

2021 SPC annual 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 2020 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. Definitions of variables are provided in the "Definitions and data sources" section at the end of the main report.

2. 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.

3. Concerning the Key Social Challenges and Good Social Outcomes tables:

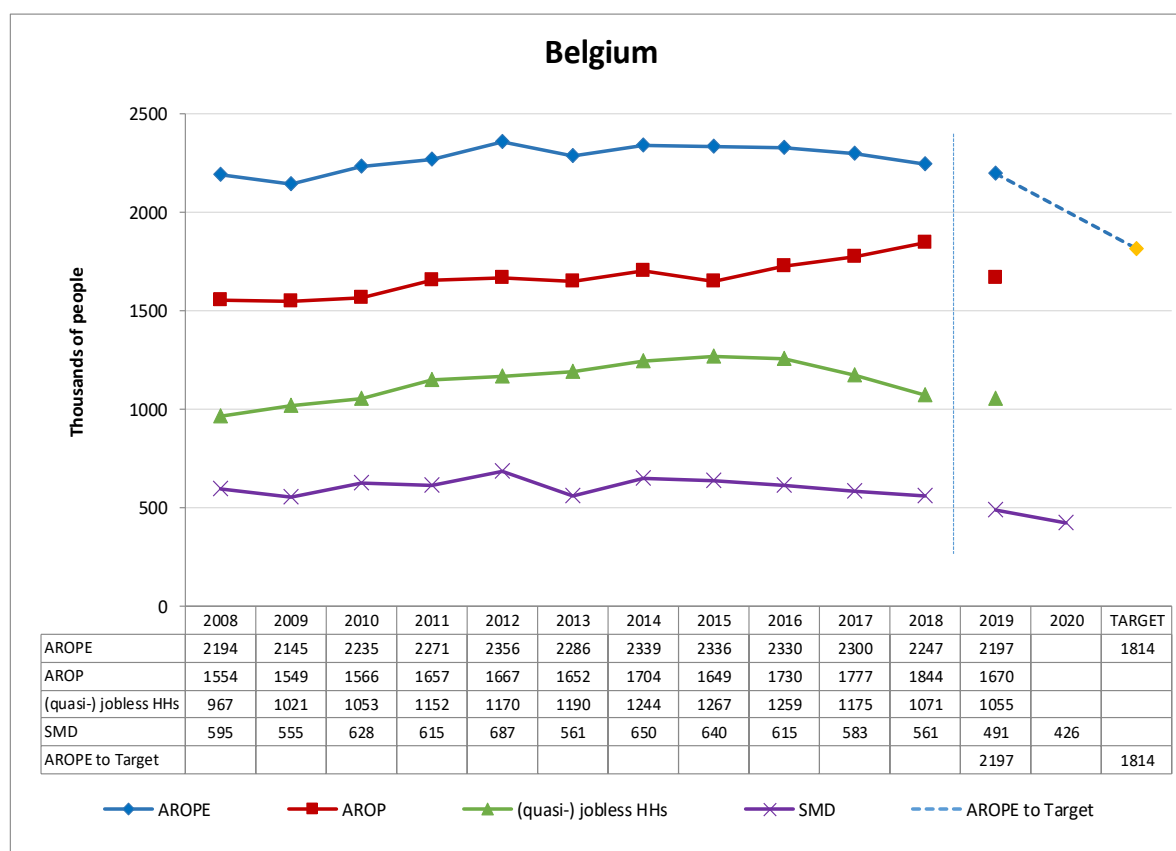
- The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the table.
- The assessment of changes in the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2016-2019) 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 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 380,000 by 2020 (EU-SILC 2018), compared to 2010 (EU-SILC 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; (iii) Major break in EU-SILC data in 2019 for Belgium, so the 2019 figures are not comparable to previous years,

¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

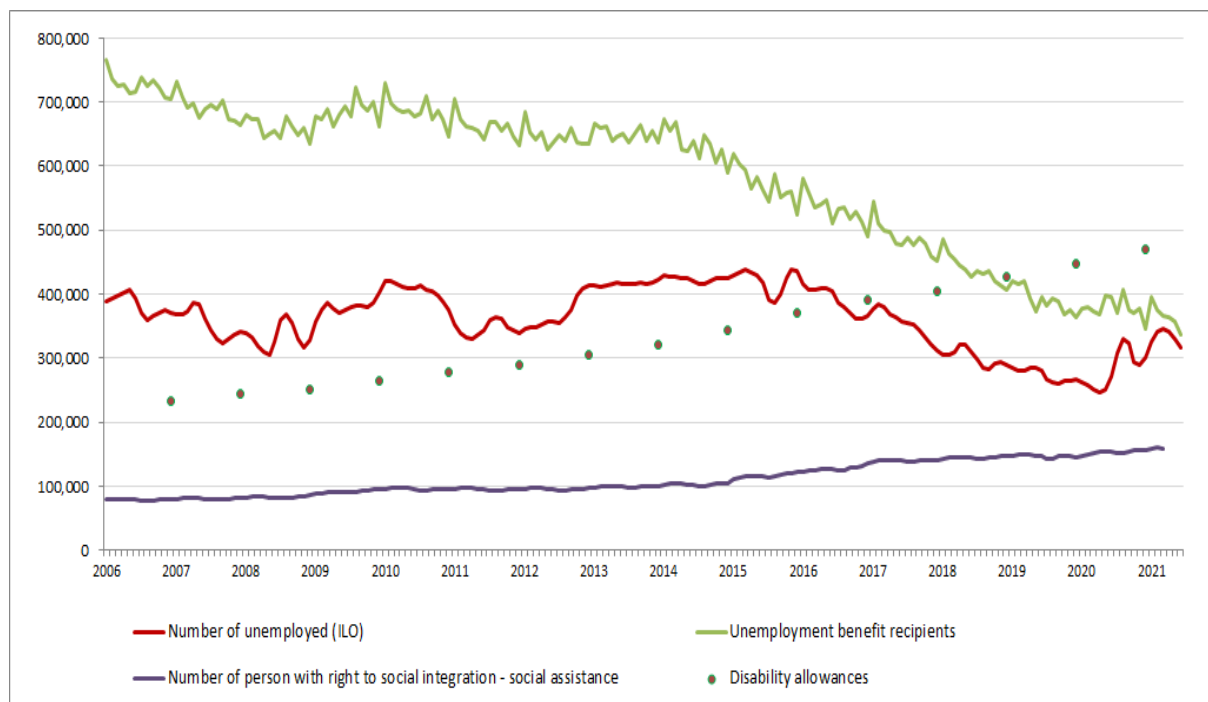
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| BE | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 26.3 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 25.0 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 26.3 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 8.4 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Change 2008 to latest year ¹ | EU27_2020 | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change ¹ | | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 21.3 | 20.5 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 23.0 | 22.3 | | n.a. | n.a. | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 18.9 | | n.a. | n.a. | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 4.3 | -1.1 pp | n.a. | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 8.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 10.4 | | n.a. | n.a. | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 9.1 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 12.7 | | n.a. | n.a. | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | | n.a. | n.a. | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 78.6 | 79.2 | 76.1 | 80.1 | 75.7 | 74.0 | 76.3 | 73.6 | 80.0 | 82.5 | 84.0 | 79.0 | | n.a. | n.a. | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 11.1 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 11.9 | | n.a. | n.a. | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 20.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 15.5 | 22.8 | 20.3 | 19.5 | | n.a. | n.a. | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 23.0 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 25.6 | 26.8 | 28.4 | 30.4 | 34.1 | 36.0 | | n.a. | n.a. | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 25.0 | 30.0 | 36.0 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 25.3 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 16.8 | | n.a. | n.a. | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 74.0 | 69.0 | 63.0 | 66.0 | 74.0 | 77.0 | 78.1 | 77.1 | 73.4 | 77.7 | 79.4 | 82.6 | | n.a. | n.a. | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 17.5 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 21.3 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 20.4 | 15.4 | | n.a. | n.a. | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 17.6 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 20.0 | -1.3 pp | 2.4 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 6.9 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | -0.3 pp | 0.4 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 20.0 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 22.4 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 23.9 | -1.0 pp | 3.9 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 45.6 | 48.6 | 42.5 | 44.7 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 43.9 | 45.1 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 33.9 | 39.0 | | n.a. | n.a. | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 9.9 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.3 | | n.a. | n.a. | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.2 pp | -0.1 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | -0.3 pp | -3.9 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | | n.a. | n.a. | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | | -0.1 pp | -0.1 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | | n.a. | n.a. | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 9.6 | | n.a. | n.a. | 24.1 | 24.4 |

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note: 1. Major break in EU-SILC data in 2019, so the 2019 figures are not comparable to previous years. In addition, break in series for "self reported unmet need for medical care" in 2011.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | BE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2018* | Mini charts of trends to 2018* | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.8 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 19.5 | n.a. | n.a. | -0.8 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 14.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.7 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10046 | 10501 | 10399 | 10895 | 11038 | 11738 | 11755 | 11953 | 12801 | 12543 | 12812 | 13260 | n.a. | n.a. | 9.0% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.8 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 12.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.9 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 17.2 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 16.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 2.2 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.2 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 12.4 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | n.a. | n.a. | -6.7% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 21.3 | 20.5 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 23.0 | 22.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.7 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 45.6 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 42.6 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 41.5 | 40.0 | 35.2 | 41.7 | n.a. | n.a. | -10.4 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 64.7 | 64.1 | 64.6 | 63.6 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 65.6 | 64.6 | 63.4 | 60.9 | 65.2 | n.a. | n.a. | -3.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 54.7 | 57.6 | 55.4 | 62.9 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 62.2 | 58.5 | 64.8 | 69.1 | 71.8 | 63.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 17.1 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.4 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 pp | -1.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | -0.3 pp | -3.9 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 pp | -1.6 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 10.1 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.2 | -0.1 pp | -0.9 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 34.5 | 35.3 | 37.3 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 41.7 | 42.7 | 44.0 | 45.4 | 48.3 | 50.3 | 52.1 | 53.3 | 1.2 pp | 18.8 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 22.9 | 23.1 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 16.5 | n.a. | n.a. | -5.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.78 | n.a. | n.a. | 5.40% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.46 | n.a. | n.a. | 11.1% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.5 | n.a. | -2.80% | 1.0% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | n.a. | -6.10% | 2.9% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 32.7 | 33.5 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 35.2 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 30.1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 12.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.4 | n.a. | n.a. | -3.6 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.3 | 1.0 | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.1 | n.a. | 3.1% | 10.8% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are normally shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators, but for BE, due to a major break in EU-SILC data in 2019, these data are not comparable to previous years (so "na" shown for comparison to 2018 and the longer term change refers to the period 2008-2018). In addition, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008). For LFS-based indicators changes refer to 2019-2020, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2020.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
BELGIUM 2021**

| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---------------------|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially higher than the EU average [1] and also the share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Housing deprivation is higher than the EU average, including for children and working age people [2]</p> <p><i>Social inclusion of people with disabilities remains a challenge</i></p> <p><i>Social inclusion of people with a migrant background remains a challenge</i></p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty are high</i></p> | |
| 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 | | |

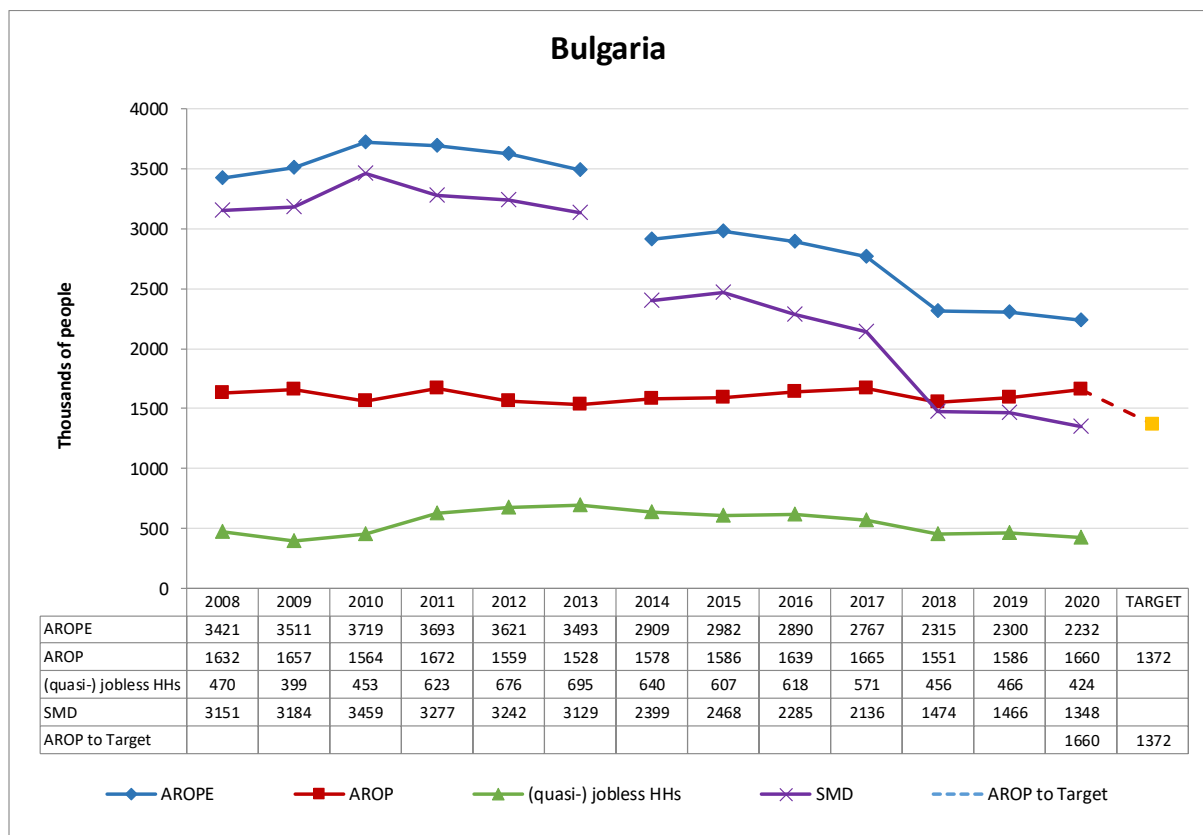
BULGARIA²

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people living in poverty by 260,000 people by 2020 (EU-SILC 2018), compared to the base value from EU-SILC 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year. iii) For BG there is a major break in 2014 in the time series for the EU-SILC based material deprivation variables, and consequently major breaks in SMD and AROPE in 2014.

² Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

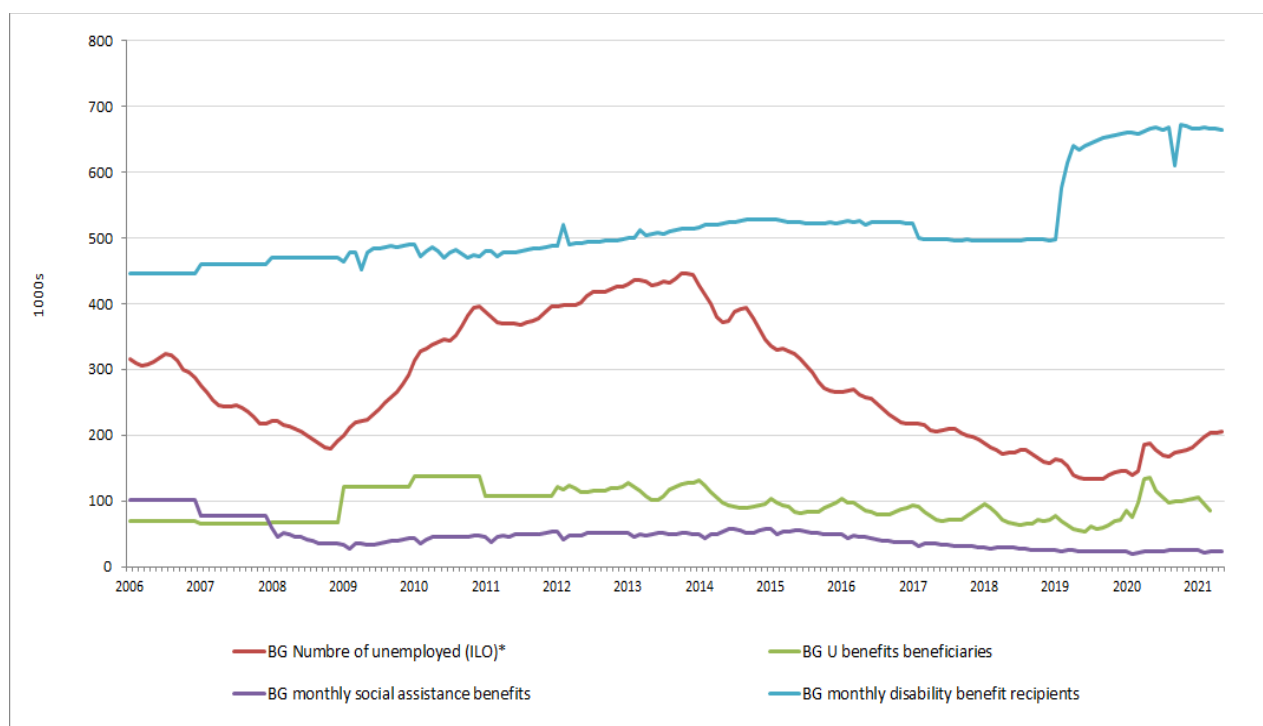
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| BG | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 14.3 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 13.6 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | The number of unemployed persons declines as a result of the growth of the economy and the improvement of the business climate |
| Unemployment benefit | |
| definition | U benefits beneficiaries |
| unit | thousands of beneficiaries |
| source | National Social Security Institute https://www.noi.bg/images/bg/about/statisticsandanalysis/statistics/bezrobotica/unempl_2019.pdf |
| comment | The number of the unemployed benefits beneficiaries in 2020 increased as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic |
| 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 |
| Disability benefit | |
| definition | Monthly disability benefit recipients |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Social Assistance Agency |
| comment | There is a significant increase of the monthly disability benefit recipients since February 2019 due to change of the legislation for people with disabilities |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| BG | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 44.2 | 47.3 | 49.8 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 45.2 | 43.7 | 45.6 | 41.6 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 33.3 | -0.8 pp | n.a. | 23.4 | 22.2 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 25.5 | 24.9 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 31.7 | 25.4 | 31.9 | 29.2 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 0.8 pp | 2.8 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 | |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 40.8 | 43.6 | 46.5 | 45.6 | 46.6 | 46.3 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 36.1 | 33.1 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 20.0 | -0.2 pp | n.a. | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 9.5 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 10.6 | -0.5 pp | 1.1 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 | |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | | 15.8 | 21.8 | 22.9 | 13.9 | 19.8 | 25.3 | 21.9 | 22.8 | 20.3 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 0.0 pp | | 14.1 | 11.9 | |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 1.6 pp | 3.1 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 93.4 | 90.3 | 89.1 | 84.5 | 81.1 | 80.6 | 81.6 | 86.1 | 86.4 | 88.9 | 84.6 | 85.4 | 90.3 | 4.9 pp | -3.1 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 18.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 22.5 | 15.3 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 0.7 pp | 2.6 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 7.9 pp | 6.9 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 9.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 15.3 | 18.7 | 6.1 | -12.6 pp | -2.9 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 6.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 18.5 | 12.7 pp | 12.5 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 61.0 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 59.0 | 84.0 | 72.0 | 66.2 | 68.2 | 67.3 | 63.6 | 72.9 | 82.7 | 75.0 | -7.7 pp | 14.0 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 | |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 40.3 | 33.2 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 43.4 | 37.8 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 0.2 pp | -1.4 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 18.0 | 17.3 | 21.7 | 19.3 | 21.5 | 25.5 | 18.5 | 32.1 | 17.8 | 23.0 | 29.3 | 27.1 | 22.5 | -4.6 pp | 4.5 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 | |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 14.0 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 12.1 | 21.6 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 13.5 | -1.6 pp | -0.5 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 13.7 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 9.7 | -1.0 pp | -4.0 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 | |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 14.8 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 12.8 | -1.1 pp | -2.0 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 | |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 9.8 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 pp | -8.7 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 | |
| | Infant mortality rate | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | | -0.2 pp | -3.0 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 35.0 | 27.8 | 23.8 | 23.5 | 23.2 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 0.1 pp | -19.7 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 | |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 65.5 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 61.2 | 62.8 | 63.3 | 61.8 | 64.4 | 63.8 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 61.0 | -0.2 pp | -4.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 | |

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

Note: Major break in 2014 in the time series for EU-SILC based material deprivation items, so changes in AROPE and SMD indicators are reported as not available for the period since 2008.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | BG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 44.8 | 46.2 | 49.2 | 49.1 | 49.3 | 48.0 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.1 | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 21.4 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 23.8 | 0.6 pp | 1.2 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 2859 | 3436 | 3531 | 3499 | 3418 | 3540 | 4052 | 4129 | 4045 | 4520 | 4331 | 5022 | 5188 | 14.6% | 55.2% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 41.2 | 41.9 | 45.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 43.0 | 33.1 | 34.2 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.1 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 0.3 pp | 1.2 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 27.0 | 27.4 | 29.6 | 29.4 | 31.4 | 30.9 | 33.2 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 26.9 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 0.6 pp | 0.5 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | 10.7 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 52.4 | 50.6 | 47.9 | 44.4 | 34.3 | 33.6 | 33.7 | -0.7 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 5.7% | 25.0% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 44.2 | 47.3 | 49.8 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 45.2 | 43.7 | 45.6 | 41.6 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 0.4 pp | n.a. | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 21.0 | 17.4 | 23.6 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 22.5 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 25.4 | 23.6 | 20.4 | -1.8 pp | 2.6 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 46.5 | 43.8 | 49.3 | 46.8 | 49.3 | 49.8 | 52.8 | 48.7 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 51.3 | 46.4 | 42.9 | -4.9 pp | -0.1 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 77.8 | 78.8 | 76.2 | 75.7 | 71.5 | 72.0 | 67.7 | 75.4 | 71.6 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 77.6 | -0.1 pp | -2.9 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.7 | -1.1 pp | 1.4 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 pp | -0.6 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 14.8 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 12.8 | -1.1 pp | -2.0 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 pp | -0.7 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 17.4 | 19.5 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 0.7 pp | -3.0 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 46.0 | 46.1 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 45.7 | 47.4 | 50.0 | 53.0 | 54.5 | 58.2 | 60.7 | 64.4 | 64.2 | -0.2 pp | 18.2 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 65.5 | 66.0 | 63.9 | 61.1 | 59.1 | 57.6 | 47.8 | 51.8 | 45.9 | 48.9 | 45.1 | 47.8 | 48.3 | 2.7 pp | n.a. | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.74 | 0.72 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.71 | 0.80 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 0.67 | 0.65 | -10.7% | 1.5% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.34 | -9.8% | 8.8% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 15.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | -0.5 pp | -13.9 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 9.2 | n.a. | 0.00% | 4.50% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 | n.a. | 2.0% | 10.6% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 67.0 | 64.5 | 61.8 | 63.7 | 52.6 | 54.1 | 55.9 | 57.0 | 49.4 | 51.3 | 52.3 | 1.9 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 13.3 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 20.7 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 16.0 | 14.4 | -1.9 pp | 2.7 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 14.1 | 2.5 | -0.7 | 3.5 | -3.0 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Major break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicators, so for SMD and AROPE no changes shown compared to 2008.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
BULGARIA 2021**

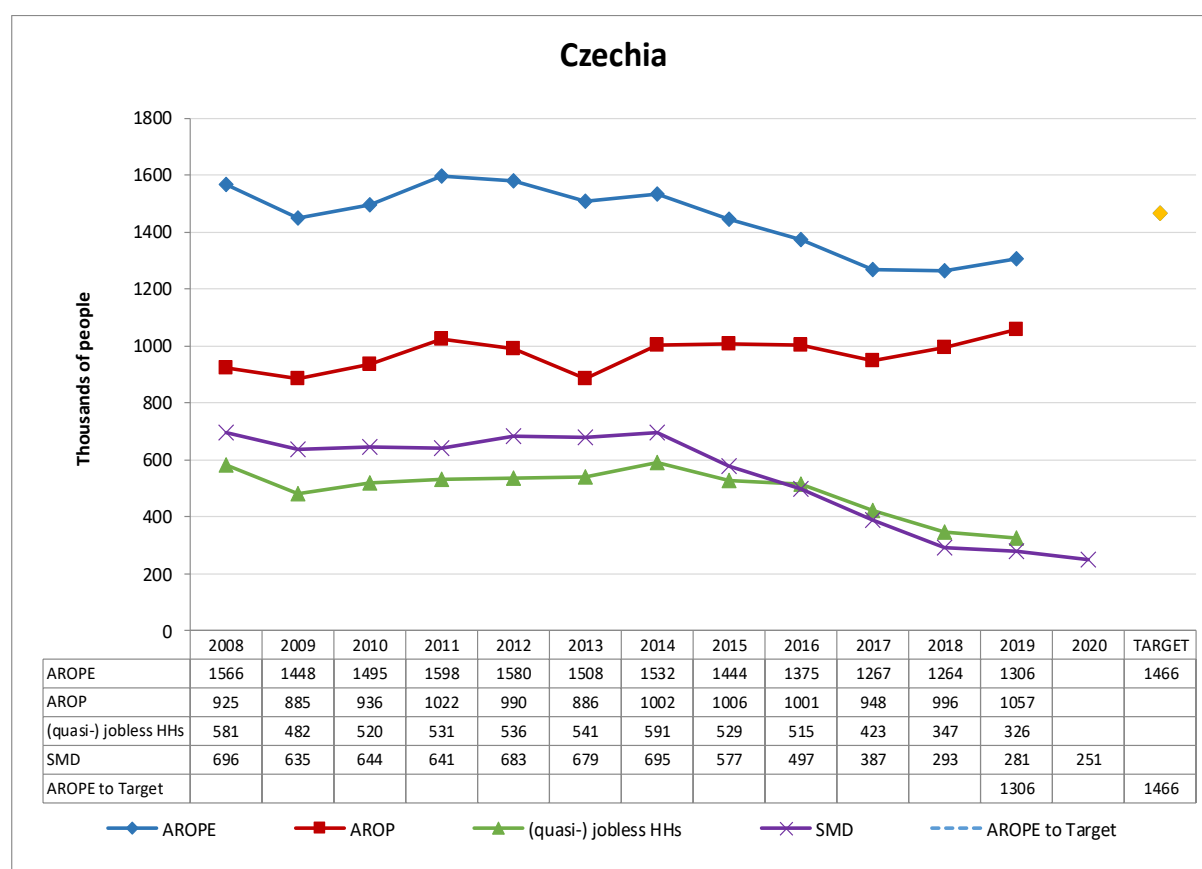
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The share of people aged 65+ at risk of poverty or social exclusion and the at-risk-of poverty rate of people aged 65+ are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The interquintile share ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Poverty affects in particular some vulnerable groups, i.a. those living in quasi-jobless households, people with disabilities, Roma, and those living in rural areas</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The relative median poverty risk gap for children is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for working age people living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially higher than the EU average [1], <i>while the adequacy, coverage and take-up of social assistance remain limited</i></p> <p><i>Access to social services and cooperation between PES and the related social services remain limited</i></p> | |
| 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 | Life expectancy at birth and at 65 are substantially lower than the EU average [1] | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 100,000 by 2020, compared to 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

³ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

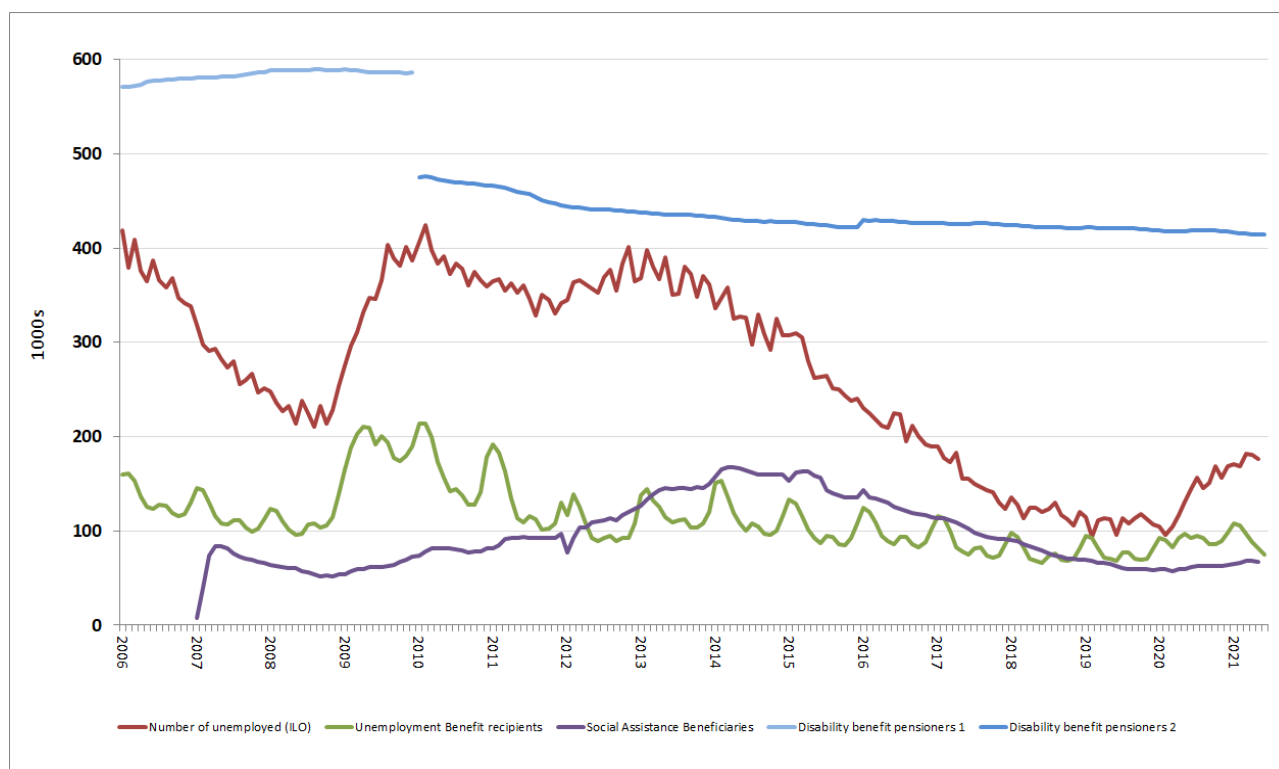
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| CZ | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 17.3 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 16.9 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | <p>Unemployment benefits - due to worse economic situation, there was a significant growth of number of unemployment benefits recipients at the end of 2008 (e.g. from the reason of mass laying-off) and during the 1st quarter of 2009. The declines in summer months of the following years were induced mainly by the impact of traditional element – seasonal works. On the other hand, increased numbers at the turn of years have been connected rather with layoffs at the end of the year.</p> <p>Since June 2011, the numbers of beneficiaries have been nearly similar to those ones in before-crisis years. Annual decrease in 2012 was partly caused by relevant legislative changes. The number of jobseekers with an unemployment benefit entitlement mainly affects newly arrived persons in the register, whose number was still high even when the unemployment dropped. Another factor which affects the number of jobseekers with an unemployment benefit entitlement is the age structure of job seekers. Jobseekers aged 50+ have a longer support period (11 month). Their number decreased, but the decline was slower than other job-seekers.</p> <p>The proportion of jobseekers with unemployment benefits in the total number of jobseekers is increasing. The year-on-year decline in the average number of job-seekers with entitlement for unemployment benefit was 10.3 thousand to 76.8 thousand in 2018. The average share of total registered unemployment for the whole year was 31.7% (versus 27.4% in 2017). In 2019, in contrast to previous years, the average number of job seekers with unemployment benefits increased slightly by 0.5 thousand to 77.3 thousands. The average share of total registered unemployment for the whole of 2019 was 36.4%. In 2020, the number of job seekers increased further to 90.9 thousand, but their share of the total number of job seekers decreased to 35.1%.</p> |
| Social assistance benefit | |
| definition | Social assistance beneficiaries |
| unit | thousands of beneficiaries |
| source | MoLSA |
| comment | <p>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.</p> |

| | 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-wplaceny-ch-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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 18.6 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | | -0.2 pp | -5.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 13.2 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.2 | | 0.2 pp | -2.0 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 8.3 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.2 pp | -5.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 7.6 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | | -0.9 pp | -3.9 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 6.1 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 6.9 | | -3.2 pp | 0.8 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | | 0.2 pp | 0.0 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 74.6 | 85.5 | 82.8 | 79.3 | 74.0 | 71.5 | 81.7 | 78.2 | 87.0 | 79.4 | 79.2 | 76.1 | | -3.1 pp | 1.5 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.7 | | 1.0 pp | 0.6 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.4 | | -1.8 pp | 2.4 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | | -0.9 pp | 2.9 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 33.0 | 28.0 | 32.0 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 25.8 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 27.0 | | 1.2 pp | -6.0 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 36.0 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 45.0 | 48.0 | 55.0 | 52.4 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 50.5 | 53.6 | 52.4 | | -1.2 pp | 16.4 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 21.4 | 22.2 | 25.5 | 17.7 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 24.9 | 25.9 | 22.5 | 19.0 | 15.0 | | -4.0 pp | -6.4 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 18.4 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 19.8 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 0.8 pp | 2.7 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | 1.3 | | | 3.2 | 2.5 | | | 1.7 | | 2.4 | 2.0 | -0.4 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 23.1 | 21.6 | 26.2 | 20.9 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 22.8 | 22.3 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 28.8 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 0.6 pp | 3.5 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 55.6 | 47.4 | 45.0 | 43.7 | 46.5 | 49.6 | 42.8 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 44.0 | | 2.8 pp | -11.6 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 14.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | | -0.4 pp | -8.1 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 pp | 0.1 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 0.9 pp | 2.0 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | | 0.1 pp | 0.1 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | | 0.0 pp | -0.2 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 9.8 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | | -0.6 pp | -6.4 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 43.0 | 39.3 | 34.4 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 31.5 | 30.3 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 24.1 | | -0.8 pp | -18.9 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | CZ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 15.3 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.5 | n.a. | 0.3 pp | -2.8 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | 1.1 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 5835 | 5666 | 5796 | 5993 | 6188 | 6481 | 6654 | 6991 | 7487 | 7584 | 7958 | 8421 | n.a. | 5.1% | 23.9% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | -0.1 pp | -4.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | -3.0 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 18.5 | 18.8 | 21.1 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 16.6 | 15.0 | 14.1 | n.a. | -0.9 pp | -4.4 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 5.7 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | 1.8 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 12.4 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | n.a. | 0.6% | -2.6% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 18.6 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -5.6 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 55.0 | 52.0 | 50.3 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 48.2 | 43.6 | 42.3 | 40.5 | 42.4 | 38.5 | 39.2 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | -15.8 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 76.1 | 76.1 | 75.8 | 74.1 | 74.8 | 76.7 | 73.9 | 73.8 | 73.4 | 74.1 | 71.8 | 70.7 | n.a. | -1.0 pp | -5.3 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 55.4 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 58.3 | 54.6 | 53.5 | 67.1 | 65.6 | 70.6 | 64.8 | 61.7 | 60.7 | n.a. | -1.0 pp | 5.3 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -0.1 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 pp | -1.6 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 0.9 pp | 2.0 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 3.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 pp | -0.9 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 6.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 0.9 pp | -0.1 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 47.6 | 46.8 | 46.5 | 47.7 | 49.3 | 51.6 | 54.0 | 55.5 | 58.5 | 62.1 | 65.1 | 66.7 | 68.2 | 1.5 pp | 20.6 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 12.5 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 17.7 | n.a. | 2.1 pp | 5.2 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.73 | n.a. | -1.4% | -7.6% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.47 | n.a. | -6.0% | -7.8% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | -0.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.0 | n.a. | -1.2% | 6.7% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | n.a. | -3.5% | 0.0% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 20.6 | 22.3 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 23.8 | 24.6 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 12.8 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 | n.a. | -0.9 pp | -5.9 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 | n.a. | 3.2% | 23.5% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CZECHIA 2021

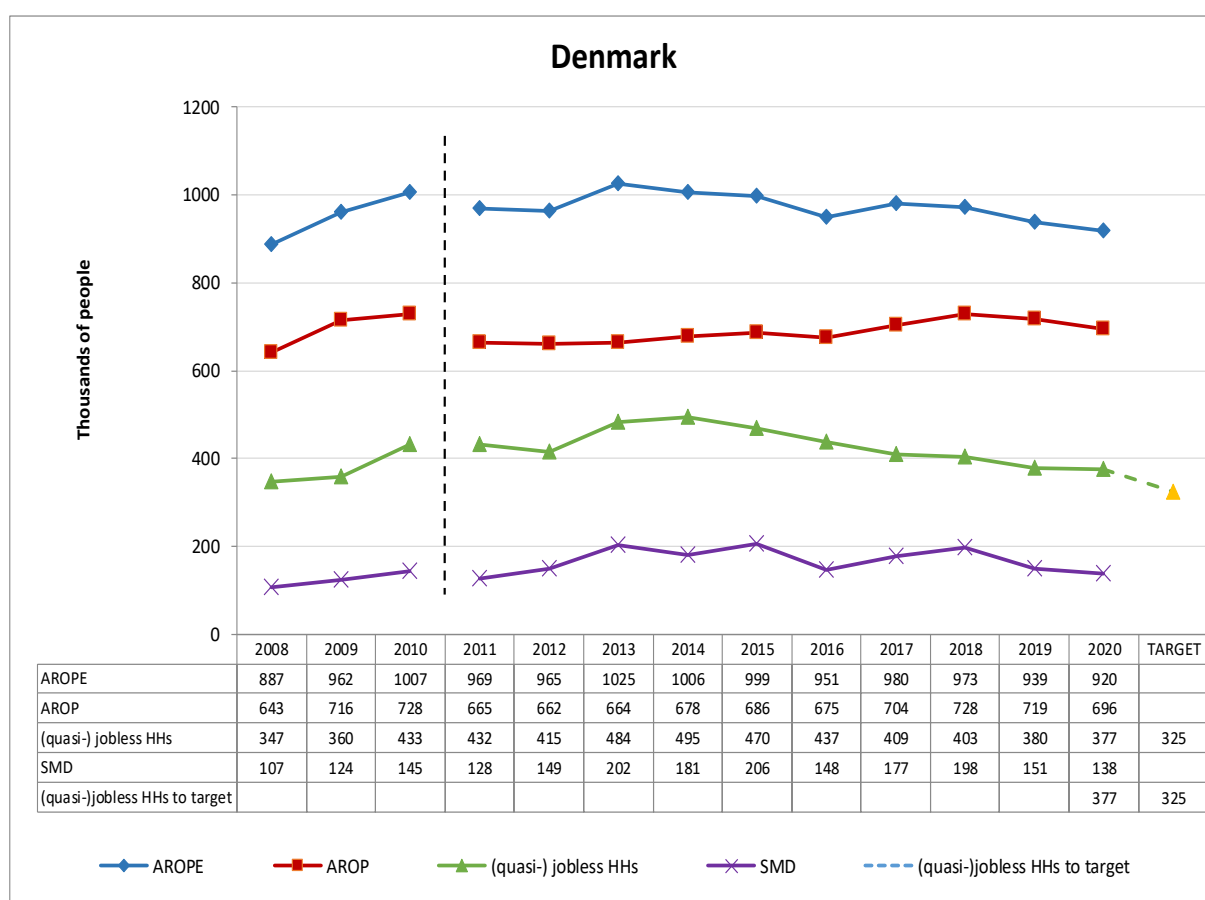
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people aged 65+ at risk of poverty or social exclusion is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of people aged 65+ is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</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 share of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, including children, the at-risk-of poverty rate, and the share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap for the general population, including children, and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Interquintile share ratios S80/S20, S80/S50 and S50/S20 are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Housing deprivation (18-64) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background, in particular Roma, face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i> | <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) and the median relative income of people aged 65+ are lower than the EU average [2] | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | Life expectancy at birth for women and at 65 for both men and women are lower than the EU average [2] | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with low work intensity by 22,000 by 2020

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iii) Breaks in time series for the period 2008-2018, mainly between 2010 and 2011, which affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes.

⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

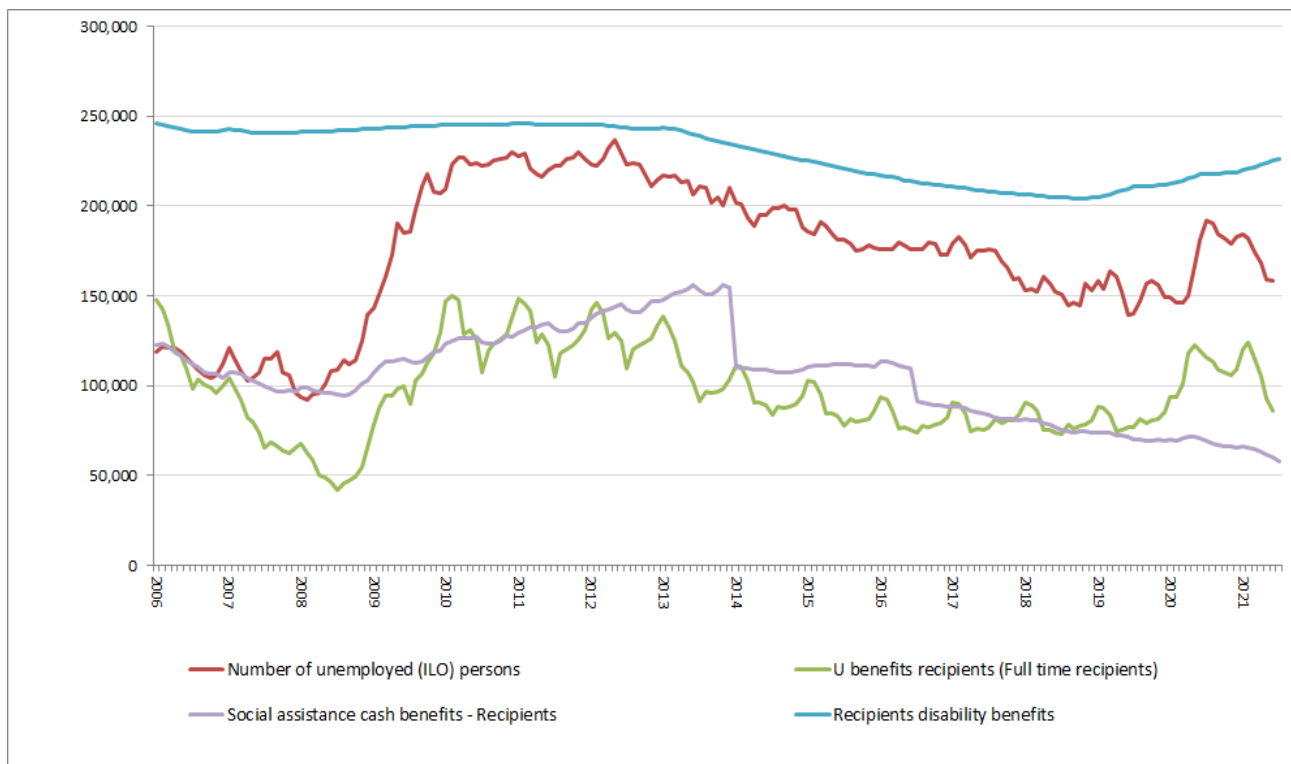
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 29.4 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.3 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 30.1 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 9.8 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 19.5 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2020.

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 | U benefits recipients, full time recipients. |
| unit | full time persons recipients (both passive and active recipients) (seasonally adjusted) |
| source | https://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ChooseData?MeasurementId=Y01A02&BenefitGroupId=Y01&AreaType=&FrequencyId=&CubelId=&AreaSort=&HasPivot=False&MGroupIds=&AreaIds=&PeriodIds=&RowAxis=omrade%2C_omrade_f3b%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis |
| comment | The monthly recipients of 2012 are also listed. If the recipients are only to be based on a whole year basis, these can be ignored and only 2011 data be used. |
| Social assistance benefit | |
| definition | numbers of recipients of cash benefits + recipients of education and integration benefits |
| unit | both passive and active recipients |
| source social assistance benefit | https://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ChooseData?MeasurementId=Y36A02&BenefitGroupId=Y36&AreaType=&FrequencyId=&CubelId=&AreaSort=&HasPivot=False&MGroupIds=&AreaIds=&PeriodIds=&RowAxis=omrade%2C_omrade_f3b%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis |
| source education benefit | https://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ChooseData?MeasurementId=Y38A02&BenefitGroupId=Y38&AreaType=&FrequencyId=&CubelId=&AreaSort=&HasPivot=False&MGroupIds=&AreaIds=&PeriodIds=&RowAxis=omrade%2C_omrade_f3b%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis |
| source integration benefit | <a "="" href="https://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ChooseData?BenefitGroupId=Y35&MeasurementId=Y35A02&AreaType=All&FrequencyId=m&CubelId=star_y35a02&AreaSort=none&HasPivot=False&MGroupIds=mgrpA02_1%2CmgrpA02_3&AreaIds=27&PeriodIds=2015M09%2C2015M10%2C2015M11%2C2015M12%2C2016M01%2C2016M02%2C2016M03%2C2016M04%2C2016M05%2C2016M06%2C2016M07%2C2016M08%2C2016M09%2C2016M10%2C2016M11%2C2016M12%2C2017M01%2C2017M02%2C2017M03%2C2017M04%2C2017M05%2C2017M06%2C2017M07%2C2017M08%2C2017M09%2C2017M10%2C2017M11%2C2017M12%2C2018M01%2C2018M02%2C2018M03%2C2018M04%2C2018M05%2C2018M06%2C2018M07%2C2018M08%2C2018M09%2C2018M10%2C2018M11%2C2018M12%2C2019M01%2C2019M02%2C2019M03%2C2019M04%2C2019M05%2C2019M06%2C2019M07%2C2019M08%2C2019M09%2C2019M10%2C2019M11%2C2019M12%2C2020M01%2C2020M02%2C2020M03%2C2020M04%2C2020M05%2C2020M06%2C2020M07%2C2020M08%2C2020M09%2C2020M10%2C2020M11%2C2020M12%2C2021M01%2C2021M02%2C2021M03%2C2021M04%2C2021M05%2C2021M06%2C2021M07&RowAxis=omrade%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis&Name=">https://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ChooseData?BenefitGroupId=Y35&MeasurementId=Y35A02&AreaType=All&FrequencyId=m&CubelId=star_y35a02&AreaSort=none&HasPivot=False&MGroupIds=mgrpA02_1%2CmgrpA02_3&AreaIds=27&PeriodIds=2015M09%2C2015M10%2C2015M11%2C2015M12%2C2016M01%2C2016M02%2C2016M03%2C2016M04%2C2016M05%2C2016M06%2C2016M07%2C2016M08%2C2016M09%2C2016M10%2C2016M11%2C2016M12%2C2017M01%2C2017M02%2C2017M03%2C2017M04%2C2017M05%2C2017M06%2C2017M07%2C2017M08%2C2017M09%2C2017M10%2C2017M11%2C2017M12%2C2018M01%2C2018M02%2C2018M03%2C2018M04%2C2018M05%2C2018M06%2C2018M07%2C2018M08%2C2018M09%2C2018M10%2C2018M11%2C2018M12%2C2019M01%2C2019M02%2C2019M03%2C2019M04%2C2019M05%2C2019M06%2C2019M07%2C2019M08%2C2019M09%2C2019M10%2C2019M11%2C2019M12%2C2020M01%2C2020M02%2C2020M03%2C2020M04%2C2020M05%2C2020M06%2C2020M07%2C2020M08%2C2020M09%2C2020M10%2C2020M11%2C2020M12%2C2021M01%2C2021M02%2C2021M03%2C2021M04%2C2021M05%2C2021M06%2C2021M07&RowAxis=omrade%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis&Name= |
| comment | Both recipients and full time recipients are listed as the numbers can then be compared (with unemployment benefits) as these are measured in full time recipients. 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 cast 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) |
| unit | thousands of pensioners |
| source | https://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ChooseData?MeasurementId=Y10A02&BenefitGroupId=Y10&AreaType=&FrequencyId=&CubelId=&AreaSort=&HasPivot=False&MGroupIds=&AreaIds=&PeriodIds=&RowAxis=_omrade%2C_omrade_f3_b%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 12.7 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 9.1 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | -0.9 pp | n.a. | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 4.3 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 0.9 pp | n.a. | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 3.5 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | -0.6 pp | n.a. | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | -0.3 pp | n.a. | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 38.2 | 50.3 | 54.9 | 38.1 | 33.9 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 35.5 | 44.3 | 52.8 | 66.2 | 66.8 | 66.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 7.6 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.2 | -1.0 pp | n.a. | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 8.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 2.1 | -5.8 pp | n.a. | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 65.0 | 63.0 | 68.0 | 69.0 | 59.0 | 63.0 | 63.6 | 69.6 | 62.2 | 66.0 | 54.5 | 58.1 | 65.6 | 7.5 pp | n.a. | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 13.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 17.5 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 2.7 | -6.6 pp | n.a. | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 83.0 | 72.0 | 75.0 | 87.0 | 85.0 | 92.0 | 87.9 | 88.0 | 84.3 | 76.9 | 79.8 | 82.0 | 33.9 | -48.1 pp | n.a. | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 19.3 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 23.8 | 17.1 | 12.2 | 25.1 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 16.4 | 11.6 | 15.7 | 4.1 pp | n.a. | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 pp | -2.3 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 5.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 pp | -3.1 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 58.8 | 56.4 | 54.6 | 61.1 | 57.7 | 64.0 | 61.3 | 55.0 | 56.7 | 55.0 | 52.0 | 46.9 | 57.8 | 10.9 pp | n.a. | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 12.6 | 22.0 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | -0.3 pp | 0.8 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 12.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | -0.6 pp | -3.4 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | -0.2 pp | n.a. | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | | -0.7 pp | -1.0 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.1 pp | n.a. | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 10.8 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 1.1 pp | n.a. | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

Note: Breaks in series for period 2008-2018/19 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for period since 2008 for these).

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 16.3 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 15.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10561 | 10751 | 10770 | 11510 | 11537 | 11846 | 11992 | 12231 | 12813 | 12573 | 12988 | 13423 | 13077 | 1.5% | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | -0.8 pp | 0.6 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.5 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.1 | -0.5 pp | 0.8 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 18.0 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 23.5 | 18.5 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 19.3 | -0.3 pp | n.a. | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 4.9 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 1.2 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | -0.8 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | -0.5% | n.a. | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 12.7 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 12.4 | -1.9 pp | n.a. | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 57.6 | 58.0 | 54.3 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 57.2 | 55.0 | 52.7 | 52.2 | 51.0 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 52.4 | -0.0 pp | n.a. | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 68.3 | 67.1 | 66.2 | 69.8 | 70.3 | 71.3 | 70.8 | 70.0 | 70.5 | 69.4 | 67.6 | 67.9 | 70.0 | 0.3 pp | n.a. | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 41.5 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 43.8 | 44.6 | 48.0 | 50.4 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 51.4 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 pp | 0.4 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 12.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | -0.6 pp | -3.4 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.6 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 0.9 pp | 0.4 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 5.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | -0.3 pp | 2.2 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 56.0 | 54.7 | 55.5 | 57.0 | 57.9 | 58.8 | 60.7 | 63.0 | 65.8 | 68.2 | 69.2 | 71.3 | 71.4 | 0.1 pp | 15.4 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 18.6 | 20.6 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 0.4 pp | n.a. | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.78 | -1.3% | n.a. | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.45 | -2.0% | n.a. | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.5 pp | 1.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 12.0 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | n.a. | -0.9% | -10.8% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | n.a. | 0.0% | -4.8% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 27.2 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.9 | 23.1 | 20.3 | 21.8 | -2.8 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 17.1 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 18.5 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 0.9 pp | n.a. | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | -0.5 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.0% | 23.8% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. However, breaks in series for period 2008-2019 which mainly affect EU-SILC based indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes, so "n.a." shown for period compared to 2008 for these.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES DENMARK 2021

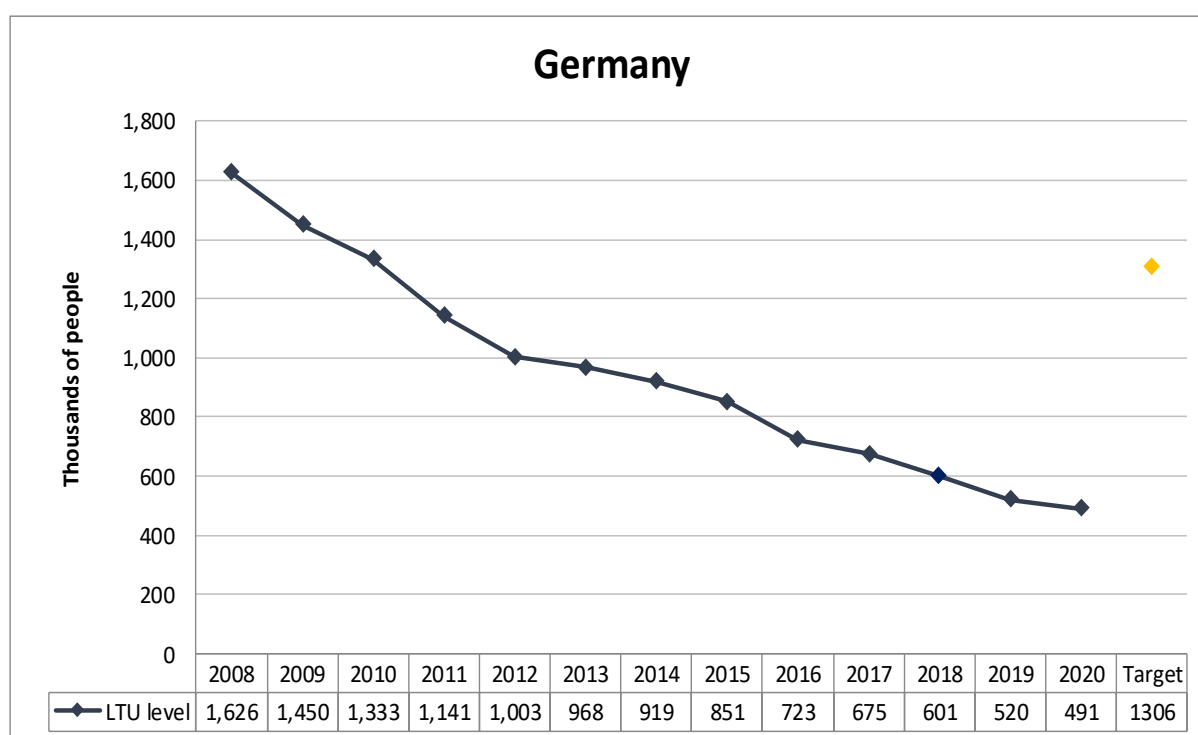
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for people living in (quasi-) jobless households is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>The housing cost overburden is higher than the EU average [2], <i>especially for the people at risk of poverty, who also experience severe housing deprivation.</i></p> | <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is relatively low</i></p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | The impact of social transfers in reducing the share of children at risk of poverty is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10] | The relative median poverty risk gap (0-17) is substantially lower than the EU average [3] |
| 3. Pensions | | The relative median poverty risk gap for people aged 65+ is substantially lower than the EU average [3] |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | The number of healthy life years at birth for women is lower than the EU average [2] | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of long-term unemployed by 320,000 by 2020, measured against the annual average in 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

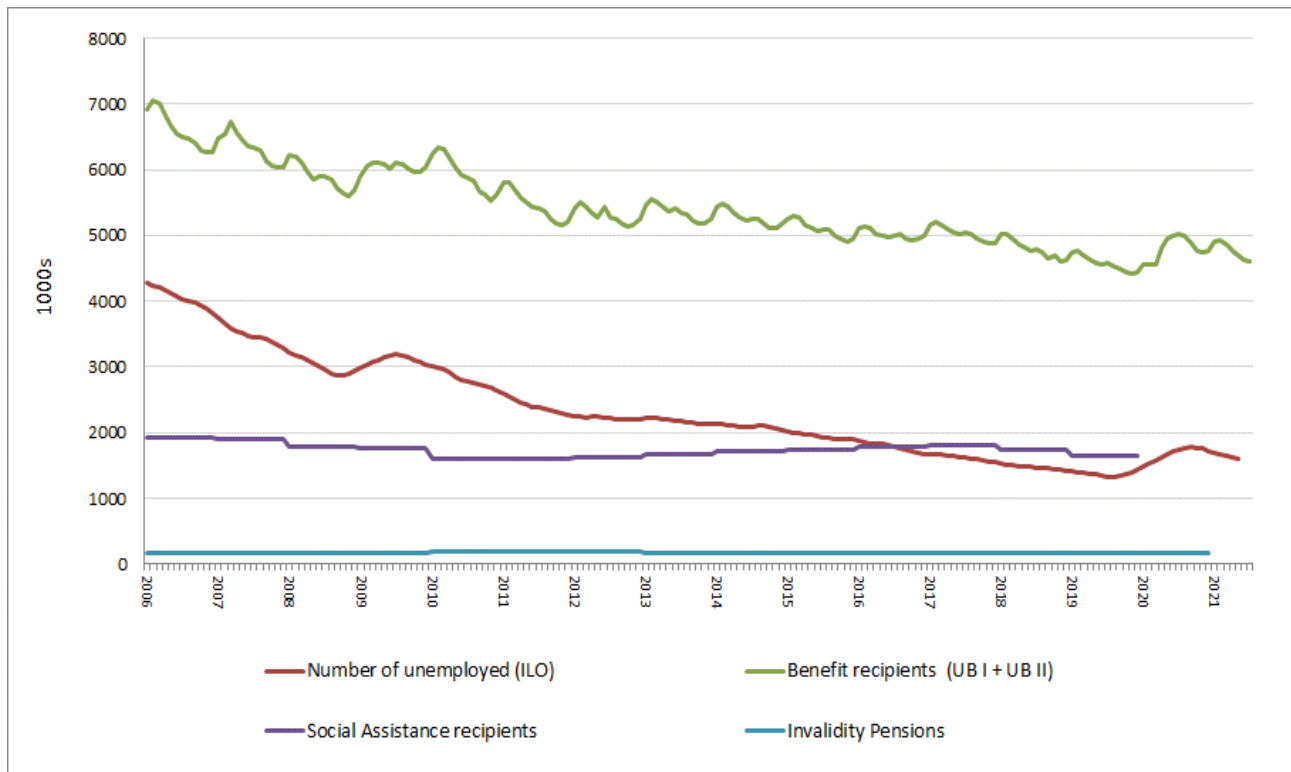
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| DE | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 26.2 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 23.1 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 8.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-055624_QID_AED9213_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;S_ADJ,L,Z,0;AGE,L,Z,1;UNIT,L,Z,2;SEX,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-055624AGE,TOTAL;DS-055624S_ADJ,SA;DS-055624UNIT,THS_PER;DS-055624SEX,T;DS-055624INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2-1_2&rankName2=INDICATORS_1_2-1_2&rankName3=S-ADJ_1_2-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23 |
| Unemployment benefit recipients | |
| definition | Benefit recipients (UB I + UB II) |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | 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. |
| DE Social Assistance recipients | |
| definition | DE Social Assistance recipients |
| unit | thousands of 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) |
| Asylum Seeker | |
| definition | Asylum Seeker |
| unit | thousands of 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 (asylum seeker) |
| short term work | |
| definition | short term work |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Source: Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency) |
| link | https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=1524090&topic_f=kurzarbeit-hr https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=1524090&topic_f=kurzarbeit-endg |
| comment | (1) Realisierte Kurzarbeit (hochgerechnet) spresadsheet 'Bund' (2) Realisierte Kurzarbeit - Deutschland, West/Ost, Länder, Kreise und Agenturen für Arbeit (Monatszahlen); figure 1.4 (konjunkturelle Kurzarbeit) |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 20.1 | 20.4 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 15.0 | | -2.3 pp | -5.1 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 15.2 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 12.1 | | -2.4 pp | -3.1 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 6.9 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 5.0 pp | 0.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.1 | | -0.9 pp | -4.0 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 4.6 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | | 0.0 pp | 3.3 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.2 | | -1.2 pp | -0.1 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 70.4 | 67.5 | 76.1 | 68.8 | 71.7 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 66.4 | 63.5 | 67.1 | 69.1 | 57.9 | | -11.2 pp | -12.5 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 9.6 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 9.5 | | -1.5 pp | -0.1 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 10.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | | 0.4 pp | -1.9 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 9.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 23.2 | | 1.1 pp | 14.2 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 54.0 | 48.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 40.0 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 36.2 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 26.5 | | -3.5 pp | -27.5 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 36.0 | 40.0 | 46.0 | 44.0 | 51.0 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 55.8 | 56.4 | 59.5 | 62.9 | | 3.4 pp | 26.9 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 19.3 | 19.8 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 19.6 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 14.6 | 17.8 | 15.8 | | -2.0 pp | -3.5 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 22.3 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 27.7 | 1.8 pp | 5.4 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 1.9 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 26.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.6 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.7 | 32.5 | 1.8 pp | 5.9 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 50.3 | 50.8 | 46.7 | 52.7 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 50.0 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 50.7 | 53.4 | 59.8 | | 6.4 pp | 9.5 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | | | 11.7 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | | 0.1 pp | | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.4 pp | 1.4 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.1 | -0.2 pp | -1.7 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | | 0.1 pp | -1.4 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | | 0.0 pp | -0.3 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | | -0.4 pp | 0.2 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 12.0 | | 0.8 pp | 2.4 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | DE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.1 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.4 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | -2.7 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 14.8 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | -0.4 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10804 | 10770 | 10544 | 11037 | 11525 | 11687 | 11530 | 12219 | 12691 | 12799 | 13188 | 13616 | n.a. | 1.6% | 9.9% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | -2.9 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 11.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 7.6 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | -4.1 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 22.2 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 22.0 | 23.2 | n.a. | 1.2 pp | 1.0 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | 3.4 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 12.0 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | n.a. | -1.0 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | n.a. | -3.6% | 2.7% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 20.1 | 20.4 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 15.0 | n.a. | -2.3 pp | -5.1 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 37.2 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 37.1 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 34.8 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 36.2 | n.a. | 2.9 pp | -1.0 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 65.1 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 62.8 | 63.2 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 61.9 | 64.0 | n.a. | 2.1 pp | -1.1 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 64.2 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 63.7 | 65.0 | 68.9 | 66.8 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 65.6 | n.a. | -2.9 pp | 1.4 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | 0.8 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -0.1 pp | -2.8 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.1 | -0.2 pp | -1.7 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 0.9 pp | -1.6 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 1.6 pp | -1.1 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 53.7 | 56.1 | 57.8 | 60.0 | 61.6 | 63.6 | 65.6 | 66.2 | 68.6 | 70.1 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 71.7 | -1.0 pp | 18.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 15.5 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 18.7 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | 3.2 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.84 | n.a. | 0.0% | -3.4% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.44 | n.a. | -4.3% | 0.0% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | -1.9 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | n.a. | 0.0% | 82.5% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.8 | n.a. | 4.9% | 91.0% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.7 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 31.8 | 32.7 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 28.7 | n.a. | -2.5 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | n.a. | n.a. | 14.5 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.9 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | n.a. | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 0.5 | -0.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.9% | 16.6% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
GERMANY 2021

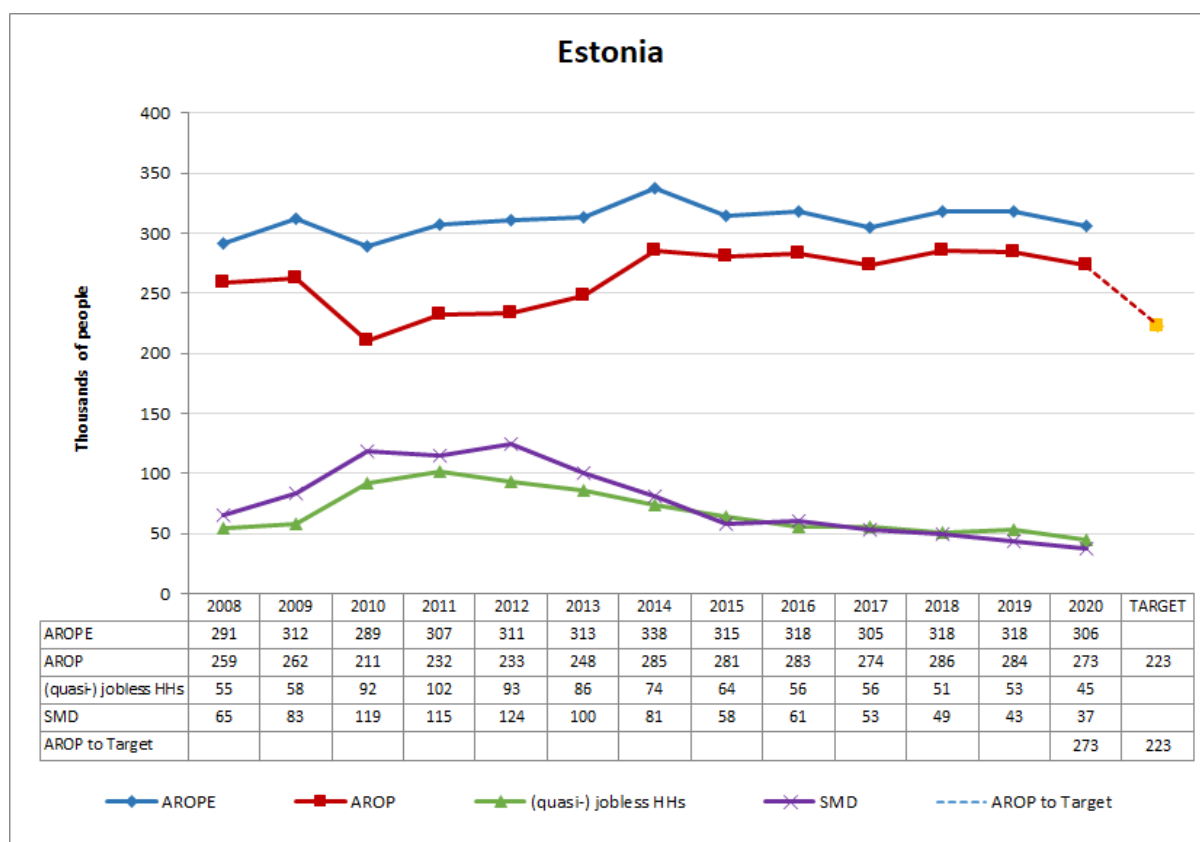
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S50/S20 is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>The housing cost overburden for people aged 65+ is higher than the EU average, but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty and social exclusion of non-EU migrants is higher than for the native born</i></p> | The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially lower than the EU average [3] |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i> | <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2] | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduction of the at risk of poverty rate after social transfers to 15%, equivalent to an absolute decrease by 36,248 persons

Source: National Reform Programme (2014)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iii) Major breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files..

⁶ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

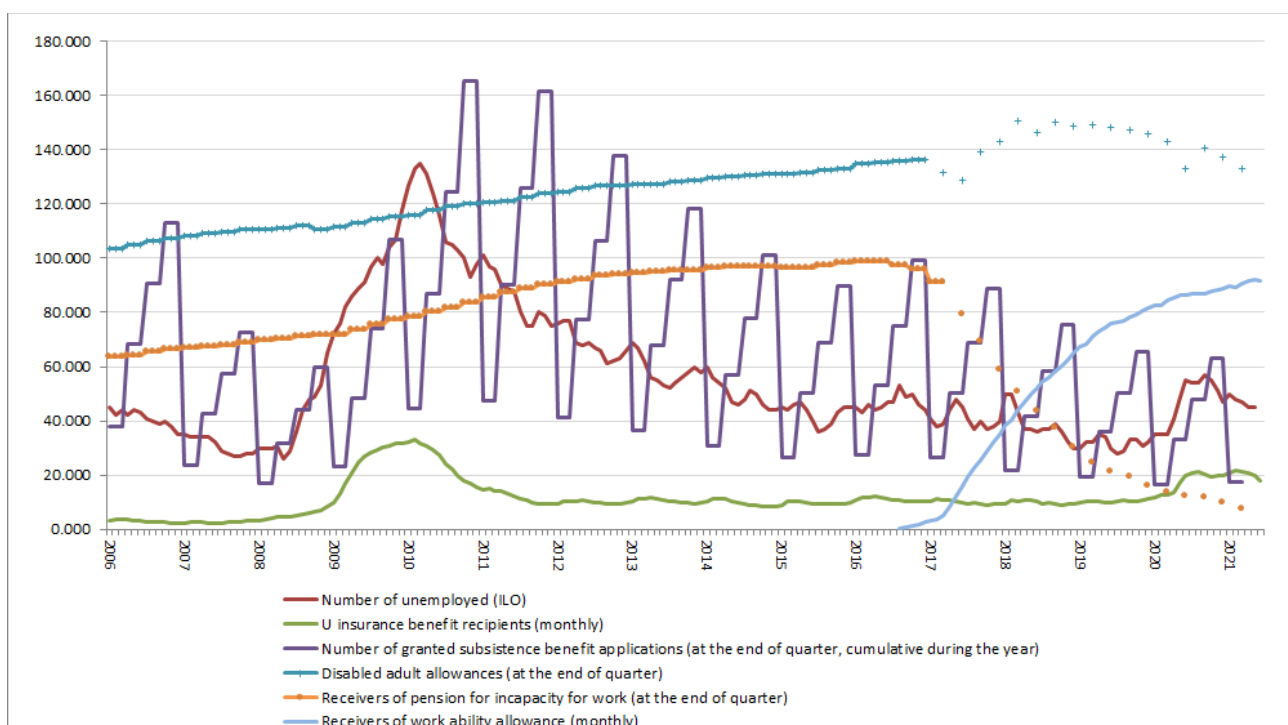
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| EE | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 14.4 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 14.3 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 |
| comment | To find statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients please open the link above and select a report "Unemployment insurance benefit 2003 - 2020". An Excel 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 (corrections marked as red) |
| | 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 |
| comment | 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. 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. 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. |

| 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-aruanne |
| 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-aruanne |
| 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 |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 19.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 17.8 | -2.5 pp | n.a. | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 17.1 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 15.2 | -2.0 pp | n.a. | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 5.3 | 7.0 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | -1.0 pp | n.a. | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 3.8 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | -0.4 pp | n.a. | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 13.5 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 15.5 | 11.1 | 7.9 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 6.1 | -6.1 pp | n.a. | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 9.4 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 10.2 | -1.1 pp | n.a. | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 82.8 | 74.2 | 73.2 | 77.5 | 73.4 | 82.9 | 71.3 | 78.5 | 81.0 | 71.5 | 77.6 | 50.7 | 58.3 | 7.6 pp | n.a. | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 14.3 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 13.8 | -1.8 pp | n.a. | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 1.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 1.0 pp | n.a. | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 16.0 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 13.9 | 17.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 17.7 | -6.1 pp | n.a. | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 4.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 3.6 pp | n.a. | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 84.0 | 84.0 | 86.0 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 82.0 | 84.2 | 86.1 | 84.1 | 87.9 | 84.8 | 83.9 | 79.6 | -4.3 pp | n.a. | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 24.4 | 19.7 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 24.6 | 27.8 | 29.1 | 31.0 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 23.4 | 2.8 pp | n.a. | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 11.9 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 0.4 pp | -0.9 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 16.6 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 1.1 pp | -1.3 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 35.0 | 30.6 | 44.4 | 35.9 | 40.6 | 34.2 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 38.6 | 45.6 | 49.2 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 6.2 pp | n.a. | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.2 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 15.2 | 11.5 pp | n.a. | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.3 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 0.7 pp | -1.3 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 14.0 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 7.5 | -2.3 pp | -6.5 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 12.4 | -2.4 pp | n.a. | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | | 0.0 pp | -3.4 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 14.4 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | -0.8 pp | n.a. | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 55.2 | 55.1 | 53.9 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 33.3 | 24.6 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 20.9 | -0.5 pp | n.a. | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

Note: Major breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files, and which affect values for changes for the period since 2008 ("n.a." shown for this periods).

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | EE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 21.8 | 23.4 | 21.7 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 26.0 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 23.3 | -0.1 pp | n.a. | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 19.5 | 19.7 | 15.8 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 20.7 | -0.2 pp | n.a. | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4538 | 4861 | 4448 | 4491 | 4734 | 5164 | 5545 | 6259 | 7120 | 7448 | 8027 | 8544 | 8599 | 5.3% | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 4.9 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | -0.5 pp | n.a. | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 5.3 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 20.3 | 17.0 | 23.2 | 26.0 | 23.8 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 0.1 pp | n.a. | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.6 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 13.8 | 1.1 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 13.3 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 6.6 | -0.7 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.2% | n.a. | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 19.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 17.8 | 2.4 pp | n.a. | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 21.1 | 23.9 | 36.5 | 29.7 | 29.4 | 26.8 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 27.3 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 31.7 | 1.4 pp | n.a. | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 46.3 | 47.5 | 61.3 | 57.4 | 56.4 | 53.0 | 46.7 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 46.4 | 43.4 | 44.8 | 47.9 | 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 | 82.3 | 73.5 | 69.9 | 72.8 | 73.0 | 78.4 | 70.9 | 77.2 | 78.1 | 71.9 | 80.4 | 64.3 | 66.8 | -16.1 pp | n.a. | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 7.4 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 0.8 pp | n.a. | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.7 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 pp | -0.5 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 14.0 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 7.5 | -2.3 pp | -6.5 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 4.9 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 7.7 | 2.8 pp | 2.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 8.7 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 2.0 pp | 0.2 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 62.3 | 60.3 | 53.8 | 57.5 | 60.5 | 62.6 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 68.1 | 68.9 | 72.5 | 72.0 | -0.5 pp | 9.7 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 40.9 | 35.6 | 19.0 | 17.0 | 21.8 | 28.0 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 47.4 | 44.6 | 42.5 | -2.8 pp | n.a. | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.62 | 0.66 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.69 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 1.8% | n.a. | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 7.3% | n.a. | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 7.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 13.0 | -0.9 pp | 8.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.4 | n.a. | 14.3% | 60.0% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.2 | n.a. | 24.1% | 67.4% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 28.5 | 30.9 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 40.4 | -1.7 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 3.6 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 0.4 pp | n.a. | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 6.4 | -8.0 | -4.0 | 3.2 | -0.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 7.3 | n.a. | 7.3% | 28.0% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC variables compared to 2008 not shown.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ESTONIA 2021**

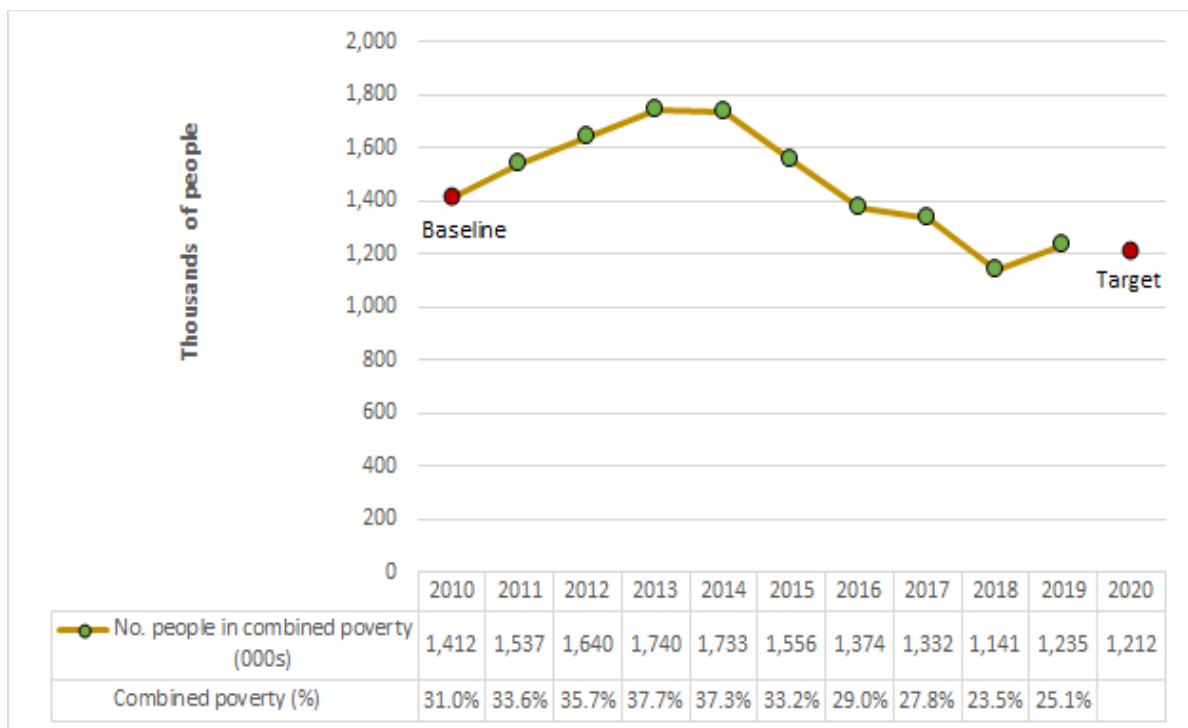
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 65+ is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion of people with disabilities</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | | |
| 3. Pensions | <p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2] and the median relative income of people aged 65+ is 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 and at 65 is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at birth and at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care (waiting time) is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> | <p>The gap of the unmet need for medical care Q1-Q5 is above the EU average, with a substantial positive development [8]</p> |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The Irish contribution to the Europe 2020 poverty target is to reduce by a minimum of 200,000 the population in 'combined poverty' (i.e. at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation).

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Figures provided by Irish National Administration

⁷ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

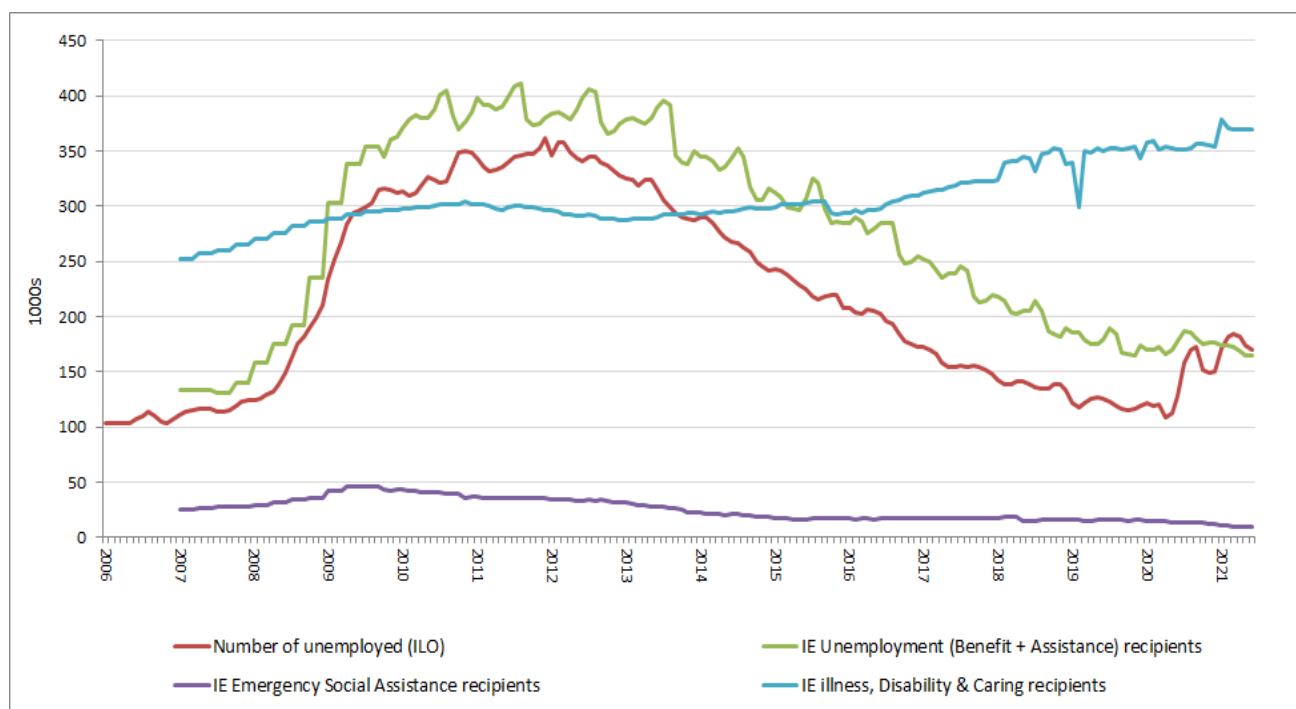
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| IE | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 19.7 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 20.2 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 4.9 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 14.7 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 updated - 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 beneficiaries |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 26.6 | 31.4 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 33.2 | 34.4 | 31.1 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 23.2 | | -0.9 pp | -3.4 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 18.0 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 14.1 | | -1.7 pp | -3.9 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 6.8 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | | 0.2 pp | 0.1 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 15.1 | 23.4 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 14.8 | 14.8 | | 0.0 pp | -0.3 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | | | | 11.4 | 19.2 | 10.5 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 8.8 | | -1.4 pp | | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 8.5 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | | 0.3 pp | -3.3 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 55.5 | 53.9 | 46.7 | 48.0 | 58.6 | 51.8 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 69.4 | 62.7 | 57.8 | 52.7 | | -5.1 pp | -2.8 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 11.0 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 7.4 | | -1.1 pp | -3.6 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 16.0 | 15.0 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 20.6 | 18.5 | 20.7 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 23.8 | 26.1 | 25.8 | | -0.3 pp | 9.8 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 8.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 15.0 | | 3.4 pp | 7.0 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 72.0 | 74.0 | 73.0 | 68.0 | 73.8 | 68.5 | 66.2 | 73.5 | 65.0 | 67.0 | 69.2 | 62.1 | | -7.1 pp | -9.9 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 13.0 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 18.8 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 28.3 | | 2.4 pp | 15.3 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 19.2 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 18.2 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 14.1 | 16.9 | | 2.8 pp | -2.3 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 15.3 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 21.9 | 1.3 pp | 6.6 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | 1.9 | 1.3 | | | | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 0.3 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 19.5 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 21.6 | 22.8 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 26.8 | 27.7 | 26.8 | 28.7 | 1.9 pp | 9.2 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 55.2 | 59.7 | 62.9 | 65.2 | 58.7 | 59.5 | 57.8 | 58.9 | 52.8 | 56.2 | 60.4 | 63.2 | | 2.8 pp | 8.0 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 5.6 | | 2.4 pp | 2.0 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 11.7 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 2.1 pp | -2.4 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | -0.1 pp | -6.7 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | | 0.0 pp | 0.6 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | | -0.1 pp | -0.6 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | | 0.6 pp | 0.7 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | | 0.5 pp | -0.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS); CSO for Infant mortality data

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | IE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 23.7 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 28.3 | 26.2 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 21.1 | 20.6 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | -3.1 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 13.1 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -2.4 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10901 | 10386 | 10102 | 9999 | 9912 | 10039 | 9940 | 10594 | 11038 | 10919 | 11679 | 11865 | n.a. | 1.7% | 6.2% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | -0.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 13.7 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 23.4 | 23.9 | 21.0 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 13.6 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | -0.1 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 17.7 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 17.5 | 19.7 | 17.5 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 14.8 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | -2.9 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 8.8 | 13.2 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 8.8 | n.a. | -1.7 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 20.4 | 19.6 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 13.2 | n.a. | 1.3 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | n.a. | -4.7% | -9.0% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 26.6 | 31.4 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 33.2 | 34.4 | 31.1 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 23.2 | n.a. | -0.9 pp | -3.4 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 54.4 | 60.0 | 61.9 | 61.6 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 51.4 | 52.6 | 51.8 | 57.7 | n.a. | 6.0 pp | 3.3 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 62.9 | 67.5 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 67.5 | 68.1 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 62.2 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 68.2 | n.a. | 4.5 pp | 5.3 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 46.6 | 46.0 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 49.6 | 47.1 | 52.7 | 54.5 | 61.8 | 59.1 | 58.4 | 48.7 | n.a. | -9.7 pp | 2.1 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 6.3 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -1.9 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.7 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | -0.3 pp | -0.4 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | -0.1 pp | -6.7 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 8.9 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 0.8 pp | -2.2 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 13.9 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 1.9 pp | -1.9 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 53.8 | 51.2 | 50.2 | 50.1 | 49.3 | 51.2 | 52.6 | 55.4 | 56.8 | 58.4 | 60.4 | 61.8 | 61.8 | 0.0 pp | 8.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 22.5 | 17.9 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 16.2 | 20.9 | 19.4 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | -3.1 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.85 | n.a. | 1.2% | 14.9% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.38 | n.a. | 8.6% | -22.4% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | 0.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.3 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 13.1 | n.a. | 9.2% | 40.9% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 | n.a. | 2.2% | 36.9% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 34.9 | 38.4 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 38.1 | 36.8 | 37.8 | n.a. | 1.0 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | 0.9 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 4.6 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -7.2 | 1.8 | -1.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 4.8 | n.a. | 4.8% | 14.6% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
IRELAND 2021**

| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion affects in particular persons with disabilities</i> | <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap, including for working age people and people aged 65+, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is lower than the EU average, with a substantial positive development [8], while for working age people it is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The interquintile share ratio S50/S20 is substantially lower than the EU average [3], while S80/20 is lower than the EU average, with some positive development [7]</p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | | <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-) jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | | |

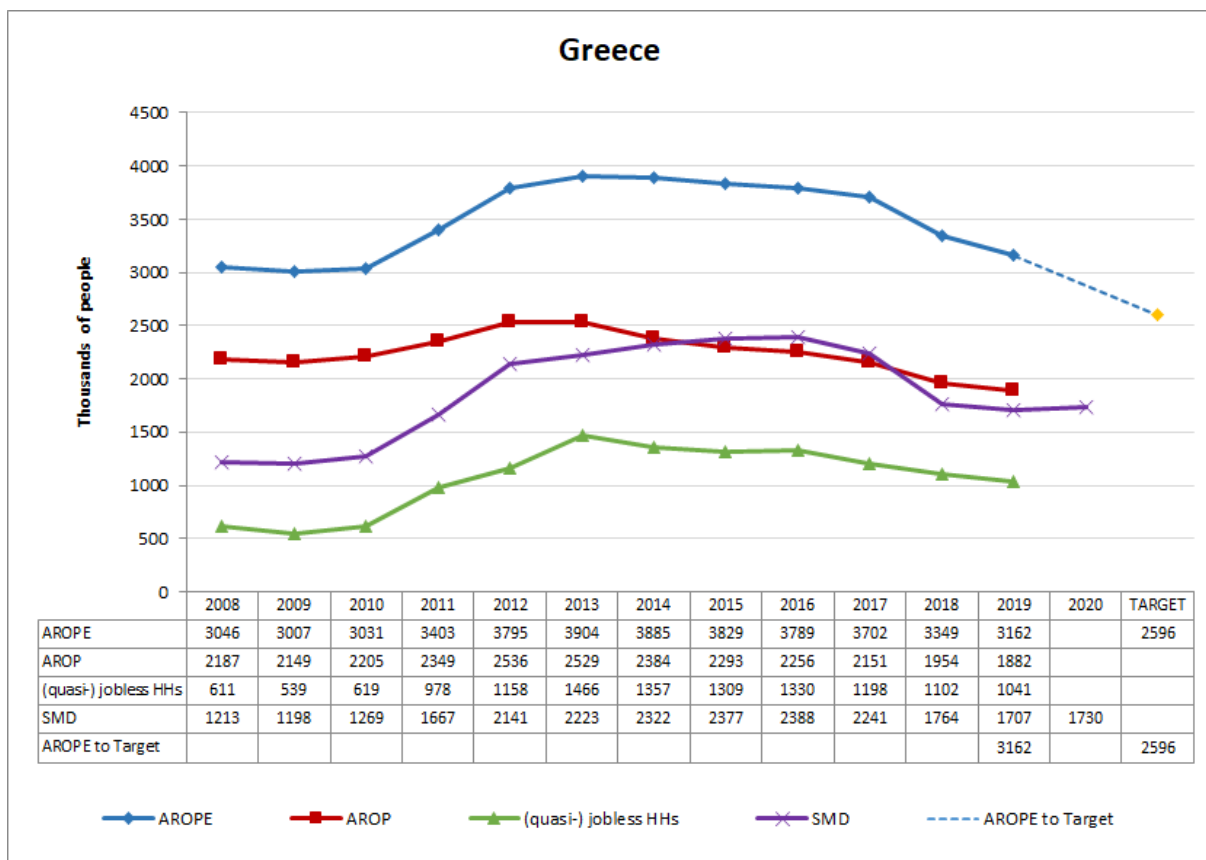
| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | <p>The number of healthy life years for women at birth and at 65 is higher than the EU average with positive developments [7, 8]</p> <p>Child mortality, treatable and preventable mortality are lower than the EU average, with some positive development [7]</p> |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 450,000 by 2020, compared to the figure in 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

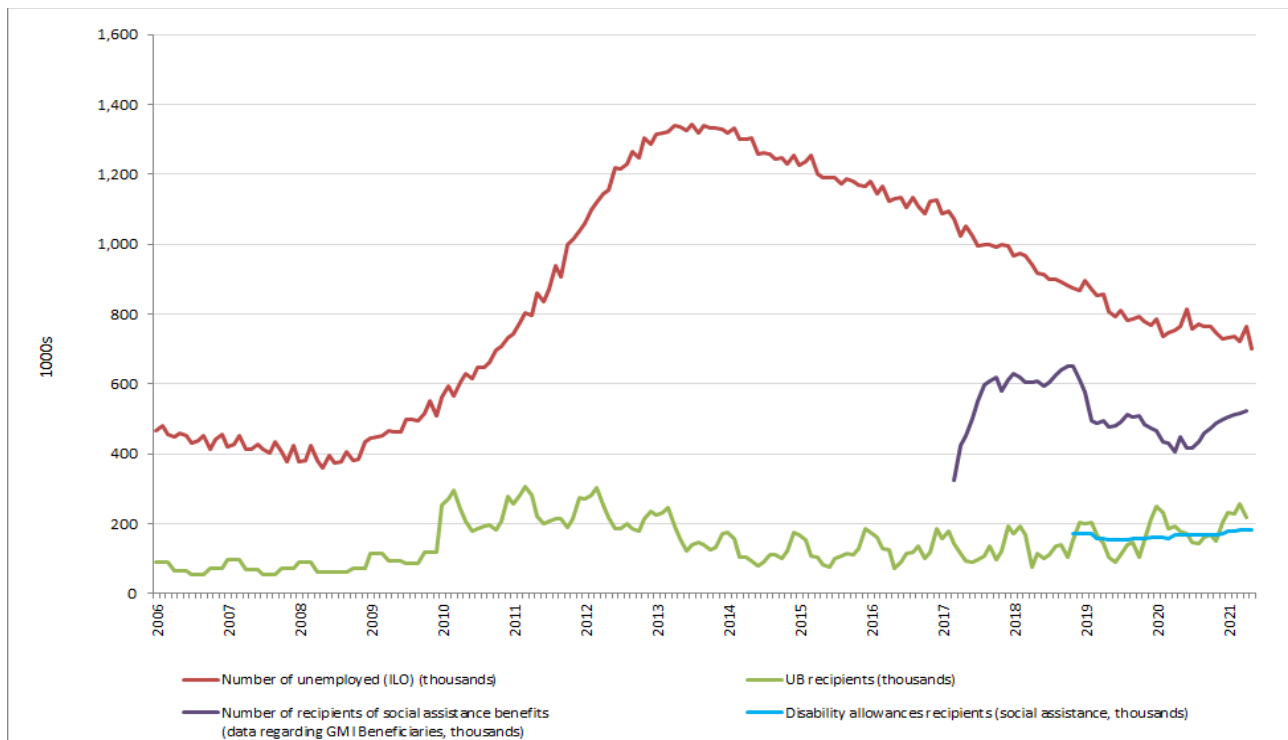
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| EL | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 22.4 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 26.9 | 26.7 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | |
| | Old age | 10.5 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | |
| | Survivors | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | |
| | Unemployment | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | |
| | Housing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Disability | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| | Old age | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Survivors | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Family/Children | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| | Housing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 21.6 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 23.8 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | |
| | Disability | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Old age | 10.1 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | |
| | Survivors | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Labour Force Survey |
| | https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SJO02/ |
| comment | Data as on 14 JULY 2021 |
| | |
| 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 |
| comment | Data as on 14 JULY 2021 |
| | |
| 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 13 JULY 2021 |
| | |
| 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 17 JUNE 2021 |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| EL | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 28.7 | 30.0 | 28.7 | 30.4 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 36.2 | 33.3 | 30.5 | | -2.8 pp | 1.8 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 23.0 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 23.7 | 26.9 | 28.8 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 24.5 | 22.7 | 21.1 | | -1.6 pp | -1.9 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 | |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 10.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 23.8 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 23.8 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 2.1 pp | 9.3 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.1 | | -0.9 pp | 4.2 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 | |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 14.2 | 19.8 | 21.4 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 17.3 | 20.1 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 13.8 | | -3.5 pp | -0.4 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 | |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 14.4 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 11.9 | | -1.6 pp | -5.0 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 60.3 | 54.0 | 56.0 | 79.2 | 84.4 | 81.3 | 68.6 | 72.1 | 78.0 | 75.7 | 73.4 | 73.5 | | 0.1 pp | 13.2 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 21.4 | 22.8 | 21.6 | 19.2 | 22.1 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 17.7 | 16.4 | | -1.3 pp | -5.0 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 31.5 | 18.4 | | -13.1 pp | 13.4 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 14.0 | | 4.6 pp | 7.0 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 40.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 43.0 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 26.1 | 41.1 | 15.1 | 55.0 | 65.6 | 49.0 | | -16.6 pp | 9.0 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 27.0 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 32.0 | 39.0 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 26.0 | 40.5 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 45.1 | | 16.0 pp | 18.1 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 | |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 26.0 | 26.4 | 26.0 | 27.4 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 33.3 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 25.8 | | -4.4 pp | -0.2 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 11.4 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | -0.2 pp | -7.0 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 15.7 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 6.9 | -0.4 pp | -8.8 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 | |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 10.9 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 27.5 | 30.6 | | 3.1 pp | 19.7 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 | |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 27.4 | 26.5 | 20.2 | 27.4 | 38.4 | 44.0 | 51.8 | 54.5 | 50.1 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 43.6 | | -4.7 pp | 16.2 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 0.8 pp | 1.0 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 | |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | -0.3 pp | -10.6 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 | |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.2 | | -1.2 pp | 5.0 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 | |
| | Infant mortality rate | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | | 0.2 pp | 1.0 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 9.3 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 | | 0.2 pp | -0.7 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 | |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 30.6 | 27.9 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 27.3 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 36.8 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 42.8 | | 2.8 pp | 12.2 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 | |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | EL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 28.1 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 31.0 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 34.8 | 31.8 | 30.0 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | 1.9 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 20.1 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 17.9 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | -2.2 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 7219 | 7521 | 7559 | 6976 | 6038 | 5427 | 5204 | 5281 | 5429 | 5421 | 5547 | 5859 | n.a. | 3.4% | -33.2% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 16.5 | -0.5 pp | 5.0 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.5 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 13.8 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | 6.3 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 24.7 | 24.1 | 23.4 | 26.1 | 29.9 | 32.7 | 31.3 | 30.6 | 31.9 | 30.3 | 29.1 | 27.0 | n.a. | -2.1 pp | 2.3 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.0 | 16.1 | 17.6 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 11.8 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | -1.2 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 37.4 | 37.7 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 33.9 | 31.1 | n.a. | -2.8 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.1 | n.a. | -7.3% | -13.2% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 28.7 | 30.0 | 28.7 | 30.4 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 36.2 | 33.3 | 30.5 | n.a. | -2.8 pp | 1.8 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 13.7 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 17.5 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 20.3 | 22.8 | n.a. | 2.6 pp | 9.1 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 51.6 | 53.1 | 53.0 | 52.3 | 53.6 | 56.7 | 57.7 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 60.2 | 63.0 | 63.0 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | 11.5 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 40.3 | 35.8 | 39.1 | 54.1 | 56.8 | 58.4 | 51.1 | 51.6 | 52.2 | 51.6 | 53.1 | 52.4 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | 12.1 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 10.1 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | -4.1 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 10.9 | -1.3 pp | 7.2 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | -0.3 pp | -10.6 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.6 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | -0.5 pp | 0.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.4 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 0.7 pp | 1.8 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 43.0 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 39.5 | 36.5 | 35.6 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 38.3 | 41.1 | 43.2 | 44.6 | 1.4 pp | 1.6 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 28.1 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 29.3 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 21.1 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -7.0 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.00 | n.a. | -1.0% | 16.3% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.76 | n.a. | 18.8% | 85.4% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 8.1 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | 2.7 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 8.1 | n.a. | 9.5% | -10.0% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 8.4 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.7 | n.a. | 6.9% | -8.3% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 35.5 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 32.3 | 33.2 | n.a. | 0.9 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 22.2 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 24.2 | 33.1 | 36.9 | 44.9 | 45.5 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 36.2 | n.a. | -3.3 pp | 14.0 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.1 | 0.9 | -8.8 | -12.5 | -11.7 | -5.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | -1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.6 | n.a. | 3.6% | -27.0% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
GREECE 2021**

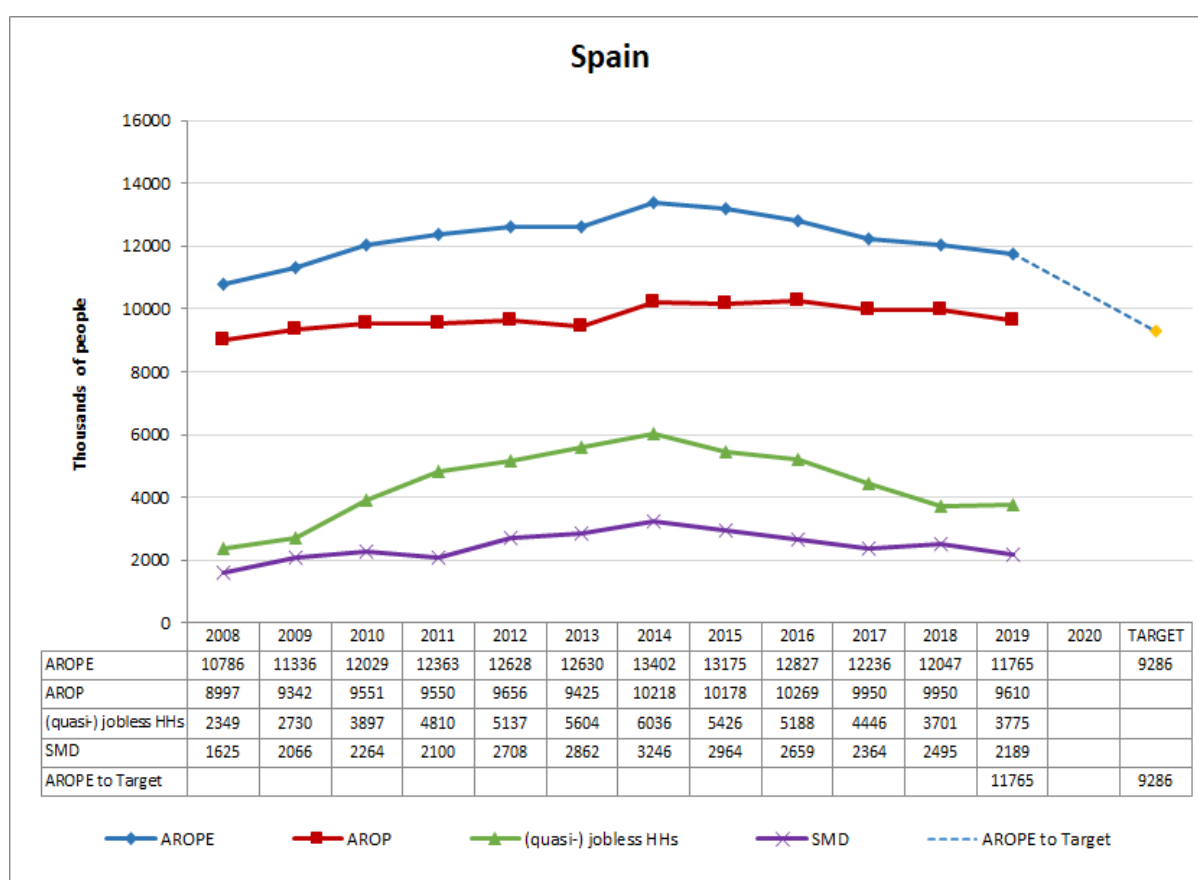
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is higher than the EU average, but with some positive development [4]</p> <p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average, but with some positive development [4]</p> <p>The material and social deprivation rate is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The housing cost overburden for the general population for people aged 65+ is higher than the EU average, despite significantly positive development [5], and for people aged 65+ it is substantially higher than EU average [1], <i>affecting especially those at risk of poverty, and the quality of housing is also an issue</i></p> <p><i>Social inclusion of non-EU born people is a challenge</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average, with significantly positive development for the general population and working age people [5] and some positive development for children [4]</p> <p><i>The labour market activation of social benefits recipients is insufficient</i></p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection</i></p> | |
| 3. Pensions | | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is substantially higher than the EU average [3] |
| 4. Long-term care | <i>The long-term care services are underdeveloped</i> | |
| 5. Health | <i>The primary care network is not sufficiently developed</i> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,400,000-1,500,000.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; VLWI - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 income reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2020, unless otherwise stated.

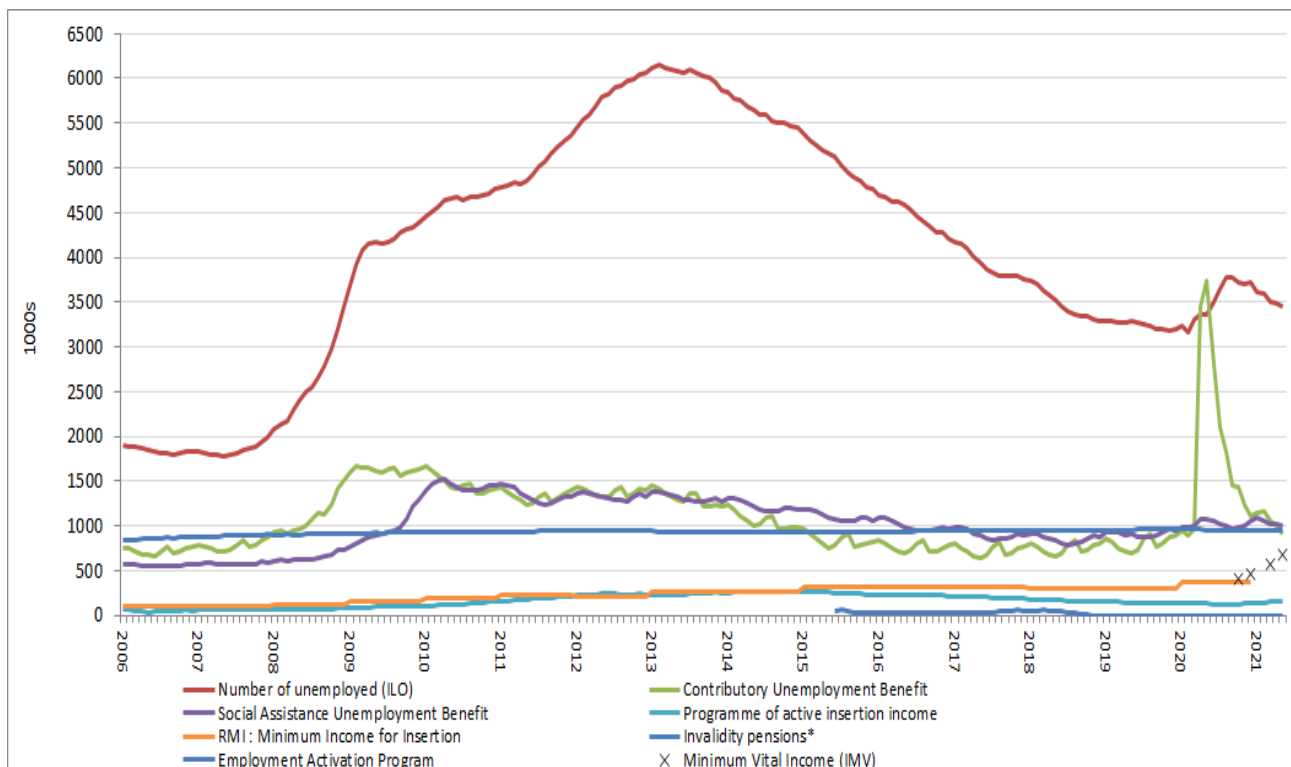
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| ES | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 21.1 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 18.3 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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) Programme of active insertion income 4) 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: Social Assistance* (both general and for agricultural workers), 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). *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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 30.1 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 35.8 | 34.4 | 32.9 | 31.3 | 29.5 | 30.3 | | 0.8 pp | 0.2 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 27.3 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 30.5 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 28.3 | 26.8 | 27.4 | | 0.6 pp | 0.1 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.0 | | -0.5 pp | 0.5 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 4.2 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 8.3 | | 0.7 pp | 4.1 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 17.1 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 17.4 | | -2.8 pp | 0.3 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 16.0 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 16.5 | | 0.7 pp | 0.5 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 71.1 | 76.5 | 77.1 | 74.5 | 81.0 | 78.6 | 77.7 | 78.7 | 82.2 | 85.2 | 81.0 | 76.6 | | -4.4 pp | 5.5 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 25.4 | 25.8 | 24.1 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 23.0 | | 0.7 pp | -2.4 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 21.0 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 20.6 | 28.0 | 30.2 | 30.5 | | 0.3 pp | 9.5 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 20.6 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 20.3 | 26.9 | | 6.6 pp | 9.9 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 50.0 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 52.0 | 51.0 | 51.8 | 46.6 | 51.3 | 57.9 | 52.5 | 50.2 | | -2.3 pp | 0.2 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 45.0 | 43.0 | 48.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 45.4 | 43.9 | 37.9 | 42.4 | 48.1 | | 5.7 pp | 3.1 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 30.9 | 28.6 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 33.8 | 35.4 | 35.1 | 40.0 | 35.9 | 36.5 | 31.6 | 31.9 | | 0.3 pp | 1.0 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 15.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 0.0 pp | -3.9 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | -1.0 pp | 2.1 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 19.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 0.3 pp | -4.9 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 18.3 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 25.9 | 23.4 | 27.6 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 16.0 | | -2.1 pp | -2.3 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 13.8 | 15.2 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 10.9 | 11.0 | | 0.1 pp | -2.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 11.4 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 0.6 pp | -3.5 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 31.7 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 24.7 | 23.6 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 16.0 | -1.3 pp | -15.7 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | | -0.1 pp | -0.7 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | | 0.5 pp | 0.6 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 9.7 | | 3.3 pp | 0.7 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | ES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 23.8 | 24.7 | 26.1 | 26.7 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 26.1 | 25.3 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | 1.5 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 19.8 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 20.7 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | 0.9 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 9026 | 9338 | 8967 | 8655 | 8582 | 8550 | 8517 | 8678 | 9208 | 9316 | 9618 | 9703 | n.a. | -0.2% | -7.8% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | 1.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 6.6 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | 4.2 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.8 | 27.4 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 31.6 | 33.8 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 28.5 | 29.1 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | 3.5 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 11.0 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 15.1 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | 4.1 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 20.3 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.0 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | n.a. | -1.5% | 6.3% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 30.1 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 35.8 | 34.4 | 32.9 | 31.3 | 29.5 | 30.3 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | 0.2 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 23.0 | 24.2 | 28.1 | 31.3 | 28.5 | 32.0 | 28.6 | 26.6 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 23.0 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | 0.1 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 47.6 | 48.1 | 50.8 | 53.0 | 52.5 | 55.2 | 53.3 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 51.8 | 53.3 | n.a. | 1.5 pp | 5.7 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 51.4 | 55.2 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 61.1 | 61.3 | 63.1 | 61.6 | 63.6 | 65.7 | 63.0 | 59.2 | n.a. | -3.8 pp | 7.8 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.8 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | 1.5 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.0 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | -0.3 pp | 3.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 31.7 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 24.7 | 23.6 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 16.0 | -1.3 pp | -15.7 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 11.7 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 0.7 pp | -0.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 14.3 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 1.8 pp | -0.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 45.5 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 46.9 | 49.1 | 50.5 | 52.2 | 53.8 | 54.7 | 0.9 pp | 9.2 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 26.2 | 24.9 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 17.6 | 15.7 | n.a. | -1.9 pp | -10.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.83 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1.00 | n.a. | 5.3% | 20.5% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.70 | n.a. | 0.0% | 66.7% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -0.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 12.4 | n.a. | 7.8% | 25.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 8.8 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.3 | n.a. | 8.8% | 39.8% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 30.4 | 31.7 | 29.6 | 29.4 | 31.2 | 30.1 | 30.9 | 31.5 | 31.1 | 32.5 | n.a. | 1.4 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 9.4 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -0.9 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.6 | 0.3 | -1.5 | -1.7 | -7.1 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | n.a. | 1.6% | -0.5% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SPAIN 2021**

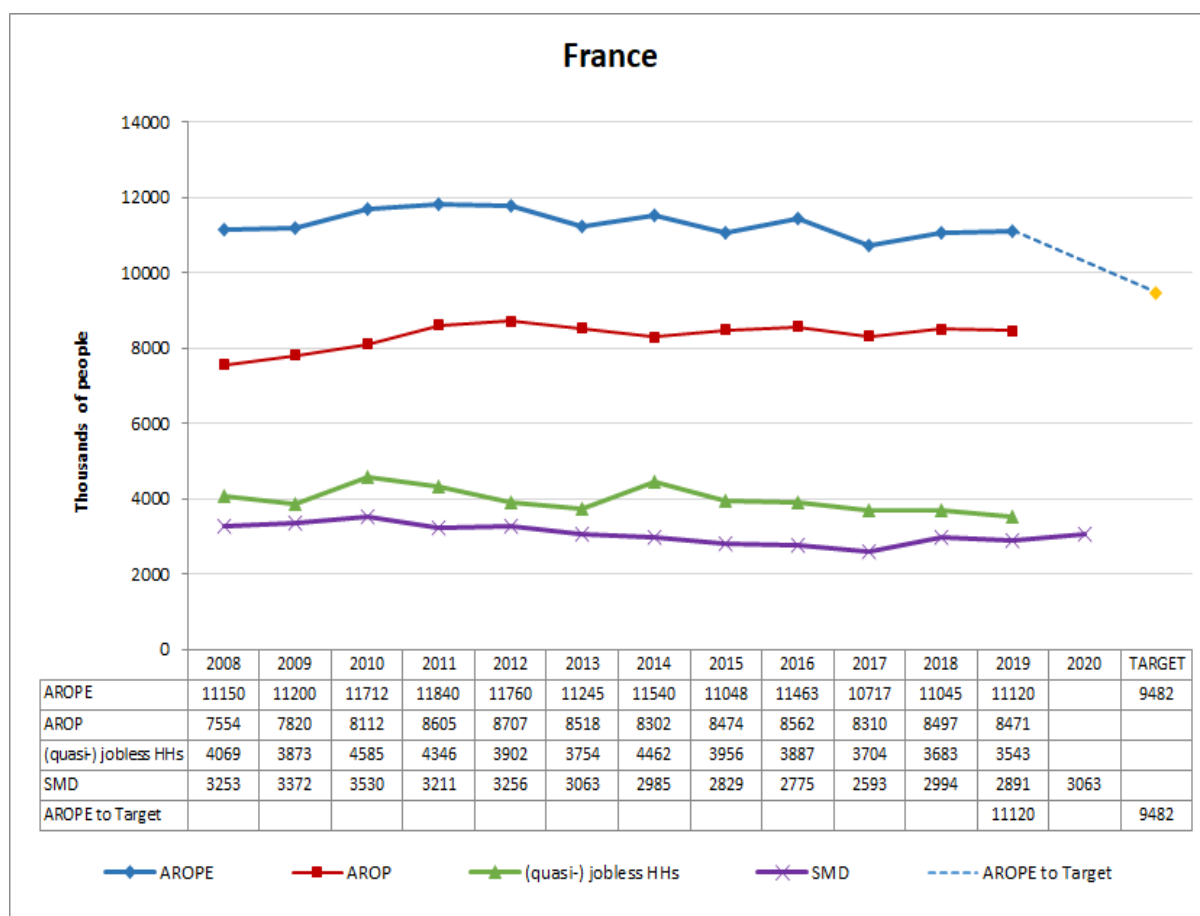
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The relative median poverty risk gap, including for children, and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of children 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><i>Young people face considerable difficulties in accessing affordable housing to live independently, especially in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Non-EU migrants continue to face high risk of poverty and social exclusion and integration challenges, including in-work poverty</i></p> <p><i>Regional and urban/rural disparities in poverty are high</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in households at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$ and $0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing working age poverty is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>In-work poverty is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection</i></p> | |
| 3. Pensions | | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is above the EU average, with some positive development [7] |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | The number of healthy life years at birth is higher than the EU average, with a substantial positive development [8] |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,900,000 (baseline year: 2007 figure)

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2007 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹⁰ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are generally based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

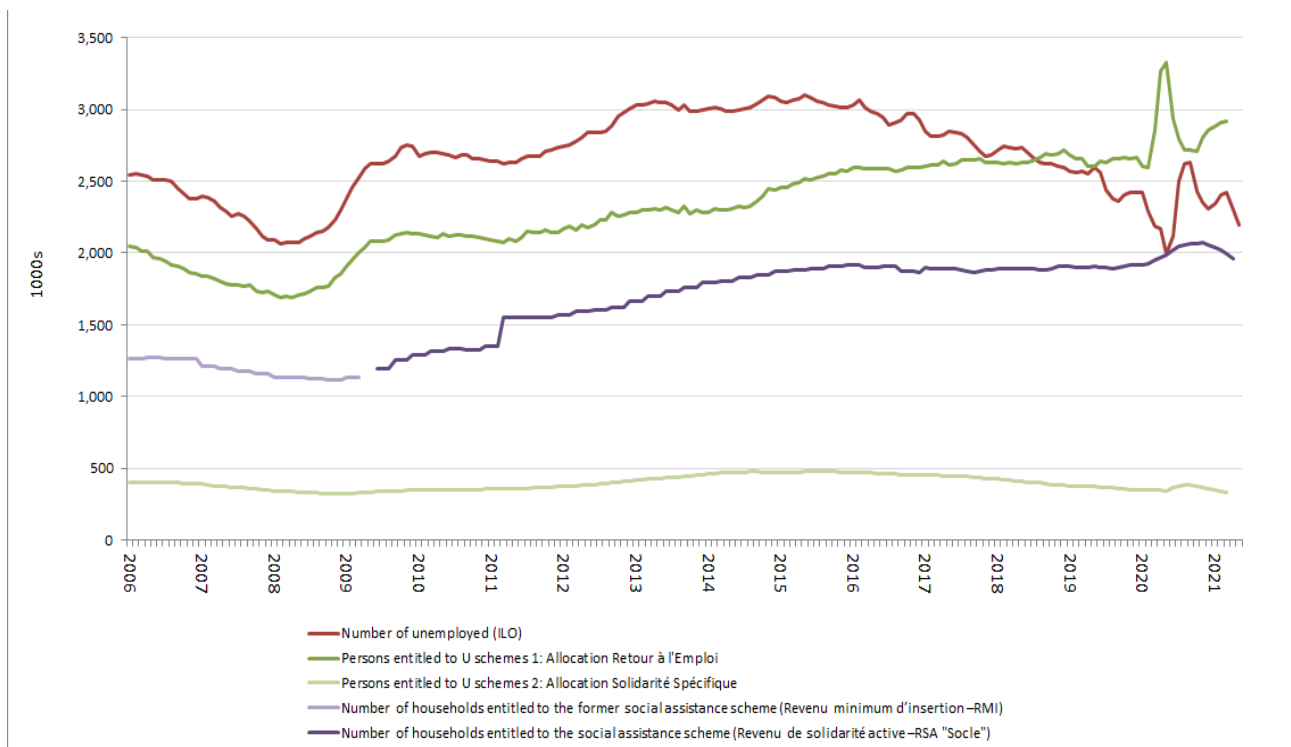
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| FR | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 28.7 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| | Old age | 11.2 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 10.8 |
| | Survivors | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| | Family/Children | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| | Housing | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 25.5 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 23.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 |
| source | Eurostat |
| link | https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/hui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=fr |
| | Unemployment benefit 1 |
| definition | persons entitled to U unemployment insurance scheme : ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi) |
| unit | thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted (the whole of France) |
| source | Fichier National des Assédics (FNA) |
| link | https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication |
| | Unemployment benefit 2 |
| definition | persons entitled to U assistance scheme: ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique) |
| unit | thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (the whole of France) |
| source | DREES |
| link | https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/ |
| | Social assistance benefit |
| definition | Households entitled to social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle |
| unit | thousands of beneficiaries (the whole of France) |
| source | CNAF |
| link | DREES |
| | https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/ |
| comment | <p>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 oversee departments in 2011. Until 2016 the RSA scheme had two components (households could benefit from one or both):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - « RSA socle » is a minimum income - « RSA activité » completes the household income from work in the case of a low income. <p>Only «RSA socle» is a social assistance scheme. Within the attached data, only beneficiaries of «RSA socle» are covered.</p> <p>« RSA activité » was closed on the 1st of January 2016 and replaced by «Prime d'activité».</p> |
| | Youth Guarantee - Social assistance benefit for Young People |
| definition | persons entitled to social assistance Benefit Youth guarantee |
| unit | thousands of beneficiaries (the whole of France) |
| source | DREES |
| link | https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/ |
| | - |
| comment | <p>The Youth Guarantee is a scheme aimed at young people aged 16 to 25 who are neither in employment, education nor training (NEET) and who are in a precarious situation. It offers them intensive support from a local mission and an allowance for twelve months. The program can be extended for a maximum of six months. The provided data correspond to the number of young people receiving Youth Guarantee support at the end of the month in question.</p> |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| FR | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 21.2 | 21.2 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 22.5 | | -0.4 pp | 1.3 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 15.6 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 18.2 | | -1.7 pp | 2.6 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 0.8 pp | -0.7 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 7.4 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | | -0.2 pp | -0.1 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | | | | | 9.7 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 12.5 | | -1.9 pp | | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.8 | | 0.5 pp | 1.5 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 64.7 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 75.9 | 77.9 | 76.6 | 74.1 | 84.7 | 71.6 | 75.3 | 76.0 | 67.7 | | -8.3 pp | 3.0 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 11.5 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 14.3 | | -0.9 pp | 2.8 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 17.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 17.2 | | -2.4 pp | 0.2 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 23.0 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 33.6 | | 3.2 pp | 10.6 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 52.0 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 39.9 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 38.8 | 34.8 | 32.1 | | -2.7 pp | -19.9 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 44.0 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 55.9 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 56.3 | 59.9 | 63.4 | | 3.5 pp | 19.4 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 14.5 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.0 | | 0.6 pp | 2.5 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 29.1 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 25.8 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 22.8 | 22.0 | -0.8 pp | -7.1 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 pp | 0.1 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 33.6 | 33.7 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 30.0 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 27.4 | 26.2 | -1.2 pp | -7.4 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 55.3 | 51.5 | 50.0 | 47.5 | 44.3 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 46.8 | 45.9 | 46.9 | | 1.0 pp | -8.4 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | | 0.6 pp | 2.2 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 0.8 pp | 0.6 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | -0.2 pp | -3.8 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | | 0.0 pp | -0.3 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | | -0.7 pp | -1.5 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 11.5 | | -0.9 pp | -2.1 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | FR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 18.5 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.9 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | -0.6 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.6 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | 1.1 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10496 | 10644 | 10669 | 10897 | 11271 | 11516 | 11584 | 11931 | 12373 | 12214 | 12134 | 12283 | n.a. | -0.5% | 3.2% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 pp | -0.7 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | -0.9 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 14.5 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.5 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | 2.0 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 7.0 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 13.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.1 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | n.a. | 0.9% | -3.0% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 21.2 | 21.2 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 22.5 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | 1.3 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 46.8 | 46.2 | 46.6 | 43.3 | 40.8 | 43.9 | 44.6 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 42.1 | n.a. | -2.3 pp | -4.7 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 70.7 | 70.1 | 70.1 | 68.3 | 67.7 | 69.1 | 70.0 | 69.3 | 69.8 | 70.8 | 70.7 | 69.6 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | -1.2 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 49.8 | 50.0 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 57.5 | 60.4 | 52.3 | 62.4 | 54.0 | 59.8 | 60.8 | 59.2 | n.a. | -1.6 pp | 9.4 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | n.a. | 0.3 pp | 0.9 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | -0.5 pp | 0.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | -0.2 pp | -3.8 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 7.2 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 10.5 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 0.8 pp | 0.9 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 38.2 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 41.4 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 46.9 | 48.7 | 49.9 | 51.3 | 52.3 | 53.1 | 53.8 | 0.7 pp | 15.6 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 14.1 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 11.2 | n.a. | 1.3 pp | -2.9 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.00 | n.a. | -3.8% | 5.3% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.65 | n.a. | -3.0% | 0.0% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -0.7 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.4 | n.a. | 2.0% | 19.5% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.6 | n.a. | 2.7% | 14.9% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 23.3 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 22.9 | n.a. | 1.9 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | 1.3 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | n.a. | 2.1% | 11.4% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FRANCE 2021**

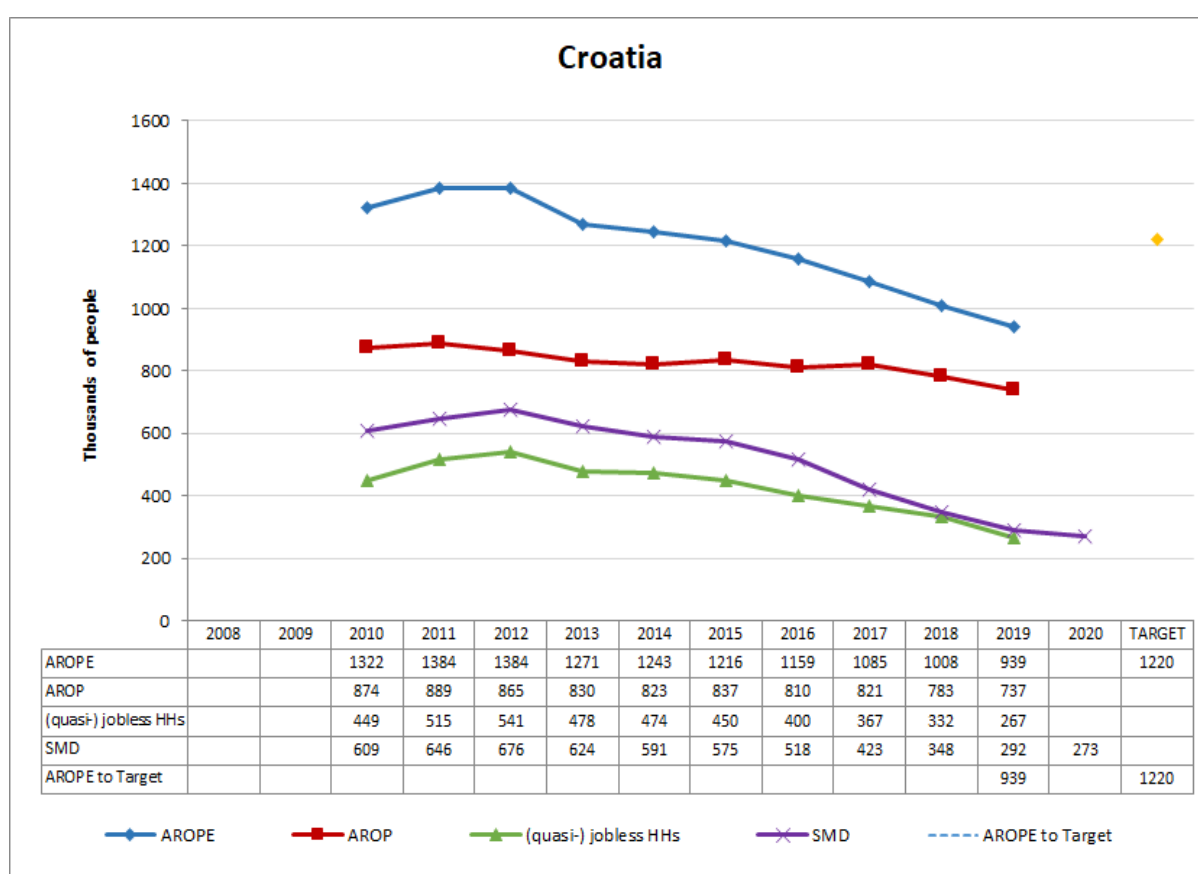
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p><i>The risk of exposure to poverty of low-work intensity households with dependent children is high and increasing</i></p> <p><i>There is a high unmet demand for social housing in certain regions. Access to social housing remains difficult for the poorest households</i></p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty and social exclusion and in-work poverty among people born outside the EU</i></p> | <p>The relative median poverty risk gap, including for working age people, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is relatively low</i></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> | |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | <p><i>Regional disparities remain significant, as access to healthcare is limited in certain areas</i></p> | <p>Life expectancy at 65 for women is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduction of the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 1,220,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

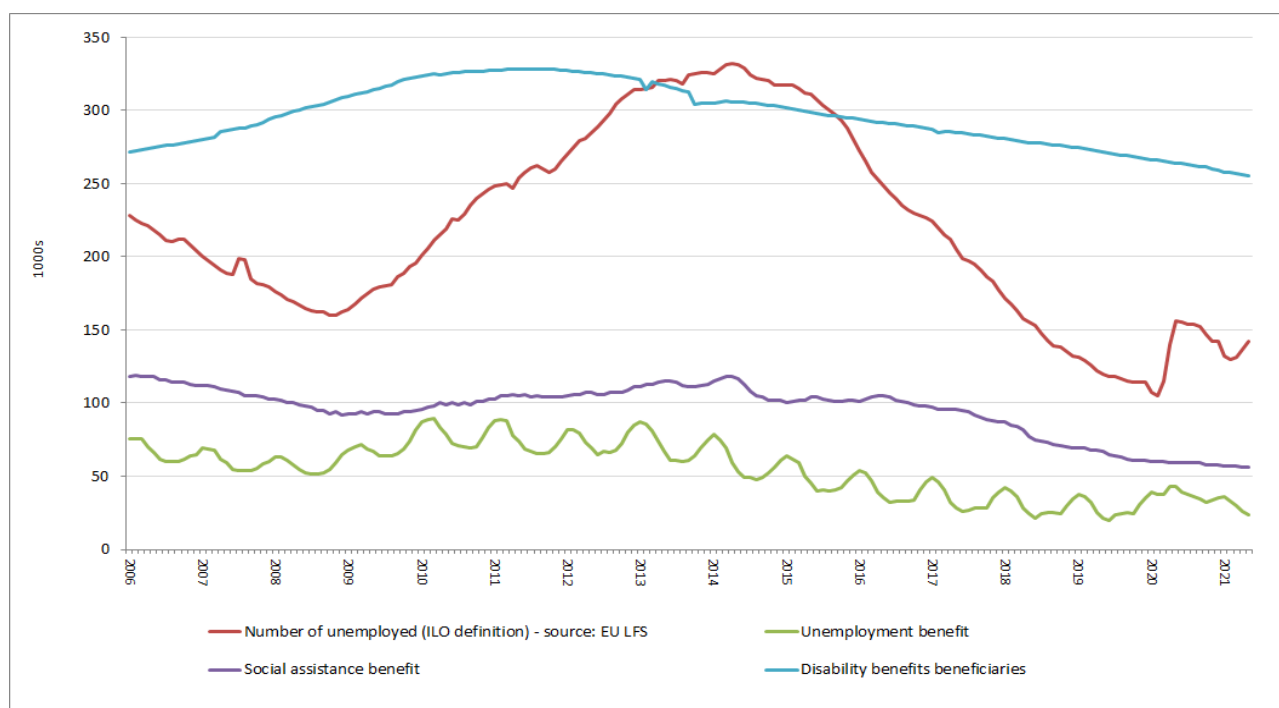
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| HR | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 18.3 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 17.3 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 Labor Market Act, Official Gazette No. 118/2018, 32/20. |
| 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 1 January 2014 ("The Official Gazette" No. 157/13, 152/14, 99/15, 52/16, 16/17, 130/17, 98/19, 64/20) a new right was introduced – a guaranteed minimum benefit (GMB), encompassing the four social benefit: the maintenance assistance (from Social Welfare system) and extended financial benefit which was defined by the Act on Employment Mediation and Unemployment Rights as well as the right to survivor benefit defined under the Act on the Rights of Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Their Family Members and the Act on the Protection of Military and Civilian War-Disabled Persons. That is a form of social benefit by which the state guarantees that every year, depending on the funds available, it will determine the amount to which every person or household with insufficient income and assets for satisfying the basic living needs is entitled. The right to a social benefit is depending on the family structure and it is means-tested (income and property). The right can be exercised by persons of all ages, under the conditions prescribed by the Social Welfare Act. |
| 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 | Website under construction |
| comment | In the column for the 2014, the number of maintenance assistance and GMB beneficiaries' was 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 |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | | | 29.4 | 31.1 | 34.8 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 23.7 | 20.7 | | -3.0 pp | | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | | | 19.6 | 21.1 | 23.3 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 21.4 | 19.7 | 17.1 | | -2.6 pp | | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | | | 14.8 | 14.4 | 18.1 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 4.7 | -1.0 pp | | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | | | 11.5 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 6.9 | | -2.1 pp | | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | | | | | | 14.1 | | 14.6 | 14.7 | 17.0 | 13.8 | 12.5 | | -1.3 pp | | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | | | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | | -0.2 pp | | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | | | 82.5 | 71.5 | 73.2 | 76.3 | 74.0 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 80.1 | | -5.4 pp | | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | | | 11.5 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.4 | | -0.7 pp | | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | | -0.8 pp | | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | | | 10.0 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 9.5 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.6 | | -1.3 pp | | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | | | 14.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 9.5 | | 1.4 pp | | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | | | 34.0 | 43.0 | 31.0 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 46.4 | 46.9 | 42.3 | 47.0 | 47.4 | | 0.4 pp | | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | | | 28.1 | 28.0 | 31.4 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 26.8 | 26.1 | 24.9 | 29.5 | 24.5 | | -5.0 pp | | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 8.1 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 0.2 pp | 2.5 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | 2.9 | | | | | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | | 0.4 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 13.1 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 17.0 | 3.1 pp | 3.9 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | | | 37.0 | 37.2 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 38.0 | 32.5 | 30.6 | 33.5 | | 2.8 pp | | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | | | 10.6 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | | -0.4 pp | | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 9.3 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 0.7 pp | -0.2 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | -0.8 pp | -2.2 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | 0.0 pp | | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | | -0.2 pp | -0.5 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | | 17.6 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.1 | | 0.5 pp | | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | | 58.6 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 56.6 | 55.2 | 53.8 | 53.1 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 53.5 | | 0.9 pp | | 24.1 | 24.4 |

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data) Note: 2019 SMD figure is provisional

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | HR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 31.1 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 29.9 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 26.4 | 24.8 | 23.3 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | n.a. | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 20.6 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 18.3 | n.a. | -1.0 pp | n.a. | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 4567 | 4454 | 4417 | 4448 | 4644 | 4952 | 5391 | 5666 | 5922 | 6440 | n.a. | 7.4% | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 14.3 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | -1.4 pp | n.a. | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 13.9 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 9.2 | n.a. | -2.0 pp | n.a. | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 27.6 | 27.9 | 31.0 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 26.4 | 28.2 | 26.0 | 28.9 | 26.2 | n.a. | -2.7 pp | n.a. | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 13.2 | n.a. | 14.7 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.6 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 22.3 | 19.2 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 10.3 | n.a. | -2.0 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | n.a. | n.a. | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | n.a. | -4.8% | n.a. | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | n.a. | n.a. | 29.4 | 31.1 | 34.8 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 23.7 | 20.7 | n.a. | -3.0 pp | n.a. | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | n.a. | n.a. | 31.3 | 31.9 | 33.3 | 34.3 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 28.6 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.7 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | n.a. | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | n.a. | n.a. | 52.9 | 54.2 | 54.9 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 55.8 | 56.5 | 53.7 | 55.0 | 55.4 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | n.a. | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | n.a. | n.a. | 69.1 | 62.6 | 61.9 | 64.2 | 63.3 | 67.5 | 66.9 | 67.7 | 70.7 | 69.2 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | n.a. | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | n.a. | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | -0.3 pp | -3.2 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | -0.8 pp | -2.2 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 8.7 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 1.4 pp | -1.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.6 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 0.4 pp | 0.6 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 37.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 36.2 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 40.3 | 42.8 | 43.9 | 45.5 | 1.6 pp | 8.4 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | n.a. | n.a. | 37.5 | 36.4 | 33.1 | 31.9 | 29.7 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.0 | 33.6 | n.a. | 1.6 pp | n.a. | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | n.a. | n.a. | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.84 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.75 | n.a. | -5.1% | n.a. | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | n.a. | n.a. | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.39 | n.a. | -2.5% | n.a. | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | n.a. | n.a. | 6.3 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | n.a. | n.a. | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | n.a. | -8.0% | n.a. | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | n.a. | n.a. | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | n.a. | -2.0% | n.a. | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 47.0 | 49.5 | 44.3 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.4 | n.a. | 0.3 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | n.a. | n.a. | 14.1 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | n.a. | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.6 | -2.8 | -1.9 | -0.7 | -5.3 | -1.1 | -1.4 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | n.a. | 3.6% | 4.3% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators. No long-term comparison to 2008 for EU-SILC-based indicators, as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010, while for LFS-based indicators changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2020.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CROATIA 2021

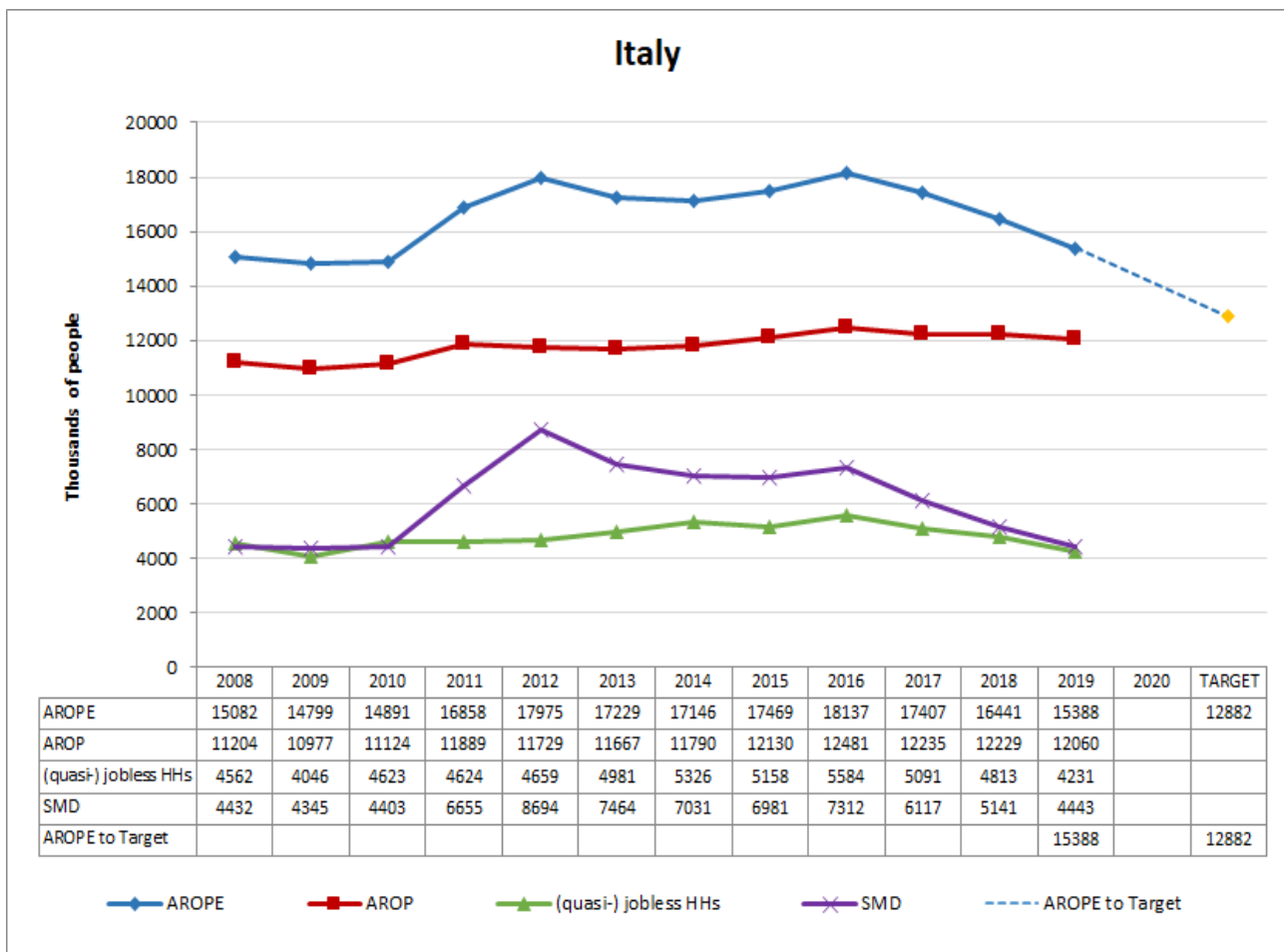
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities</i></p> | Material and social deprivation for children is below the EU average, with some positive development [7] |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for working age people living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [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 cooperation between PES and social services</i></p> | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty for women is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | <p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is substantially lower than the EU average [1] and the relative median poverty risk gap for people aged 65+ is substantially higher 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>The number of healthy life years at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Child mortality and preventable mortality are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care due to distance is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2,200,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹² Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

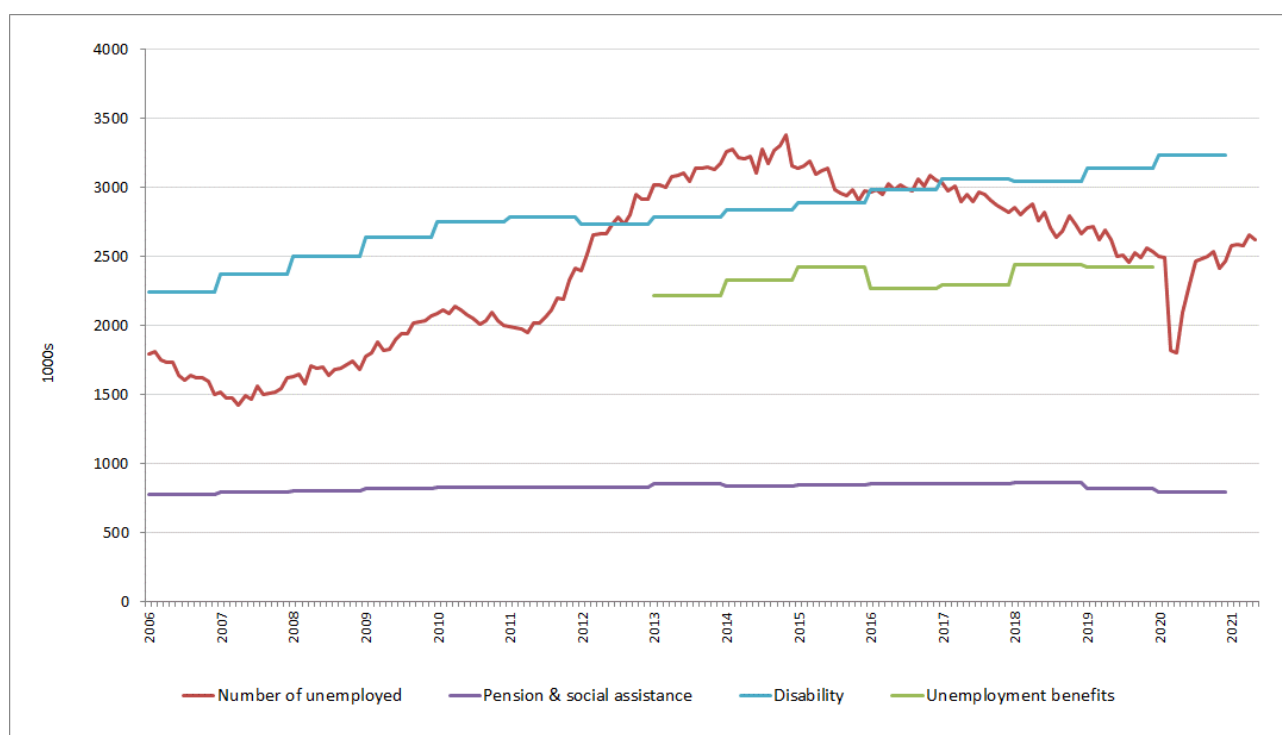
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| IT | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 25.4 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 12.5 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 23.9 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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: Istat |
| link | https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/259994 |
| comment | DATA AT 30.7.2021- time series updated |
| 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 2015-2019 |
| Social assistance benefit | |
| definition | Social pension and allowance |
| unit | thousands of pensions |
| source | Source: Inps - National Institute for pensions |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 28.4 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 31.5 | 34.1 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 30.6 | 27.8 | | -2.8 pp | -0.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 24.2 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 24.5 | | -1.7 pp | 0.3 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 16.8 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 6.5 | | -1.6 pp | -2.1 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 6.2 | | -1.1 pp | -0.8 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 17.7 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 17.1 | | -2.5 pp | -0.6 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 12.1 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.0 | | -1.5 pp | 1.9 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 79.2 | 74.1 | 81.7 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 78.0 | 79.9 | 81.4 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 79.4 | 86.4 | | 7.0 pp | 7.2 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 20.0 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 20.3 | | -1.7 pp | 0.3 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 12.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 7.6 | | -2.0 pp | -4.4 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 16.9 | 22.3 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 18.7 | | 2.6 pp | 2.7 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 19.0 | 20.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 18.3 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 16.6 | | -5.2 pp | -2.4 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 72.0 | 73.0 | 70.0 | 75.0 | 70.0 | 69.0 | 69.7 | 62.6 | 74.3 | 67.7 | 69.2 | 76.6 | | 7.4 pp | 4.6 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 24.6 | 24.6 | 28.9 | 32.3 | 29.7 | 33.4 | 34.8 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 28.0 | 32.0 | 33.5 | | 1.5 pp | 8.9 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 26.2 | 24.1 | 22.6 | 20.4 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 11.9 | -0.7 pp | -14.3 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -0.1 pp | -0.5 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 32.5 | 29.7 | 27.9 | 25.4 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 21.1 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 15.6 | -0.9 pp | -16.9 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 21.9 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 25.4 | 23.9 | 22.1 | 24.2 | 21.7 | 26.2 | 26.2 | | 0.0 pp | 4.3 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 9.2 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.9 | | 0.7 pp | 0.7 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 11.4 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 0.4 pp | -0.3 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 19.6 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.1 | -0.4 pp | -6.5 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | | -0.5 pp | -1.4 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | | -0.4 pp | -0.7 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 9.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.4 | | -0.6 pp | -3.3 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 34.3 | 34.3 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | | -0.3 pp | 7.3 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | IT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 25.5 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.7 | 30.0 | 28.9 | 27.3 | 25.6 | n.a. | -1.7 pp | 0.1 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.1 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | 1.2 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 9158 | 9140 | 9135 | 9466 | 9297 | 9189 | 9152 | 9237 | 9742 | 9913 | 10029 | 10259 | n.a. | 0.7% | -6.5% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 7.4 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | -0.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 10.4 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 10.0 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | -0.4 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 23.2 | 23.1 | 24.8 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 29.3 | 31.6 | 28.1 | 29.5 | 30.0 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | 6.8 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 12.7 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 14.1 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | 1.4 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 22.8 | 21.6 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 11.9 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | n.a. | -1.3% | 15.4% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 28.4 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 31.5 | 34.1 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 30.6 | 27.8 | n.a. | -2.8 pp | -0.6 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 19.6 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 21.6 | 20.2 | n.a. | -1.4 pp | 0.7 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 56.0 | 57.1 | 57.5 | 56.3 | 56.8 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 56.7 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 55.3 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | -0.7 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 54.9 | 49.8 | 57.0 | 58.1 | 55.7 | 57.2 | 59.7 | 57.2 | 59.6 | 55.8 | 58.5 | 65.1 | n.a. | 6.6 pp | 10.2 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 9.1 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.8 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | 2.7 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.7 | -0.9 pp | 1.7 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 19.6 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.1 | -0.4 pp | -6.5 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | -0.6 pp | 0.5 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 16.6 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 21.0 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 0.9 pp | 2.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 34.3 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 42.7 | 46.2 | 48.2 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 53.7 | 54.3 | 54.2 | -0.1 pp | 19.9 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 24.4 | 22.9 | 20.4 | 24.0 | 24.7 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 19.8 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -4.6 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 1.01 | n.a. | 0.0% | 14.8% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.73 | n.a. | 0.0% | 43.1% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | -3.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 7.6 | 7.9 | n.a. | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.6 | n.a. | 8.2% | 39.5% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 7.1 | 7.2 | n.a. | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 | n.a. | 10.9% | 43.7% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 27.8 | 32.1 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 31.0 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 29.5 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.7 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | 0.4 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | -1.5 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -0.3 | -5.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -2.6 | 0.3% | -4.9% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ITALY 2021

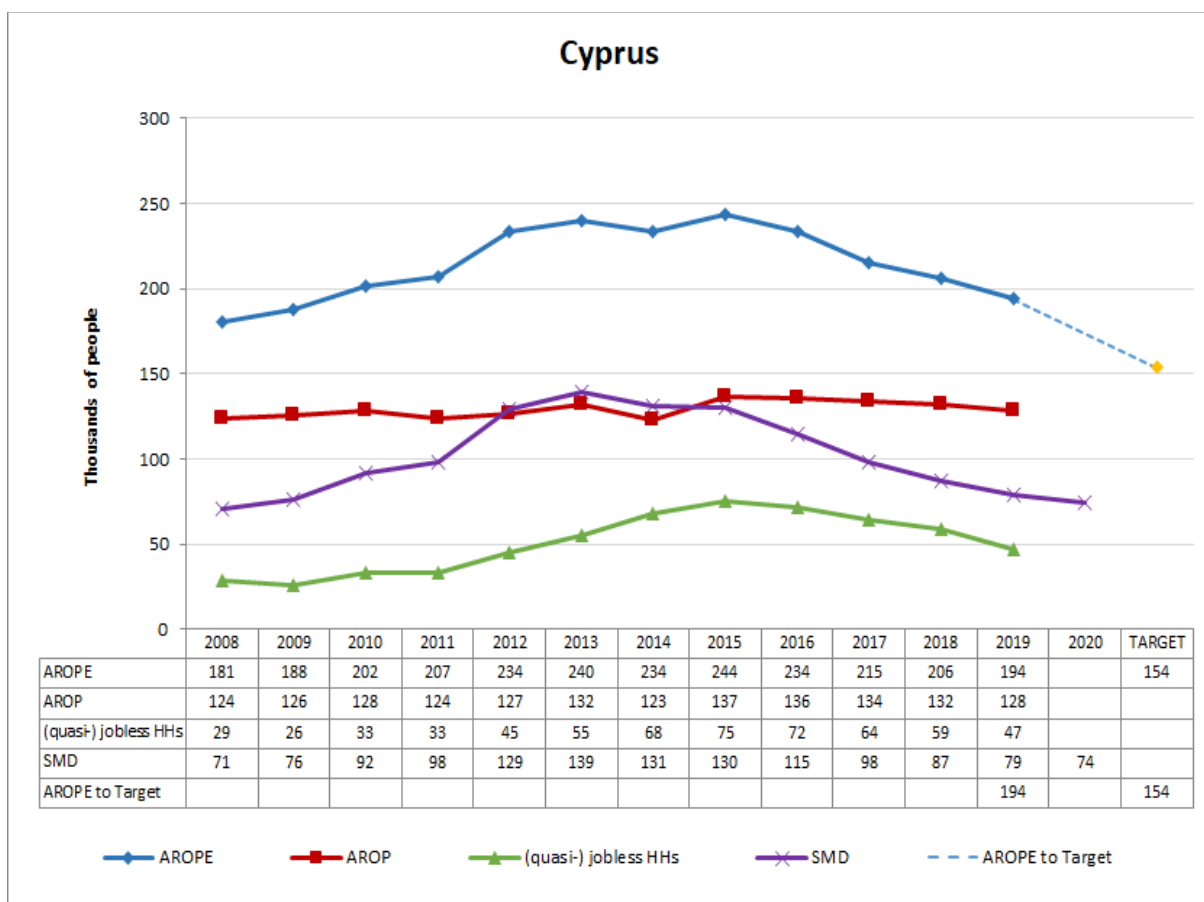
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate, including for children and working age people, is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The interquintile share ratio S80/S20 is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Integrating people with a migrant background remains a challenge</i></p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty and inequality are deepening along with high disparities in access to social services</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty is lower than the EU average [2] for children and working age</p> <p>The rate of long-term unemployment is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>In-work poverty is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection and social assistance</i></p> | |
| 3. Pensions | | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is above the EU average, with some positive development [7] |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | <p>Life expectancy at birth is above the EU average, with some positive development [7]</p> <p>Life expectancy at 65 is above the EU average, with a substantial positive development [8]</p> |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people-at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion by 27,000 people or decrease the percentage from 23.3% in 2008 to 19.3% by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹³ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

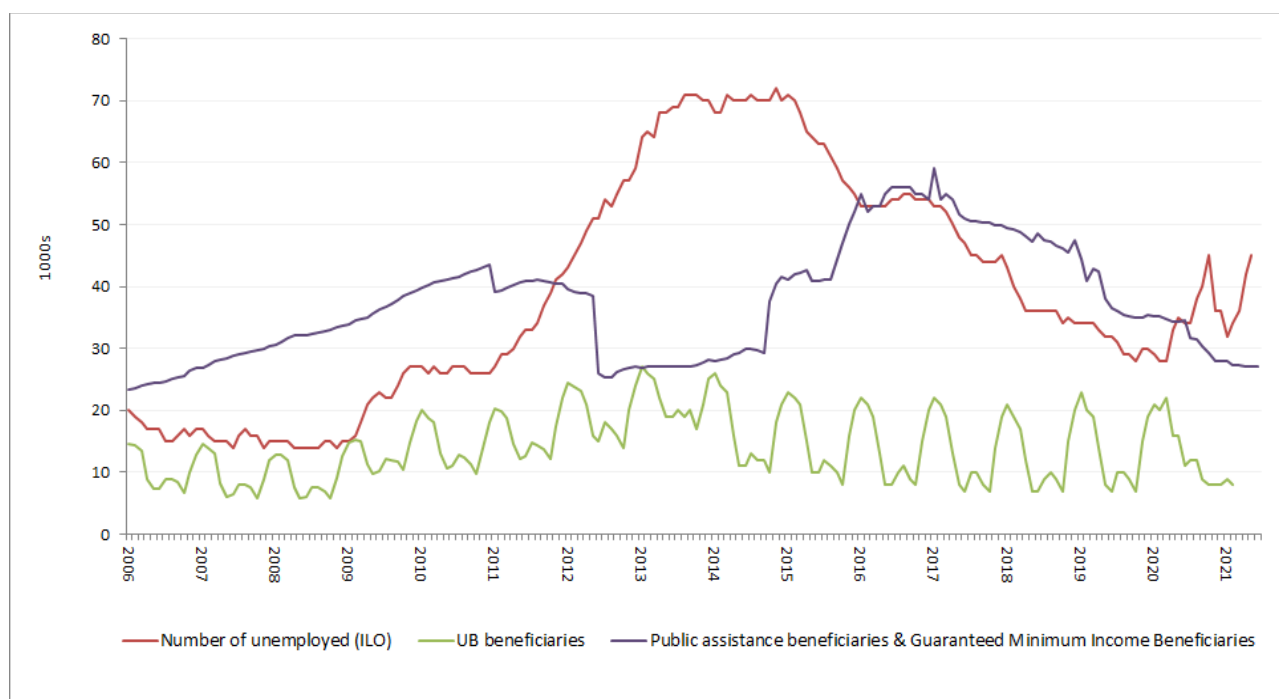
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| CY | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 16.8 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 14.8 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 (1) |
| definition | Number of applicants for unemployment benefit |
| unit | thousands of applicants |
| source | Social Insurance Services, Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, Cyprus |
| comment | CY UB applicants refer to the number of applicants for unemployment benefit from Social Insurance Services. Some of those applicants can be rejected due to the qualifying contribution conditions of the unemployment benefit. The unsmoothness of the number of applicants is due to the seasonality effect of the hospitality industry. |
| | Unemployment benefit (2) |
| 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 |
| source | 1. Welfare Benefits Administration Service, Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, 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 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 21.5 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 23.4 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 23.0 | | -2.5 pp | 1.5 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 14.0 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 16.7 | | -0.6 pp | 2.7 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 9.7 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 0.1 pp | 2.1 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 5.4 | | -3.4 pp | 2.0 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 5.5 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 9.3 | | 3.0 pp | 3.8 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | | -0.4 pp | 0.9 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 57.2 | 63.3 | 67.1 | 61.6 | 55.7 | 69.0 | 59.1 | 65.4 | 65.6 | 62.4 | 76.7 | 58.5 | | -18.2 pp | 1.3 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 12.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 14.3 | | 2.4 pp | 1.8 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 10.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 6.1 | | -4.2 pp | -3.9 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 20.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 19.8 | 11.4 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 21.1 | 25.0 | | 3.9 pp | 5.0 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 39.0 | 39.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 31.4 | 49.4 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 37.1 | 36.7 | | -0.4 pp | -2.3 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 37.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 39.0 | 42.0 | 46.0 | 48.2 | 32.0 | 37.8 | 43.1 | 48.8 | 49.2 | | 0.4 pp | 12.2 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 13.6 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 22.2 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 21.7 | 16.1 | | -5.6 pp | 2.5 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 14.3 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 9.5 | -1.4 pp | -4.8 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 19.5 | 21.3 | 24.6 | 16.7 | 20.9 | 17.1 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 14.6 | -1.3 pp | -4.9 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 44.0 | 51.4 | 49.6 | 47.1 | 45.5 | 43.6 | 52.9 | 44.7 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 40.1 | | -2.8 pp | -3.9 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | | 0.8 pp | 1.1 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 8.9 | -0.6 pp | 3.3 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 13.7 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 2.3 pp | -2.2 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | | -0.3 pp | 0.5 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | | 0.2 pp | -0.9 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | | -0.1 pp | -0.4 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 5.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | | -0.6 pp | -2.4 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | CY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 23.3 | 23.5 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 22.3 | n.a. | -1.6 pp | -1.0 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 14.7 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | -1.2 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10945 | 11256 | 10816 | 11497 | 11444 | 10299 | 9457 | 9188 | 9704 | 10126 | 10503 | 11154 | n.a. | 4.9% | -10.5% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 9.1 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 8.4 | -1.1 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 6.8 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | 2.3 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 15.3 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 16.0 | n.a. | -2.6 pp | 0.7 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.8 | n.a. | 1.7 pp | -1.1 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 27.7 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 13.3 | n.a. | -2.2 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | n.a. | 6.8% | 6.5% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 21.5 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 23.4 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 23.0 | n.a. | -2.5 pp | 1.5 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 30.6 | 33.1 | 33.6 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 41.5 | 36.2 | 35.6 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 35.2 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | 4.7 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 48.2 | 49.8 | 52.4 | 55.6 | 57.0 | 58.1 | 60.5 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.1 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | 9.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 50.4 | 50.6 | 48.6 | 46.6 | 45.4 | 52.4 | 51.7 | 50.9 | 51.4 | 47.8 | 57.4 | 45.3 | n.a. | -12.1 pp | -5.1 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 6.8 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | 0.5 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 pp | 1.6 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 13.7 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 2.3 pp | -2.2 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 3.8 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 0.6 pp | 3.2 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 9.7 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 0.7 pp | 4.7 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 54.8 | 55.7 | 56.3 | 54.8 | 50.7 | 49.6 | 46.9 | 48.5 | 52.2 | 55.3 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 61.0 | -0.1 pp | 6.2 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 49.3 | 48.6 | 42.6 | 39.8 | 33.4 | 26.1 | 27.2 | 20.8 | 22.9 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 25.9 | n.a. | 2.4 pp | -23.4 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.77 | n.a. | -3.8% | 30.5% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.41 | n.a. | -4.7% | 24.2% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -1.8 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | n.a. | 0.0% | -11.0% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | n.a. | 2.9% | -6.6% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 42.2 | 38.2 | 39.9 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 34.1 | 33.0 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | n.a. | 0.3 pp | 0.5 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 8.5 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -5.6 | -4.9 | -5.8 | 2.8 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 2.7 | n.a. | 2.7% | 5.1% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CYPRUS 2021

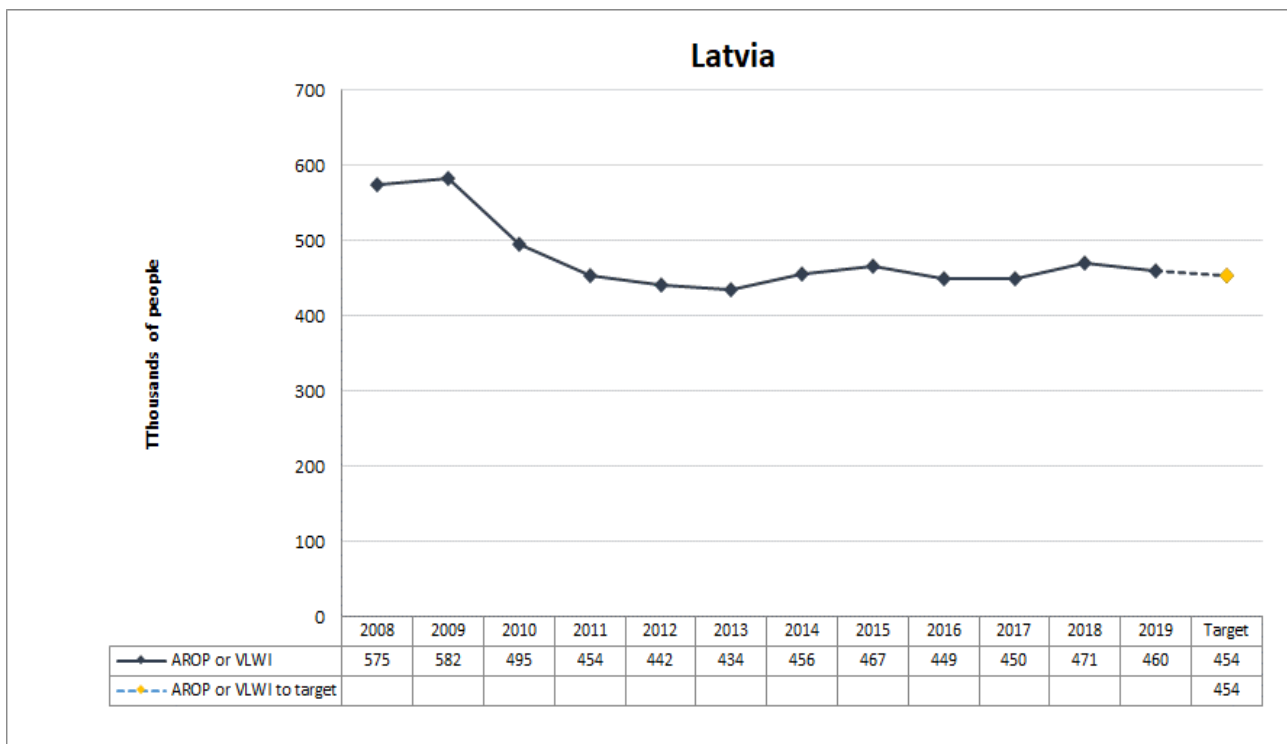
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The severe material deprivation rate is higher than the EU average, with some positive development for the general population and for children [4], but the share of working age people living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of people aged 65+ is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Housing deprivation, including for children, working age people, and people aged 65+, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>There is a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities</i></p> <p><i>Non EU-born people have a higher risk of in-work poverty than EU-born people</i></p> | <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The housing cost overburden for people aged 65+ is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> | <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for people living in (quasi-) jobless households, including working age people, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | <p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) and the median relative income of people aged 65+ are lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>The gender pension gap is high, although decreasing from very high levels</i></p> | |
| 4. Long-term care | <p><i>Expenditure on long-term care is low and access to long term care services is limited</i></p> | |
| 5. Health | | <p>Life expectancy at birth for men is above the EU average and with a substantial positive development [8]</p> <p><i>Universal health coverage and access to care are improving</i></p> |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty after social transfers and/or living in households with very low work intensity by 121,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

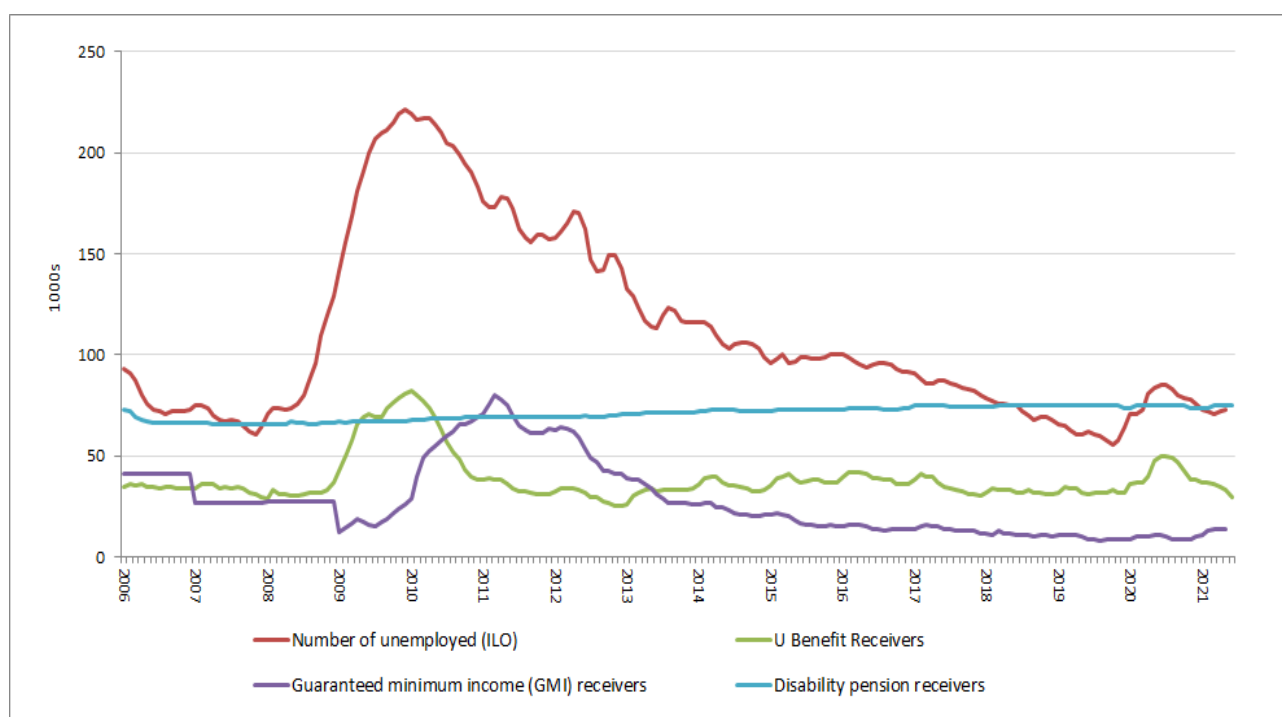
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| LV | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 11.8 | 16.5 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 5.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 11.6 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 5.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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.vsa.gov.lv/budzets-un-statistika/statistika/ |
| Social assistance benefit | |
| definition | persons in household receiving municipal GMI benefit |
| unit | the number of total 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.vsa.gov.lv/budzets-un-statistika/statistika/ |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| LV | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 32.4 | 38.4 | 42.2 | 44.1 | 40.0 | 38.4 | 35.3 | 31.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 18.9 | | -3.6 pp | -13.5 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 23.6 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 23.2 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 14.5 | | -3.0 pp | -9.1 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 | |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 19.2 | 24.6 | 30.7 | 32.4 | 27.3 | 25.4 | 19.9 | 17.0 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 6.0 | | -2.3 pp | -13.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 4.6 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | | 0.0 pp | 1.3 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 | |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 12.1 | 16.7 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 16.8 | 19.2 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 7.6 | 8.5 | | 0.9 pp | -3.6 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 | |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 11.8 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 | | -0.2 pp | -3.1 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 84.4 | 89.0 | 79.6 | 73.0 | 76.6 | 68.4 | 76.9 | 82.2 | 84.2 | 91.3 | 82.9 | 76.5 | | -6.4 pp | -7.9 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 20.1 | 21.3 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 10.5 | | -2.4 pp | -9.6 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | | -0.5 pp | -0.9 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 11.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 27.2 | | 1.4 pp | 16.2 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 3.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 7.8 | | 5.3 pp | 4.8 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 65.0 | 65.0 | 60.0 | 65.0 | 72.0 | 70.0 | 74.3 | 79.2 | 80.3 | 85.1 | 84.8 | 75.3 | | -9.5 pp | 10.3 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 | |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 30.7 | 34.2 | 31.3 | 33.2 | 31.0 | 29.9 | 28.8 | 34.2 | 25.4 | 28.3 | 30.7 | 25.7 | | -5.0 pp | -5.0 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 6.4 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 | | 8.0 | 4.7 | -3.3 pp | -1.7 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 10.0 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 3.5 | | 10.9 | 6.4 | -4.5 pp | -3.6 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 | |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 22.9 | 22.0 | 28.5 | 32.3 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 27.5 | 24.4 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 34.2 | 45.3 | | 11.1 pp | 22.4 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 | |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 3.0 | | -2.7 pp | -4.1 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 7.6 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | | 0.6 pp | -4.5 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 | |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 15.5 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.2 | -1.5 pp | -8.3 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 | |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.7 | | -1.4 pp | 0.9 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 | |
| | Infant mortality rate | 6.6 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | | 0.2 pp | -3.2 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 29.3 | 30.5 | 28.9 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 18.4 | | -3.8 pp | -10.9 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 | |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 69.6 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 59.6 | 53.1 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 57.5 | 60.2 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 57.7 | | -1.5 pp | -11.9 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 | |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | LV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 34.2 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 40.1 | 36.2 | 35.1 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 27.3 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | -6.9 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 25.9 | 26.4 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 21.2 | 22.5 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 23.3 | 22.9 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -3.0 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4283 | 4279 | 3525 | 3566 | 3661 | 3868 | 4392 | 4855 | 5554 | 5549 | 6018 | 6619 | n.a. | 8.9% | 29.3% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 19.3 | 22.1 | 27.6 | 31.0 | 25.6 | 24.0 | 19.2 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 7.8 | n.a. | -1.7 pp | -11.5 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 5.4 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | 2.2 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 28.6 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 31.7 | 28.6 | 27.5 | 23.6 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 27.8 | 28.2 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -0.4 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 12.6 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.5 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | 2.9 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 34.3 | 28.7 | 24.8 | 25.2 | 20.6 | 15.5 | n.a. | -5.1 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 | n.a. | -3.5% | -10.0% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 32.4 | 38.4 | 42.2 | 44.1 | 40.0 | 38.4 | 35.3 | 31.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 18.9 | n.a. | -3.6 pp | -13.5 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 14.2 | 14.8 | 26.7 | 29.1 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 21.5 | 17.6 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 19.1 | 23.4 | n.a. | 4.3 pp | 9.2 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 31.3 | 32.5 | 53.3 | 59.4 | 57.0 | 54.9 | 49.2 | 45.0 | 45.8 | 44.6 | 40.4 | 41.7 | n.a. | 1.3 pp | 10.4 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 83.3 | 83.1 | 71.2 | 66.6 | 69.8 | 67.9 | 73.0 | 76.9 | 75.7 | 77.8 | 77.0 | 75.8 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | -7.5 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 10.7 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.7 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | -2.0 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.9 | 4.5 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | -0.2 pp | 0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 15.5 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.2 | -1.5 pp | -8.3 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.8 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 0.7 pp | -0.6 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.8 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.1 | -0.8 pp | -4.7 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 59.1 | 52.5 | 47.8 | 50.5 | 52.8 | 54.8 | 56.4 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 62.3 | 65.4 | 67.3 | 68.6 | 1.3 pp | 9.5 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 58.8 | 55.5 | 36.8 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 36.1 | 39.3 | 42.1 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 49.0 | 50.5 | n.a. | 1.5 pp | -8.3 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.58 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 9.4% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.38 | n.a. | -5.0% | 26.7% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 9.9 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 4.3 | n.a. | -1.9 pp | -5.6 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | n.a. | 7.1% | -6.2% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | n.a. | 2.1% | -2.0% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 46.4 | 46.3 | 45.3 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 40.7 | 43.6 | 42.1 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.4 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | -3.3 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.8 | -15.0 | -4.7 | -5.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 0.3 | n.a. | 0.3% | 2.8% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

LATVIA 2021

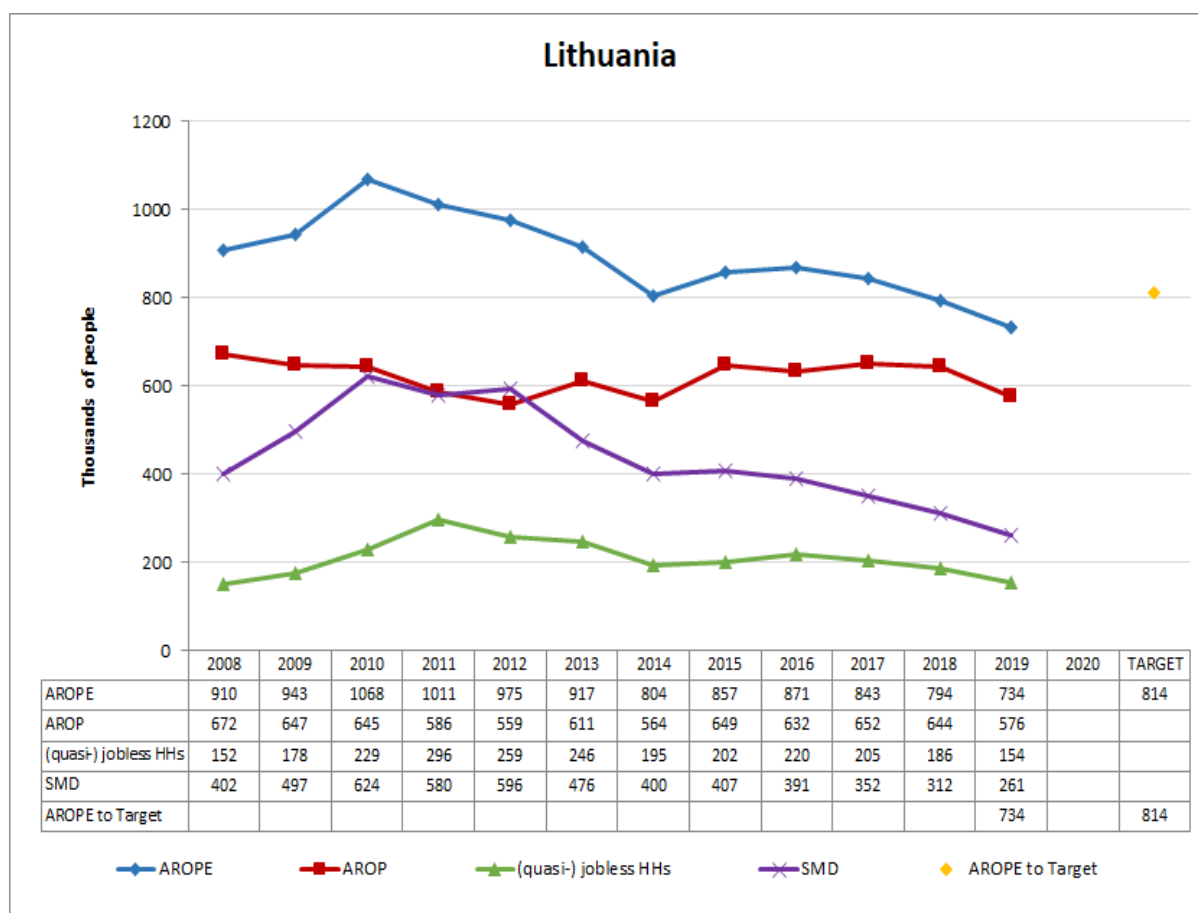
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for the general population and for people aged 65+ are substantially higher than the EU average [1], while the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is lower than the EU average [2], and substantially lower if pensions are included [1]</p> <p>The interquintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Housing deprivation, including for children and working age people, is substantially higher than the EU average [1], while for people aged 65+ it shows some positive development</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion affects particularly persons with disabilities</i></p> | The at-risk-of poverty rate of children is below the EU average, with some positive development [7] |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | The at-risk of poverty rate for working age population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially higher than the EU average [1], while <i>the adequacy of social assistance benefits is low</i> | The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is substantially lower than the EU average [3] |
| 3. Pensions | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) and the median relative income of people aged 65+ are substantially lower than the EU average [1] | |
| 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 unmet need for medical care is higher than the EU average</p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 814,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year).

¹⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

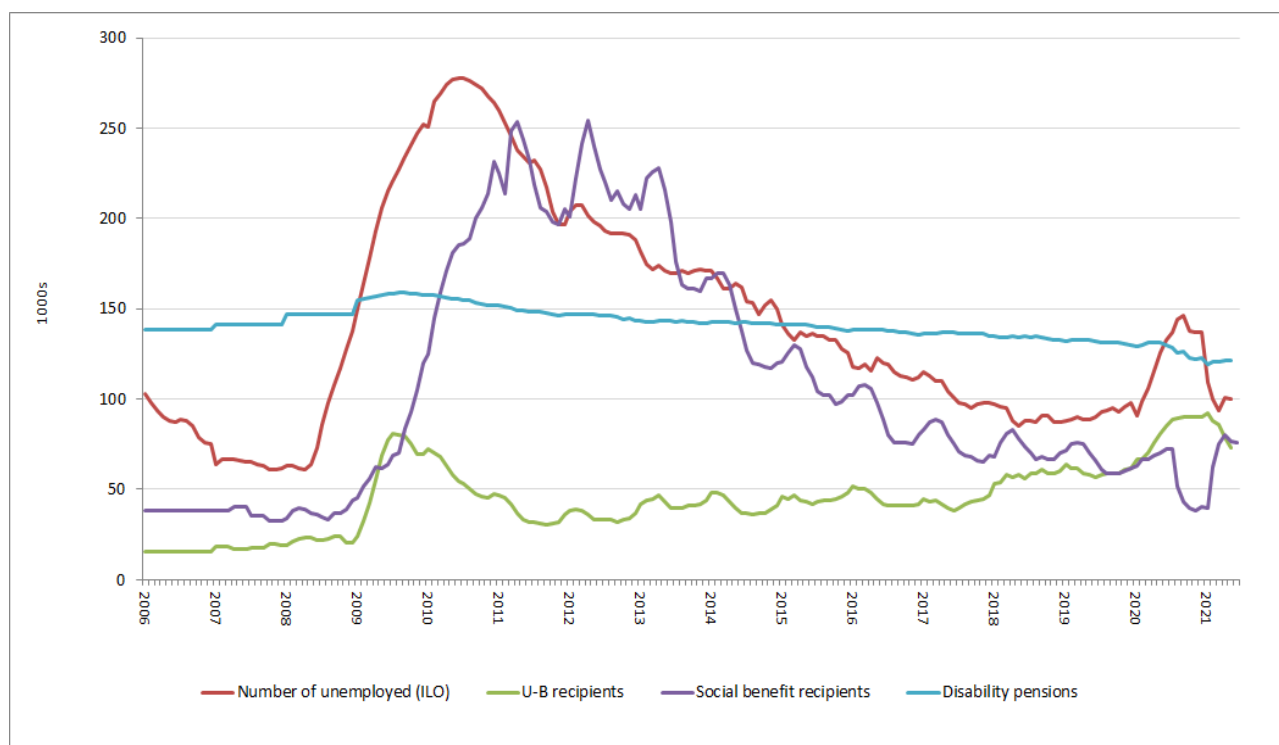
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| LT | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 15.5 | 20.4 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 6.4 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 15.2 | 19.9 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 6.3 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 |
| | Early Retirement |
| definition | Number of recipients of early retirement pensions |
| unit | Thousands of pensioners |
| comment | <p>Persons are eligible for early retirement pension if: they acquired an insurance period required to qualify for a “full” basic component of old-age pensions of 30 years (31,5 in 2020 and will increase to 35 years by 2027) the age is less than 5 years to retirement age, have no other incomes, do not receive any other pension or benefit.</p> <p>Starting from January 2021 the changes in early retirement rules were introduced. Pensions are subject to a reduction by 0.32% (former - 0,4%) or each full month remaining until the date when the person reaches the old-age pension age. The amount of the old-age pension is not reduced if the person has received the early old-age pension for no more than 3 years and the record of pension insurance is at least 40 years when person applies for the early old-age pension (from 2022 the requirement of the record of pension insurance annually is increased by 3 months until it will reach 42 years 6 months in 2031).</p> |
| link | https://atvira.sodra.lt/en-eur/ |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| LT | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 29.1 | 30.8 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 31.9 | 35.4 | 28.9 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 28.0 | 26.5 | | -1.5 pp | -2.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 23.3 | 23.3 | 24.8 | 25.2 | 20.8 | 26.9 | 23.5 | 28.9 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 23.9 | 22.7 | | -1.2 pp | -0.6 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 11.8 | 15.8 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 8.2 | | -1.8 pp | -3.6 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 7.6 | | -2.8 pp | 2.9 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 12.0 | 14.3 | 7.3 | 11.1 | 15.7 | 9.4 | 20.5 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 21.5 | 15.2 | 21.4 | | 6.2 pp | 9.4 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 12.1 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.3 | | -0.5 pp | -2.8 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 75.9 | 75.8 | 70.6 | 73.9 | 72.2 | 77.3 | 84.0 | 91.0 | 80.4 | 86.7 | 84.2 | 81.7 | | -2.5 pp | 5.8 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 20.5 | 20.1 | 21.9 | 18.5 | 15.5 | 21.2 | 18.8 | 23.0 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 17.8 | | 1.1 pp | -2.7 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | | 6.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | | 2.2 pp | 2.7 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 8.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 16.7 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 22.9 | | 3.6 pp | 14.9 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 7.0 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 9.0 | | 2.3 pp | 2.0 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 55.0 | 51.0 | 59.0 | 60.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 72.1 | 68.8 | 70.8 | 74.3 | 74.4 | 73.2 | | -1.2 pp | 18.2 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 28.4 | 27.8 | 36.6 | 29.0 | 24.3 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 32.3 | 25.3 | | -7.0 pp | -3.1 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | | 5.0 | | | | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 pp | | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | | 7.9 | | | | 4.7 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.6 pp | | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 26.0 | 36.3 | 43.1 | 37.3 | 41.1 | 33.9 | 32.7 | 21.9 | 25.2 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 44.1 | | 12.8 pp | 18.1 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 5.4 | 5.3 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 4.1 | | -2.6 pp | -1.3 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | -0.4 pp | -0.1 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 7.5 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 1.6 pp | -1.9 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | | -0.7 pp | 0.1 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | | -0.1 pp | -2.2 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 26.0 | 22.0 | 17.8 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 14.8 | | 2.8 pp | -11.2 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 63.3 | 65.2 | 61.9 | 31.7 | 30.4 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 40.1 | 34.3 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 37.3 | | 1.0 pp | -26.0 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

Note: Break in time series in for 2011 and 2013 for overcrowding rate indicator.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | LT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 28.3 | 29.6 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 32.5 | 30.8 | 27.3 | 29.3 | 30.1 | 29.6 | 28.3 | 26.3 | n.a. | -2.0 pp | -2.0 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 20.9 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 20.6 | n.a. | -2.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4111 | 4289 | 3611 | 3641 | 4034 | 4369 | 4557 | 4951 | 5618 | 5891 | 6421 | 6905 | n.a. | 7.3% | 36.0% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 12.5 | 15.6 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 9.4 | n.a. | -1.7 pp | -3.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 6.1 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 7.5 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | 1.4 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 25.6 | 23.8 | 32.6 | 29.0 | 22.6 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 26.0 | n.a. | -2.2 pp | 0.4 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.9 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 19.2 | n.a. | 3.6 pp | 8.3 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 29.9 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 26.2 | 24.0 | 20.1 | n.a. | -3.9 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.4 | n.a. | -9.2% | 5.4% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 29.1 | 30.8 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 31.9 | 35.4 | 28.9 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 28.0 | 26.5 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | -2.6 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 23.7 | 29.0 | 34.5 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 32.0 | 30.5 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 31.6 | n.a. | 8.7 pp | 7.8 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 47.2 | 52.6 | 58.2 | 60.8 | 58.7 | 55.8 | 56.1 | 48.1 | 47.9 | 45.9 | 45.2 | 52.0 | n.a. | 6.8 pp | 4.8 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 70.3 | 71.8 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 65.2 | 66.0 | 70.9 | 75.5 | 77.0 | 78.2 | 80.2 | 74.9 | n.a. | -5.3 pp | 4.6 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 9.5 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -1.4 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.3 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 pp | 1.2 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 7.5 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 1.6 pp | -1.9 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 4.0 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 2.8 pp | 3.2 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 8.8 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 2.2 pp | 2.0 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 53.0 | 51.2 | 48.3 | 50.2 | 51.7 | 53.4 | 56.2 | 60.4 | 64.6 | 66.1 | 68.5 | 68.4 | 67.6 | -0.8 pp | 14.6 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 39.9 | 35.3 | 29.8 | 30.9 | 35.7 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 36.0 | 37.4 | 40.3 | 42.7 | 37.4 | n.a. | -5.3 pp | -2.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 0.69 | 0.64 | 0.68 | n.a. | 6.3% | -2.9% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.43 | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.43 | n.a. | 7.5% | 0.0% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 5.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | -4.3 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 | n.a. | 7.1% | 5.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | n.a. | 1.6% | -1.5% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 40.7 | 41.4 | 44.7 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 44.8 | 44.4 | 45.1 | 43.0 | 39.9 | n.a. | -3.1 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 5.0 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 4.8 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | -0.2 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 7.4 | -11.8 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 7.7 | n.a. | 7.7% | 17.5% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LITHUANIA 2021**

| 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 is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially higher than the EU average [1], <i>accompanied by low adequacy of minimum income scheme</i></p> <p>The share of people aged 65+ at risk of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S50/S20 is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Poverty and social exclusion particularly affect people living with disabilities</i></p> | Housing cost overburden is above the EU average, with some positive development [7], while for people aged 65+ it shows a substantial positive development [8] |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average [2] | |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | The number of healthy life years at 65 for men is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while for women is lower than EU the average [2] | |

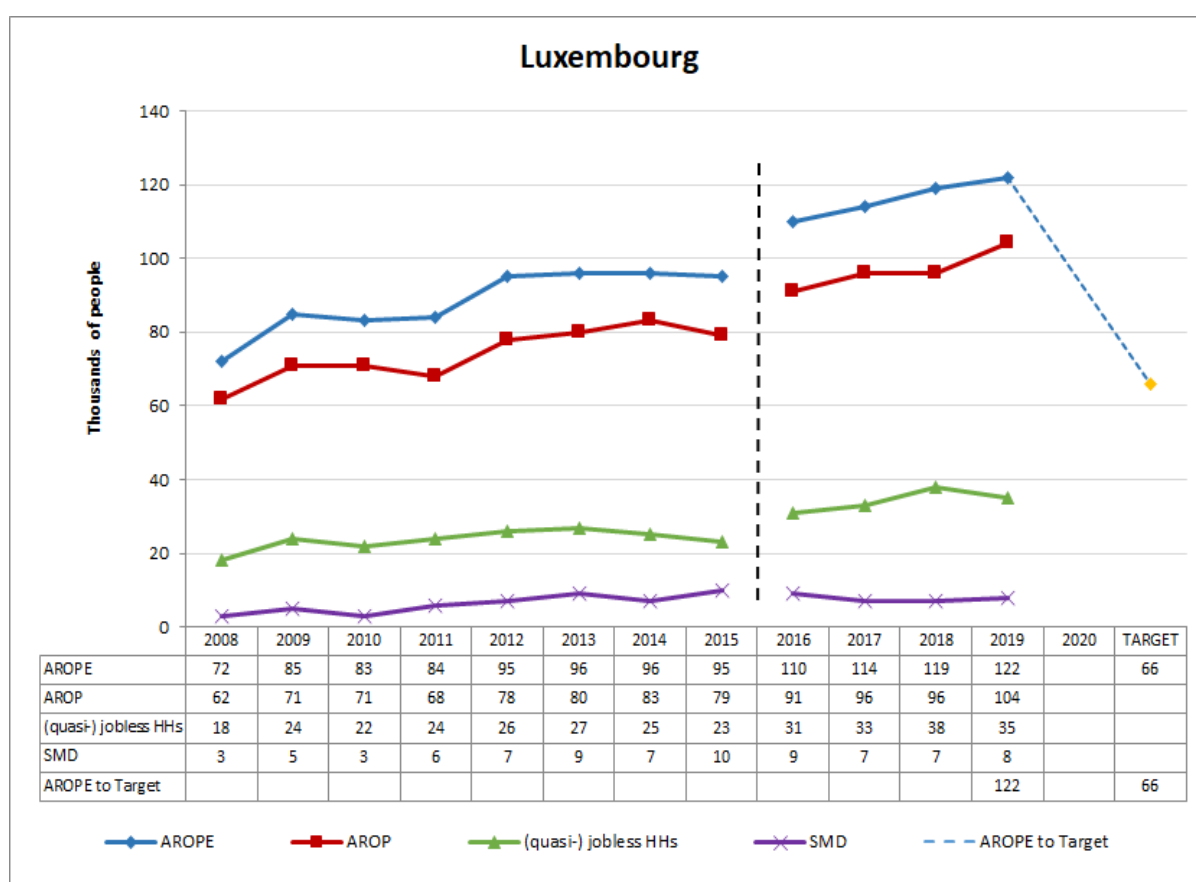
LUXEMBOURG¹⁶

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 6,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iv) Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators.

¹⁶ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

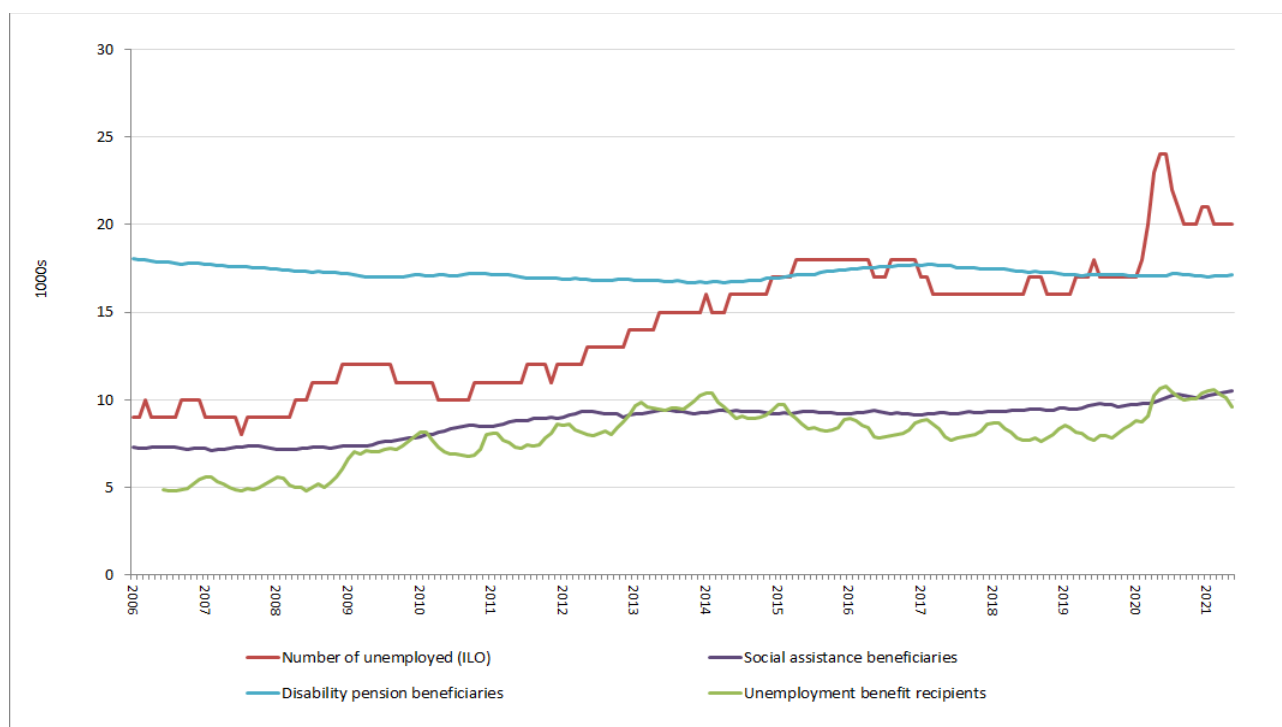
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| LU | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 20.6 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 20.0 | 22.1 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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) |
| 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 |
| source | IGSS |
| | Early retirement |
| definition | Early retirement beneficiaries (without "préretraites", beneficiaries aged below 65) |
| unit | Thousands of beneficiaries |
| source | IGSS |
| | Unemployment benefit recipients |
| definition | Unemployment benefit recipients (Demandeurs d'emploi indemnisés), including non residents with reduced working capacity |
| unit | Thousands of beneficiaries |
| source | ADEM |

Un bénéficiaire de l'indemnité de chômage complet est une personne inscrite à l'ADEM et qui est indemnisée en application des articles L. 521-1 et suivants du Code du travail.

Un demandeur d'emploi à capacité de travail réduite est une personne qui bénéficie d'une décision de reclassement externe en application des articles L.551-1 et suivants du Code du travail.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| LU | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 20.9 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 25.4 | | 1.7 pp | n.a. | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 19.8 | 22.3 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 22.6 | 24.8 | | 2.2 pp | n.a. | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | | -0.2 pp | n.a. | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | | 0.9 pp | n.a. | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 14.3 | 14.6 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 21.3 | 13.6 | 33.1 | 22.5 | 17.0 | | -5.5 pp | n.a. | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 12.2 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 16.0 | | 2.5 pp | n.a. | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 68.8 | 69.2 | 73.4 | 64.9 | 66.9 | 71.3 | 89.0 | 76.1 | 85.6 | 79.9 | 80.6 | 86.9 | | 6.3 pp | n.a. | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 18.2 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 22.6 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 21.7 | | 1.6 pp | n.a. | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 13.0 | 22.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 23.0 | 19.2 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 23.8 | 17.8 | 12.8 | | -5.0 pp | n.a. | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 13.0 | 12.0 | 19.0 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 29.8 | 34.9 | 33.0 | 37.0 | 42.7 | 47.2 | | 4.5 pp | n.a. | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 54.0 | 46.0 | 42.0 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 36.0 | 32.6 | 27.0 | 31.8 | 27.4 | 29.2 | 25.0 | | -4.2 pp | n.a. | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 23.0 | 26.0 | 37.0 | 27.0 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 41.3 | 54.9 | 55.4 | 63.9 | 58.7 | 64.3 | | 5.6 pp | n.a. | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 16.6 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 19.7 | 23.4 | 21.2 | 23.6 | | 2.4 pp | n.a. | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 24.6 | 28.4 | 31.5 | 26.5 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 29.8 | 28.4 | 26.6 | 25.5 | -1.1 pp | 0.9 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | 10.0 | 10.2 | | 9.7 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 2.6 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 26.4 | 31.8 | 34.6 | 28.9 | 23.6 | 25.1 | 22.1 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 33.4 | 31.7 | 30.4 | 28.8 | -1.6 pp | 2.4 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 41.3 | 43.7 | 50.4 | 50.0 | 50.7 | 46.3 | 40.4 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 34.0 | | -7.3 pp | n.a. | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 11.0 | | 1.3 pp | n.a. | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 pp | -0.2 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 13.4 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 1.0 pp | -5.2 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | | -0.1 pp | n.a. | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | | 0.4 pp | 2.9 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | | -0.2 pp | n.a. | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 9.1 | | -2.0 pp | n.a. | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

Note: Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators ("n.a." shown for latest year comparisons, and long-term comparison to 2008)

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | LU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 15.5 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 20.6 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | n.a. | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.4 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.5 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | n.a. | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 16166 | 16265 | 15961 | 15961 | 15948 | 16818 | 16962 | 17571 | 16701 | 17758 | 16517 | 17366 | n.a. | 3.4% | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 7.5 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | n.a. | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 24.6 | n.a. | 1.0 pp | n.a. | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 8.4 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.3 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.4 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | n.a. | 3.1% | n.a. | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 20.9 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 25.4 | n.a. | 1.7 pp | n.a. | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 43.2 | 44.8 | 50.2 | 50.0 | 47.9 | 45.9 | 40.6 | 43.8 | 39.5 | 38.3 | 40.4 | 34.0 | n.a. | -6.4 pp | n.a. | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 66.7 | 66.1 | 67.8 | 69.0 | 67.0 | 64.9 | 63.4 | 65.8 | 64.4 | 63.5 | 64.8 | 62.0 | n.a. | -2.7 pp | n.a. | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 49.4 | 47.1 | 45.9 | 41.0 | 44.3 | 51.9 | 58.3 | 41.3 | 47.4 | 48.7 | 45.0 | 51.2 | n.a. | 6.2 pp | n.a. | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.0 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | n.a. | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 pp | 0.1 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 13.4 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 1.0 pp | -5.2 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 1.6 pp | 2.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 34.1 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 42.5 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 0.9 pp | 9.9 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | n.a. | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.08 | 1.19 | 1.11 | 1.25 | 1.25 | n.a. | 0.0% | n.a. | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.68 | 0.74 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.87 | 0.86 | n.a. | -1.1% | n.a. | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | -0.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 10.1 | n.a. | 11.0% | -5.6% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 10.6 | n.a. | 20.5% | -8.6% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 21.2 | 20.5 | 22.8 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 23.5 | 22.7 | 26.6 | 26.0 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 10.1 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | n.a. | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.0 | 3.7 | 2.5 | -0.6 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 3.2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 31.5% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators, so no figures shown for changes compared to 2008.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LUXEMBOURG 2021**

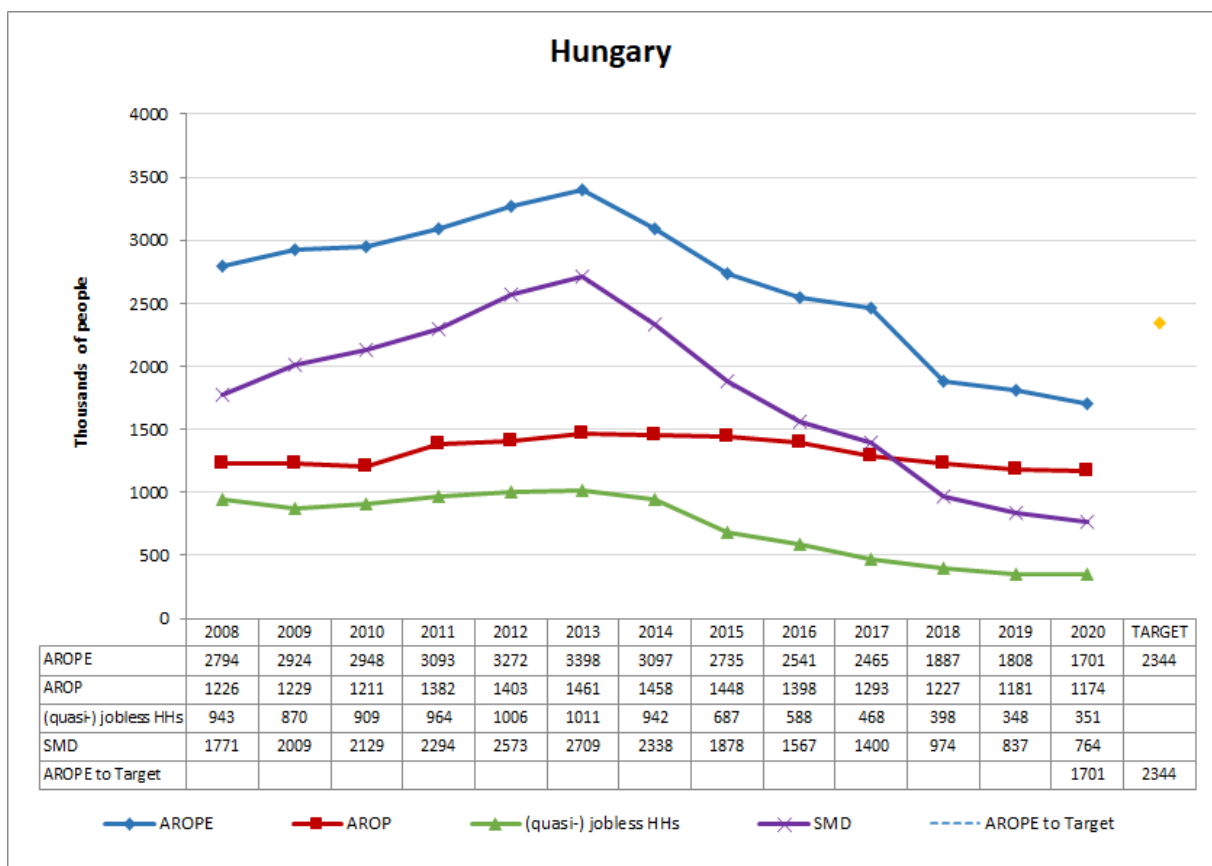
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, including children and working age people, the at-risk-of poverty rate, and the share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-)jobless households, are around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>The housing cost overburden, including for children and working age people, is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p><i>People from migrant backgrounds face poorer social outcomes and higher in-work poverty compared to nationals</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing child poverty is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10] while children's at-risk-of poverty rate is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>In-work poverty is higher than the EU average [2]</p> | <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-) jobless households aged 18-59 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | <p><i>The gender pension gap is high</i></p> | <p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The median relative income of people aged 65+ is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 450,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year iv) Break in series: EU-SILC data for 2011 to 2015 have been reweighted on the basis of Census 2011 results.

¹⁷ Figures in this profile are based on data extracted from the Eurostat website around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

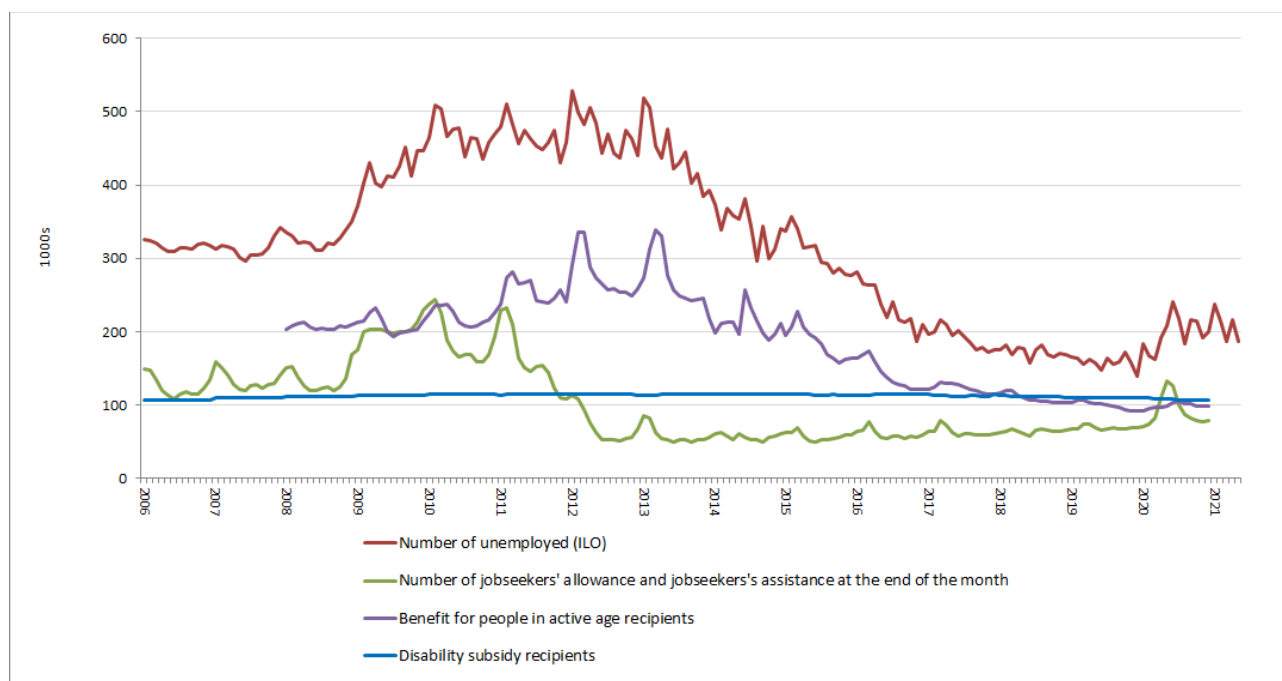
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| HU | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 21.9 | 22.3 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 20.7 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 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. |
| comment | From the 1 July 2006 the conditions of the provision and the way of calculation of the amount of support changed. Before that the local government awarded regular social assistance to a person who was over 18 years of age, was of active age, and had lost at least 67 per cent of his or her working ability or received blind persons' benefit, or to a person who was of active age but not in employment, in the case that their subsistence was not provided by other means. By the new terms for the support is entitled only one person in a family. The assessing of the entitlement is based on the income projected to the consumer unit instead of the previous income per capita. The consumer unit is the rate which shows the structure of consumption within a family. The first major member of the family and the disabled child's rate is 1,0 while the ratio of the companion (spouse) and a child is lower (0,9-0,7). The amount of support is variable and supplements the family's effective total income to the limit of the entitlement. The regular social assistance from 1 January 2009 was changed to benefit for people in active age. In 2018 the benefit for people in active age consists of two types of allowances: |

a) a benefit provided of those who are *incapable* for work:-'benefit for people with health impairment or taking care of children'(previous name was regular social assistance until 2015). Recipients are those people who are health impaired, as well as persons who bring up a child under 14, and the attendance of the child at an institution providing daily care is not ensured. (Before 2015 those who had less than five years to the retirement age, or those who fulfilled the criteria set up by municipalities -connected to the family circumstances, health or mental status of the claimant, were also defined as incapable of performing work, thus entitled to regular social assistance.)

The calculation of the benefit determined on the grounds of the composition and income of the family. The monthly amount of the benefit is the difference between the amount of the family income limit and the actual monthly income of the family of the entitled person.

b) a benefit for those who are capable to work: 'employment substituting benefit'. Persons who belong to this group are obliged to cooperate with the Public Employment Service and to take part in public work. The benefit is paid when the person is not involved in public work. The amount of the benefit is fixed, it is equal to 80 % of the minimum old-age pension.

The name of the benefit for those who are capable of work was changed to employment substituting benefit from **1st September 2011**.

From 1st March 2015 the system of benefits for people in active age was changed. The benefit is provided by the district offices instead of the local governments. Those persons who are not capable of performing work - because of health impairment or taking care of a child - receive "benefit for people with health impairment or taking care of children" instead of regular social assistance. Other previous entitlements of regular social assistance ceased (age, conditions set up by municipalities). Those people who received regular social assistance upon these criteria could be entitled to employment substituting benefit if they accepted to cooperate with the Public Employment Service.

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 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 33.4 | 37.2 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 43.9 | 41.8 | 36.1 | 33.6 | 31.6 | 23.8 | 22.4 | 17.7 | -4.7 pp | -15.7 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 19.7 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 22.7 | 19.9 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 11.5 | 9.5 | -2.0 pp | -10.2 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 21.5 | 25.5 | 28.8 | 30.4 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 31.9 | 24.9 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 11.0 | -2.1 pp | -10.5 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 11.1 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 0.7 pp | -5.8 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 13.4 | 16.6 | 9.0 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 2.0 | -4.5 pp | -11.4 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 5.3 | -3.3 pp | -2.1 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 70.9 | 68.8 | 69.7 | 74.4 | 76.3 | 77.9 | 79.3 | 75.2 | 62.4 | 40.8 | 72.4 | 51.7 | 69.8 | 18.1 pp | -1.1 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 13.3 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 5.9 | -3.5 pp | -7.4 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.4 | -1.9 pp | -0.6 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 9.1 | -4.5 pp | 4.1 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 23.0 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 11.6 | 4.0 pp | -11.4 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 52.0 | 57.0 | 65.0 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 68.0 | 73.6 | 79.5 | 73.1 | 76.9 | 83.0 | 83.8 | 77.9 | -5.9 pp | 25.9 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 36.9 | 32.2 | 47.6 | 15.4 pp | 30.8 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 11.9 | -1.1 pp | 2.8 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 13.7 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 16.9 | -0.6 pp | 3.2 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 57.7 | 55.5 | 57.2 | 51.3 | 47.7 | 45.7 | 45.2 | 48.1 | 54.4 | 64.1 | 66.1 | 62.8 | 68.1 | 5.3 pp | 10.4 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 13.0 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 2.5 pp | -7.3 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 0.2 pp | 1.3 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 11.7 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 0.3 pp | 0.4 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.1 pp | -0.9 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | | 0.3 pp | -2.0 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 28.7 | 17.5 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 28.3 | 25.3 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 14.2 | 17.3 | 16.2 | -1.1 pp | -12.5 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 64.4 | 64.8 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 67.2 | 66.1 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 62.3 | 62.7 | 35.6 | 38.1 | 33.7 | -4.4 pp | -30.7 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

Note: Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2018 due to population reweighting.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | HU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 28.2 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 31.5 | 33.5 | 34.8 | 31.8 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 17.8 | -0.7 pp | -9.3 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | -0.5 pp | -0.1 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 3958 | 4097 | 4025 | 4281 | 4563 | 4366 | 4535 | 4751 | 4960 | 4999 | 5162 | 5616 | 5819 | 8.1% | 23.5% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 17.9 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 23.4 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 24.0 | 19.4 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 | -1.4 pp | -9.2 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 12.0 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | -0.7 pp | -7.0 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 17.3 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 21.8 | 18.8 | 16.7 | 24.1 | 28.9 | 36.3 | 4.8 pp | 11.6 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 7.7 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.3 | -0.6 pp | -2.6 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 41.0 | 37.1 | 31.9 | 25.1 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 18.5 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | -2.8% | 17.5% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 33.4 | 37.2 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 43.9 | 41.8 | 36.1 | 33.6 | 31.6 | 23.8 | 22.4 | 17.7 | -1.4 pp | -11.0 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 59.2 | 57.1 | 56.7 | 51.4 | 47.6 | 44.4 | 43.6 | 42.0 | 43.8 | 46.4 | 48.8 | 38.5 | 44.1 | -10.3 pp | -20.7 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 76.2 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 72.9 | 71.3 | 70.1 | 70.1 | 69.7 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 72.2 | 71.4 | 69.6 | -0.8 pp | -4.8 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 48.5 | 48.8 | 52.8 | 55.7 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 63.2 | 56.6 | 53.6 | 43.1 | 59.8 | 56.1 | 62.4 | -3.7 pp | 7.6 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 pp | 2.7 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.6 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 pp | -2.5 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 11.7 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 0.3 pp | 0.4 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 4.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 0.3 pp | -0.9 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.5 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 0.7 pp | 0.2 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 30.9 | 31.9 | 33.6 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 41.7 | 45.3 | 49.8 | 51.7 | 54.4 | 56.7 | 59.6 | 2.9 pp | 28.7 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 17.5 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 18.8 | 1.1 pp | -3.1 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.87 | -7.2% | -10.0% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.59 | 0.55 | 0.53 | -6.8% | -9.8% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 pp | -2.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | n.a. | -2.9% | 19.6% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | n.a. | 0.0% | 15.6% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 34.6 | 38.2 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 37.3 | 34.5 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 27.4 | 26.5 | 27.7 | -0.9 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 11.6 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 12.8 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 5.2 | -5.4 pp | -7.4 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | -2.0 | -4.1 | -0.6 | 3.6 | -3.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 4.6 | n.a. | 4.6% | 25.9% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2016 due to population reweighting.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
HUNGARY 2021**

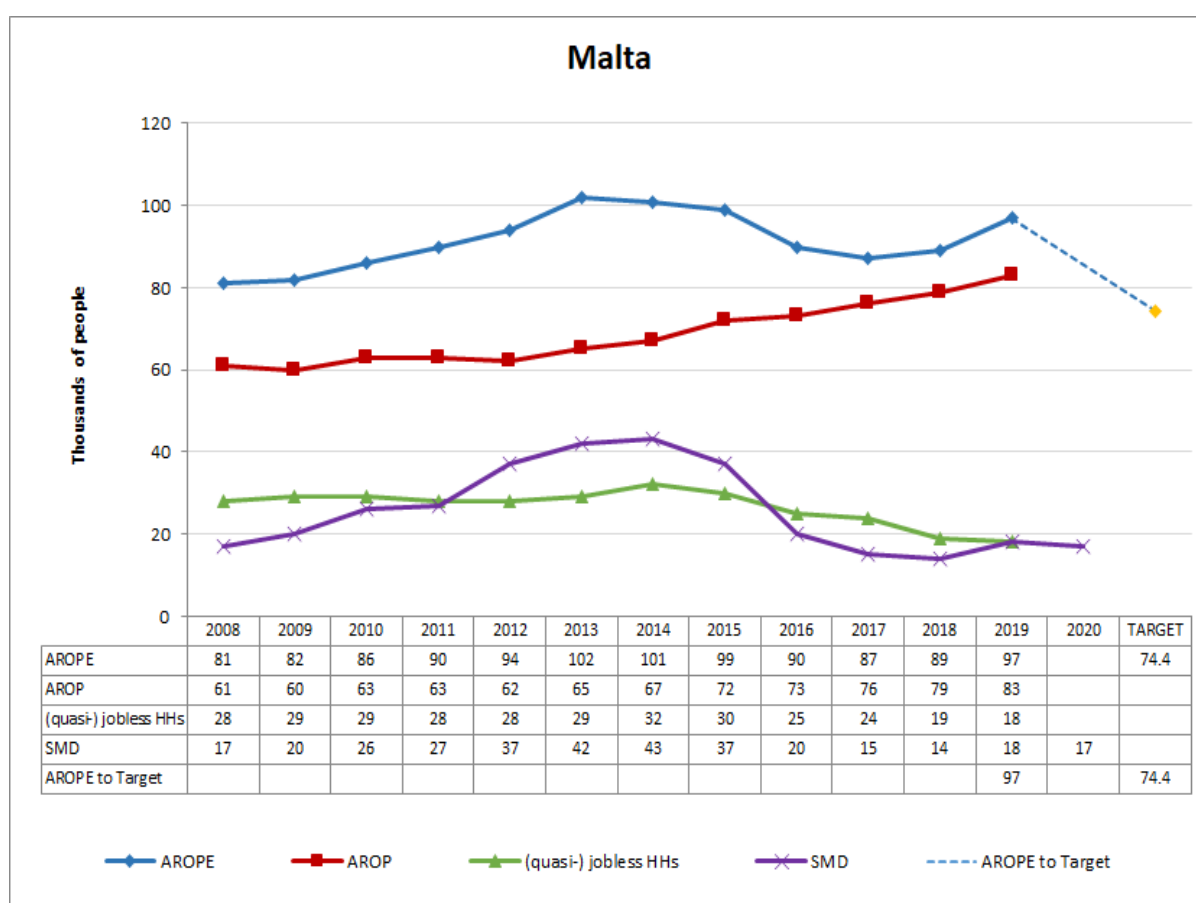
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The relative median poverty risk gap, including for children and working age people, is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of children living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation(4+) is higher than the EU average, but with some positive development [4]</p> <p>Material and social deprivation rate is higher than the EU average, but with a substantial positive development [5]</p> <p>Housing deprivation is substantially higher than the EU average for children [1] and higher than the EU average for people aged 65+ [2], <i>accompanied by severe housing deprivation, especially for people at risk of poverty</i></p> <p><i>Poverty and deprivation are disproportionately high among the Roma</i></p> | The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate and the at-risk-of-poverty rate of children is substantially lower than the EU average [3] |
| 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 impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p><i>The adequacy of social assistance is low and the duration of the unemployment benefits is the shortest in the EU</i></p> | The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than EU the 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 | Life expectancy at birth and at 65 are substantially lower than the EU average [1] | |
| | Amenable mortality and preventable mortality are substantially higher than the EU average [1] | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Lift around 6,560 people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

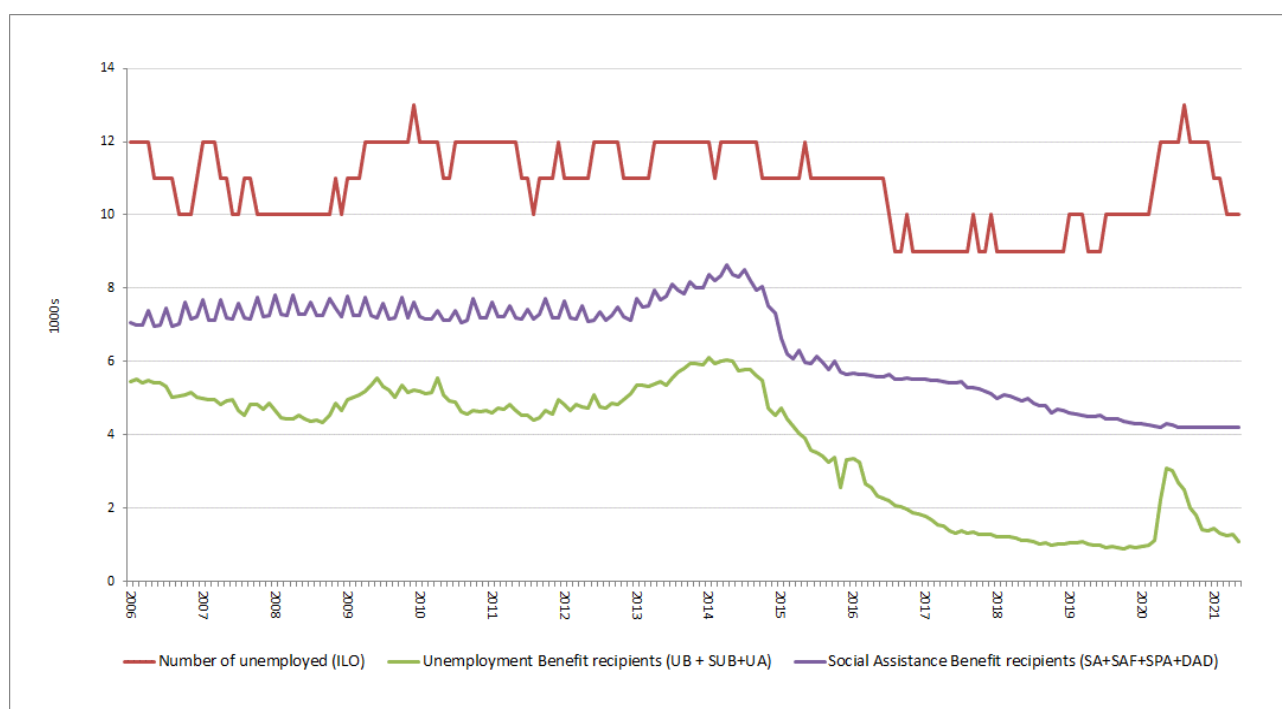
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| MT | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 17.8 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 15.4 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Work-Incentives-and-Unemployment-Benefits.aspx |
| 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/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx |
| comment | <p>1) A Social Assistance may be awarded to a Head of Household who may:</p> <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. <p>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).</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |

| | 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). |
| comment | <p>In 2019, the Maltese economy recorded a growth rate of 4.4 per cent in terms of real GDP. This robust economic growth is primarily attributed to strong domestic demand, while there was a negative contribution from net exports.</p> <p>The domestic demand was the main driver for growth, contributing 4.3 percentage points towards real GDP. Underpinning this positive performance was the consistent growth in government consumption and investment. Buoyant Government consumption in 2019 mainly reflected higher expenditure on intermediate consumption and higher compensation of employees. In the meantime, the growth in investment activity was due to increases in both public and private investment. An increase in private consumption was also registered, supported by strong employment growth and increases in disposable income. From an external standpoint, both export and import activity in real terms and their respective prices moderated due to weaker external demand conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about unprecedented stresses in the global economy. In Malta, while the outbreak of the pandemic exerted adverse effects on the broad economy, the sectors most severely hit by the partial-lockdown measures are the tourism industry, the wholesale and retail trade sector, transportation and storage and the accommodation and food services sector. Against this background, the Maltese economy is expected to contract by 5.4 per cent in real terms during 2020. Given the high degree of openness of the Maltese economy, international developments are projected to weigh heavily on Malta's net export performance. Indeed, the main contributor to the decline in real GDP for 2020 is a negative net exports balance of 7.2 percentage points. The domestic component of the economy is expected to contribute 1.8 percentage points to growth in 2020, as public expenditure is expected to compensate for the negative contributions of private consumption and gross fixed capital formation. In spite of Government's policy efforts to ease cash flows challenges faced by local businesses, some negative consequences on the labour market are expected to materialize in the short-term.</p> <p>Employment is expected to decline by 3.3 per cent in 2020, with a concomitant rise in the unemployment rate (based on the Harmonised definition) to 5.9 per cent. The inflation rate is expected to decline to 1.0 per cent in 2020. Underlying the deceleration in inflation is the unprecedented drop in oil prices as a result of the COVID-19 developments together with subdued services inflation resulting from the suppression in demand being more austere than the supply-side restraints.</p> |

comment

Data from Jobsplus indicates that the number of persons registered as unemployed as at April 2020 stood at 3,979, an increase of 2,242 or 129 per cent over the corresponding month in 2019.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| MT | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 25.0 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 31.8 | 28.4 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.8 | 23.6 | | 0.8 pp | -1.4 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 20.4 | 21.2 | 22.1 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 20.6 | | -0.8 pp | 0.2 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | -0.9 pp | -2.4 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 9.8 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | | -1.2 pp | -4.7 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 11.5 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 18.2 | | 2.6 pp | 6.7 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 7.9 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 | | 0.1 pp | 1.2 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 77.2 | 66.9 | 79.0 | 77.9 | 75.4 | 73.7 | 78.0 | 84.9 | 83.6 | 88.8 | 93.5 | 79.1 | | -14.4 pp | 1.9 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 14.1 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 17.3 | | 0.9 pp | 3.2 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 10.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 21.8 | 18.9 | 13.6 | | -5.3 pp | 3.6 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 24.7 | | 11.5 pp | 19.7 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 25.0 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 31.5 | 29.5 | 31.3 | 19.1 | | -12.2 pp | -5.9 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 50.0 | 48.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 64.6 | 53.8 | 56.6 | 61.5 | 52.9 | 62.9 | | 10.0 pp | 12.9 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 20.9 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 16.8 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 20.6 | | -1.3 pp | -0.3 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 13.9 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 12.8 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 15.4 | -1.5 pp | 1.5 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | 5.4 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 7.1 | | 2.5 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 17.7 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 21.2 | 24.0 | 21.4 | 16.1 | 20.2 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 19.7 | -1.1 pp | 2.0 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 33.6 | 35.0 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 36.0 | 28.6 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 27.4 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 23.4 | | -2.5 pp | -10.1 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | | 1.3 pp | -0.3 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 9.3 | -1.0 pp | 0.0 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 27.2 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 16.7 | -0.5 pp | -10.5 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | -0.1 pp | -0.2 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 8.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.7 | | 1.1 pp | -1.8 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | | -0.1 pp | 0.5 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | | 0.4 pp | -0.4 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | MT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.1 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 20.1 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | 0.0 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 17.1 | n.a. | 0.3 pp | 1.8 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 7958 | 8146 | 8023 | 8417 | 8760 | 9149 | 9412 | 10052 | 10358 | 10739 | 10759 | 11153 | n.a. | 2.1% | 24.5% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.6 pp | -0.7 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 4.9 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | -3.7 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 20.3 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 17.1 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | -3.2 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 7.7 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 13.3 | n.a. | 2.4 pp | 5.6 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 23.0 | 15.6 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 9.9 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | n.a. | -2.3% | -1.9% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 25.0 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 31.8 | 28.4 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.8 | 23.6 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | -1.4 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 33.2 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 32.8 | 37.1 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 30.1 | 30.6 | 26.3 | n.a. | -4.3 pp | -6.9 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 55.9 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 58.6 | 60.6 | 59.1 | 58.1 | 55.6 | 56.2 | 55.5 | 54.6 | 53.5 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | -2.4 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 61.6 | 55.1 | 62.9 | 60.4 | 62.7 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 68.7 | 67.8 | 70.6 | 75.9 | 71.3 | n.a. | -4.6 pp | 9.7 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | 1.4 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.6 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 pp | -1.5 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 27.2 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 16.7 | -0.5 pp | -10.5 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.1 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 0.6 pp | -0.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 8.3 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 0.6 pp | 0.9 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 30.1 | 29.1 | 31.9 | 33.2 | 34.7 | 37.1 | 39.5 | 42.3 | 45.8 | 47.2 | 50.2 | 51.1 | 52.9 | 1.8 pp | 22.8 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 26.0 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 29.1 | n.a. | 2.4 pp | 3.1 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.73 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.71 | n.a. | -1.4% | -2.7% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.58 | n.a. | -3.3% | 41.5% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -0.7 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 10.5 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.4 | n.a. | 2.9% | 37.1% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 15.1 | n.a. | 4.1% | 30.2% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 29.0 | 28.7 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 34.0 | 32.6 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 33.5 | n.a. | 3.5 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | n.a. | 0.9 pp | -0.7 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 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. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

MALTA 2021

| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>In spite of annual increases to pensions, the share of people aged 65+ at risk of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of poverty rate are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>People with disabilities face a greater risk of poverty or social exclusion than the EU average</i></p> | The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households 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 [1], and is lower than the EU average if pensions are included [2]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average [2], while <i>children from disadvantaged backgrounds face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> | |
| 3. Pensions | <p>The median relative income of people aged 65+ is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Notwithstanding the national efforts to increase female participation rate which will result in diminishing the gender pensions gap for younger cohorts, <i>the gender pension gap is much higher than the EU average</i></p> | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | The number of healthy life years at 65 is substantially higher than the EU average [3] |

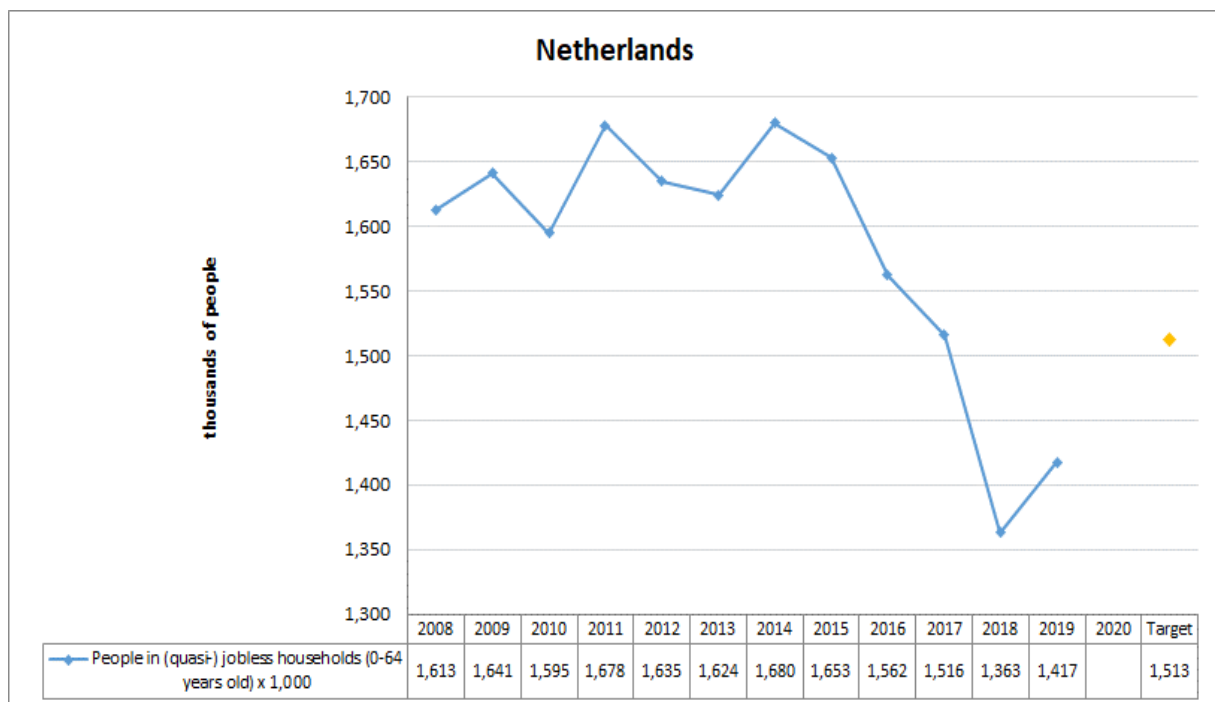
NETHERLANDS¹⁹

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people (aged 0-64) living in households with very low work intensity ((quasi-) jobless households) by 100,000 by 2020 (starting point 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Netherlands' National Reform Programme 2018

Note: Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018.

¹⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

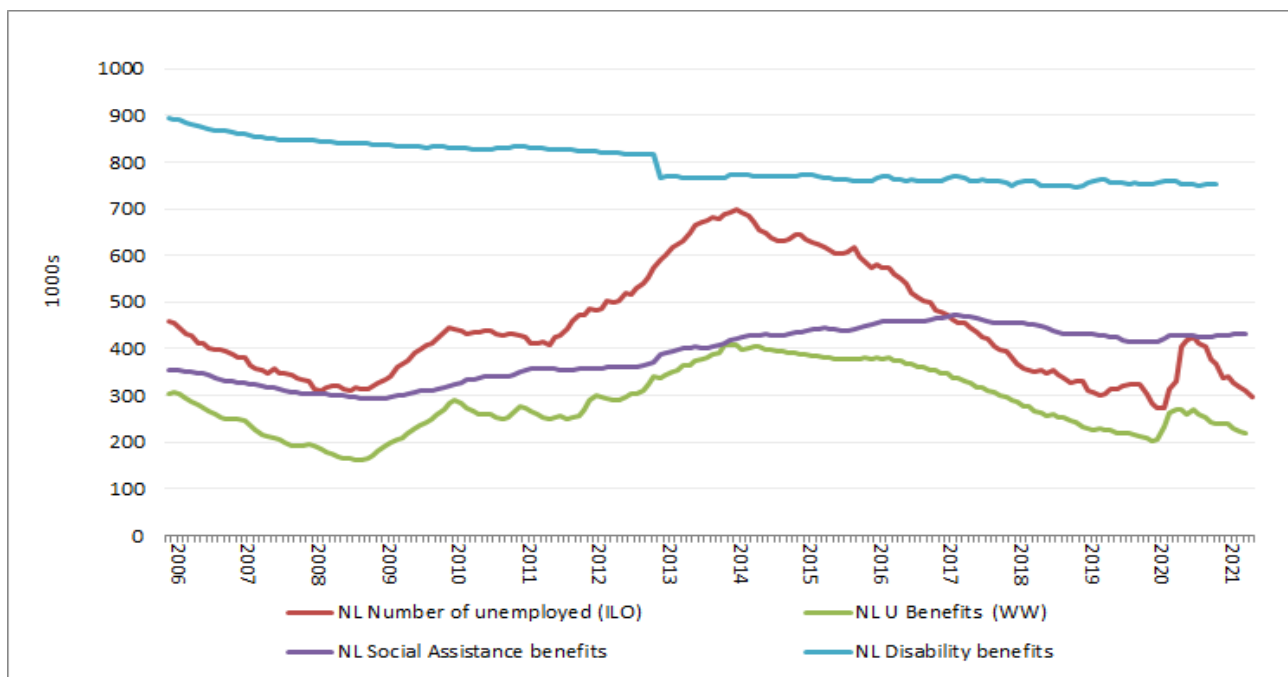
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| NL | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 24.4 | 26.9 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 21.3 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 15.5 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 0.6 pp | 0.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 12.9 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 0.8 pp | 1.5 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.3 pp | 0.5 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 0.4 pp | 2.0 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 7.8 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 1.7 pp | 0.6 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 pp | -0.2 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 62.6 | 69.7 | 53.7 | 70.2 | 54.0 | 49.2 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 72.0 | 74.9 | 73.8 | 79.4 | 81.2 | 1.8 pp | 18.6 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 10.1 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 0.4 pp | -1.1 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 41.0 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 47.6 | 56.1 | 50.5 | 58.6 | 58.0 | -0.6 pp | 17.0 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 3.4 pp | 3.6 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 77.0 | 75.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 73.7 | 77.5 | 74.0 | 74.8 | 69.4 | 72.0 | 69.3 | -2.7 pp | -7.7 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 12.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 15.3 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 0.9 pp | 12.0 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 12.7 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 20.9 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 3.0 pp | 5.5 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 34.5 | 33.6 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 26.9 | -0.9 pp | -7.6 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 0.3 pp | 0.0 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 42.2 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 37.9 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 33.6 | -1.0 pp | -8.6 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 43.9 | 38.9 | 45.6 | 36.2 | 44.5 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 38.1 | 36.0 | 38.8 | 35.9 | 38.2 | 2.4 pp | -5.7 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 11.5 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 pp | -7.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 pp | 0.2 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | -0.5 pp | -4.4 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 pp | -0.3 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | | 0.1 pp | -0.2 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | -0.1 pp | 1.5 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 pp | 4.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | NL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.3 | -0.2 pp | 1.6 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.6 | -0.1 pp | 2.7 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 11485 | 11618 | 11288 | 11300 | 11387 | 11536 | 11283 | 11632 | 12713 | 12717 | 12917 | 13181 | 13205 | 0.9% | 8.1% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 pp | 1.0 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 0.6 pp | 1.0 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 14.9 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 17.1 | -1.2 pp | 2.2 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 6.4 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 2.1 pp | 3.7 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | -2.7% | -1.7% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 15.5 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 0.3 pp | 0.0 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 47.2 | 45.9 | 51.2 | 47.4 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 45.5 | 48.0 | 42.5 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 36.1 | -0.7 pp | -8.9 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 70.1 | 69.1 | 72.1 | 70.2 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 69.3 | 70.3 | 66.9 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 64.6 | 63.4 | -0.3 pp | -5.5 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 39.7 | 47.0 | 36.7 | 42.6 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 48.7 | 47.9 | 56.4 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 61.1 | 67.5 | 4.3 pp | 21.4 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | -0.7 pp | 0.7 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.1 pp | -0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | -0.5 pp | -4.4 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 1.6 pp | 0.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 pp | 0.6 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 50.0 | 51.8 | 52.9 | 55.2 | 57.6 | 59.2 | 59.9 | 61.7 | 63.5 | 65.7 | 67.7 | 69.7 | 71.0 | 1.3 pp | 21.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 9.7 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 0.8 pp | 2.9 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.81 | -1.2% | -4.8% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.51 | -3.8% | 18.6% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 pp | -0.1 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.2 | n.a. | 3.0% | 3.0% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.7 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.6 | n.a. | 1.1% | -1.0% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 21.0 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 25.4 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 24.9 | 1.6 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 13.7 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 0.5 pp | -3.8 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.2 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | n.a. | 1.6% | 11.1% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Improvement to the definition of income in 2016 has some impact on comparison of income-based indicators over time.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
NETHERLANDS 2021**

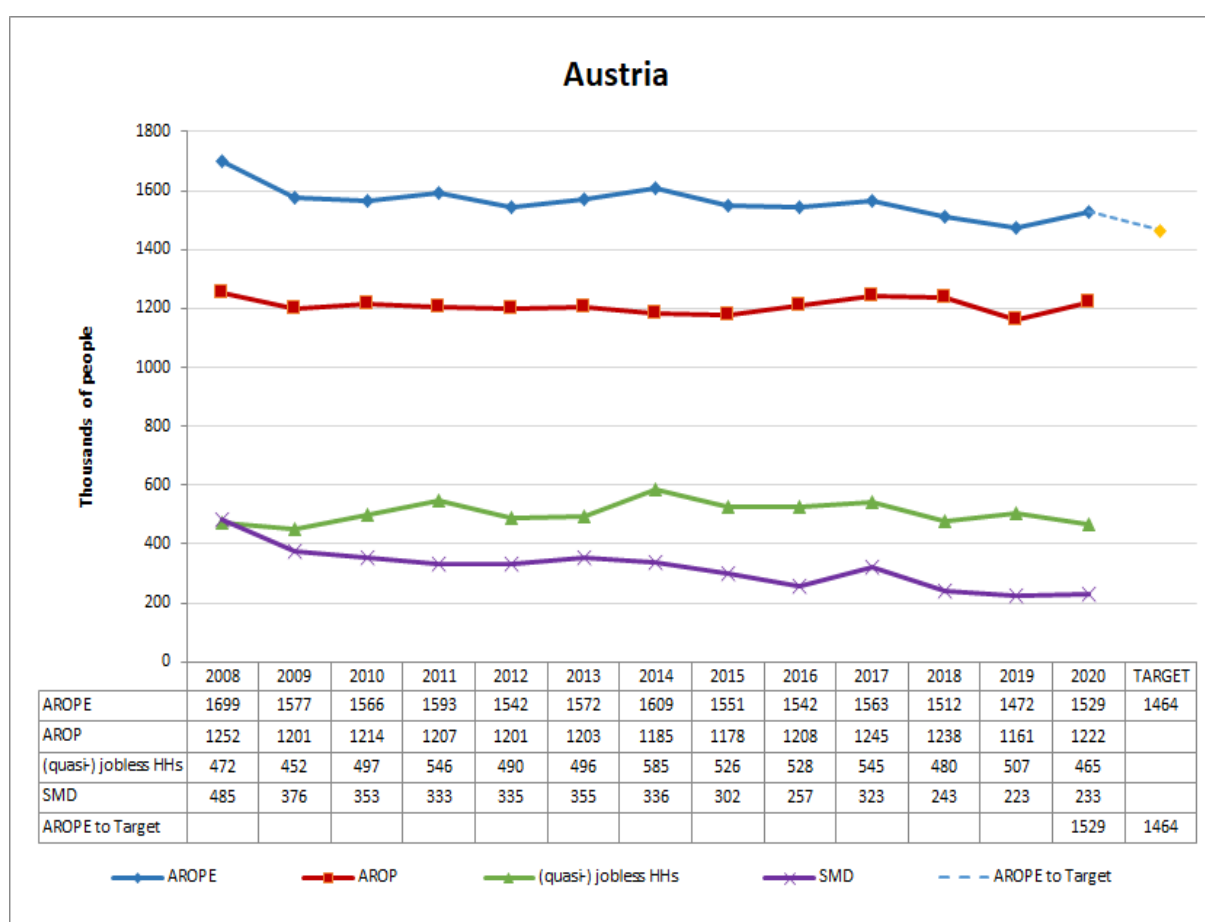
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average, but with some negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people and people with a migrant background – including among children</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection, in particular for the self-employed</i></p> | <p>The relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | <p><i>The gender pension gap is high, although it has been decreasing</i></p> | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | <p>The number of healthy life years at birth for women is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at 65 for men is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 235,000 by 2020
(compared to 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHS - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey. 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²⁰ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid- June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

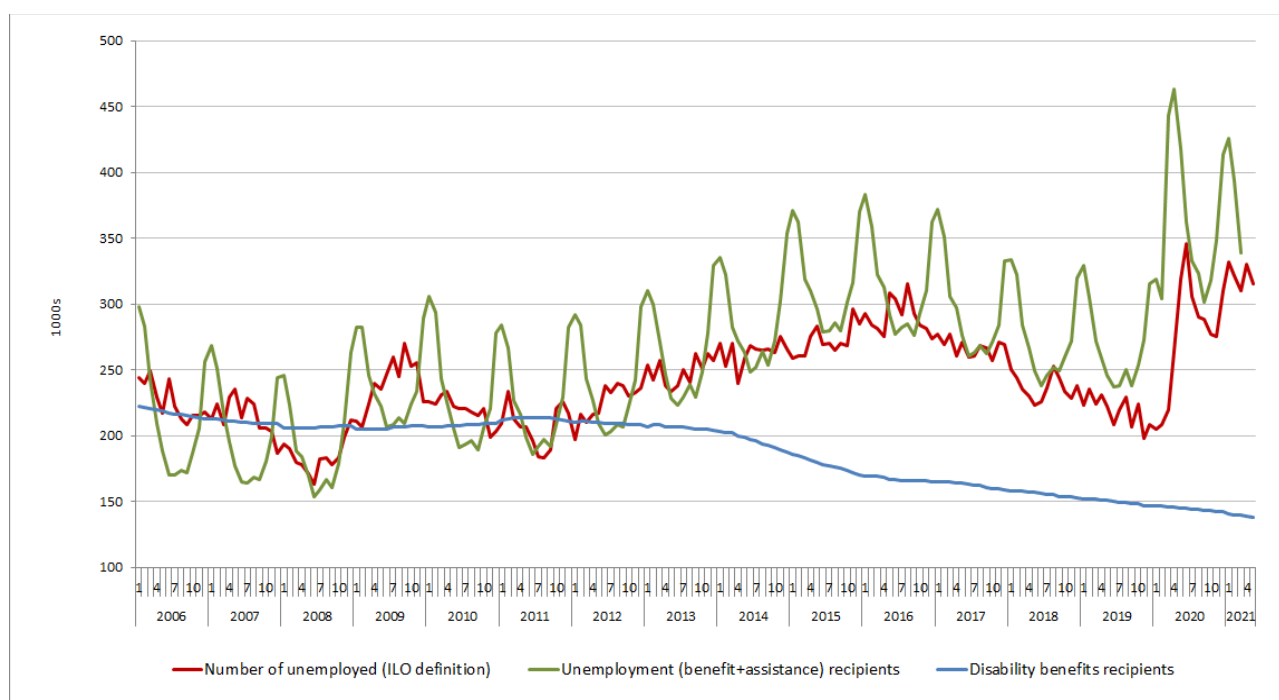
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 26.7 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 24.6 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 10.7 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | <p>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 5 of 9 provinces have implemented the reform.</p> |
| | Disability benefit |
| definition | Disability benefit recipients |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV) |
| comment | <p>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).</p> |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| AT | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 22.9 | 20.8 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 2.7 pp | -0.7 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 18.1 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 14.9 | 18.4 | 3.5 pp | 0.3 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 6.7 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 pp | -2.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 6.5 | -1.2 pp | 1.0 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 6.8 | -1.6 pp | n.a. | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | -0.1 pp | -1.5 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 59.0 | 64.7 | 74.8 | 60.4 | 69.9 | 62.3 | 67.5 | 55.4 | 60.2 | 69.5 | 81.2 | 54.6 | 71.2 | 16.6 pp | 12.2 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 15.6 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 14.6 | 3.1 pp | -1.0 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 4.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 13.4 | -1.3 pp | 9.4 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | -0.3 pp | 5.7 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 52.0 | 59.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 52.0 | 60.4 | 57.7 | 62.7 | 64.3 | 54.8 | 63.2 | 62.9 | -0.3 pp | 10.9 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 21.0 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 27.0 | 25.3 | 27.6 | 26.0 | 23.7 | 29.6 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 0.5 pp | 3.5 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 18.6 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 21.8 | 25.2 | 24.7 | -0.5 pp | 6.1 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 34.7 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 31.8 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 0.1 pp | -1.5 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 0.4 pp | 2.3 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 40.8 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 39.2 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 0.2 pp | -1.4 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 51.0 | 52.1 | 49.7 | 54.8 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 51.7 | 54.2 | 57.4 | 49.7 | 49.6 | 61.6 | 47.0 | -14.6 pp | -4.0 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | -0.4 pp | 2.0 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 0.1 pp | -0.9 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 10.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 0.3 pp | -2.1 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.2 pp | -0.1 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | | 0.2 pp | -0.8 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 0.6 pp | -2.4 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 23.6 | 21.1 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 21.7 | 23.4 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 23.9 | -0.2 pp | 0.3 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

Note: *There is a break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for the change over the period since 2008).

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.6 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 17.5 | -0.6 pp | -3.7 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 13.9 | -1.0 pp | -1.9 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 11359 | 11683 | 11710 | 12255 | 12361 | 12542 | 12997 | 13189 | 13842 | 14017 | 13923 | 14212 | 14001 | 0.1% | 7.5% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | -0.2 pp | -3.3 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 0.5 pp | 0.4 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 19.9 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 2.2 pp | 4.0 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | -1.9 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 9.0 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.2% | -0.5% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 22.9 | 20.8 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 19.5 | 22.2 | -2.1 pp | -3.4 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 41.3 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 46.5 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 42.2 | 43.3 | 49.2 | 41.1 | 6.0 pp | 7.9 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 64.5 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 67.6 | 67.4 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 70.4 | 67.2 | 3.4 pp | 5.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 49.6 | 50.9 | 56.0 | 50.2 | 53.2 | 50.2 | 54.1 | 49.1 | 51.9 | 61.0 | 60.0 | 53.0 | 55.3 | -7.0 pp | 3.4 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.2 | -0.3 pp | -0.8 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 pp | 0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 10.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 0.3 pp | -2.1 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 1.1 pp | 0.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 0.9 pp | 0.6 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 38.8 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 45.1 | 46.3 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 54.0 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 0.2 pp | 15.9 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 21.2 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 pp | -6.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 3.2% | 11.4% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.61 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 4.8% | 6.6% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 pp | -0.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | n.a. | 2.7% | 4.1% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.7 | n.a. | 4.1% | 2.7% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.9 | 26.8 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 22.1 | 21.0 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 0.5 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 0.2 pp | -1.5 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.0 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 1.5 | -1.8 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | n.a. | 1.4% | 5.8% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for change over period 2008-2017).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
AUSTRIA 2021

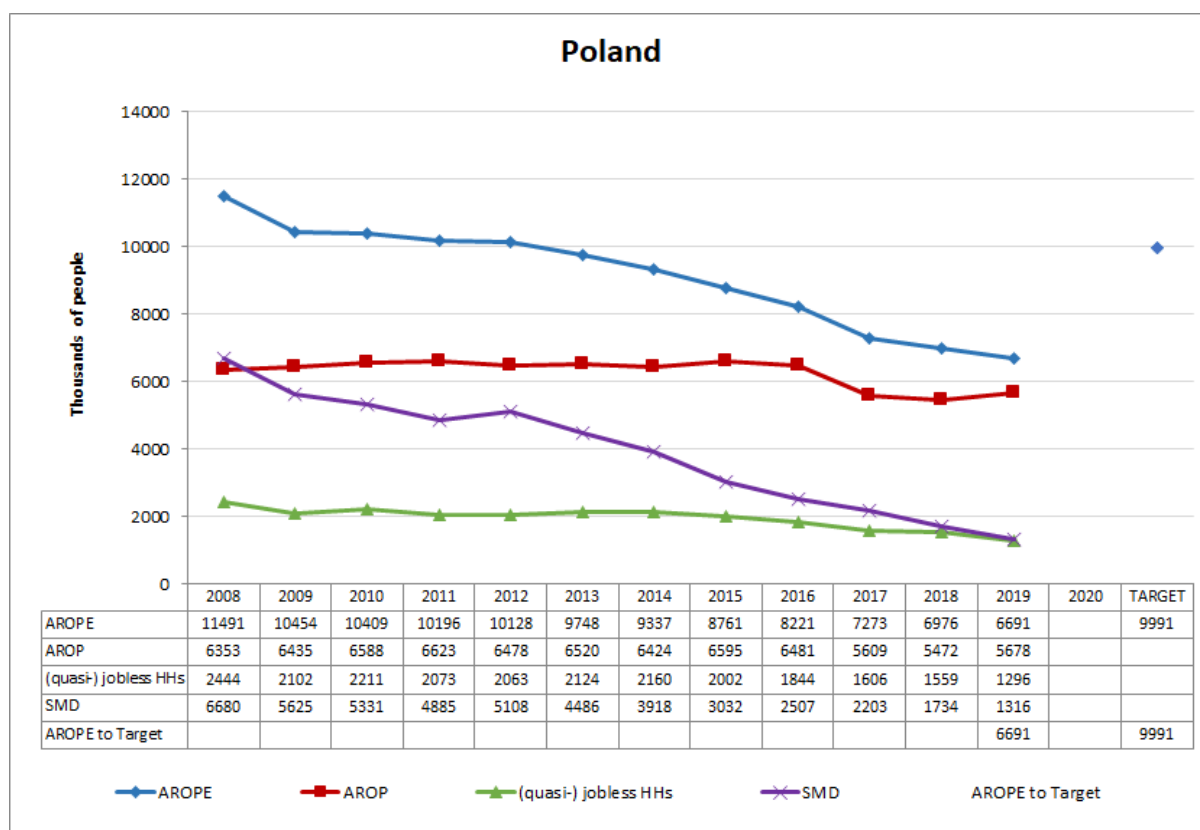
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | The share of children living in (quasi-) jobless households is around the EU average and shows a negative development [10] <i>Social and labour market integration of non-EU born people remains a challenge</i> | The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is relatively low |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | | The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3] The impact of social transfers in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3] |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | The number of healthy life years at birth and at 65 is lower than the EU average [2] | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 1,500,000 in relation to the year 2008

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018. Note that in the case of PL the target is already achieved; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

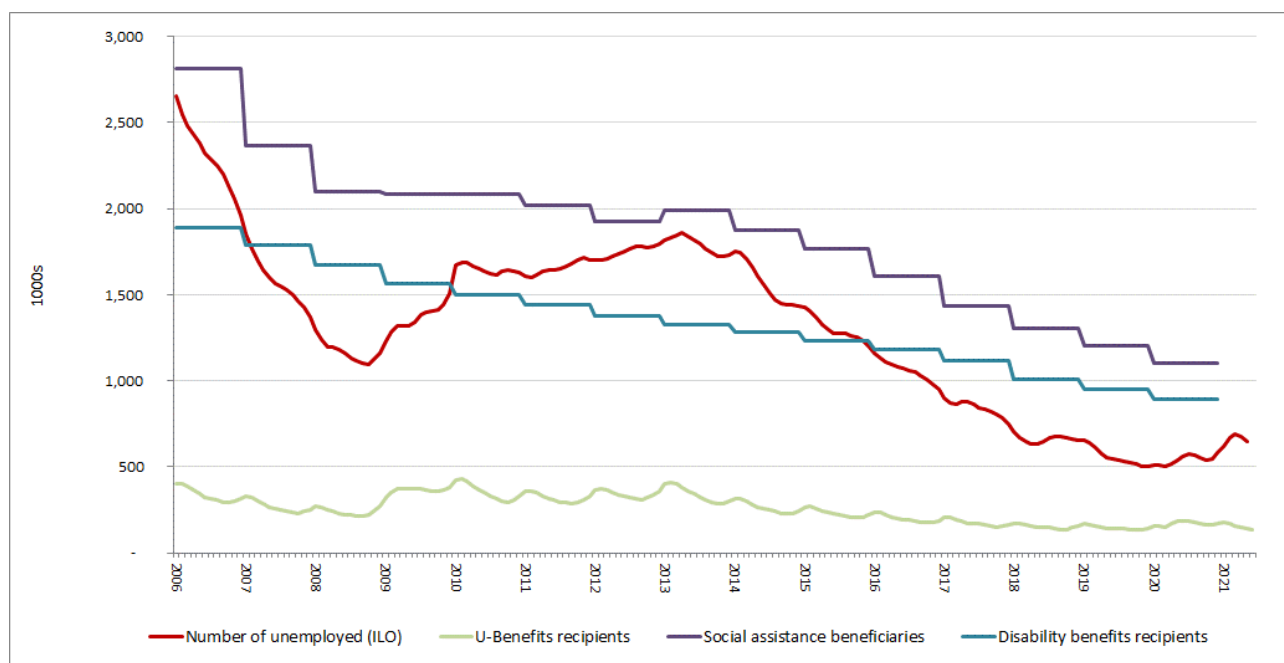
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| PL | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | 2020: Table 24, Column D; 2019: Table 25N, Column D; 2015-2018: Table 25N, Column F; Before: Table 23, Column F |
| 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 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 32.9 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | | -1.2 pp | -16.9 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 22.4 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 13.4 | | 0.4 pp | -9.0 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 17.5 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | | -1.0 pp | -14.9 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.4 | | -0.9 pp | -1.6 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 15.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | | -4.8 pp | -9.5 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | | 0.4 pp | -3.7 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 72.5 | 78.8 | 83.0 | 76.2 | 79.0 | 78.5 | 73.5 | 76.9 | 78.1 | 64.7 | 57.9 | 57.9 | | 0.0 pp | -14.6 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 19.8 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.8 | | 0.8 pp | -8.0 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | | -0.2 pp | 1.9 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | | -0.5 pp | 5.3 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 11.7 | | -3.6 pp | 3.7 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 27.0 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 45.7 | 42.4 | 44.1 | 49.6 | | 5.5 pp | 22.6 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 21.9 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | | 0.1 pp | -1.7 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 0.2 pp | 2.6 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | 1.8 | 1.8 | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 0.3 pp | 2.6 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 31.1 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 22.4 | 24.2 | 20.6 | 24.6 | 52.9 | 58.9 | 55.8 | | -3.1 pp | 24.7 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 8.7 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | | 0.2 pp | -4.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.3 pp | -0.6 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 pp | 0.4 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | | -0.2 pp | 1.6 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | | 0.0 pp | -1.8 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 22.7 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 10.1 | | -0.4 pp | -12.6 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 63.3 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 59.8 | 60.1 | 57.5 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 48.8 | | -1.7 pp | -14.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | PL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 30.5 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 18.2 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | -12.3 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.4 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | -1.5 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4039 | 4417 | 4547 | 4993 | 5181 | 5495 | 5736 | 5970 | 6519 | 6648 | 6908 | 7401 | n.a. | 7.2% | 56.8% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 17.7 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | -14.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | n.a. | -0.9 pp | -3.3 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 20.6 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 22.0 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | 1.4 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 8.6 | n.a. | -1.9 pp | -1.8 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 20.6 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 8.3 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.4 | n.a. | 2.8% | -14.6% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 32.9 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | -16.9 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 32.7 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 25.3 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 37.5 | 40.3 | 36.9 | n.a. | -3.4 pp | 4.2 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 61.7 | 59.9 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 61.1 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 65.6 | 66.7 | 64.9 | n.a. | -1.7 pp | 3.2 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 49.2 | 54.6 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 55.9 | 61.0 | 64.4 | 62.8 | 60.3 | 63.1 | n.a. | 2.8 pp | 13.9 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | -1.6 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.1 pp | -1.8 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 pp | 0.4 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -0.1 pp | -2.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 9.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 0.5 pp | -0.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 31.6 | 32.3 | 34.1 | 36.9 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 42.5 | 44.3 | 46.2 | 48.3 | 48.9 | 49.5 | 51.8 | 2.3 pp | 20.2 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 26.9 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 19.2 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | -7.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.88 | n.a. | -3.3% | -9.3% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.60 | n.a. | 0.0% | 7.1% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 6.0 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -1.8 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | n.a. | -1.2% | 15.7% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | n.a. | 2.3% | 16.9% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 35.8 | 35.2 | 34.1 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 27.8 | 29.5 | 27.6 | n.a. | -1.9 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 9.7 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -3.7 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 | n.a. | 5.8% | 42.1% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
POLAND 2021

| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p><i>Severe housing deprivation affects in particular people at risk of poverty</i></p> <p><i>Urban/rural income disparities are high</i></p> | <p>The share of people aged 0-59 and children living in (quasi-) jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for children is below the EU average, with a substantial positive development [8]</p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p><i>There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection</i></p> | <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing working age poverty is above the EU average, with a substantial positive development [8]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | <p><i>Shorter professional careers for women increase the risk of lower pension adequacy</i></p> | |
| 4. Long-term care | <p><i>Access to quality long-term care services, deinstitutionalisation of LTC remain a challenge</i></p> | |
| 5. Health | <p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of potential years of life lost is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Amenable mortality is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p><i>Access to healthcare is limited due to the lack of medical staff and insufficient focus on primary and ambulatory care</i></p> | |

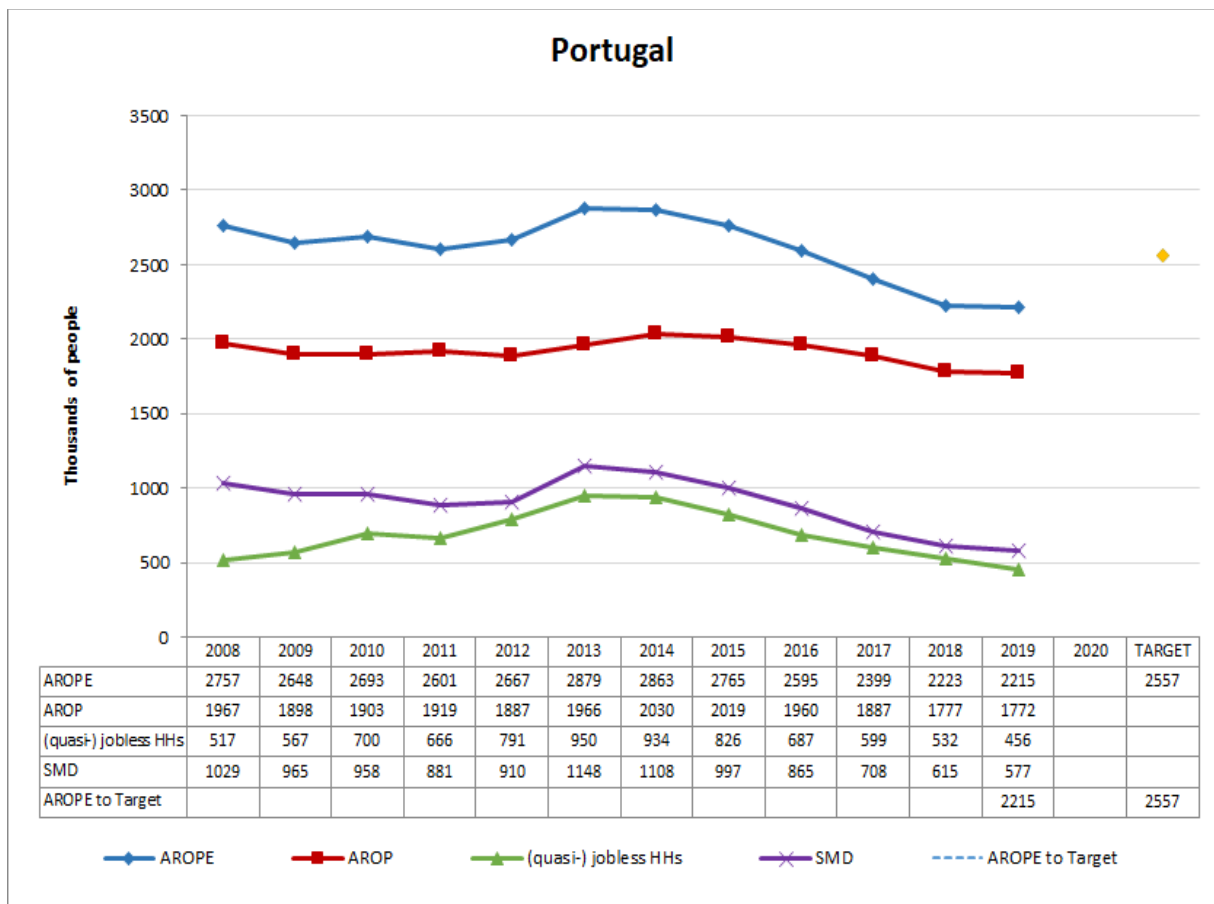
Portugal²²

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 200,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²² Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

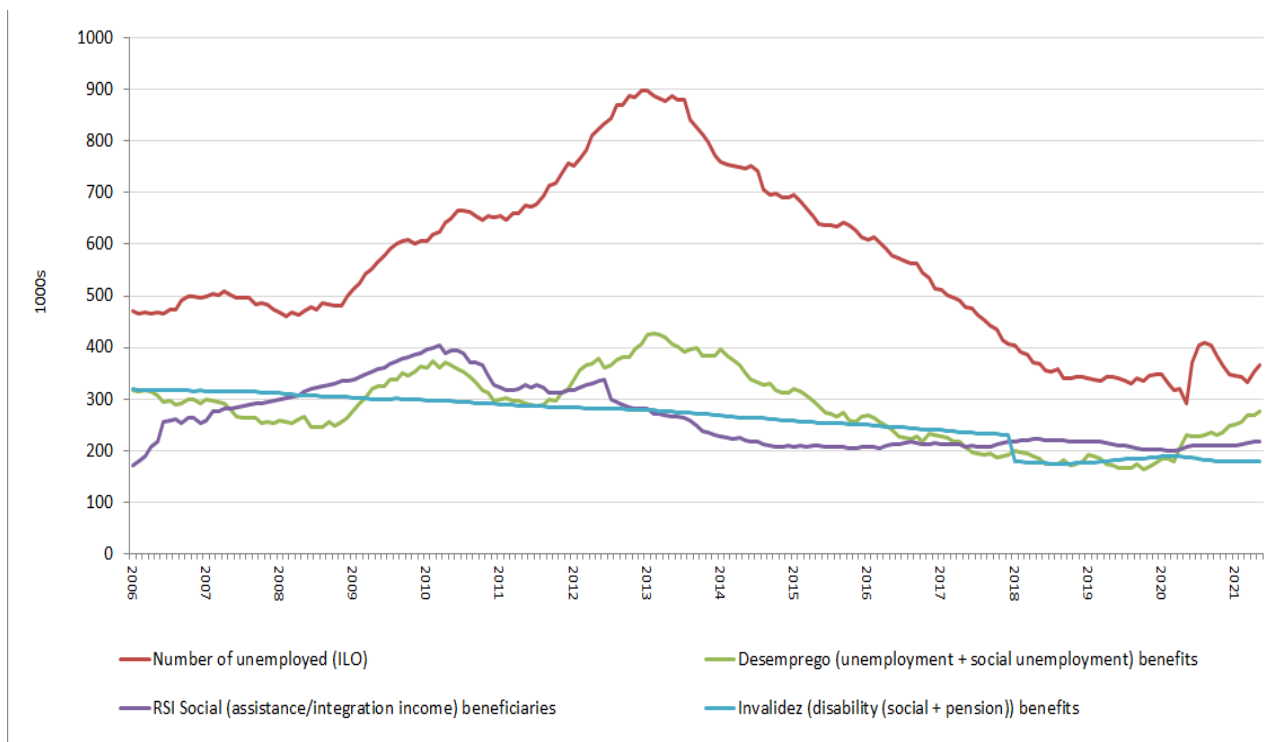
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| PT | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 22.3 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 20.1 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 23.4 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 9.3 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 |
| 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, and, more recently, through Statutory Decree 133/2012 of 27 June 2012, redefining non-contributory social benefits entitlement conditions, namely those concerning Social Integration Income (portuguese minimum income scheme). The Statutory Decree 1/2016 of 06 January change 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). |
| 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.</p> <p>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 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 29.5 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 27.0 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 22.3 | | 0.4 pp | -7.2 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 18.5 | | -0.5 pp | -4.3 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 11.8 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | | -0.1 pp | -6.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.9 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | | -0.4 pp | -0.8 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 14.2 | 10.7 | 19.6 | 22.8 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 15.3 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 19.4 | 12.9 | 11.0 | | -1.9 pp | -3.2 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 13.7 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 12.0 | | 1.0 pp | -1.7 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 74.3 | 77.5 | 82.4 | 74.2 | 77.6 | 80.3 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 69.3 | 74.8 | 77.8 | 69.3 | | -8.5 pp | -5.0 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 19.5 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | | 0.1 pp | -4.1 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | | 1.2 pp | 0.6 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 31.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 41.1 | 42.9 | 47.2 | 45.7 | 48.8 | 50.3 | | 1.5 pp | 19.3 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 9.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.4 | | -2.1 pp | -5.6 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 69.0 | 73.0 | 68.0 | 74.0 | 81.0 | 80.0 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 86.2 | 87.4 | 88.4 | 89.2 | | 0.8 pp | 20.2 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 26.2 | 27.8 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 26.9 | 33.1 | 32.7 | 31.4 | 28.7 | 30.2 | 26.1 | 24.8 | | -1.3 pp | -1.4 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 1.1 pp | 0.0 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 1.1 pp | 0.0 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 24.3 | 25.4 | 30.4 | 27.5 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 23.8 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 25.8 | 28.0 | | 2.2 pp | 3.8 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 11.7 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | | -0.4 pp | -4.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.3 pp | -3.4 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 34.9 | 30.9 | 28.3 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 8.9 | -1.7 pp | -26.0 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | | -0.3 pp | 1.0 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | | -0.5 pp | -0.5 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 11.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.1 | | 0.4 pp | -4.2 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 23.5 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | | -0.1 pp | -7.3 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | PT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 26.0 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 21.6 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -4.4 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 17.2 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | -1.3 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 5702 | 5655 | 5837 | 5773 | 5877 | 5892 | 6075 | 6190 | 6483 | 6495 | 6481 | 6961 | n.a. | 6.0% | 7.6% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -4.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 6.3 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | n.a. | -1.0 pp | -0.1 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 23.2 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 27.4 | 30.3 | 29.0 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 22.4 | n.a. | -2.1 pp | -0.8 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.1 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 12.5 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | -0.6 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 26.6 | 22.1 | 18.9 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 13.2 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | n.a. | -1.1% | -15.5% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 29.5 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 27.0 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 22.3 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -7.2 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 25.7 | 26.3 | 32.2 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 24.0 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 24.2 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -1.5 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 55.4 | 56.9 | 58.8 | 57.6 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 60.4 | 60.4 | n.a. | -0.0 pp | 4.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 53.2 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 57.5 | 55.6 | 58.3 | 64.9 | 59.4 | n.a. | -5.5 pp | 6.2 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 11.3 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.7 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | -0.6 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.6 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | -0.5 pp | -1.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 34.9 | 30.9 | 28.3 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 8.9 | -1.7 pp | -26.0 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 10.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 1.1 pp | -1.1 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 50.7 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 47.8 | 46.5 | 46.9 | 47.8 | 49.9 | 52.1 | 56.2 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 0.3 pp | 10.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 27.7 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 22.2 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 20.0 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | -7.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 0.92 | n.a. | 2.2% | 10.8% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.68 | n.a. | 1.5% | 33.3% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 1.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | 0.6 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | n.a. | 1.3% | 17.9% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | n.a. | 0.0% | 23.2% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 35.2 | 32.8 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 28.7 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 7.6 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -1.9 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.2 | 2.6 | -0.3 | -3.7 | -4.4 | -1.6 | -0.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.1% | 4.4% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
PORTUGAL 2021**

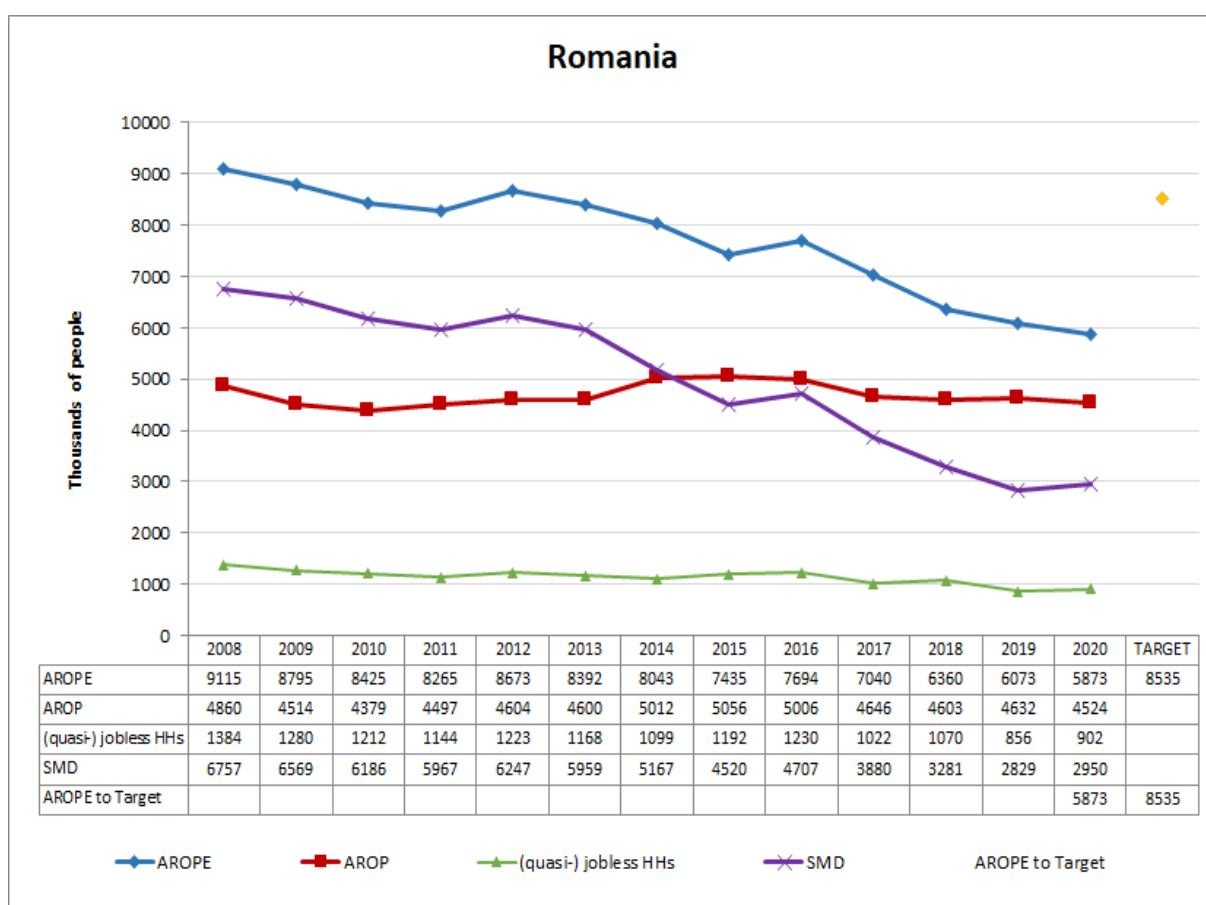
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <i>The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty, including for children and working age people, is lower than the EU average [2]</i> Housing deprivation is higher than the EU average, with some positive development [4], but it is substantially higher for children [1] | The share of women (aged 0-59) and adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is below the EU average, with some positive development [7] |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average, but with some positive development [4] <i>There are gaps in access to social protection</i> | |
| 3. Pensions | | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is above the EU average, with some positive development [7] |
| 4. Long-term care | <i>While improving there is still insufficient access to long-term care services</i> | |
| 5. Health | <i>The number of healthy life years at birth for women is lower than the EU average, but with some positive development [4]</i> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 580,000 compared to 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²³ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated. Note: There is a general break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators.

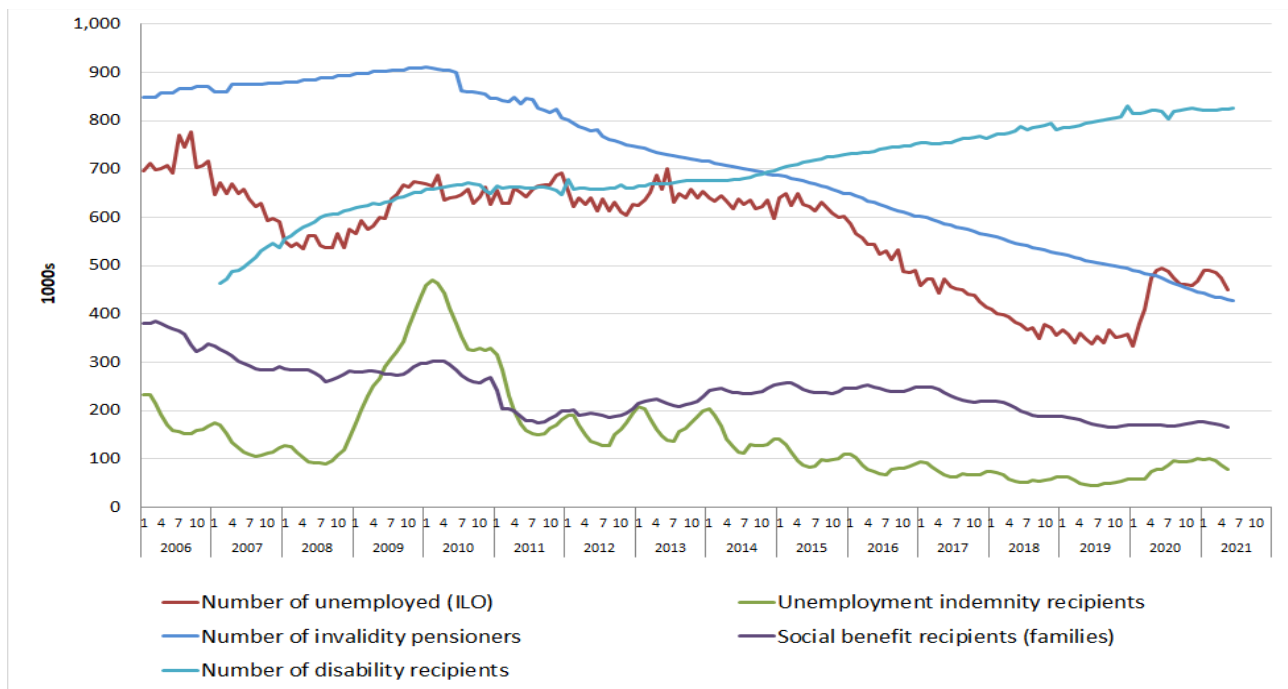
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| RO | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 13.5 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 26.9 | 26.7 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | |
| | Old age | 6.2 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 10.7 | |
| | Survivors | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Family/Children | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 12.8 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 23.9 | 23.8 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | |
| | Disability | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Old age | 6.2 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | |
| | Survivors | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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.</p> <p>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 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| unit | Thousands of families recipients of social benefit for ensuring the minimum guaranteed income |
| source | Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania |
| link | http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistice |
| 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 pensioners |
| source | National House of Public Pensions, Romania |
| link | http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistice |
| 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 Protection, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania |
| link | http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistice |
| comment | Note: one person may receive simultaneously the disability benefit and invalidity pension |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| RO | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 50.9 | 50.6 | 48.1 | 49.2 | 52.5 | 51.4 | 50.7 | 46.8 | 49.2 | 41.7 | 38.1 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 0.5 pp | -14.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 33.3 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 32.2 | 32.0 | 30.8 | 30.1 | -0.7 pp | -3.2 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 38.5 | 39.1 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 38.8 | 36.4 | 31.0 | 28.9 | 30.2 | 21.5 | 19.7 | 17.7 | 21.4 | 3.7 pp | -17.1 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 0.7 pp | -0.1 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | | | 28.3 | 26.4 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 29.7 | 31.9 | 36.4 | 28.8 | 33.2 | 21.8 | | -11.4 pp | | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 19.3 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 23.5 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 17.0 | -1.0 pp | -2.3 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 83.7 | 87.7 | 60.3 | 74.0 | 75.5 | 73.5 | 85.6 | 87.2 | 86.8 | 74.9 | 95.6 | 94.2 | 92.6 | -1.6 pp | 8.9 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 29.9 | 28.9 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 32.4 | 36.3 | 34.2 | 32.6 | 29.4 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.1 | -1.0 pp | -3.8 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 13.1 | 6.2 | -6.9 pp | 0.2 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.4 pp | -1.4 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 37.0 | 44.0 | 49.0 | 30.0 | 48.0 | 36.0 | 41.8 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 47.7 | 63.5 | 63.3 | 48.4 | -14.9 pp | 11.4 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 17.0 | 19.0 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 11.0 | -0.5 pp | -6.0 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 38.2 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 34.8 | 32.0 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 43.1 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 42.6 | 37.5 | -5.1 pp | -0.7 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -0.4 pp | -1.1 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | -0.8 pp | -1.8 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 23.6 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 22.9 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 16.4 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 20.4 | 1.9 pp | -3.3 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 17.4 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 11.4 | 20.0 | 18.4 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 5.9 | -2.5 pp | -11.5 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 | -0.4 pp | 1.1 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 15.9 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 0.3 pp | -0.3 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | -0.1 pp | 1.7 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | | -0.2 pp | -5.2 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 44.9 | 43.3 | 39.7 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 37.5 | 33.6 | 32.6 | 34.3 | 28.3 | 26.8 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 0.5 pp | -20.3 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 73.5 | 73.5 | 69.5 | 69.6 | 73.1 | 71.4 | 69.6 | 70.3 | 70.0 | 67.2 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 67.4 | 1.1 pp | -6.1 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | RO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 44.2 | 43.0 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 43.2 | 41.9 | 40.3 | 37.4 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 32.5 | 31.2 | 30.4 | -1.3 pp | -13.0 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 23.6 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 0.3 pp | 0.2 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 1837 | 2066 | 2122 | 2186 | 2226 | 2332 | 2408 | 2614 | 2835 | 3189 | 3767 | 4403 | 4634 | 14.8% | 92.0% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 32.7 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 29.5 | 31.1 | 29.8 | 25.9 | 22.7 | 23.8 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 15.2 | -2.3 pp | -18.2 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | -1.4 pp | -2.5 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 32.3 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 38.2 | 36.2 | 34.5 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 31.9 | -2.2 pp | 0.7 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 16.8 | n.a. | -3.1 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 54.2 | 49.6 | 50.6 | 47.7 | 42.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 | -3.9 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | -1.8% | 1.1% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 50.9 | 50.6 | 48.1 | 49.2 | 52.5 | 51.4 | 50.7 | 46.8 | 49.2 | 41.7 | 38.1 | 35.8 | 36.3 | -2.3 pp | -15.1 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 23.4 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 15.8 | -0.8 pp | -8.1 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 52.0 | 55.7 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 50.3 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 50.3 | 48.8 | 47.3 | 47.5 | -1.5 pp | -4.7 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 48.7 | 44.4 | 39.9 | 46.7 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 55.6 | 60.2 | 65.2 | 59.0 | 73.4 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 0.3 pp | 25.0 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 0.4 pp | -1.5 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -0.2 pp | -0.9 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 15.9 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 0.3 pp | -3.7 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 0.2 pp | -1.7 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.6 | 13.9 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 0.1 pp | -1.8 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 43.1 | 42.6 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 43.1 | 41.1 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 0.7 pp | 7.8 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 49.4 | 43.3 | 40.1 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 33.9 | 31.5 | 1.1 pp | -15.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.86 | -7.8% | -2.4% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.41 | -17.6% | -16.0% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 11.1 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 pp | -6.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 8.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | n.a. | 6.3% | -16.2% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 8.1 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.5 | n.a. | 10.2% | -19.8% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 47.2 | 44.1 | 46.6 | 44.9 | 43.1 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 35.0 | -0.6 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 19.1 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 7.1 | -1.7 pp | -10.5 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 8.6 | -6.3 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -0.3 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 3.8 | n.a. | 3.8% | 34.6% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators. For EU-SILC based indicators, changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019. Breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2020 are shown for the longer term change.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ROMANIA 2021

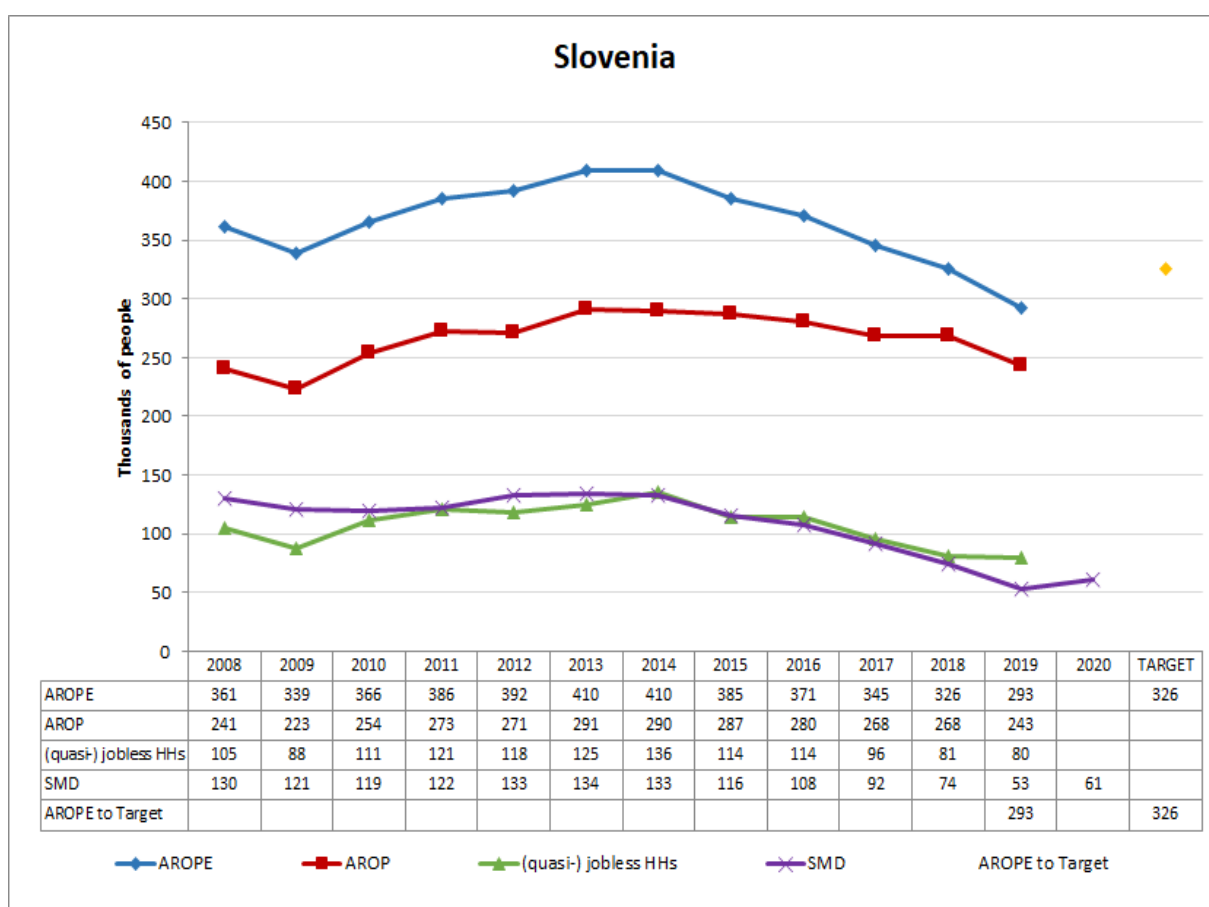
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people aged 65+ at risk of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of poverty rate are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>The situation of persons with disabilities remains challenging, while the deinstitutionalization process is stalling and community-based services and independent living policies are missing</i></p> <p><i>Regional and urban/rural disparities in poverty and income inequality are deepening, with particular groups of vulnerable people, including the Roma, being more exposed</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], the relative median poverty risk gap is substantially higher than the EU average [1], <i>while children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty 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><i>Pension adequacy for persons with reduced contributory period and women continues to be at risk</i></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 | <p>The unmet need for medical care (costs or distance) and the gap in the unmet need for medical care Q1-Q5 are higher than the EU average [2], <i>with the gap being higher for rural areas and marginalised communities, while spending for primary and outpatient care remains low</i></p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 40,000 by 2020, with regard to 2010, when this number was 366,000

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

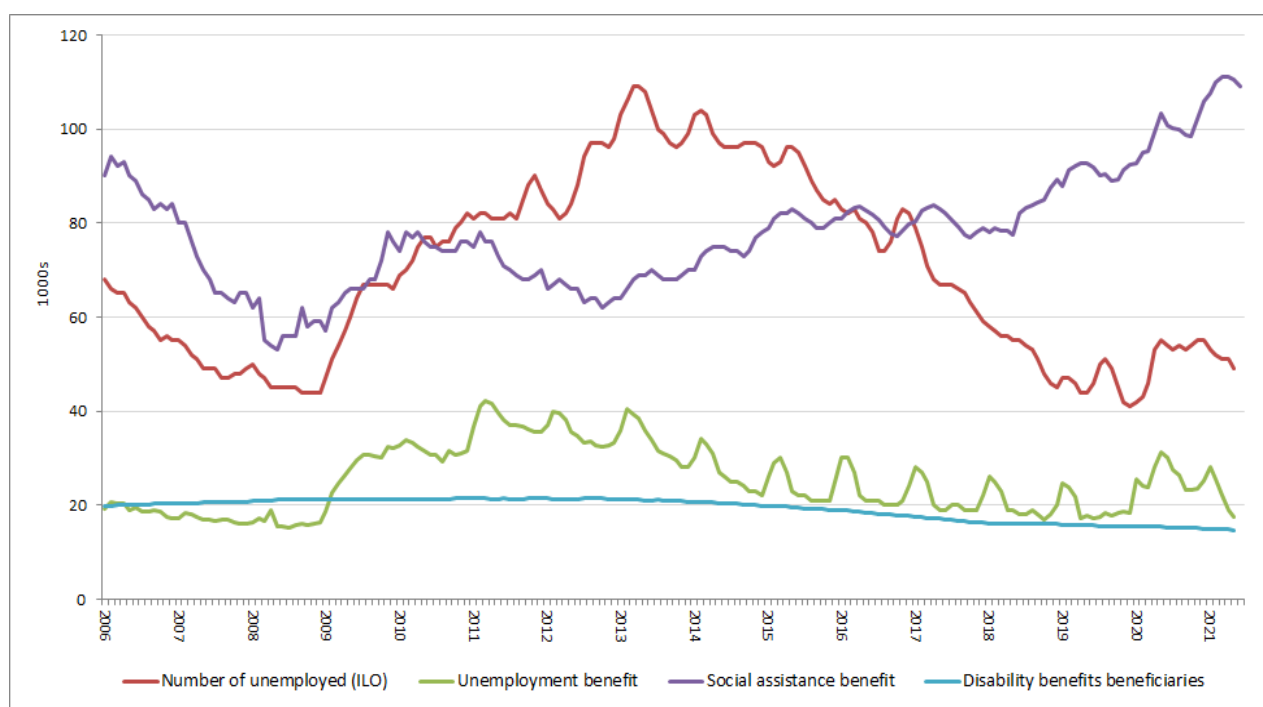
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| SI | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 20.5 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 26.9 | 26.7 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 7.9 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Disability | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| | Old age | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Survivors | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Family/Children | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 18.8 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 23.9 | 23.8 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | |
| | Disability | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Old age | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | |
| | Survivors | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 – Zštíp-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 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 11.7 | | -1.4 pp | -3.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 11.6 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 10.5 | | -1.2 pp | -1.1 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.4 pp | -2.9 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | | 0.2 pp | -1.3 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | | 1.5 pp | -1.8 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.7 | | -1.2 pp | -0.9 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 77.9 | 77.5 | 88.8 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 94.4 | 93.2 | 93.0 | 79.9 | 80.5 | 74.8 | 87.6 | | 12.8 pp | 9.7 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.6 | | -1.7 pp | -0.4 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | | 0.3 pp | -1.5 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 27.0 | 27.0 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 40.9 | 44.1 | 44.4 | | 0.3 pp | 17.4 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 13.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 5.4 | | -1.0 pp | -7.6 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 72.0 | 73.0 | 77.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 81.4 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 90.3 | | 4.4 pp | 18.3 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 16.3 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 17.2 | 20.4 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 18.9 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 16.6 | | 3.3 pp | 0.3 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 4.8 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.6 | -0.2 pp | 7.8 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | 1.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.1 | -1.0 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 7.7 | 7.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 0.6 pp | 9.1 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 50.4 | 53.7 | 51.4 | 45.4 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 51.7 | 54.9 | | 3.3 pp | 4.5 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | | -0.2 pp | 0.2 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | -1.1 pp | -0.3 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | -0.5 pp | -1.0 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | | -0.3 pp | 2.5 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | | 0.4 pp | -0.3 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 19.8 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.5 | | -0.8 pp | -13.3 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 48.4 | 47.0 | 44.3 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 17.6 | | -0.5 pp | n.a. | 24.1 | 24.4 |

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Notes: i) Break in series in 2011 for the "Overcrowding rate" indicator; ii) Some of the figures for the "part-time due to care responsibilities" (total for 2008 and 2009, males for all years and females for 2008 and 2009) and NEET rate (15-19) for 2010, 2011 and 2013, suffer from low reliability.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | SI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 18.5 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 14.4 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -4.1 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 12.3 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.0 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 8287 | 8599 | 8009 | 8364 | 8563 | 8527 | 8597 | 9061 | 9150 | 9147 | 9463 | 9980 | n.a. | 4.2% | 8.0% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | -1.1 pp | -4.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 6.7 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -1.5 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 19.3 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 17.5 | 18.2 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | -1.1 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 14.9 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 6.1 | n.a. | -2.6 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | n.a. | 0.3% | 0.9% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 11.7 | n.a. | -1.4 pp | -3.6 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 46.5 | 48.6 | 47.5 | 43.8 | 46.4 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 44.6 | 43.2 | 45.5 | n.a. | 2.3 pp | -1.1 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 68.1 | 70.1 | 68.2 | 66.2 | 67.8 | 65.7 | 65.9 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 69.4 | n.a. | 2.2 pp | 1.3 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 55.0 | 49.1 | 56.1 | 58.1 | 54.8 | 56.8 | 61.4 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 64.6 | 64.4 | 66.0 | n.a. | 1.6 pp | 11.0 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 4.5 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | -0.6 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | -0.5 pp | -1.0 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 1.6 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 0.7 pp | 1.2 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 32.8 | 35.6 | 35.0 | 31.2 | 32.9 | 33.5 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 38.5 | 42.7 | 47.0 | 48.6 | 50.5 | 1.9 pp | 17.7 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 24.4 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 20.1 | 20.5 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -3.9 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.83 | n.a. | -2.4% | -1.2% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.43 | n.a. | -4.4% | -2.3% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | n.a. | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.2 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.7 | n.a. | 16.0% | n.a. | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.4 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 8.6 | n.a. | 16.2% | n.a. | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 28.0 | 26.2 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 23.7 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | -0.3 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.6 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 0.3 | -4.0 | -2.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | n.a. | 4.3% | 13.7% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Break in time series in Healthy Life Years indicator (change of question in 2010) which affects the comparison of change since 2008.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVENIA 2021

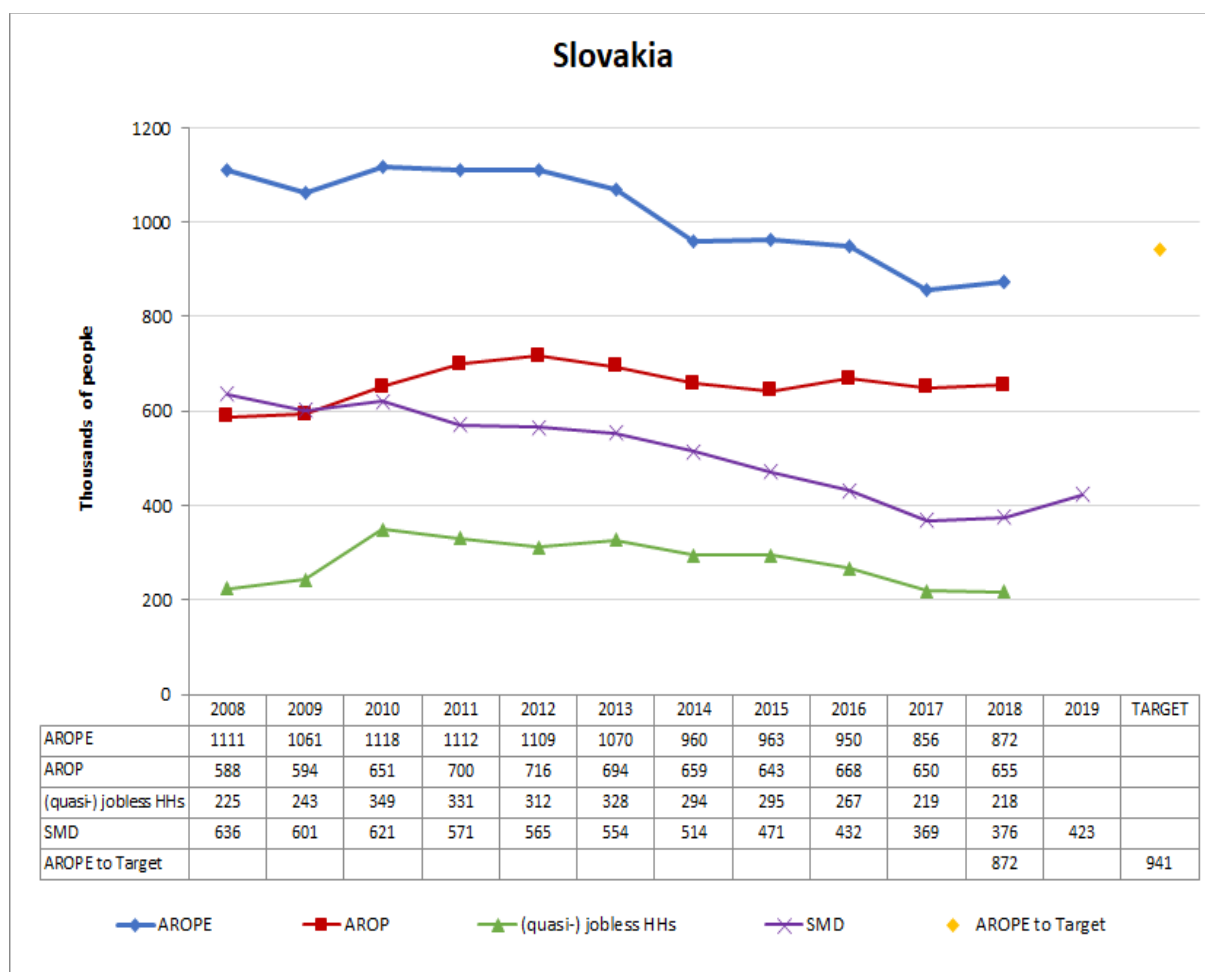
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | Housing deprivation, including for working age people and people aged 65+, is higher than the EU average [2] | <p>The share of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of poverty rate are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of working age people at risk of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of poverty rate are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | | <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2] | |
| 4. Long-term care | <i>There are continued challenges with the access to affordable LTC services of high quality.</i> | |
| 5. Health | <p>The number of healthy life years at birth for men is lower than the EU average [2], while for women it is substantially lower [1]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at 65 is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Unmet need med care (waiting) is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> | Child mortality (1-14) is substantially lower than the EU average [3] |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 170,000

Source: National Reform Programme

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

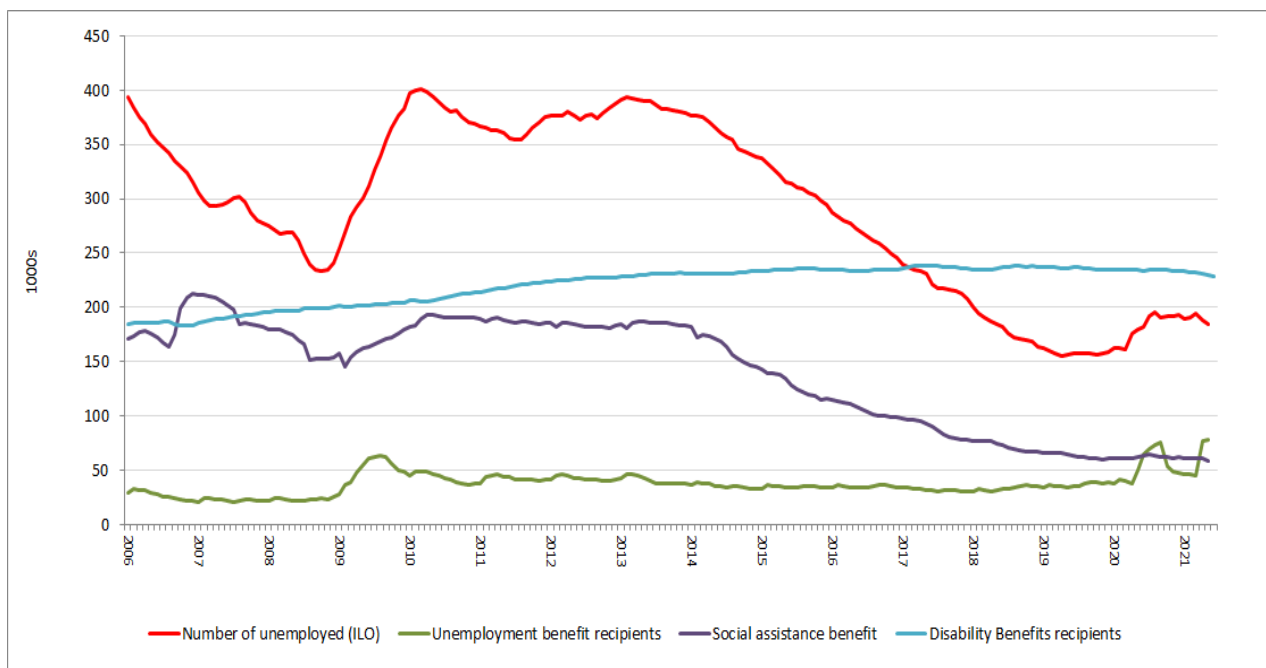
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| SK | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 15.2 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 26.9 | 26.7 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | |
| | Disability | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 5.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | |
| | Survivors | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 14.4 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | |
| | Disability | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | |
| | Survivors | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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. The latest trend could be considered as positive with stable position in Year 2016 and followed by year-on-year decline in the number of recipients in Year 2017.</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.</p> <p>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 in April and May 2021. The extension of the supportive period expired on 31 May 2021. Necessary to add that Unemployment Benefits are paid one month backward (benefits paid in September represent August 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2019 the number of beneficiaries is stable. Since 1 April 2019 introduced some changes in the system of social assistance which had have impact of the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 is the situation stable. 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.</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 since March 2021 due to higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries.</p> |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| SK | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 24.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 22.0 | | -1.8 pp | -2.3 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 16.7 | 16.8 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 19.0 | | -1.5 pp | 2.3 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 | |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 12.6 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 6.4 | -2.3 pp | -6.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 4.4 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.9 | | 0.6 pp | 2.5 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 | |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 9.4 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.0 | | | | | | | 14.1 | 11.9 | |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 6.0 | | -2.8 pp | -1.6 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 82.3 | 88.9 | 85.3 | 86.1 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 93.5 | 88.1 | 89.4 | 92.9 | 90.3 | 89.8 | | -0.5 pp | 7.5 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 13.7 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 13.7 | | -2.0 pp | 0.0 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | | 1.4 pp | | 14.3 | 13.8 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 5.0 | | 3.8 pp | 3.0 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 7.0 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 14.7 | | 4.8 pp | 7.7 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 53.0 | 63.0 | 64.0 | 62.0 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 60.5 | 53.6 | 65.0 | 64.0 | 58.8 | 68.1 | | 9.3 pp | 15.1 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 | |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 24.0 | 25.8 | 33.8 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 29.8 | 31.9 | 29.9 | 31.6 | 30.3 | 26.1 | 27.9 | | 1.8 pp | 3.9 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 5.2 | | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 1.1 pp | 5.8 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 7.4 | | 4.8 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 0.7 pp | 8.4 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 | |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 38.2 | 30.3 | 35.8 | 28.6 | 29.8 | 33.7 | 36.2 | 37.6 | 28.8 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 34.7 | | 6.4 pp | -3.4 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 | |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 4.8 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 8.2 | | 4.2 pp | 3.4 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | -1.3 pp | -0.2 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | -0.7 pp | 1.6 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 | |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | 0.0 pp | 1.9 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate | | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | | 0.1 pp | -0.8 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 8.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | | -0.5 pp | -4.2 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 | |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 54.4 | 51.6 | 53.2 | 52.6 | 49.6 | 50.8 | 51.6 | 50.5 | 49.8 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 43.0 | | -2.5 pp | -11.4 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 | |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | SK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.6 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.4 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | -4.2 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.9 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | 1.0 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4058 | 4694 | 5016 | 5385 | 5879 | 5743 | 5883 | 6132 | 6280 | 5763 | 5846 | 6302 | n.a. | 6.1% | 42.2% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 0.9 pp | -3.9 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 5.2 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | n.a. | 1.0 pp | 1.0 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 18.1 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 22.8 | 20.5 | 24.1 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.6 | 25.2 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | 7.1 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 7.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 18.5 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 11.4 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | n.a. | 10.2% | -0.6% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 24.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 22.0 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -2.3 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 40.8 | 35.7 | 39.4 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 36.3 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 31.1 | 38.0 | n.a. | 6.9 pp | -2.7 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 70.9 | 69.4 | 68.6 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 68.0 | n.a. | 0.9 pp | -2.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 53.1 | 59.0 | 61.5 | 65.6 | 69.4 | 73.6 | 79.3 | 72.4 | 75.4 | 79.9 | 77.9 | 77.3 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | 24.2 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.4 | n.a. | -1.6 pp | -1.4 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 6.6 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -0.2 pp | -3.4 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | -0.7 pp | 1.6 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.2 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 0.6 pp | -0.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.1 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 0.4 pp | -0.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 39.2 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 47.0 | 49.0 | 53.0 | 54.2 | 57.0 | 58.3 | 1.3 pp | 19.1 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 21.9 | 19.7 | 16.7 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 14.2 | n.a. | 2.3 pp | -7.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.85 | n.a. | -5.6% | 7.6% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.53 | n.a. | -13.1% | -1.9% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | 1.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | n.a. | 15.0% | 53.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | n.a. | 2.2% | 74.1% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.1 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 5.6 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 5.7 | n.a. | 1.6 pp | 0.1 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 6.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | -2.7 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 2.3% | 25.0% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVAKIA 2021

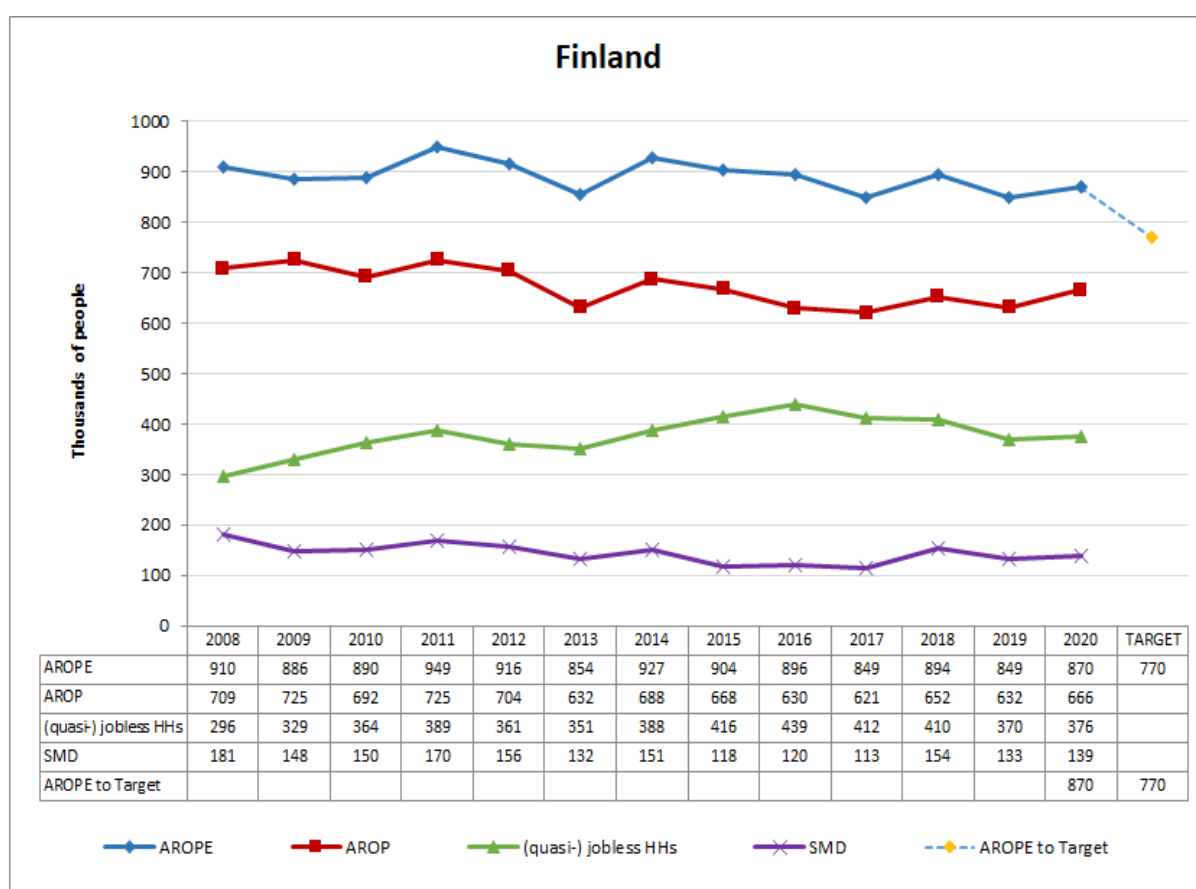
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, including people aged 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>There are persistent challenges regarding Roma communities' access to housing, healthcare, water, energy, and other essential services</i></p> | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for working age people is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is relatively low</i></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><i>Social inclusion of disadvantaged groups is hampered by inefficient coordination of social services provision, limited focus on quality and overall limited attractiveness of social work</i></p> <p><i>There are challenges in access to social protection</i></p> | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is above the EU average, with a substantial positive development [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 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 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1], and the number of healthy life years at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Treatable mortality is substantially higher than the EU average [1], while preventable mortality is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care - distance is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce to 770,000 by 2020 the number of persons living at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²⁶ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2020, unless otherwise stated.

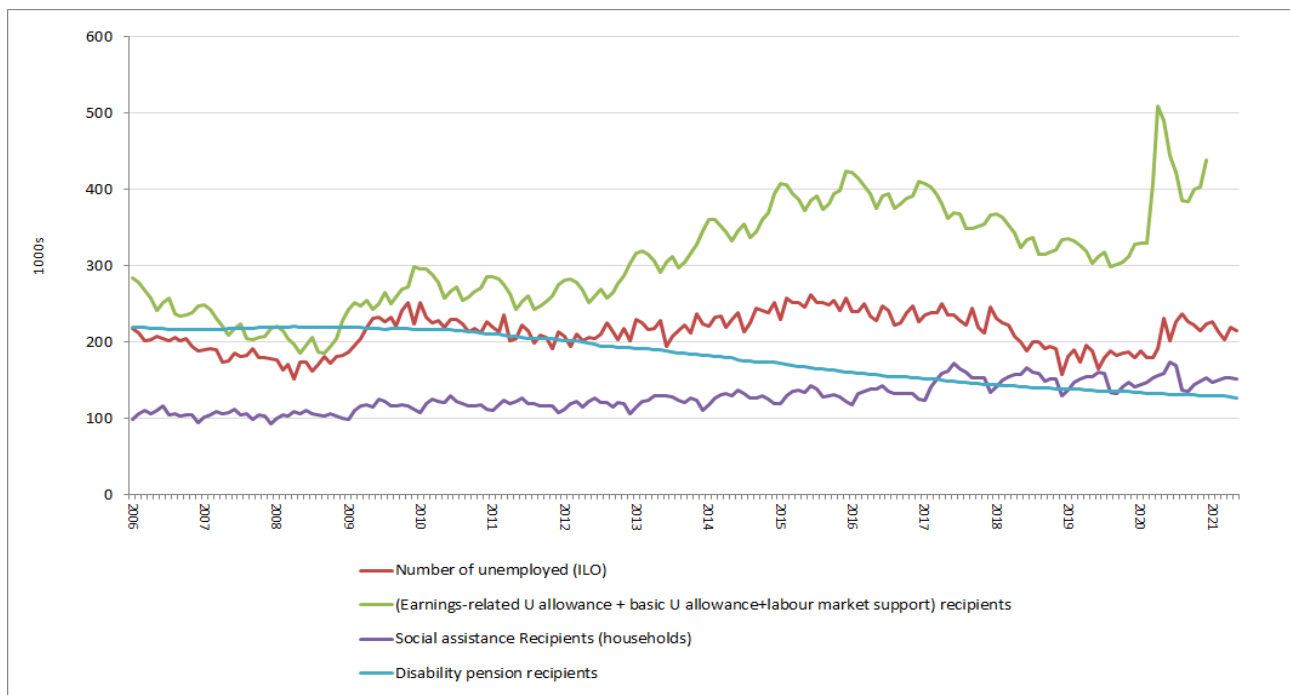
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| FI | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 24.3 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 26.9 | 26.7 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | |
| | Disability | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 8.4 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | |
| | Survivors | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | |
| | Unemployment | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | |
| | Housing | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| | Housing | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 23.3 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 27.7 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 28.0 | 27.5 | 23.9 | 23.8 | |
| | Sickness/Health | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | |
| | Disability | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Old age | 8.4 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 10.3 | |
| | Survivors | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Family/Children | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| | Unemployment | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 criterias: 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. Starting from 2010, basic and earnings-related unemployment allowances are payable not only during unemployment but also during participation in a measure of active labour market policy. Labour market support is flat rate benefit (and low) 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, a demonstrated need of financial assistance is also required. Although in most cases labour market support and basic unemployment allowance are the same rate. |
| | Social assistance benefit |
| definition | Recipients of social assistance (households) by calendar month |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) |
| comment | 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 has grown 20% in between 2015-2020 and 29% in between 2010-2019, from monthly average of 119,000 households in 2010 to 131,000 households in 2015, and to 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 | <p>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 are 18 percent of all disability pensions at the moment.</p> <p>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 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 over doubled in 10 years.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
|----------------|--|

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| FI | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 15.1 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 0.7 pp | -0.1 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 1.3 pp | -0.4 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | -0.2 pp | -0.9 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 0.8 pp | 2.7 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 3.9 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 3.8 pp | 4.3 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 pp | -2.2 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 63.1 | 74.8 | 68.1 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 54.4 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 45.3 | 51.1 | 54.5 | 56.5 | 63.7 | 7.2 pp | 0.6 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 9.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 0.3 pp | -2.1 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 5.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 9.5 | -1.1 pp | 4.5 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 22.9 | 23.2 | 24.9 | 27.6 | 30.1 | 2.5 pp | 9.1 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 20.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 24.9 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 1.1 pp | 1.5 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 58.0 | 57.0 | 56.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 59.6 | 60.2 | 61.0 | 63.8 | 67.8 | 63.8 | -4.0 pp | 5.8 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 15.5 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 9.5 | -2.2 pp | -6.0 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | -0.2 pp | -1.6 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | 2.0 | | 2.2 | | | | | 2.0 | | | | 2.6 | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 12.7 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 9.9 | -1.2 pp | -2.8 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 59.6 | 56.5 | 61.6 | 60.9 | 63.0 | 68.2 | 66.3 | 67.3 | 69.6 | 67.4 | 63.5 | 64.2 | 60.7 | -3.6 pp | 1.1 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | -0.6 pp | -2.7 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 0.4 pp | -1.1 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 0.9 pp | -1.6 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 0.8 pp | 4.1 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | | 0.0 pp | -0.5 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 pp | 1.0 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 9.0 | -0.7 pp | 4.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | FI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 17.4 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 15.6 | 16.0 | -0.9 pp | -1.8 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 12.2 | -0.4 pp | -2.0 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 9933 | 10421 | 10327 | 10760 | 11146 | 11507 | 11550 | 11658 | 11998 | 11896 | 12029 | 12217 | 12174 | 0.2% | 3.8% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | -0.4 pp | -1.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 9.9 | -1.1 pp | 2.2 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 15.7 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 0.7 pp | -0.8 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 1.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | -0.5 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 1.10% | -1.90% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 15.1 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 15.0 | -1.7 pp | -0.8 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 50.2 | 47.3 | 51.5 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 55.3 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 53.7 | 54.0 | 51.4 | 0.3 pp | 3.8 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 65.6 | 64.2 | 67.8 | 66.8 | 68.0 | 71.7 | 70.4 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 72.2 | 72.9 | 71.5 | 0.7 pp | 7.3 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 56.3 | 63.8 | 60.0 | 57.7 | 59.5 | 50.7 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 51.5 | 55.2 | 54.8 | 57.2 | 58.4 | 2.4 pp | 0.9 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | -0.2 pp | -2.2 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 0.9 pp | -1.6 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 8.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 1.9 pp | 2.4 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 7.8 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 1.1 pp | 1.5 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 56.5 | 55.5 | 56.2 | 57.0 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 60.0 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 65.4 | 66.8 | 67.5 | 0.7 pp | 11.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 23.9 | 23.1 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 1.3 pp | -8.6 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.80 | -1.2% | 12.5% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.52 | -3.7% | 6.1% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 pp | 3.9 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | n.a. | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | n.a. | -2.1% | 16.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.0 | n.a. | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.6 | n.a. | 2.1% | 6.7% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 23.7 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 22.2 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | -0.3 pp | -0.7 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 2.2% | 13.4% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FINLAND 2021

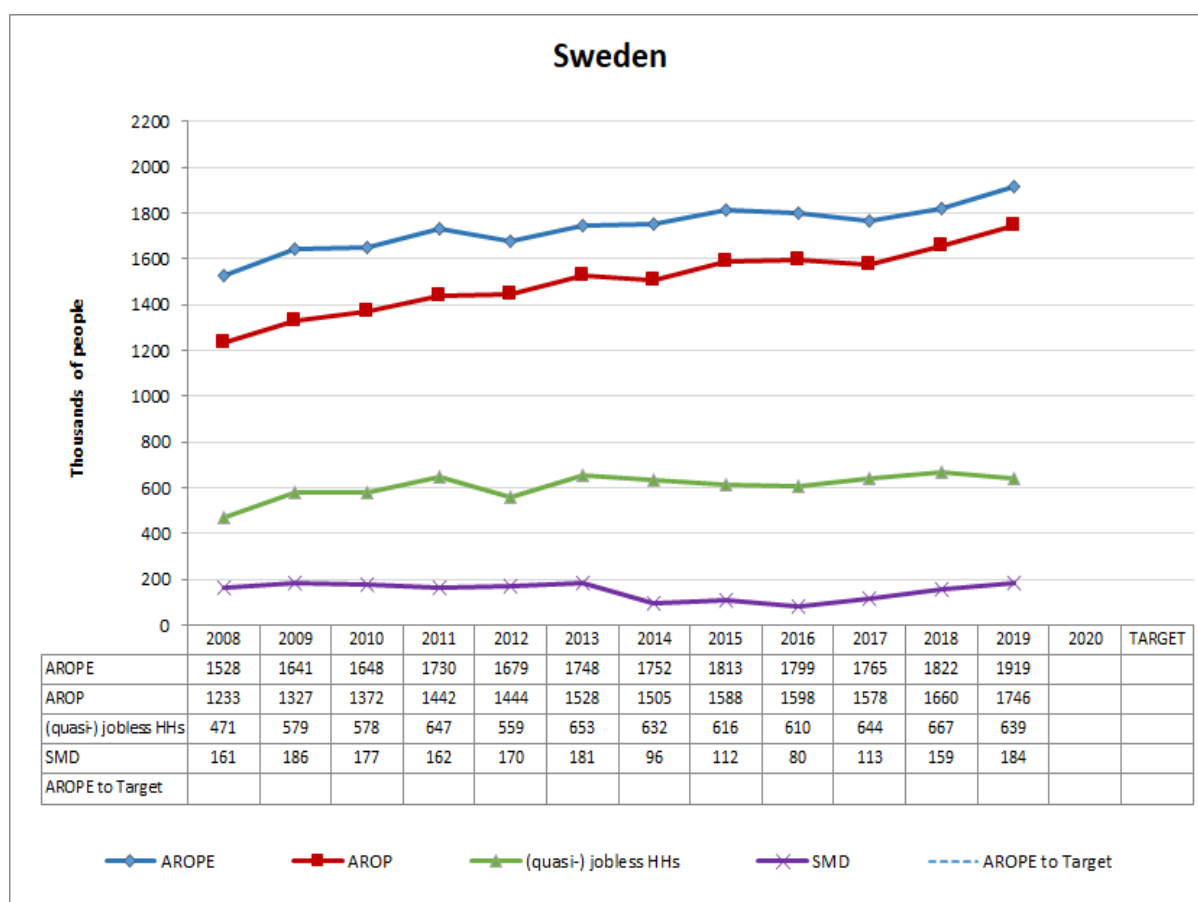
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of men aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Non-EU migrants experience higher risk of poverty and social exclusion</i></p> | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate, including for working age people, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap, including for children, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The interquintile share ratio S50/S20 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Housing deprivation, including for working age people, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is relatively low</i></p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | <p>The number of healthy life years at birth for men is lower than the EU average [2], while for women it is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care (waiting or distance) is higher than the EU average [2]</p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the share of women and men aged 20-64 who are outside the labour force (excluding full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on long-term sick leave to well under 14% by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; ii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

²⁷ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

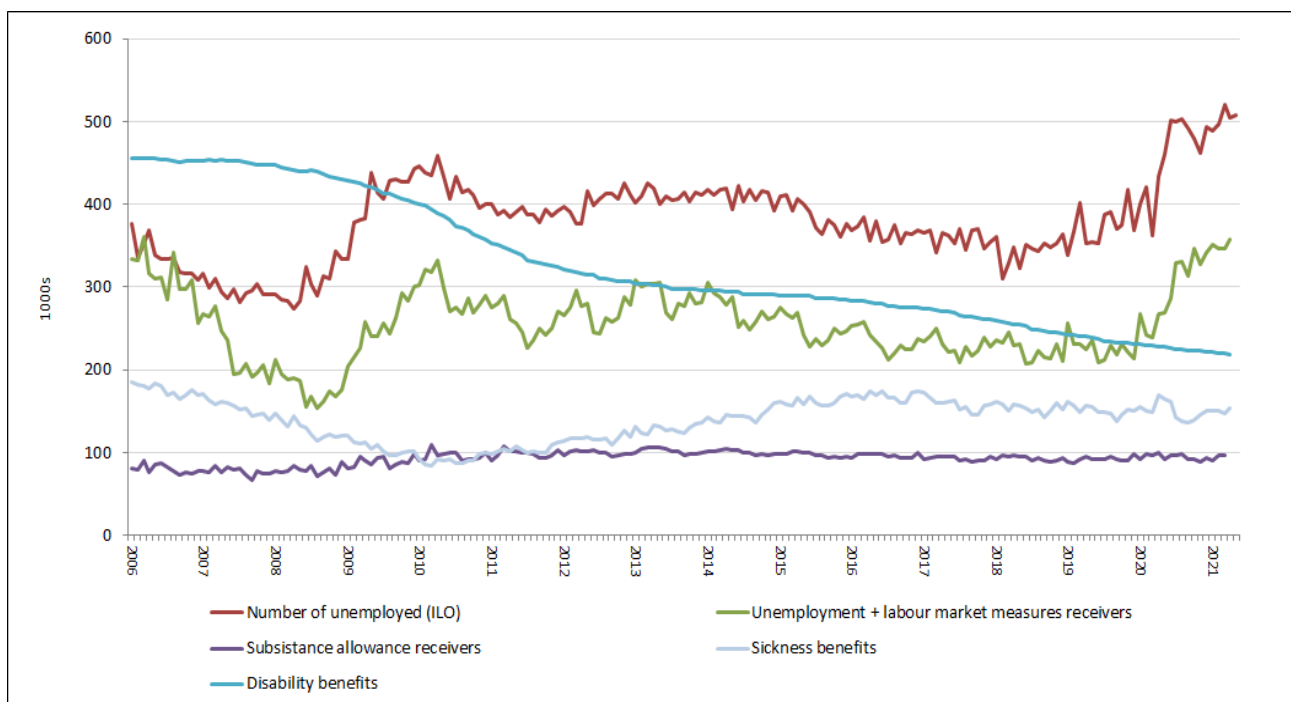
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

| SE | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP) | Total | 27.1 | 29.2 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 26.9 | 26.7 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | Disability | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| | Old age | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| | Survivors | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | Unemployment | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Housing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Means-tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | Sickness/Health | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Disability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Old age | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Survivors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Family/Children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Housing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Non-means tested | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 26.4 | 28.4 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| | Sickness/Health | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| | Disability | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Old age | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| | Survivors | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Family/Children | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | Unemployment | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Housing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Social Exclusion n.e.c. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 8 June 2021.

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 | 18-03-2021 |
| | 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/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | 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/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | 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/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | 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/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| SE | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 17.3 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 23.1 | | 2.5 pp | 5.8 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 15.1 | 16.0 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 21.5 | | 2.2 pp | 6.4 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 | |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.1 | | 0.8 pp | 0.9 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.7 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.3 | | 0.2 pp | 3.6 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 | |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 2.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.4 | | 0.9 pp | 5.4 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 | |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 8.1 | | 1.3 pp | 0.8 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 73.2 | 74.6 | 82.9 | 77.1 | 84.7 | 91.5 | 80.5 | 82.5 | 86.9 | 91.2 | 93.0 | 90.5 | | -2.5 pp | 17.3 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 13.9 | | 2.5 pp | 3.2 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 18.0 | 26.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 17.0 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 21.4 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 16.0 | | 0.9 pp | -2.0 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 31.0 | 37.0 | 33.0 | 32.0 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 37.4 | 42.6 | 33.6 | 37.1 | 34.3 | 37.1 | | 2.8 pp | 6.1 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 31.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 23.4 | 25.9 | 27.0 | 19.9 | 25.5 | 23.9 | | -1.6 pp | -7.1 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 64.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 64.0 | 69.0 | 70.0 | 71.4 | 70.3 | 69.6 | 77.6 | 69.6 | 72.6 | | 3.0 pp | 8.6 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 | |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 20.5 | 24.9 | 19.2 | 23.1 | 20.5 | 26.8 | 24.1 | 21.7 | 22.7 | | 1.0 pp | 4.9 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 13.8 | | -1.0 pp | -4.4 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 7.7 | | -1.5 pp | 1.6 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 21.9 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 16.6 | | -0.7 pp | -5.3 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 57.6 | 52.8 | 50.4 | 47.5 | 48.3 | 43.8 | 50.5 | 45.8 | 47.5 | 47.2 | 44.5 | 39.1 | | -5.5 pp | -18.5 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 | |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 5.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 6.6 | | 1.8 pp | 1.1 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 pp | -1.2 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 1.2 pp | -0.2 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 | |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | | -0.3 pp | -1.4 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate | | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | | 0.1 pp | -0.4 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 | | -1.0 pp | 1.7 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 | |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 13.7 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 21.8 | 22.8 | | 1.0 pp | 9.1 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 | |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | SE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 16.7 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 18.8 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | 2.1 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 17.1 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | 3.6 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10495 | 10885 | 10535 | 10819 | 11366 | 12017 | 11718 | 12092 | 12573 | 12142 | 12248 | 12248 | n.a. | 0.0% | 14.7% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.6 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | 1.6 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 19.2 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 21.7 | n.a. | 1.8 pp | 3.7 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 7.4 | n.a. | 1.7 pp | 4.8 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | n.a. | 4.8% | 17.0% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 17.3 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 23.1 | n.a. | 2.5 pp | 5.8 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 55.0 | 50.0 | 49.0 | 48.3 | 47.6 | 44.6 | 48.0 | 45.3 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 43.3 | 40.8 | n.a. | -2.4 pp | -14.2 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 69.6 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 63.6 | 65.6 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 63.0 | 61.1 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -8.5 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 52.4 | 57.7 | 64.2 | 62.7 | 67.7 | 72.1 | 66.0 | 68.3 | 71.2 | 77.1 | 82.3 | 80.7 | n.a. | -1.6 pp | 28.3 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.7 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | 0.3 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 pp | 0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 1.2 pp | -0.2 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 10.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 1.4 pp | 1.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 7.8 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 1.0 pp | -1.3 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 70.1 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 73.6 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.5 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 77.7 | 77.6 | -0.1 pp | 7.5 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 15.9 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 15.4 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | -0.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.81 | n.a. | 1.3% | 6.6% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.55 | n.a. | -1.8% | -9.8% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | -1.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 11.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | n.a. | 12.9 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.9 | n.a. | 1.9% | 38.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 12.0 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.9 | n.a. | 13.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.6 | n.a. | 5.1% | 38.3% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| 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) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.0 | 23.8 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 28.7 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 28.3 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 10.0 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.4 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | -0.6 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 3.2 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | -1.0 | 3.0% | 34.2% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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 general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SWEDEN 2021

| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of poverty rate are around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</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 (incl. pensions) in reducing child poverty is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>At-risk of poverty rate for working age people living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing working age poverty is around the EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>In-work poverty of men is around EU average, but with a substantial negative development [10]</p> | |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 4. Long-term care | | |
| 5. Health | | <p>The number of healthy life years at birth is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at 65 for men is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> |

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