>Poverty and deprivation are disproportionately high among the Roma and the gap with non-Roma is widening</i></p>	<p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of-poverty rate of children is substantially lower than the EU average [3] and the rate of children living in quasi-)jobless households is lower than the EU average [7] and both show positive developments</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) is substantially higher than the EU average with negative development [1]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population [18-64] is substantially higher than the EU average with negative development [10]<i>The adequacy of social assistance is low and the duration of the unemployment benefits is the shortest in the EU</i></p>	<p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions		<p>The relative median poverty risk gap of older people (65+) is substantially lower than EU average[3]</p>
4. Long-term care		

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate by 3.1 percentage points

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the AROPE rate by 3.1 percentage points.

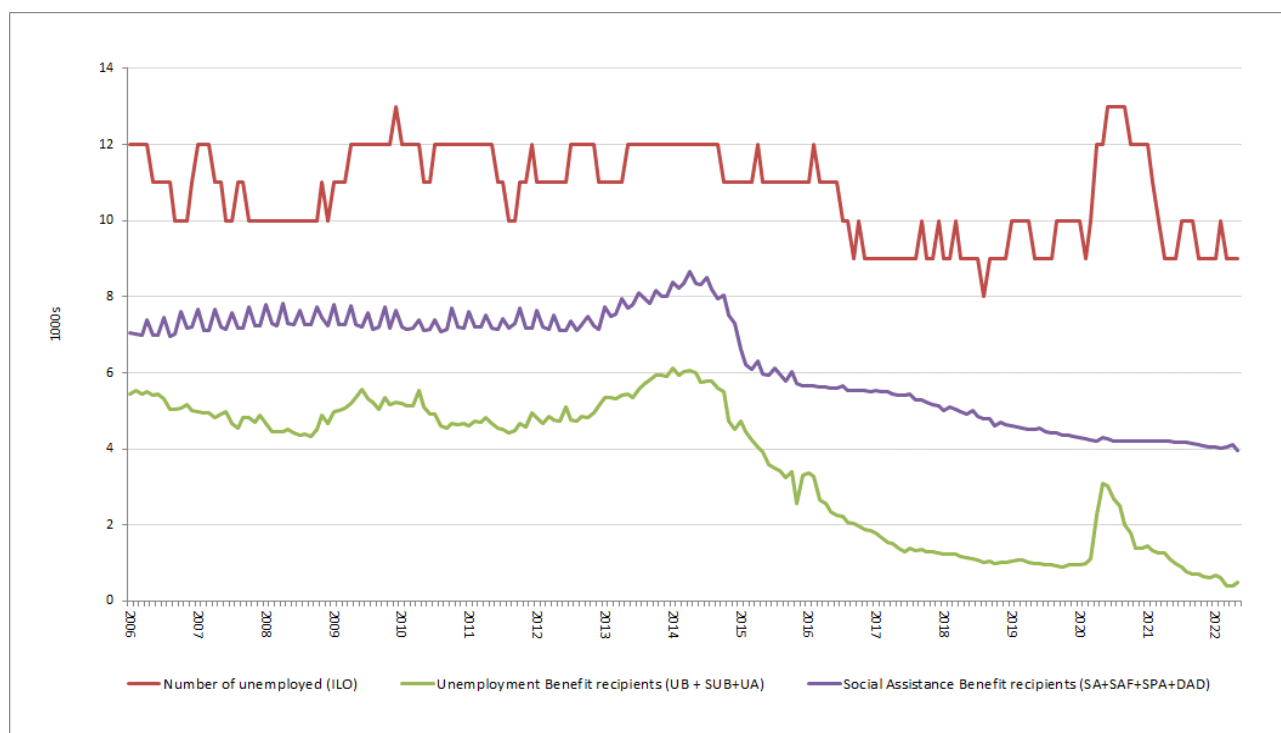
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

MT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.6	14.5	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.3	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.4	6.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	13.3	13.3	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.6	4.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.1	6.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



MT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	1) Unemployment Benefit - UB; 2) Special Unemployment Benefit - SUB; 3) Unemployment Assistance - UA
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/work-incentives-and-unemployment-benefits/
comment	1) Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions and is registering with Jobsplus under Part I of the Unemployment Register.2) Special Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions; qualifies for the Unemployment Assistance and is the Head of Household.; 3) Unemployment Assistance may be awarded to a head of household who is registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	1) Social Assistance - SA; 2) Social Assistance for Carers - SAF; 3) Supplementary Allowance - SPA (only low income earners are being considered as related to the crisis); 4) Social Assistance for Drug Addicts - DAD
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/non-contributory-benefits/
comment	1) A Social Assistance may be awarded to a Head of Household who may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be incapable of working due to medical reasons; or • cannot engage in employment due to having care and custody of children, and is legally or defacto separated; or • be married, in a civil union; cohabiting, or caring for the spouse who may be critically ill. In this case the application is subject to approval by a Medical Board, appointed in accordance with the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta). 2) To be entitled for this benefit, the claimant must either be single or a widow (male or female), who is taking care of a sick relative by themselves on a full- time basis. Relatives must be the parents, grand-parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters' in-laws and father/mother in-laws. Claimants and patients are to give proof that they are residing in the same residence. The case will be then referred for a medical examination; 3) Supplementary Allowance is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act from time to time. In this regard, not all Supplementary Allowance beneficiaries are related to the economic crisis but only beneficiaries on low household income. SPA is paid every 13 weeks (roughly every 3 months), being Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, and Sep/Oct; 4) The Drug Addict Assistance may be awarded to a person who is following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic program.

	An official document from the institution concerned is received by the Department of Social Security confirming date when the drug or alcohol therapeutic programme was initiated.
	Disability benefit
definition	1) Severe Disability Assistance ; 2) Assistance for the visually impaired; 3) Disablement Pension (termed as Injury Pension in Social Security Act CAP 318)- DP; 4) Invalidity Pension - IP
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx
comment	1) Payable to citizens of Malta over 16 years of age. Various types of disabilities are listed under the Social Security Act; 2) Claimant must be 14 years of age and over, and provide a medical certificate from an ophthalmologist from Malta's National State Hospital explaining the patient's visual medical condition. This Benefit is means tested. Claimant's income, together with the rate of the Pension for the Visually Impaired, must not exceed the National Minimum Wage as applicable to an 18-year-old person. (As from 2015, the income from employment is excluded from the calculation of the weekly means test); 3) Payable if injury or disease caused or contracted whilst at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between the range of 20% and 89%. Rates awarded according to the degree of Disability. Where the degree of disability is assessed at 90% and over, the person concerned is automatically awarded an Invalidity Pension at the full rate. 4) The Invalidity Pension may be awarded to a person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or part-time employment or self-employment due to a serious disease or physical or mental impairment, subject to the relative social security contribution conditions under the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

MT	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,9	22,6		-1,3 pp	-1,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20,6	20,4		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6,4	6,7		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,3	6,1		0,8 pp	0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	18,2	12,8		-5,4 pp	-5,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9,1	9,1		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	80,0	85,8		5,8 pp	5,8 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17,2	16,2		-1,0 pp	-1,0 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13,6	18,2		4,6 pp	4,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24,7	11,5		-13,2 pp	-13,2 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19,1	28,1		9,0 pp	9,0 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62,9	52,6		-10,3 pp	-10,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20,6	20,3		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	16,9	15,4	17,1	1,7 pp	0,2 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7,1					5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	20,8	19,6	21,3	1,7 pp	0,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	23,4	18,1		-5,4 pp	-5,4 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2,9	2,6		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,3	9,2	10,0	0,8 pp	-0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13,9	12,6	11,0	-1,6 pp	-2,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,0	0,0		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	6,7	3,9		-2,8 pp	-2,8 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2,3	1,5		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5,1	6,3		1,2 pp	1,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

MT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	19.9	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.9	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11153	11254	n.a.	4.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	n.a.	0.1 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	5.4	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	16.0	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	10.0	n.a.	-3.3 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.2	9.4	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.7	n.a.	12.2 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.9	22.6	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.1	10.4	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	20.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	26.3	21.0	n.a.	-5.3 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.5	51.9	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	75.0	n.a.	3.9 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	7.4	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.1	1.0	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.6	11.0	-1.6 pp	-2.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.9	5.1	-0.8 pp	-0.1 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	9.3	10.1	0.8 pp	1.5 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	51.1	52.7	51.8	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	30.7	28.5	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.71	0.77	n.a.	8.5 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.57	n.a.	-1.7 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	14.4	12.6	n.a.	-12.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	15.1	13.0	n.a.	-13.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.5	30.1	n.a.	-3.4 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.8	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
MALTA 2022

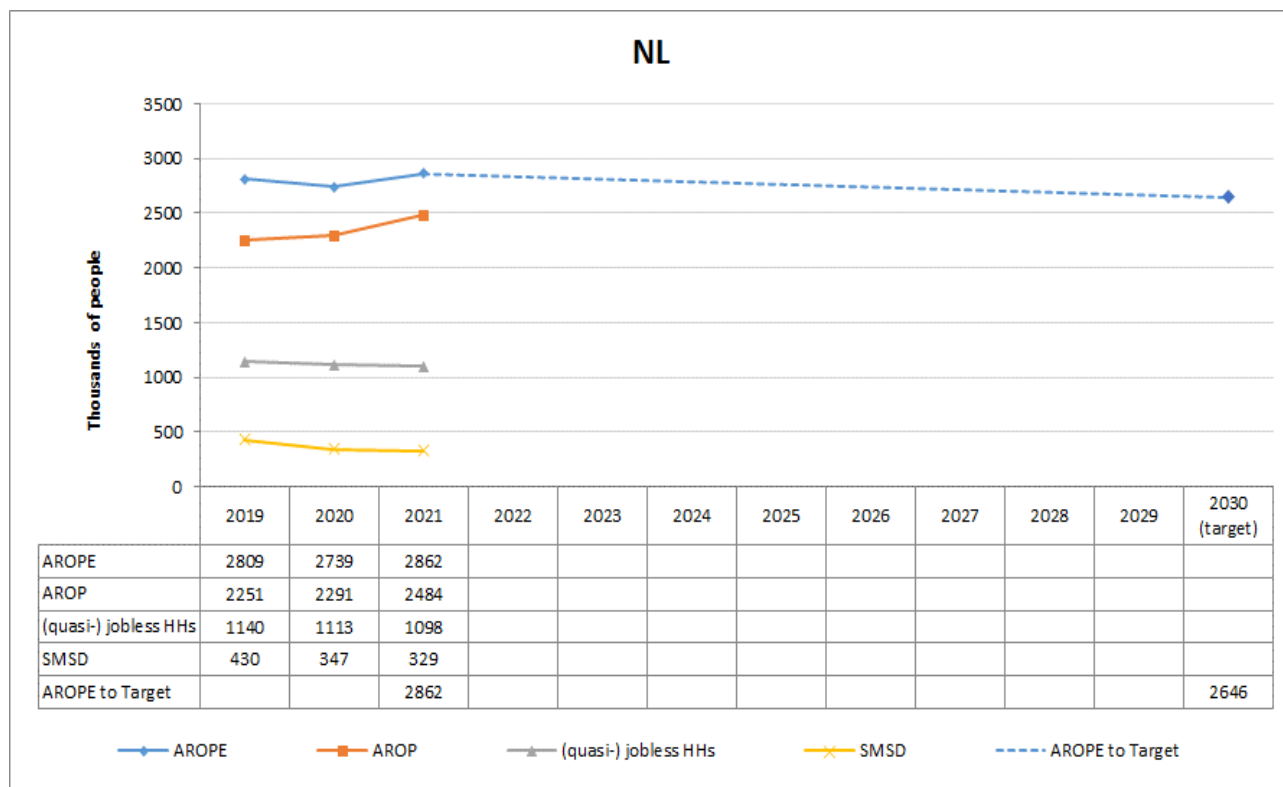
Social area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, considering both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average and with some negative development [1]</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 65+ and the at-risk-of poverty rate in this age group are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Although the trend has slightly improved, people with disabilities still face a greater risk of poverty or social exclusion than the EU average.</i></p>	The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average with substantially negative development [1], and when including pensions, the impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average with substantially negative development [2], while <i>children from disadvantaged backgrounds face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers, both including and excluding pensions, in reducing poverty is lower than the EU average with negative development [2]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is lower than the EU average, with substantially negative development [2]</p>	The relative median poverty risk gap for the age group 18-64 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	<i>Although on a slowly decreasing trend, the gender pension gap for people aged 65-74 is the highest in the EU.</i>	The relative median poverty risk gap for older people (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average and with some positive development [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for men is higher than the EU average with some positive development [7]

NETHERLANDS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 163,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

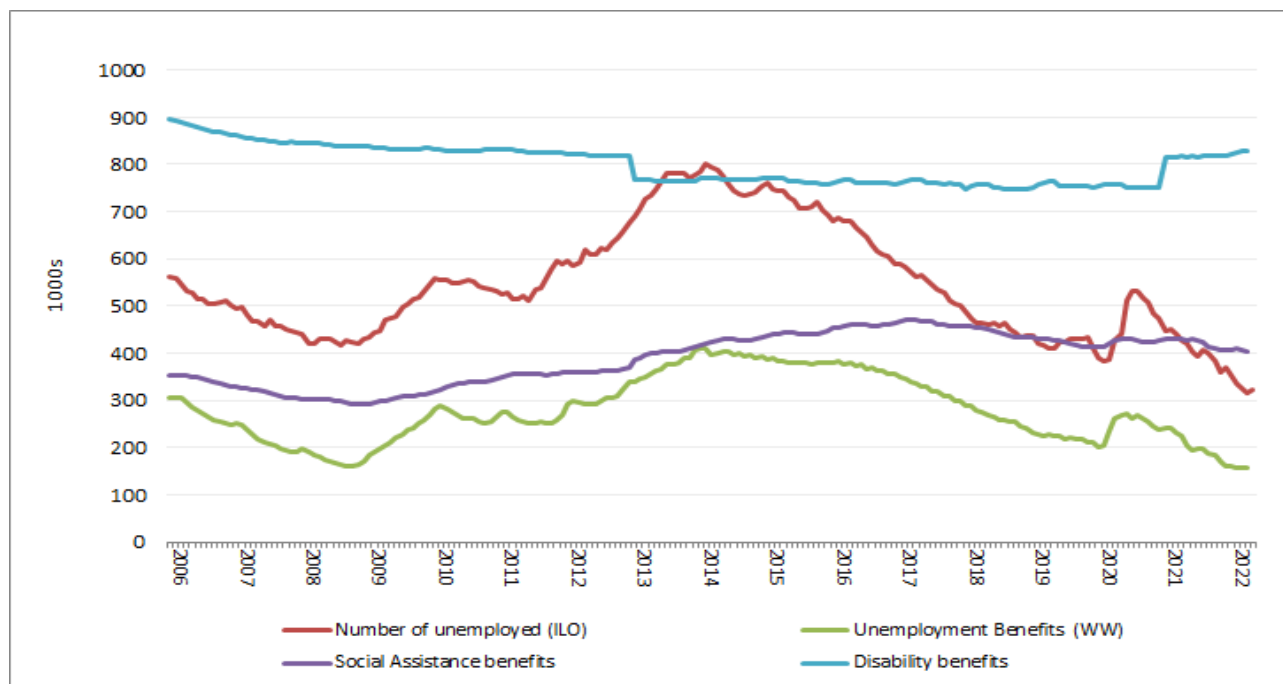
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL		EU27_2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	23.1	22.9	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.4	9.3	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



NL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - CBS)
link	http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=80590NED&D1=12&D2=0&D3=0&D4=39-50,52-63,65-76,78-89,91-102,104-115,117-128,130-141,143-154,156-167,169-180,182-193,195-198&HD=180614-1649&HDR=T&STB=G1,G2,G3
comment	
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients (uitkeringen Werkloosheidswet - WW)
unit	Thousands of unemployment benefits, end of month
source	Statistics Netherlands (CBS); Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (Uitvoeringsorganisatie werknemersverzekeringen - UWV)
link	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/84556NED/table?ts=1589284225153
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	Social assistance benefits - Total (bijstandsuitkeringen)
unit	Thousands of social assistance benefits, end of month
source	Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - CBS)
link	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82016NED/table?ts=1589284176001
comment	
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefits (uitkeringen Arbeidsongeschiktheidswetten - AO)
unit	Thousands of disability benefits, end of month
source	Statistics Netherlands (CBS); Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (Uitvoeringsorganisatie werknemersverzekeringen - UWV)
link	https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/82016NED/table?ts=1589284176001
comment	

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

NL	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15,4	15,8	14,9	-0,9 pp	-0,5 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13,6	14,1	13,8	-0,3 pp	0,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,4	2,0	1,7	-0,3 pp	-0,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,6	7,2	7,0	-0,2 pp	0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6,7	8,7		2,0 pp	2,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5,5	5,3	4,3	-1,0 pp	-1,2 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	79,8	81,1	89,8	8,7 pp	10,0 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8,6	8,7	8,0	-0,7 pp	-0,6 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58,6	57,9	66,3	8,4 pp	7,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6,2	9,7	7,9	-1,8 pp	1,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72,0	69,4	65,9	-3,5 pp	-6,1 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23,1	23,8	30,8	7,0 pp	7,7 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15,2	17,7	26,0	8,3 pp	10,8 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	27,8	26,9	32,4	5,5 pp	4,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9,7	10,0	9,3	-0,7 pp	-0,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	34,6	33,6	41,4	7,8 pp	6,8 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	35,9	39,2	37,0	-2,2 pp	1,1 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,6	3,3	3,1	-0,2 pp	-0,5 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,4	2,3	6,2	3,9 pp	3,8 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,5	7,0	5,3	-1,7 pp	-2,2 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,0 pp	-0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,6	3,8		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2,2	2,1		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	6,0	6,1	4,8	-1,3 pp	-1,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

NL							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.0	16.6	0.6 pp	0.1 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.2	13.4	14.4	1.0 pp	1.2 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13181	13270	14736	9.0 %	11.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.8	2.2	2.1	-0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.9	8.7	8.6	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	17.6	19.0	1.4 pp	1.9 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.3	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.9	5.8	4.6	-1.2 pp	-2.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.9	4.2	3.9	-6.5 %	-1.5 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.0	5.6	3.2	-2.4 pp	-3.8 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.2	17.7	26.0	8.3 pp	10.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.3	36.8	39.0	2.2 pp	0.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.6	64.0	63.5	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	69.3	76.0	6.7 pp	12.7 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.4	5.5	5.1	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	-1.7 pp	-2.2 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	8.3	7.4	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.5	5.8	5.1	-0.7 pp	-0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	69.5	70.8	71.4	0.6 pp	1.9 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	12.4	17.2	4.8 pp	4.0 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.80	0.80	0.74	-7.5 %	-7.5 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.50	-2.0 %	-2.0 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.2	10.0	n.a.	-2.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	9.8	n.a.	2.1 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.3	24.7	26.5	1.8 pp	2.2 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.9	8.3	12.5	4.2 pp	2.6 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

NETHERLANDS 2022

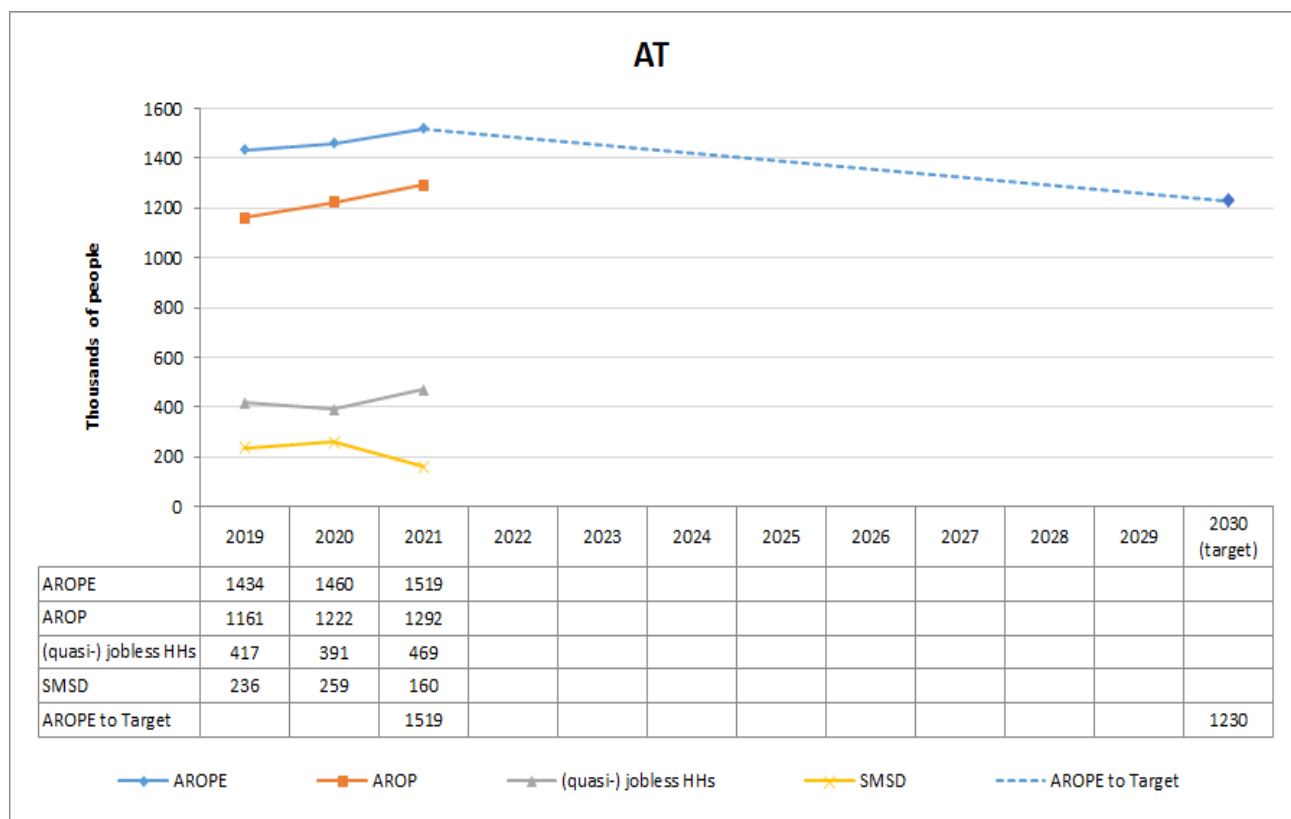
Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, for both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection, in particular for the self-employed</i></p>	The relative median poverty risk gap for the age group 18-64 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions			
4. Long-term care			
5. Health		The number of healthy life years at birth for women is lower than the EU average [2]	

AUSTRIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 204,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

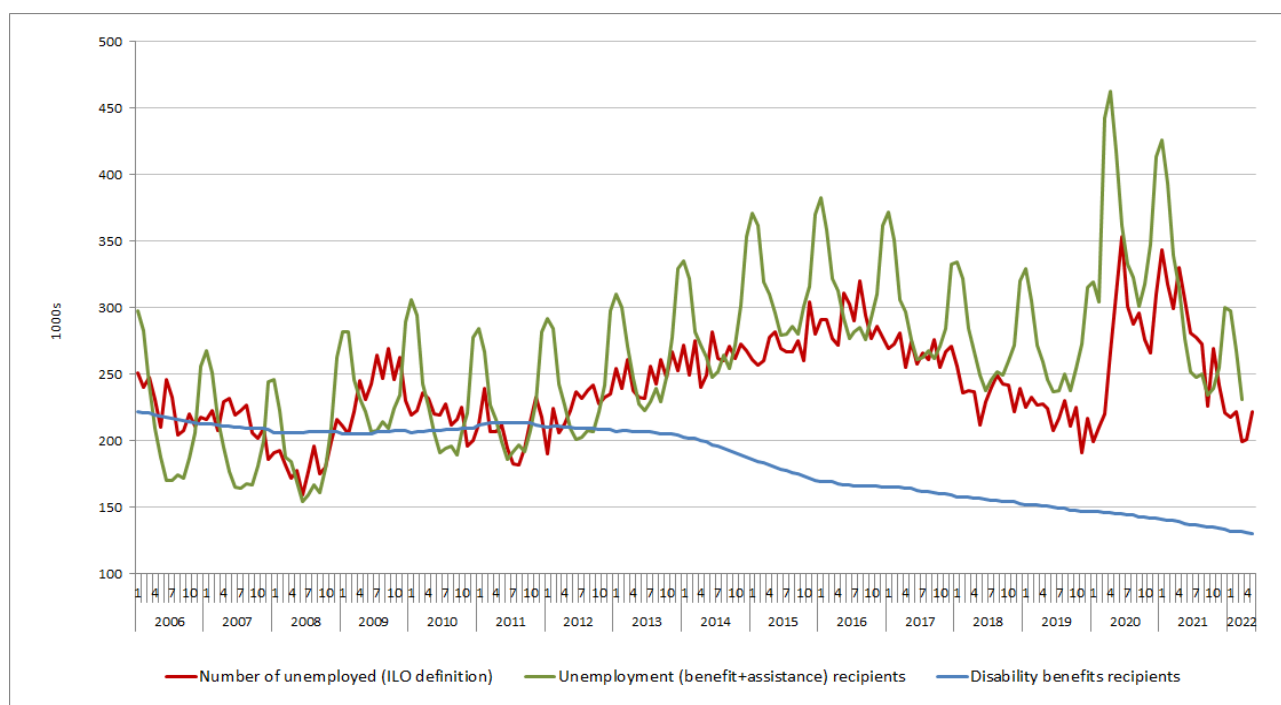
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.4	28.6	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.6	12.8	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.8	26.0	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	11.9	12.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



AT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat database table une_rt_m
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Public Employment Service Austria (AMS)
comment	An unemployed person is defined as someone without employment who has registered as seeking work with the public employment service (AMS) and is both willing and able to work. Claims for transfer payments can only be made by those who have made employment insurance contributions for an appropriate period. For example, those who have interrupted their working careers for a long period of time (in particular returners) and school leavers receive no unemployment insurance benefit. In order to receive benefit a person must be registered with the AMS. To be entitled to claim unemployment benefit, a person must be able and willing to work, available for work but unemployed and have been in insured employment for the appropriate qualifying period. Unemployment assistance, which is payable on expiry of entitlement to unemployment benefit, combines the principles of social insurance and welfare. Firstly, the rate of the income support is calculated on the basis of the unemployment benefit previously received. Secondly, applicants must be in serious need of financial support, after taking exemption limits into account.
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income/minimum income
definition	Number of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits (until 08/2010)/means-tested minimum income (09/2010 – 12/2016)/minimum income (since 01/2017) resp. social assistance (since 06/2019)
unit	Quarterly data (changes in % to the previous year)
source	Social Departments of the Federal Provinces
comment	Social assistance is defined, implemented and administered by the Federal Provinces (Bundesländer); according to the Austrian Constitution each province has its own Social Assistance Act. Before September 2010, provincial legislation on social assistance had not been harmonised to a large extent. Quarterly figures of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits (see table 1) include between six and nine Federal Provinces; the data of the cities with municipal departments is missing in one of them. The provinces had registered very diverse trends. - In order to realize the objective of combating poverty in all relevant fields of policy, a means-tested minimum income had been introduced as a reform of the social assistance scheme in 2010. The federal government and the provincial governments had agreed on common salient points of a nationwide means-tested minimum income scheme which had been subsequently implemented in the corresponding national and provincial legislation ("agreement between the Federation and the Federal Provinces about the means-tested-minimum-income scheme (BMS) pursuant to Article 15a of the Austrian federal constitution"). On the 1st of September 2010 the laws for the means-tested minimum income were introduced in 7 of 9 federal provinces. The remaining two provinces had introduced the minimum income scheme until October 2011. - Due to the nationwide introduction of the means-tested minimum income scheme, the comparison was started anew in 2012 (see table 2). At the end of 2016, the agreement between the Federation and the Federal Provinces about the means-tested-minimum-income scheme has expired. Since January 2017, minimum income has been solely legislated and administered by the Federal Provinces again. As a result, regulations concerning entitlement and the level of benefits can differ across Federal Provinces. In March 2019, Austria passed a government bill to reform the means-tested minimum income scheme. Since 1st of June 2019 the Principle law for social assistance is in force. The law does not only contain binding requirements, which have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces, but also a number of "optional provisions". Until now

6 of 9 provinces have implemented the reform and 1 province has implemented parts of the reform.

In June 2022, an amendment to the Principle Law for Social Assistance came into force giving the provinces more scope for implementing their laws (r.e. improvements for people in assisted living arrangements, improvements concerning the deduction of income). These amendments also have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces.

Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV)
comment	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

AT	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20,1	21,9	22,8	0,9 pp	2,7 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14,9	18,4	19,9	1,5 pp	5,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	4,4	5,5	2,7	-2,8 pp	-1,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,7	6,5	6,9	0,4 pp	-0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8,4	6,8		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,2	8,1	8,7	0,6 pp	0,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55,0	72,0	67,4	-4,6 pp	12,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11,5	14,6	16,3	1,7 pp	4,8 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14,7	13,4	18,4	5,0 pp	3,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8,0	7,7	9,6	1,9 pp	1,6 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63,2	62,9	61,6	-1,3 pp	-1,6 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	24,0	24,5	27,8	3,3 pp	3,8 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,2	24,7	24,5	-0,2 pp	-0,7 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	33,1	33,2	33,1	-0,1 pp	0,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6,2	6,6	7,6	1,0 pp	1,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	39,2	39,4	39,3	-0,1 pp	0,1 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	61,6	47,0	45,9	-1,1 pp	-15,7 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,7	6,3	4,8	-1,5 pp	-1,9 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4,5	4,6	7,1	2,5 pp	2,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,8	8,1	8,0	-0,1 pp	0,2 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,9	3,1		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4,2	4,8		0,6 pp	0,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24,1	23,9	23,7	-0,2 pp	-0,4 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

AT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.7	17.3	0.6 pp	0.8 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	13.9	14.7	0.8 pp	1.4 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	14212	14001	14670	1.9 %	3.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.7	3.0	1.8	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	6.1	7.4	1.3 pp	0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.9	22.7	22.2	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	8.2	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.7	5.6	4.4	-1.2 pp	-1.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.7 %	-2.2 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	0.9 pp	2.7 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.8	7.8	5.8	-2.0 pp	-2.0 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.2	24.7	24.5	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.2	41.1	44.1	3.0 pp	-5.1 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.4	67.2	67.3	0.0 pp	-3.1 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.8	62.2	60.3	-1.9 pp	2.5 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.2	7.6	0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.8	8.1	8.0	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.6	6.2	-0.4 pp	1.0 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	8.6	8.5	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	54.2	55.4	1.2 pp	0.9 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.5	14.7	15.0	0.3 pp	0.5 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.0 %	-1.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.62	1.6 %	-4.6 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.7	8.0	n.a.	3.9 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	8.3	n.a.	7.8 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.2	22.3	24.0	1.7 pp	1.8 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.0	6.3	5.9	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.6	-1.8	n.a.	-1.8 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
AUSTRIA 2022

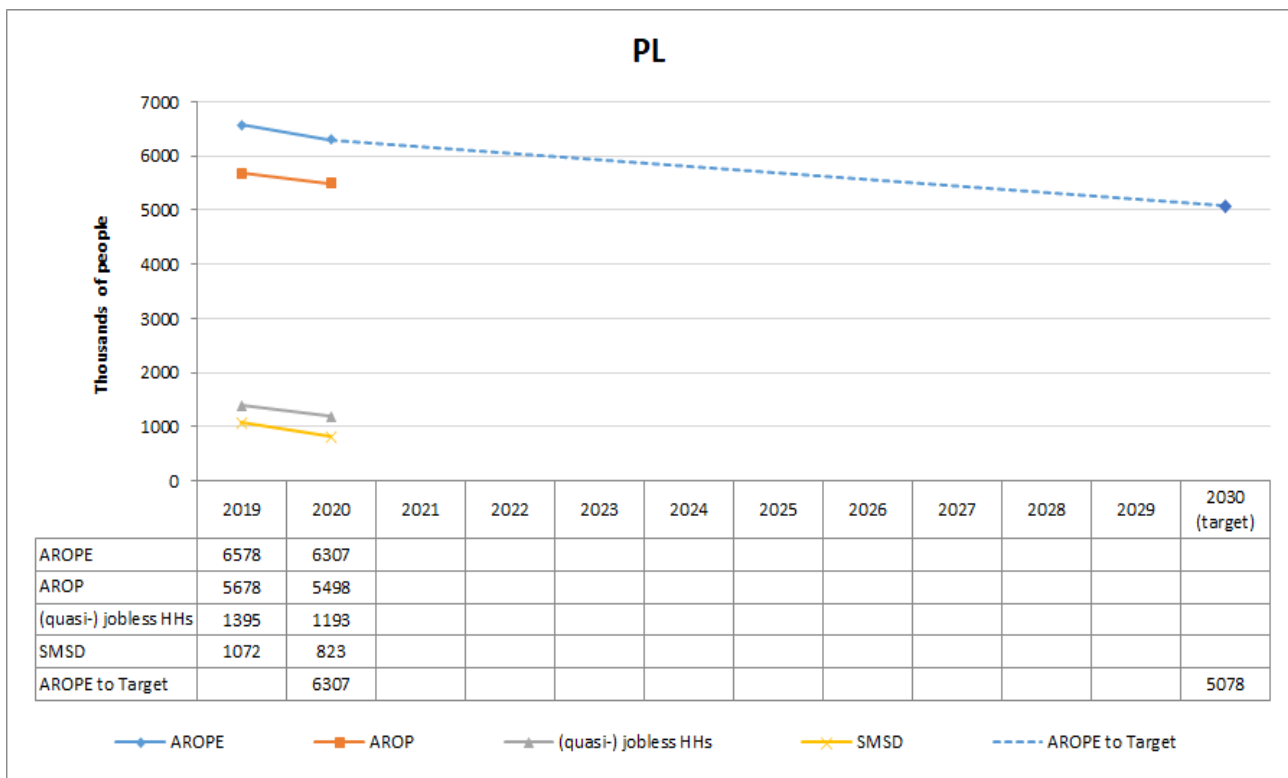
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The housing cost overburden rate for older people (65+) is below the EU average and show some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p>	<p>The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (0-59) is lower than the EU average and shows a positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> <p>The rate of long-term unemployment (as % active population - total 20-64 years) is below the EU average and shows some negative development [9]</p>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>The number of healthy life years at birth is lower than the EU average for both men and women, but the indicator shows some positive development for women [4]</p>	

Poland

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 1,500,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

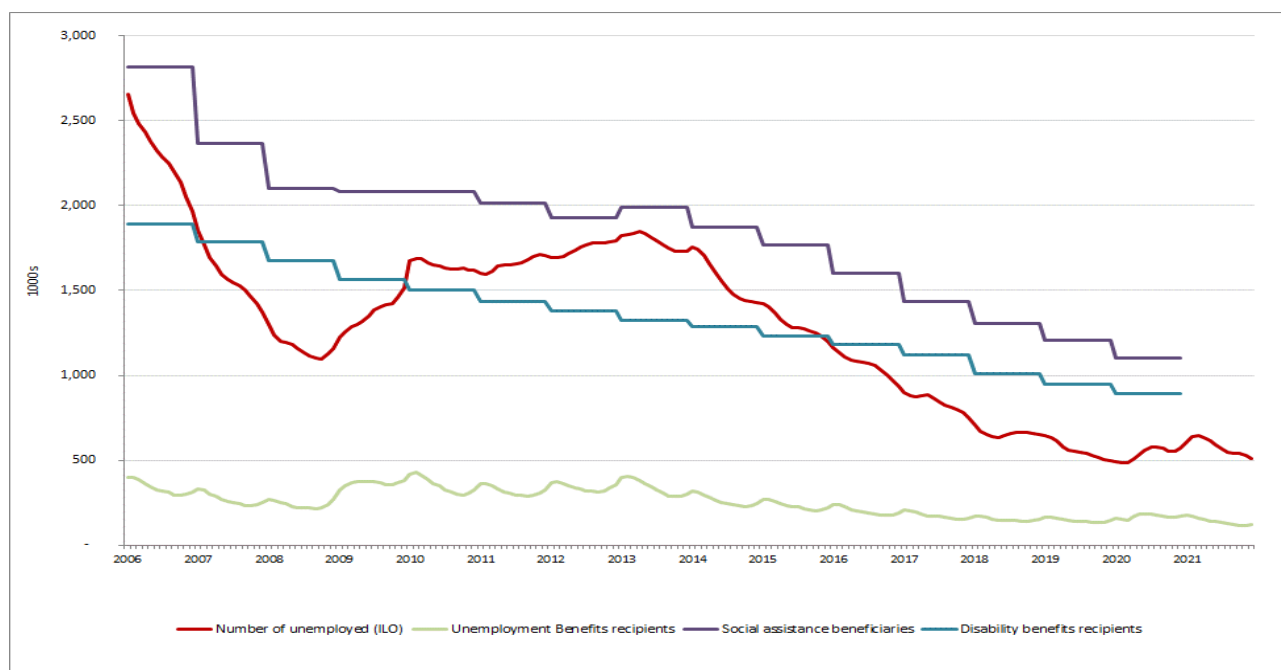
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL		EU27_2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	19.2	20.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.2	5.0	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0
	Old age	9.1	9.4	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.8	0.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	18.4	20.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.2	5.0	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.1	9.4	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Notes: i) Statistics cover only social benefits; ii) The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits excluding administrative costs; iii) from 2011 expenditure on public kindergartens has been added to the Family/Children benefits

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



PL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m). Note break in series in December 2009 (due to the incorporation of the 2011 Census results in the weighting of the LFS).
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Total number of registered unemployed possessing unemployment benefit rights <u>as of the end of month</u> .
unit	Thousands of recipients, monthly
source	Administrative data, Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology
link	http://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analizy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	Total real number of social assistance beneficiaries regardless of their type, form, quantity and source of funding. Both monetary and in kind benefits are included. It informs about total number of persons who received <u>at least one benefit in a given year</u> . Double counting problem is addressed, but in division by benefit kind or form beneficiaries can be enumerated several times.
unit	Thousands of recipients, annual
source	GUS, Local Data Bank and administrative data, Ministry of Family and Social Policy
link	Local Data Bank: http://stat.gov.pl/bdlen/app/strona.html?p_name=indeks Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data: https://www.gov.pl/web/rodzina/statystyka-za-2019 , MPiPS-03 report, Dział 3 - Polska OGÓŁEM
Disability benefit	
definition	Total number of beneficiaries of pensions resulting from an inability to work (disability pensions), from both non-agricultural social security system and farmers social insurance system.
unit	Thousands of recipients, <u>annual averages</u>
source	GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2019, Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2020
link	https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/concise-statistical-yearbook-of-poland-2020,1,21.html

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PL	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	16,3	16,1		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13,4	13,5		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,6	2,5		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3,6	3,2		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6,3	5,6		-0,7 pp	-0,7 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10,7	10,7		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55,3	62,7		7,4 pp	7,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11,8	11,9		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,9	2,0		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8,3	9,2		0,9 pp	0,9 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11,7	19,0		7,3 pp	7,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49,6	39,1		-10,5 pp	-10,5 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20,2	20,4		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,0	10,2	9,0	-1,2 pp	-1,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14,0	14,3	13,0	-1,3 pp	-1,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55,8	52,0		-3,8 pp	-3,8 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,9	2,5		-1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,3	2,0	7,0	5,0 pp	4,7 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5,2	5,4	5,9	0,5 pp	0,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,7	1,5		-2,2 pp	-2,2 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,8	3,6		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	10,1					6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48,8	48,1		-0,7 pp	-0,7 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PL							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.9	17.0	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.8	n.a.	-0.6 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7401	8010	n.a.	11.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.6	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.0	4.3	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.0	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.6	7.9	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	8.5	6.4	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.1	n.a.	-6.9 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	16.3	16.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.9	5.1	n.a.	-1.8 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.2	20.4	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.9	36.8	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.9	66.3	n.a.	1.4 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.3	62.1	n.a.	-3.2 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.9	9.6	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.2	5.4	5.9	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.2	8.8	11.2	2.4 pp	3.0 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.3	50.4	54.7	4.3 pp	6.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	19.2	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.85	n.a.	-3.4 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.60	0.58	n.a.	-3.3 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.2	1.9	n.a.	-2.3 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	n.a.	-6.2 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	8.7	n.a.	-3.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	27.6	27.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.0	4.9	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.2	3.3	n.a.	3.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

POLAND 2022

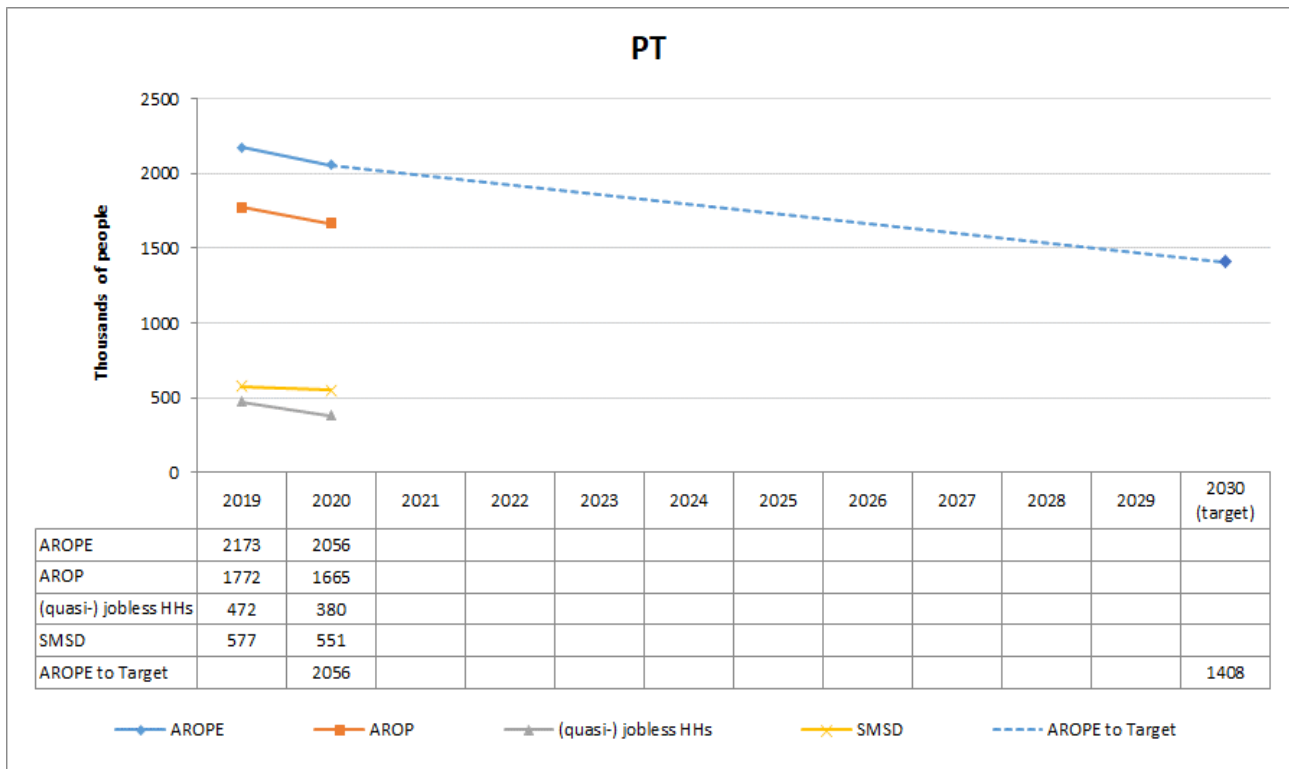
Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9] and, in particular, with substantially negative developments for women [10]	The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average, both in terms of total population (aged 0-64) and breaking down to adults (18-64) and children (0-17) [3]
		Housing cost overburden for older people (65+) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<i>There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection</i>	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty and the median relative income of older people (65+) are around the EU average but with some negative development [9]	
		<i>Shorter working life, considerable gender pension gap and lower pension adequacy for women.</i>	
4. Long-term care		<i>Access to quality long-term care services, deinstitutionalisation of LTC remains a challenge</i>	
5. Health		Life expectancy at birth is substantially lower than the EU average and with substantially negative development [1], while at 65 is lower than the EU average and with some negative development [2]	
		Healthy life years at 65 for men are lower than the EU average [2]	

Portugal

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 765,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

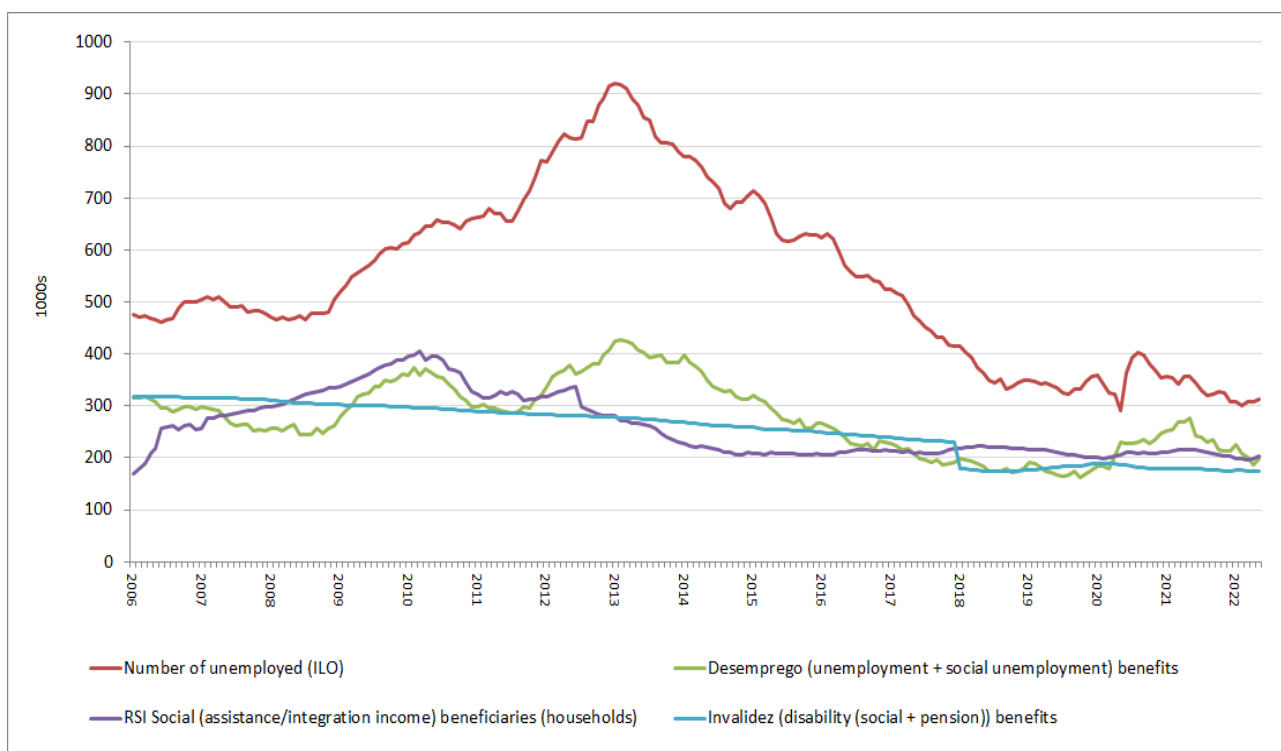
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.1	23.1	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
	Old age	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	21.2	21.2	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
	Old age	11.0	10.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



PT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
	Unemployment benefit
definition	"Unemployment + social unemployment" beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of recipients /benefits paid (households)
source	Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas
comment	Entitlement to Unemployment Benefit for workers resident in national territory covered by the general social security scheme for employed depend on the following conditions: to be capable of and available for work; to be involuntarily unemployed; to be registered as a job seeker at the local Employment Office; to fulfill the qualifying period – to have completed, at least, 360 days with registered earnings within the 24 months immediately prior to unemployment situation. Regarding Social Unemployment Benefit, conditions are the same but it is also subject to means testing and it is granted in case workers have not completed the qualifying period required for UB: i) initial social unemployment benefit, to have completed at least 180 days with registered earnings within the 12 months prior to unemployment; ii) Subsequent social unemployment benefit, to have exhausted entitlement period for UB.
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	"Social assistance / Social Integration Income" beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Source: Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security Link: http://www2.seg-social.pt/left.asp?02.21.03.09.02
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas
note	Important changes were introduced in the Portuguese Means-Testing Scheme, firstly through Statutory Decree 70/2010 of 16 June 2010, then through Statutory Decree 133/2012 of 27 June 2012, redefining non-contributory social benefits entitlement conditions, namely those concerning Social Integration Income - RSI (Portuguese minimum income scheme) and more recently through Statutory Decree no. 90/2017 of 28 July by approving legislative changes, in order to reassess the requirements, general conditions for the granting and renewal of the RSI and also standardize the concept of household, reinforcing the integrative and inclusive capacity of this social benefit . The Statutory Decree 1/2016 of 06 January changed again the equivalence scale for income evaluation (1 for the first adult (aged 18+); 0.7 for each additional adult; 0.5 for each child) and increased the reference value by 25%. Additional increases took place in 2017 and 2019.
comment	The benefit paid by Social Security corresponds to a differential between the individual's income and a minimum income threshold taken as the baseline. This minimum income is indexed to IAS, an indexation mechanism for social supports that replaces the national minimum salary as a reference for calculating and adjusting pensions, benefits and contributions. Individuals and families who want to have access to this benefit, have to fulfil a number of conditions: legal place of residency in Portugal; aged 18 or over , availability for employment, occupational training or integration activities; not having earnings of one's own or from the family superior to minimum income established by law.

	Disability benefit
definition	"Disability pension + Disability social pension"
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas
comment	Disability or Invalidity pension: is a monthly cash benefit designed to protect the insured persons covered by all the social security schemes against permanent incapacity for work.
comment	<p>Entitlement to Disability Benefit under the general social security scheme depends if an employee or a self-employed is considered to be in a situation of permanent incapacity to work. A worker is considered to be in a situation of relative incapacity when, due to a permanent incapacity, one is not able to earn more than one-third of the earning corresponding to the regular practice of their activity. A worker is considered to be in a situation of absolute incapacity when one has a permanent and definite incapacity for all kinds of jobs.</p> <p>Disability pension is not payable if the invalidity is the result of an accident at work or occupational disease or if the person is entitled to an old-age pension, and is determined according to the number of years of contributions, the average monthly earnings and the sustainability factor.</p> <p>Social disability pension is also subject to a means testing condition. In January 2018, those who have a social disability pension transitioned to the social benefit for inclusion (new benefit)</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PT	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21,9	21,9		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18,5	19,1		0,6 pp	0,6 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,8	5,4		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,2	3,8		-1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	11,0	11,4		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12,0	10,8		-1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	69,4	66,7		-2,7 pp	-2,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15,5	17,1		1,6 pp	1,6 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2,6	1,9		-0,7 pp	-0,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	50,3	51,1		0,8 pp	0,8 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	3,4	5,3		1,9 pp	1,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	89,2	82,9		-6,3 pp	-6,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24,8	26,1		1,3 pp	1,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4,2	5,3	7,8	2,5 pp	3,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5,8	6,9	11,2	4,3 pp	5,4 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	28,0	25,7		-2,3 pp	-2,3 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,9	5,3		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,4	3,7	2,6	-1,1 pp	-0,8 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10,6	8,9	5,9	-3,0 pp	-4,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,4	1,4		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,8	2,4		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	7,1	7,5		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	16,2	16,5		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.1	20.0	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.2	16.2	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6961	7400	n.a.	7.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.4	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.2	5.0	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.4	24.4	n.a.	2.0 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	9.8	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.7	n.a.	-0.5 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.0	n.a.	-3.3 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.9	21.9	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.8	11.2	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.8	26.1	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.2	26.0	n.a.	1.8 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	60.4	61.8	n.a.	1.4 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.4	58.6	n.a.	-3.8 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.7	9.5	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.8	2.3	2.9	0.6 pp	0.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.6	8.9	5.9	-3.0 pp	-4.7 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.3	6.8	7.0	0.2 pp	0.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.0	9.1	7.6	-1.5 pp	-0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.5	59.0	63.4	4.4 pp	4.9 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.4	21.4	n.a.	1.0 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.91	n.a.	-1.1 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.68	0.67	n.a.	-1.5 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.7	1.6	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	8.4	n.a.	6.3 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.9	7.1	n.a.	2.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.7	25.9	n.a.	-2.8 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	4.1	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.8	-1.6	2.5	2.5 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

PORTUGAL 2022

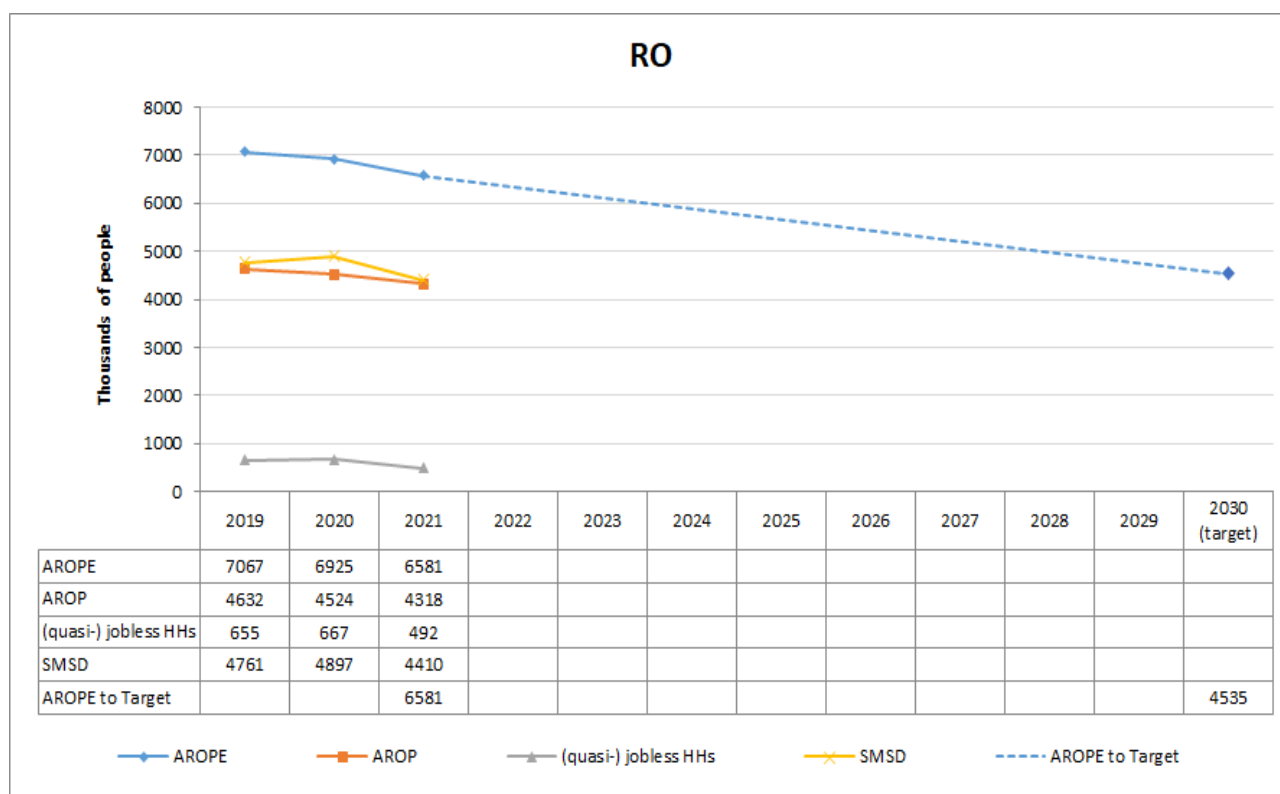
Social area	policy	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>Housing Deprivation, for the total population and breaking down to all age groups (i.e. children, working-age and older people) is substantially higher than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	<p>The share of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households – considering both total population and adults (aged 18-64) not students, is lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8], while the share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average with some positive development [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average but with some positive development [4], while when including pensions the impact is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection</i></p>	
3. Pensions			
4. Long-term care		<p><i>While improving, there is still insufficient access to long-term care services. Public spending on LTC is low</i></p>	
5. Health		<p>The number of healthy life years at birth and at 65 for women is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	

ROMANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 2,532,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

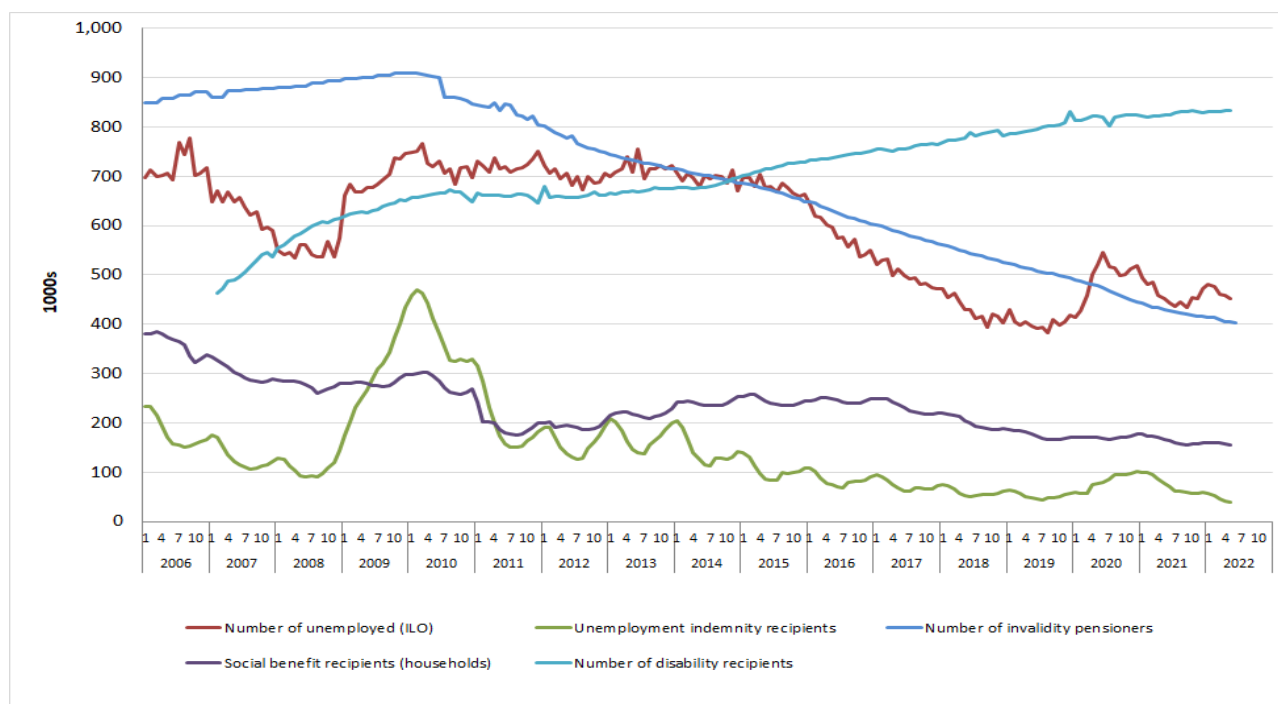
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.7	15.0	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.2	7.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	14.2	14.5	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.1	7.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



RO	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total.
unit	Thousands of persons unemployed - seasonally adjusted
source	National Institute of Statistics.
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main (Eurostat Indicator une_rt_m)
comment	<p>The entire data series was estimated based on the resident population figures - consistent with the Population and Housing Census 2011 results. Data revision policy: The unemployment rate and the number of unemployed are disseminated on a monthly basis as provisional data and are subject to quarterly revisions as new information becomes available, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the indicators whose reference period is January, February or March are published as provisional indicators at the end of February, March or April and are revised in May; - the indicators whose reference period is April, May or June are published as provisional indicators at the end of May, June or July and are revised in August; - the indicators whose reference period is July, August or September are published as provisional indicators at the end of August, September or October and are revised in November; - the indicators whose reference period is October, November or December are published as provisional indicators at the end of November, December or January (next year) and are revised in February – next year. <p>Each year, once the data for the first month of the year are published, seasonally adjusted and trend series are entirely revised due to re-estimation of the parameters of the ARIMA model.</p> <p>January 2021 - provisional data.</p> <p>A new framework regulation for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples (Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2013) entered into force in 2021. Together with the delegated and implementing regulations issued in its application, it provides the new legal basis for the Labour Force Survey (AMIGO) as well as for the research "ILO Monthly Unemployment". These legislative changes provide several important methodological changes and may have a noticeable impact on the survey estimates. For this reason, the data published for the months of 2021 are not comparable with those published for previous periods.</p>
Unemployment indemnity	
definition	Number of unemployment indemnity recipients (indemnizație de șomaj), according to the Law No. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation, with subsequent amendments
unit	Thousands of unemployed persons beneficiaries of unemployment indemnity
source	National Agency for Employment, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistice
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	The recipients of social assistance benefit (ajutor social) are families earning less than a certain amount set depending on the family structure, as to the Law no.416/2001 on guaranteed minimum income with subsequent amendments. The Law provides a set of assets that may exclude some families from benefitting of social income. The social assistance benefit is equal to the difference between the amount set by the Law and the family income.
unit	Thousands of households recipients of social benefit for ensuring the minimum guaranteed income

source	Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistic
comment	
Invalidity pension	
definition	A person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or regular part-time employment due to a serious disease or bodily or mental impairment is entitled to an Invalidity pension (pensie de invaliditate), subject to the relative contribution conditions, as to the Law no. 263/2010 on the Unitary System of Public Pensions, with subsequent amendments.
unit	Thousands of pensioners beneficiaries of invalidity pension
source	National House of Public Pensions, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistic
Disability benefit	
definition	Definition of persons with disabilities: persons which, due to social environment inadequate to their physical, sensory, psychic, mental and/or associated impairment, are totally prevented or have limited access with equal chances to the society life, needing protection measures for social integration and inclusion, as to the Law no.448/2006 on social protection and promotion of the persons with disabilities rights, with subsequent amendments.
unit	Thousands of persons recipients of complementary personal budget for persons with severe, major or average disability (buget personal complementar pentru persoane cu handicap grav, accentuat sau mediu), according to the Law 448/2006 on social protection and promotion of the persons with disabilities' rights.
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistic
comment	Note: one person may receive simultaneously the disability benefit and invalidity pension

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

RO	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	40,0	41,5	41,5	0,0 pp	1,5 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	30,8	30,1	29,7	-0,4 pp	-1,1 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	25,8	29,7	28,2	-1,5 pp	2,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,0	5,7	3,2	-2,5 pp	-1,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21,8	22,2		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	18,0	17,0	17,3	0,3 pp	-0,7 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	92,4	91,5	82,3	-9,2 pp	-10,1 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	27,4	26,4	28,0	1,6 pp	0,6 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13,1	6,2	1,7	-4,5 pp	-11,4 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,0	0,6	7,8	7,2 pp	6,8 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63,3	48,4	43,5	-4,9 pp	-19,8 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11,5	11,0	8,3	-2,7 pp	-3,2 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	42,6	37,5	39,3	1,8 pp	-3,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	2,3	1,9	2,9	1,0 pp	0,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5,0	4,2	7,5	3,3 pp	2,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18,5	20,4	22,9	2,5 pp	4,3 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8,4	5,9	6,3	0,4 pp	-2,1 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,5	10,1	12,1	2,0 pp	1,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15,3	15,6	15,3	-0,3 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,0	2,9	2,6	-0,3 pp	-0,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	5,8	5,6		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	24,1	24,6		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	66,3	67,4	60,7	-6,7 pp	-5,6 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

RO							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	36.3	35.8	34.4	-1.4 pp	-1.9 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.8	23.4	22.6	-0.8 pp	-1.2 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4403	4634	5222	12.8 %	22.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	24.5	25.3	23.1	-2.2 pp	-1.4 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.7	3.5	-1.2 pp	-1.0 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	33.0	31.9	37.7	5.8 pp	4.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.0	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	39.8	38.9	34.5	-4.4 pp	-5.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.1	6.6	7.1	7.7 %	0.7 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	40.0	41.5	41.5	0.0 pp	1.5 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	42.6	40.0	36.3	-3.7 pp	-6.3 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	42.6	37.5	39.3	1.8 pp	-3.3 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	15.3	15.8	18.1	2.3 pp	2.8 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	47.5	51.0	3.4 pp	3.6 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.3	84.2	73.7	-10.5 pp	-10.6 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.7	15.2	0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.3	15.6	15.3	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.4	5.6	5.6	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	18.4	18.4	18.0	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	40.4	41.5	43.8	2.3 pp	3.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.5	43.7	38.8	-4.9 pp	-5.7 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.0 %	3.6 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.41	0.38	-7.3 %	-9.5 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.9	4.7	4.4	-0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	5.7	n.a.	-14.9 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.0	n.a.	-7.7 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	37.0	35.0	35.7	0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.6	7.1	7.5	0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ROMANIA 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is substantially higher than the EU average [1] and at-risk of poverty rate for population aged 0-59 living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [1]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are both substantially higher than the EU average, the former also with some negative development [1]</p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion and urban/rural income disparities are high, with particular groups of vulnerable people, including the Roma and people with disabilities, being more exposed to poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	<p>The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households, considering both total population and adults (18-64) not students, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], <i>while children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty for the total population and for the working-age population is substantially lower than the EU average [1], the relative median poverty risk gap is substantially higher than the EU average [1], <i>while the coverage and effectiveness of social services remain low and challenges remain concerning the minimum inclusion income</i></p> <p><i>Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract</i></p>	
3. Pensions	<p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average with substantially negative development [2].</p>	
4. Long-term care	<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services, especially at community level, and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	

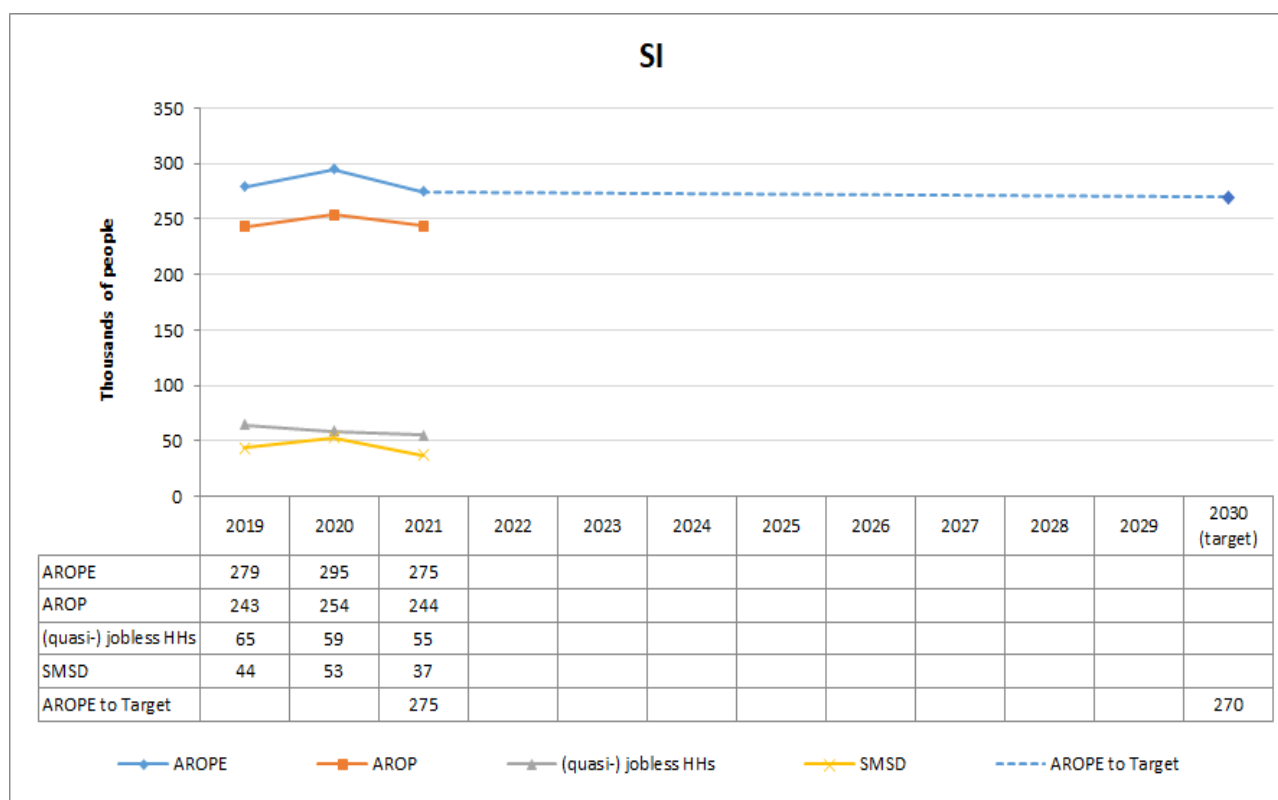
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is substantially lower than the EU average and with some negative development [1], life expectancy and healthy life years at 65 for both women and men are substantially lower than the EU average [1], while the unmet need for medical care (costs) and the gap in the unmet need for medical care Q1-Q5 are substantially higher than the EU average [1]	
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SLOVENIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 9,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

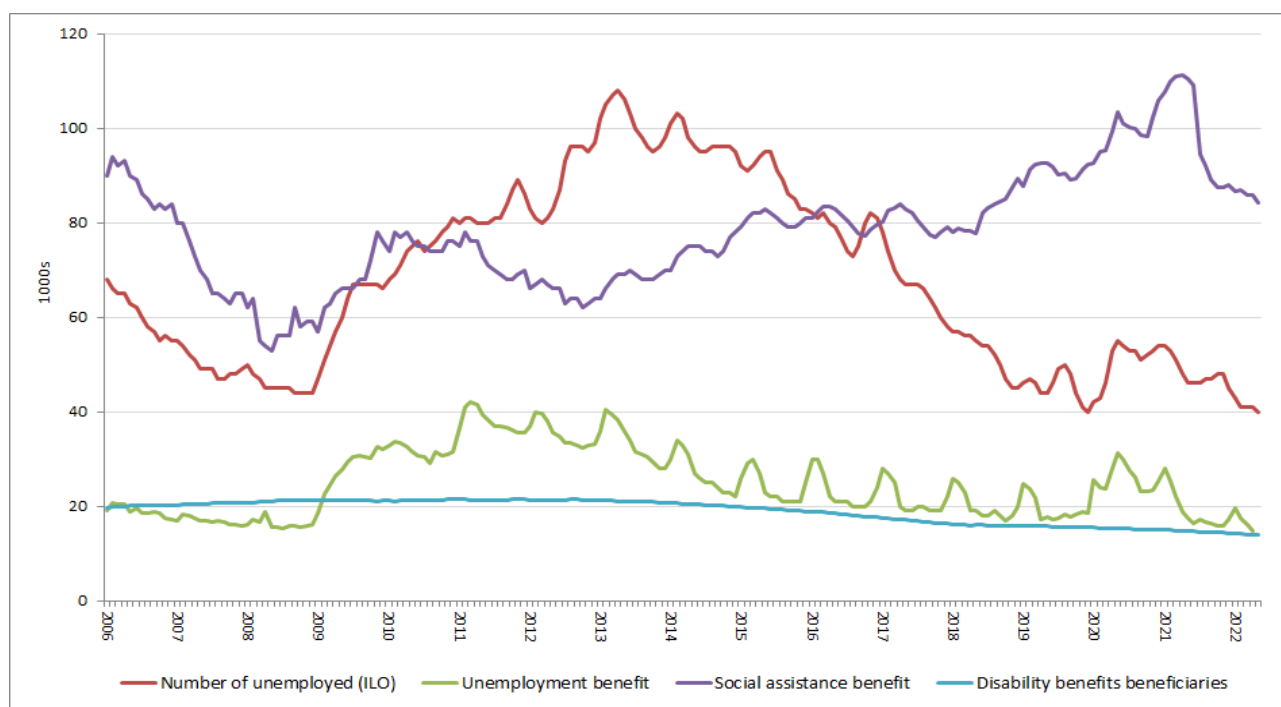
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI	EU27 2020				
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.6	21.8	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	9.0	9.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	19.7	19.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.0	8.9	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m), monthly series https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment benefit is an insurance based benefit that can be claimed by the unemployed who was employed (insured) before for at least 9 months in the last 24 months and did not lose the job by own fault. Statutory basis for unemployment insurance is Labour Market Regulation Act (Official gazette RS, no. 80/2010, 40/2012-ZUJF, 21/2013, 63/2013, 100/2013, 32/2014 – ZPDZC-1, 47/2015 – ZZSDT and 55/2017).
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, ESS https://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/trg_dela_v_stevilkah/pravica_iz_zavarovanja
comment	Online information only in national language.
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	Financial social assistance is a means-tested social benefit which acts as a final safety-net, intended to cover the basic living costs. Financial social assistance is defined by the Social Benefits Act (Official Gazette RS no. 61/2010, 40/2011, 110/2011-ZDIU12, 40/2012-ZUJF, 14/2013, 56/13 – Zštip-1, 99/13, 14/15 ZUUJFO, 57/15, 38/16 – odl.US, 51/16 – odl.US, 88/16, 61/17 – ZUPŠ, 75/17) and the Exercising the Right to Public Funds Act (Official Gazette RS, no. 62/2010, 40/2011, 40/2012-ZUJF, 14/2013, 99/2013).
unit	Thousands of recipients, total number of persons in the household
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/
comment	The numbers given are the numbers of individual recipients (including children). In the structure of households receiving financial social assistance, there are around 45 % of single households, around 8 % of adult couples and around 47 % of families (with children) (data for 2020).
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefits beneficiaries – Number of unemployed persons receiving disability benefits. Included are recipients of disability benefit, temporary benefit, partial disability pension/partial benefit, benefit for occupational rehabilitation, before and during retraining benefit and before employment benefit.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SI	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year	Change 2019	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	11,6	12,1	11,0	-1,1 pp	-0,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10,5	10,5	10,2	-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1,2	2,0	1,1	-0,9 pp	-0,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	2,6	2,2	1,7	-0,5 pp	-0,9 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4,6	4,5		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4,7	5,4	5,1	-0,3 pp	0,4 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83,7	78,4	90,6	12,2 pp	6,9 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8,6	9,0	8,8	-0,2 pp	0,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2,5	2,2	8,8	6,6 pp	6,3 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	44,4	42,1	38,7	-3,4 pp	-5,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	5,4	5,1	13,5	8,4 pp	8,1 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	90,3	90,7	74,4	-16,3 pp	-15,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16,6	14,2	17,0	2,8 pp	0,4 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12,8	12,6	12,3	-0,3 pp	-0,5 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	5,1	4,1	3,7	-0,4 pp	-1,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16,2	16,8	17,2	0,4 pp	1,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	54,9	57,5	58,5	1,1 pp	3,6 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,5	3,9	3,1	-0,8 pp	-0,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4,5	3,4	5,6	2,2 pp	1,1 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4,6	4,1	3,1	-1,0 pp	-1,5 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2,6	2,2	4,0	1,8 pp	1,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,1	2,2		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6,5	4,7		-1,8 pp	-1,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	17,6	16,0	15,2	-0,8 pp	-2,4 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SI							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	13.7	14.3	13.2	-1.1 pp	-0.5 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.0	12.4	11.7	-0.7 pp	-0.3 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9980	10193	10548	4.6 %	8.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.2	2.6	1.8	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.3	3.9	3.6	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.2	16.9	17.1	0.2 pp	-1.1 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.0	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.1	6.1	4.8	-1.3 pp	-1.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.3	3.2	-2.4 %	-4.4 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	11.6	12.1	11.0	-1.1 pp	-0.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.3	4.9	3.4	-1.5 pp	-0.9 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.6	14.2	17.0	2.8 pp	0.4 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.5	44.6	44.8	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.4	68.5	71.0	2.4 pp	1.6 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	73.8	71.0	72.1	1.1 pp	-1.7 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.5	5.0	4.8	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.6	4.1	3.1	-1.0 pp	-1.5 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	4.3	4.3	0.0 pp	1.5 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.3	6.9	6.6	-0.3 pp	0.3 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	49.9	52.7	2.8 pp	4.5 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.0	21.0	18.1	-2.9 pp	-1.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.83	0.84	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.42	0.43	2.4 %	0.0 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.9	2.7	4.8	2.1 pp	1.9 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.4	n.a.	8.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.6	11.0	n.a.	27.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	23.7	27.0	24.7	-2.3 pp	1.0 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	4.4	4.1	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	4.4	n.a.	4.4 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVENIA 2022

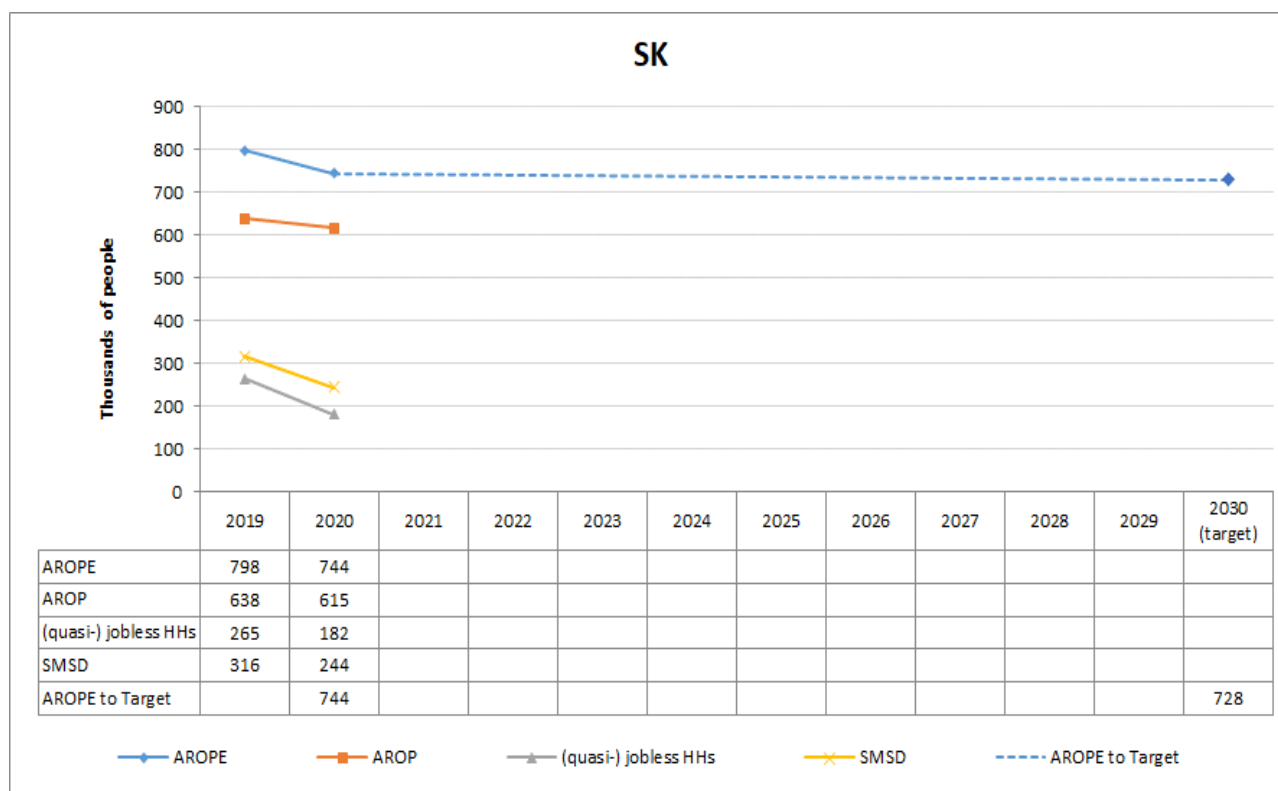
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Housing cost overburden for older people (65+) is around the EU average but with some negative development, while the housing deprivation in the same age group is higher than the EU average [2]	<p>People (aged 0-64), Children (aged 0-17) and Adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap for the total population is substantially lower than the EU average and with some positive development [3]</p> <p>People aged 18-64 and children (0-17) at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, and the share of children at-risk-of poverty are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The Inter-quintile share ratios S80/S50 and S50/S20 are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The relative median poverty risk gap for children is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
		The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially higher than the EU average [3]
		The relative median poverty risk gap for the working-age population and in-work poverty are substantially lower of the EU average and with some positive development [3]
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 for women is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]	

SLOVAKIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 70,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

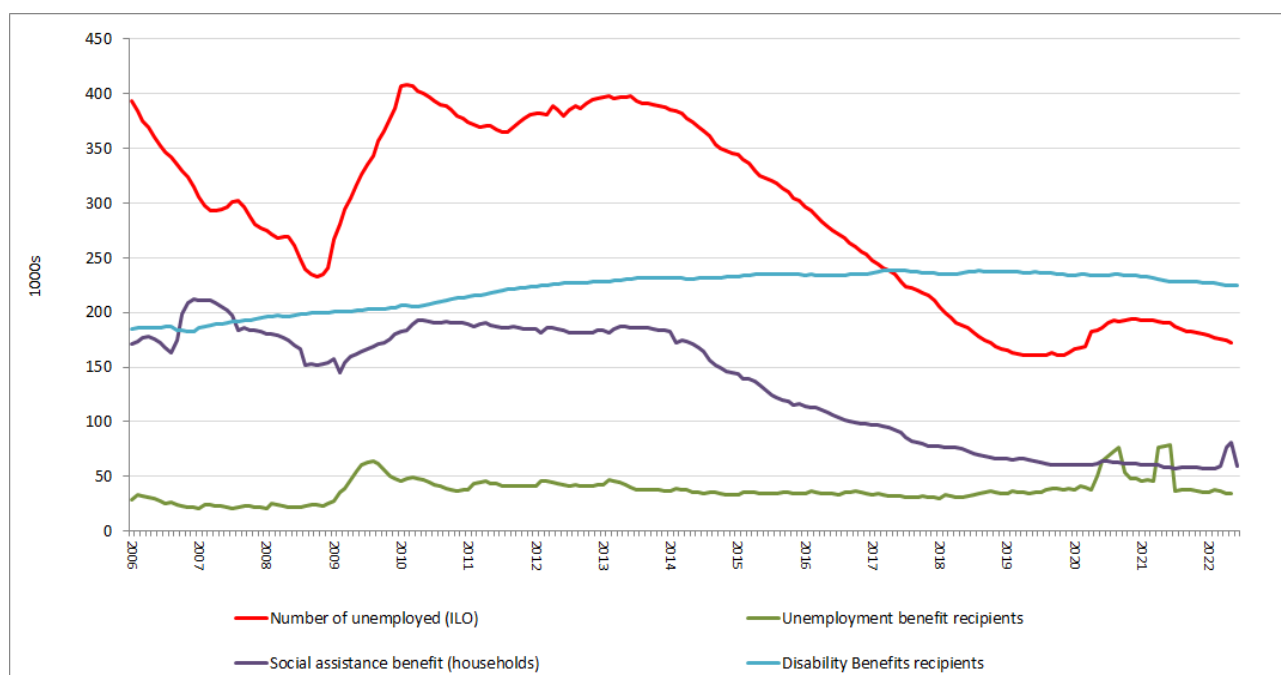
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.5	17.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.7	5.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.9	16.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.7	5.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.9	6.9	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SK	Unemployment
definition	Harmonised unemployment
unit	Thousands of persons - ILO definition (seasonally adjusted data)
source	Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/teilm010/default/table?lang=en
comment	
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-poberatelov-davok-v-nezamestnanosti/1662s
comment	<p>The new softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit have come into effect since 1 September 2010. The minimum necessary condition of unemployment insurance decreased from 3 years from the last 4 years into 2 years of contributions from the last 3 years. This change also contributed to the year-on-year growth of the number of recipients from the second half of Year 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of Year 2012, but without any dramatic changes.</p> <p>Softer and unified conditions on unemployment benefit have been implemented since 1 January 2018 - necessary 2 years of contributions from the last 4 years and maximum length of receiving at 6 months are applicable both for permanent and fixed-term contracts. Due to the softer and unified conditions the growth trend in the numbers of beneficiaries has begun since July 2018 and continues in 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Mar).</p> <p>Significant growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic and temporary prolonging of maximum duration for receiving unemployment benefit. Since October 2020 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 August 2020. Due to the second temporary extension of benefit duration on receiving unemployment benefit (entered into force on 19 March 2021) the significant growth of beneficiaries could be seen from April to June 2021. Since July 2021 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 May 2021. Necessary to add that Unemployment Benefits are paid one month backward (benefits paid in July represent June claims).</p>
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Social assistance benefit on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient households in thousands
source	Centre Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
link	

comment	<p>Social Assistance Benefit: Recipients are defined as recipients of benefits. In the system of assistance in material need (social assistance) we are talking about the recipient, which is the range of jointly assessed persons, i.e. individual, family with children, families without children, etc. This means that for one recipient of assistance in material need may be more of jointly assessed persons. In years 2016 and 2017 is continuing the decrease in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The changes was according better motivation start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person. This trend continues in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people. At the beginning 2019 the number of beneficiaries was stable. Since 1 April 2019 some changes were introduced in the system of social assistance which had an impact on the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 the is situation stable.</p> <p>Growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic. It is necessary to add that Social Assistance Benefit is paid one month backward (benefits paid in May represent April claims). Since October 2020, the situation is similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continues. In 2021 the declining trend still continues and since May to December the situation looks stable. At the beginning 2022 the situation did not change. In the months of April and May, the impact of the influx of emigrants from Ukraine to Slovakia was reflected in the development of recipients of the assistance in material need. Due to the availability of international aid from UNHCR for the mentioned group of persons since May, in June this group was no longer part of the system of assistance in material need.</p>
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-vyplacanych-dochodkov--v-mesiacoch-/3150s
comment	<p>The number of recipients are without disability benefits from youth ("invalidi z mladosti") which are funded by state budget. The new lighter conditions on disability benefit have come into effect since 1 January 2010 (the minimum pension period on invalidity benefit is required from all career, not only from last 10 years). This change also contributed to the year-on-year slightly increased of the number of recipients from Year 2011 to 2015, but without any dramatic changes. In 2016 trend could be considered as stable and then followed by slight year-on-year growth in the number of recipients in year 2017. Oppositely, in the first half of 2018 slight year-on-year decline occurred, followed by stable trend in the second half of 2018 and this had continued in 2019 and 2020. Slightly decline of beneficiaries occurred from February 2021 to June 2022 due to higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21,3	18,4		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19,0	17,0		-2,0 pp	-2,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7,4	4,9		-2,5 pp	-2,5 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,8	3,9		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13,9	8,9		-5,0 pp	-5,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,0	7,5		1,5 pp	1,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89,7	91,2		1,5 pp	1,5 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13,8	14,0		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,6	0,0		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5,0	4,8		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	14,7	10,1		-4,6 pp	-4,6 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	68,1	76,7		8,6 pp	8,6 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	27,9	29,2		1,3 pp	1,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9,9	11,0	15,6	4,6 pp	5,7 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15,1	15,8	22,1	6,3 pp	7,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34,7	38,2		3,5 pp	3,5 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8,2	3,0		-5,2 pp	-5,2 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6,6	5,3	5,6	0,3 pp	-1,0 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,3	7,6	7,8	0,2 pp	-0,5 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2,2	2,5		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	5,1	5,1		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4,4	3,8		-0,6 pp	-0,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43,0	38,5		-4,5 pp	-4,5 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SK							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.9	13.8	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.9	11.4	n.a.	-0.5 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6302	6046	n.a.	4.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	4.3	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.2	23.7	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.4	9.7	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.0	n.a.	-9.3 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.3	18.4	n.a.	-2.9 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.0	10.2	n.a.	-1.8 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	27.9	29.2	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.0	40.0	n.a.	2.0 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	69.5	n.a.	1.5 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.5	76.5	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.4	5.3	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	3.9	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.3	7.6	7.8	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.8	5.4	-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.4	10.8	11.0	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.8	60.2	60.6	0.4 pp	1.8 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.3	12.3	0.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.86	1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.53	0.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.7	3.2	0.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.6	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.7	4.7	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	19.2	20.3	n.a.	1.1 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	3.2	n.a.	-2.5 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.2	-0.1	n.a.	-0.1 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SLOVAKIA 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, in both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>There are persistent challenges regarding Roma communities' access to housing, healthcare, water, energy, and other essential services</i></p>	<p>People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially lower than the EU average, and the at-risk-of poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average with some positive development [3]</p> <p>People (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average; in particular adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially lower than the EU average and children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households are lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially lower than the EU average with some positive development [3]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden for the total population and for older people (65+) is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>Housing Deprivation, for the total population for the working age population (18-64) and for children (0-17) is substantially lower than the EU average, and for children also with some positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p><i>There are challenges in access to social protection</i></p>	In-work poverty for women is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i>	

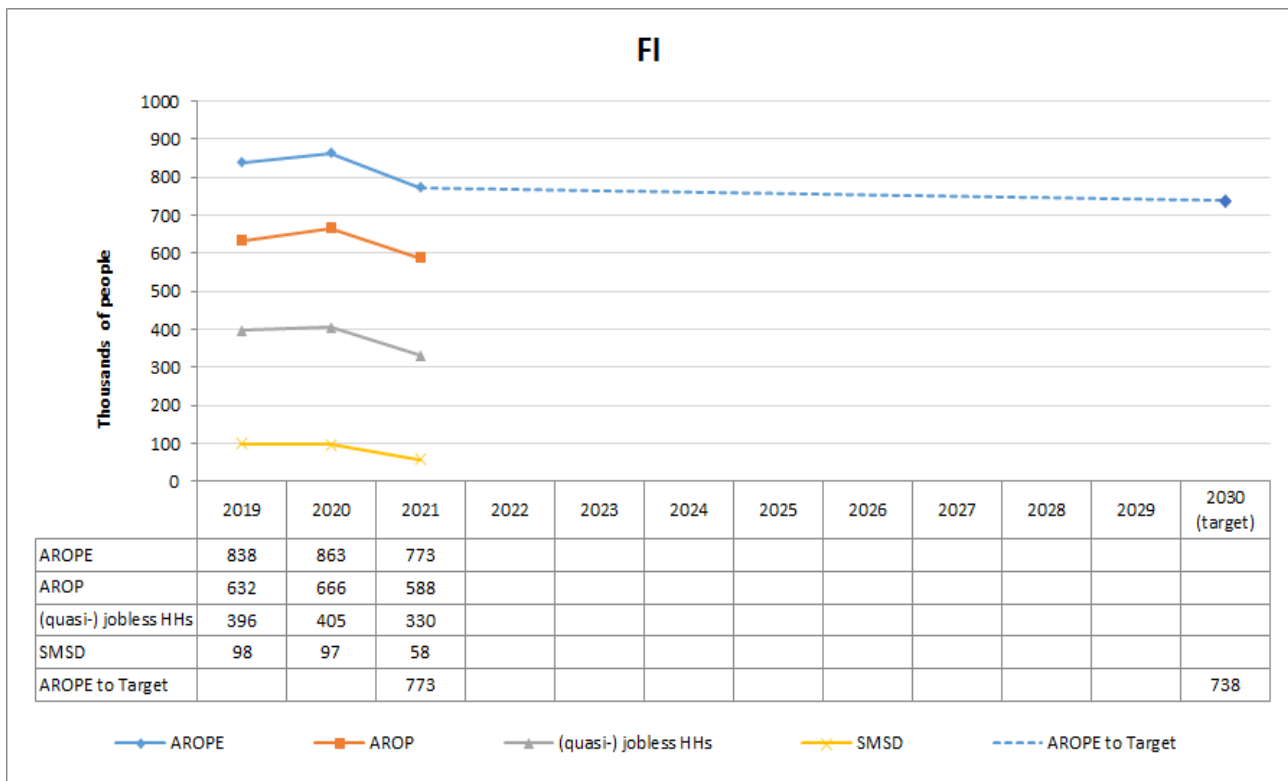
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for both men and women is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at birth for women and men and at 65 for women is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while healthy life years at 65 for men are substantially lower than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care (waiting and distance) is substantially higher than the EU average and with some negative development [1]</p>	
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FINLAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 100,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

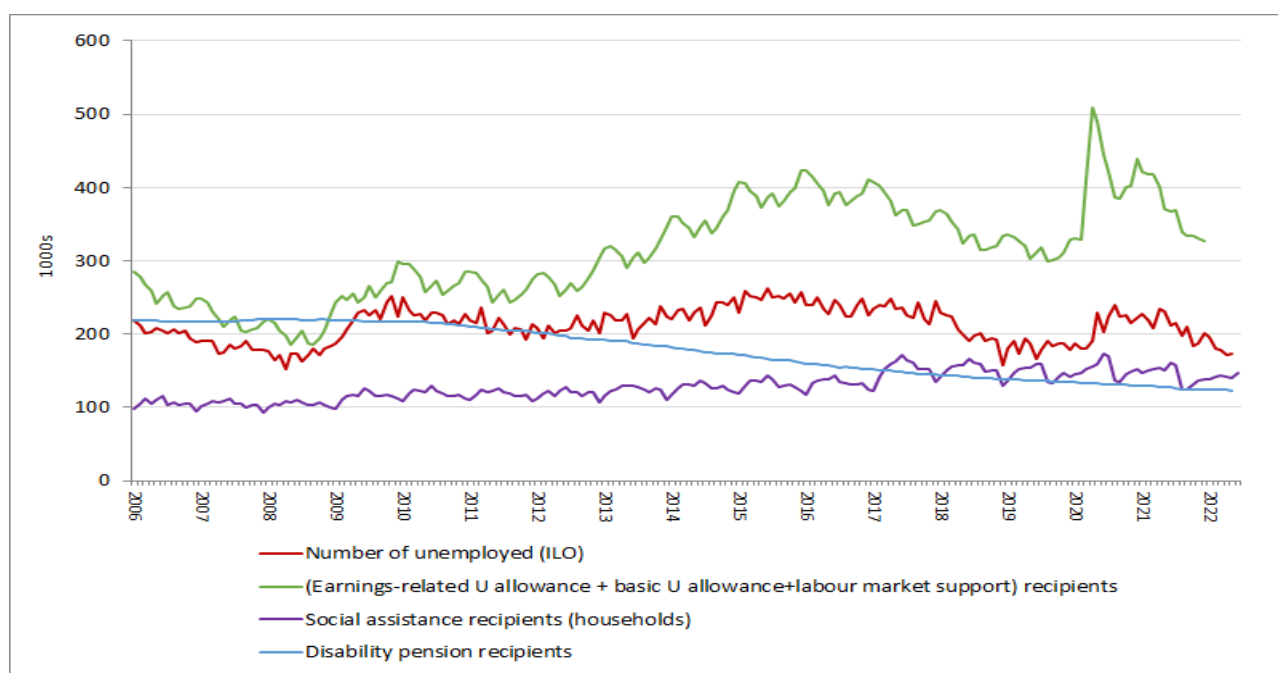
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	29.6	29.6	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.7	12.9	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	27.5	27.6	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	12.7	12.9	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.9	3.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Earnings-related unemployment allowance; Basic unemployment allowance; Labour market support
unit	Thousands of recipients, at the end of the month
source	Social Insurance Institution and the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA)
comment	Earnings-related unemployment allowance is paid for those who fulfil the eligibility criteria: Employment conditions and are member of an unemployment fund. This is voluntary, you have to pay an annual fee. In the case of unemployment the allowance is related to your salary. Basic unemployment allowance is like earnings-related allowance, but the difference is that you are not a member of an unemployment fund or do not qualify for the earnings-related allowance for some other reason. The basic allowance is flat rate and low. Labour market support is flat rate benefit in principle of same level as the basic unemployment allowance for those who do not qualify for the eligibility rules of the benefits mentioned above. In practice they are young people and those who have received the allowances mentioned above for the maximum period (from 2017 on 300, 400 or 500 days). Unlike with the unemployment allowance, the labour market subsidy is means-tested, which means that the amount of the benefit is affected by recipient's income as well as by parents' income if recipient lives in the same household. Although in most cases labour market support and basic unemployment allowance are the same rate. Basic and earnings-related unemployment allowances and labour market support are payable not only during unemployment but also during participation in a measure of active labour market policy.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Recipients of social assistance by calendar month
unit	Thousands of recipient households
source	National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)
comment	January 2021 - June 2022 figures are estimates. The newest statistics are from 2020. In 2020 altogether, 8.4 per cent of the Finnish population received social assistance at least one month. The number of households receiving social assistance annually in 2020 was 310 884. The figure has grown 20% in between 2015-2020 and 29% in between 2010-2020. The monthly average of households receiving social assistance in 2010 was 119,000, 131,000 households in 2015, and 152,000 households in 2020.
	Disability benefit
definition	Recipients of disability pension (earnings-related schemes) at the end of the month
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Finnish Centre for Pensions

comment

Disability pensions in the earnings-related pension system consist of full and partial pensions and they may be awarded until further notice or for a specific period of time. The proportion of partial pensions of all pensions has risen and is 18 percent of all disability pensions. 30 percent of new disability pensions are partial pensions. Rehabilitation allowance is a benefit paid during active rehabilitation measures awarded to a person who is still in working life and would face a risk of disability in the near future without rehabilitation. The amount of this allowance is 1.33 times the possible disability pension and it is paid by the pension system, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension. The number of recipients of these allowances has increased at the same time as the number of disability pensions has decreased.

The total number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for over 10 years. There are several possible reasons for this. First, the incidence of new disability pensions has decreased in the most important diagnosis groups. They are applied less than before perhaps because of the ability to work has ameliorated, possibly because of increased rehabilitation measures.

However, in 2018, the incidence of new disability pensions turned into increase, because of increasing number of disability pensions due to mental disorders. Furthermore, the Activation model for Unemployment Security that was in effect 2018-2019 likely increased the number of disability pension applicants and the incidence of new disability pensions temporarily. However, the number of disability pensions recipients has still decreased, due to higher number of ending disability pensions than new starting ones. The proportion of disability pensions granted for a specific period of time has increased, which can be one reason for the larger number of ending pensions.

The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.

In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of January 2022, the number of these pensions in payment was 86.

The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.

In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of April 2021, the number of these pensions in payment was 49.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FI	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13,8	14,5	13,2	-1,3 pp	-0,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10,3	11,6	9,1	-2,5 pp	-1,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1,8	1,6	0,7	-0,9 pp	-1,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,8	7,6	6,8	-0,8 pp	0,0 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4,4	8,2		3,8 pp	3,8 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	3,2	3,2	3,2	0,0 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	56,5	63,4	42,6	-20,8 pp	-13,9 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	6,7	7,0	6,4	-0,6 pp	-0,3 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10,6	9,5	8,1	-1,4 pp	-2,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	27,6	30,1	34,0	3,9 pp	6,4 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20,4	21,5	21,4	-0,1 pp	1,0 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67,8	63,8	70,6	6,8 pp	2,8 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11,7	9,5	9,2	-0,3 pp	-2,5 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7,6	7,4	8,0	0,6 pp	0,4 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2,6	2,3	-0,3 pp		5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11,1	9,9	10,9	1,0 pp	-0,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	64,2	60,7	70,1	9,4 pp	5,8 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1,7	1,1	1,4	0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,8	4,2	4,1	-0,1 pp	0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,3	8,2	8,2	0,0 pp	0,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,5	4,3	3,5	-0,8 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,1	1,8		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1,1	1,4		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,7	9,0	8,2	-0,8 pp	-1,5 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

FI							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.4	15.9	14.2	-1.7 pp	-1.2 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.6	12.2	10.8	-1.4 pp	-0.8 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12217	12174	12047	-0.5 %	0.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	1.1	-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.0	10.3	8.6	-1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	13.7	13.2	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.5	6.3	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.8	4.6	3.6	-1.0 pp	-1.2 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.7	3.7	3.6	-3.8 %	-3.0 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.8	14.5	13.2	-1.3 pp	-0.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.6	3.5	3.2	-0.3 pp	-1.4 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.7	9.5	9.2	-0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	51.4	57.6	6.3 pp	3.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	72.9	71.5	75.4	3.9 pp	2.5 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.5	58.1	51.7	-6.4 pp	-5.8 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	2.9	3.2	2.8	-0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.3	8.2	8.2	0.0 pp	0.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.5	10.9	9.1	-1.8 pp	-0.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.5	8.4	7.6	-0.8 pp	0.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	65.9	66.6	68.3	1.7 pp	2.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.0	14.5	13.1	-1.4 pp	-1.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.0 %	-1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.52	0.52	0.51	-1.9 %	-1.9 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.7	5.4	4.4	-1.0 pp	-0.3 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	9.4	n.a.	1.1 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	10.3	n.a.	7.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.5	22.3	20.7	-1.6 pp	-1.8 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.9 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FINLAND 2022

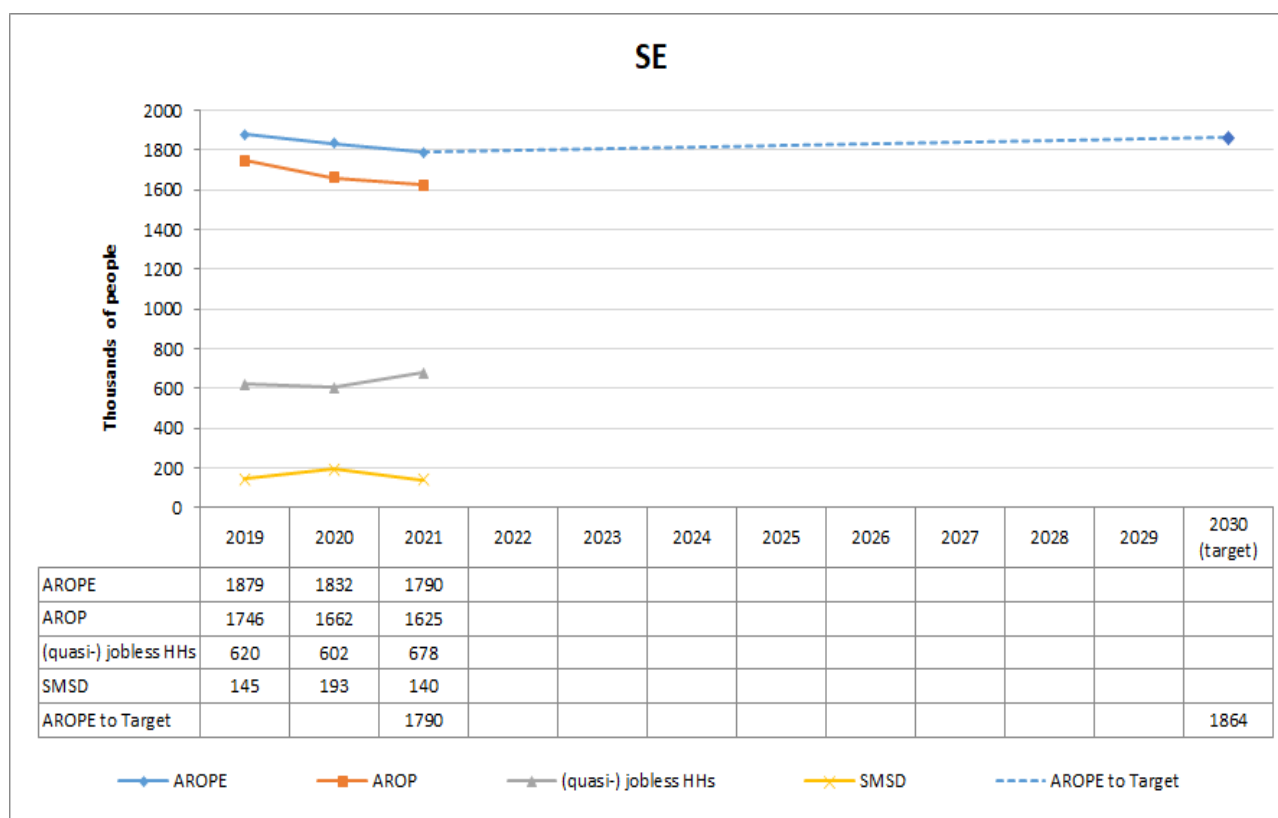
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	People (aged 0-64) and in particular adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are higher than the EU average [2]	The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3] The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion</i>	The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is lower than the EU average [3] The relative median poverty risk gap for adults (18-64) is lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap for old age population (+65) is lower than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The number of healthy life years at birth for males is lower than the EU average [2], while for females is substantially lower than the EU average [1] The unmet need for medical care (cost, waiting or distance) is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [2]	Life expectancy at birth for women and for old age total population (+65) is higher than the EU average, with substantially positive developments [8]

Sweden

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 15,000

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year.

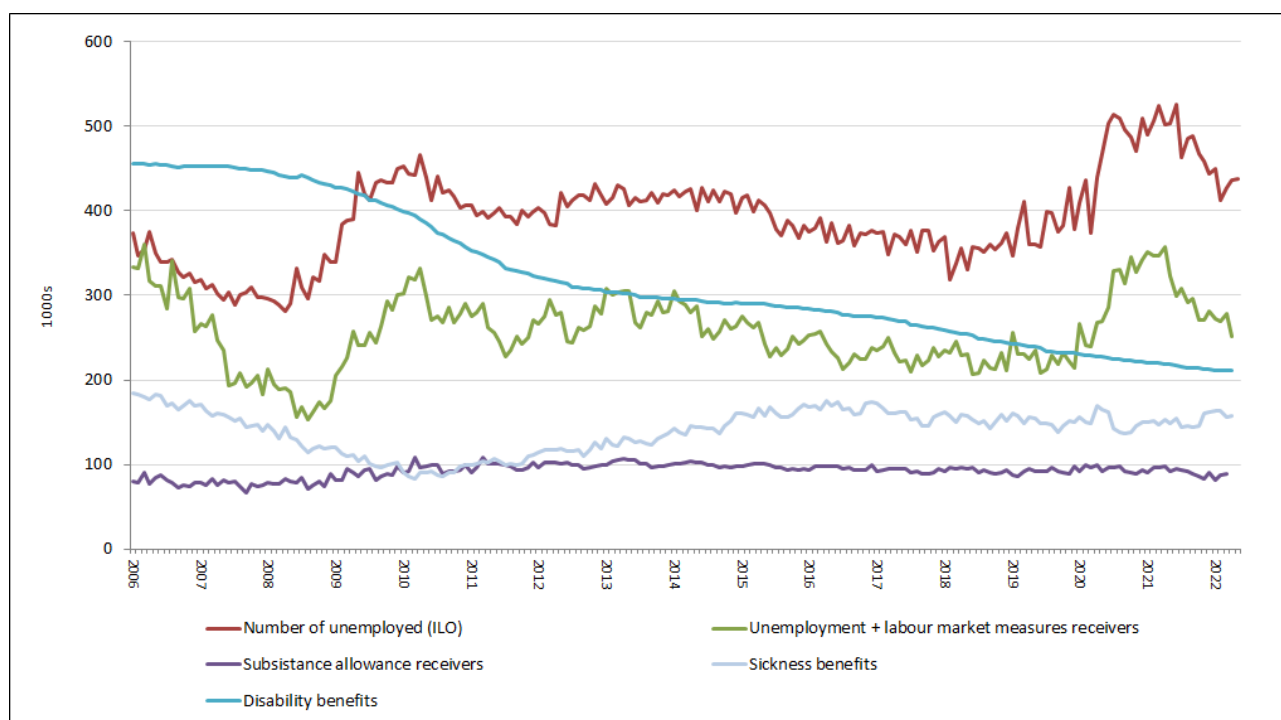
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.7	27.1	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.2	12.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	27.0	26.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.6
	Old age	12.2	12.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
extraction date	
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment benefit; labour market measures
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/arnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	Subsistence allowance
unit	Measured in full year equivalents (i.e. benefit for 365 days at a 100% withdraw rate).
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/arnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022
Disability benefit (1)	
definition	Sickness benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/arnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022
Disability benefit (2)	
definition	Disability benefits
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/arnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SE	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,0	20,2	19,7	-0,5 pp	-3,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21,5	18,7	18,1	-0,6 pp	-3,4 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,5	3,3	1,7	-1,6 pp	-0,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	9,2	8,8	8,5	-0,3 pp	-0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7,4	4,5		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,1	7,3	7,1	-0,2 pp	-1,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89,7	88,7	85,0	-3,7 pp	-4,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14,0	11,5	11,3	-0,2 pp	-2,7 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16,0	18,5	16,6	-1,9 pp	0,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	37,1	35,6	39,2	3,6 pp	2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23,9	27,6	26,8	-0,8 pp	2,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72,6	68,4	71,6	3,2 pp	-1,0 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	22,7	19,9	21,3	1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14,8	13,8	11,0	-2,8 pp	-3,8 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9,2	7,7	6,7	-1,0 pp	-2,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17,3	16,6	12,9	-3,7 pp	-4,4 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39,1	46,3	48,4	2,2 pp	9,3 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,6	4,6	3,9	-0,7 pp	-2,7 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,0	3,2	2,5	-0,7 pp	-0,5 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6,5	7,7	8,4	0,7 pp	1,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,2	1,8	1,5	-0,3 pp	0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,1	2,4		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,9	4,4		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	22,8	22,8	21,5	-1,3 pp	-1,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SE							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.4	17.7	17.2	-0.5 pp	-1.2 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.1	15.7	-0.4 pp	-1.4 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12248	12050	12404	1.5 %	4.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	2.0	1.4	-0.6 pp	-0.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.9	8.9	1.0 pp	0.6 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.7	19.9	20.7	0.8 pp	-1.0 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	5.5	n.a.	-1.9 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.0	3.9	3.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.1	4.0	-1.9 %	-6.7 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	-0.5 pp	-3.3 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	5.5	5.1	4.4	-0.7 pp	-1.1 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	22.7	19.9	21.3	1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	42.7	44.5	1.8 pp	3.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.1	63.2	64.8	1.6 pp	3.7 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.6	79.9	79.4	-0.5 pp	-5.2 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	6.5	-1.2 pp	-1.2 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	0.4 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.5	7.7	8.4	0.7 pp	1.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	12.3	13.4	1.1 pp	2.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.3	6.2	5.1	-1.1 pp	-0.2 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	76.5	76.3	76.9	0.6 pp	0.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.3	15.6	13.1	-2.5 pp	-2.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.82	2.5 %	1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.55	0.55	0.56	1.8 %	1.8 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.3	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	15.9	15.4	n.a.	-3.1 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	16.6	16.4	n.a.	-1.2 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.3	29.0	26.2	-2.8 pp	-2.1 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	8.3	8.5	0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	-0.2	3.3	3.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SWEDEN 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, in both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden for the population in the working age is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p>	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The long-term unemployment rate and in-work poverty are around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty is higher than the EU average but with substantially negative development [6], while the impact including pensions is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p>	
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap for older age (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		The number of healthy life years at birth and at 65, for both women and men, is substantially higher than the EU average [3]

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