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COVER NOTE

From: The Social Protection Committee

To: Permanent Representatives Committee/Council

Subject: Key Social Challenges: Report drawn from the 2019 SPC Annual Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM)
= SPPM Country Profiles (Part 2)

Delegations will find attached the SPPM Country Profiles (part 2) to the SPC "Report on key social challenges" (doc. 12590/19 ADD 1).

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 12590/19.

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.

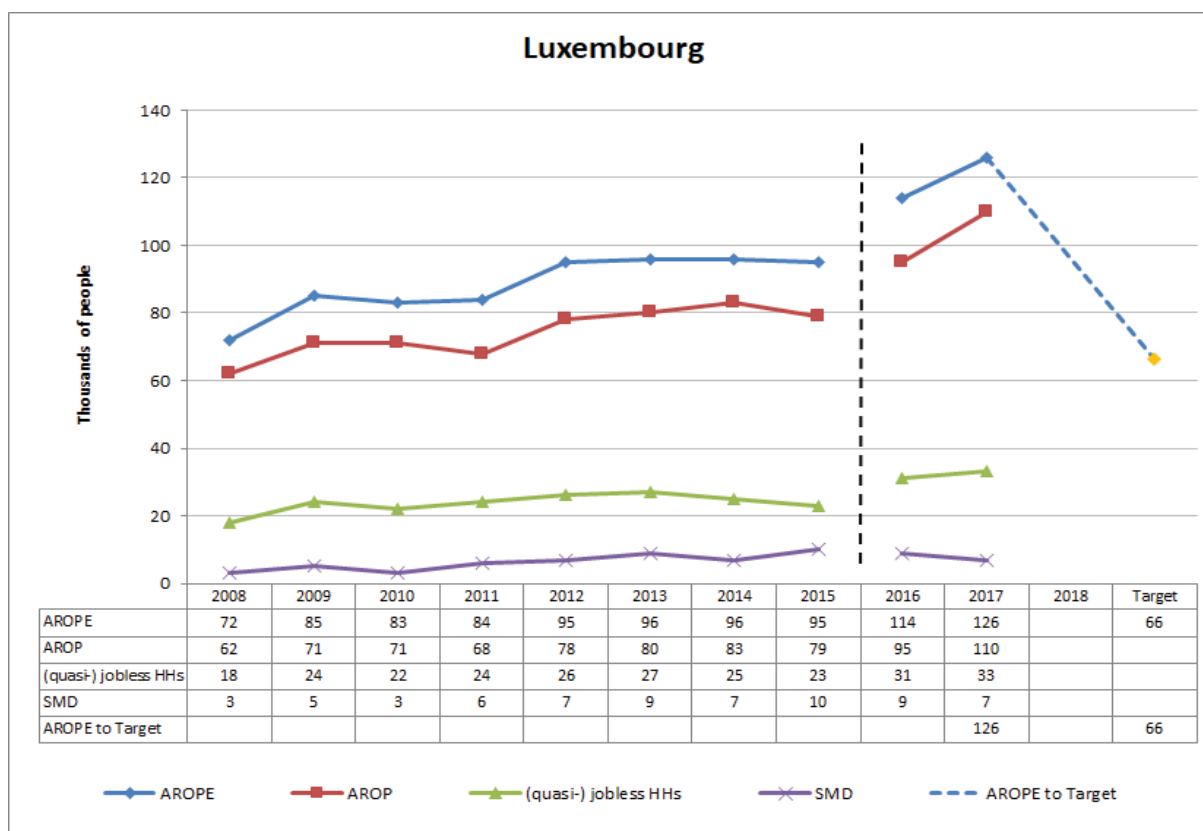
LUXEMBOURG¹

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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; iv) Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators.

¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LU											EU Average				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2017* to 2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2017* to 2018	
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	19.8	21.5	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4	15.3	16.5	18.7	n.a.	2.2 pp	n.a.	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	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	17198	17604	n.a.	6.6 %	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	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	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	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.6	17.6	18.6	15.7	15.0	17.5	16.3	17.4	23.2	21.8	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
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	9.7	10.1	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.7	4.8	3.9	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26.0	26.4	23.0	22.7	23.6	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	43.2	44.8	50.2	50.0	47.9	45.9	40.6	43.8	39.1	35.5	n.a.	-3.6 pp	n.a.	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.4	47.1	45.9	41.0	44.3	51.9	58.3	41.3	48.2	50.4	n.a.	2.2 pp	n.a.	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.6	12.0	13.7	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	-0.7 pp	n.a.	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	13.4	7.7	7.1	6.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	9.3	5.5	7.3	6.3	-1.0 pp	n.a.	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	5.2	5.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.7	0.0 pp	n.a.	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.3	-0.6 pp	n.a.	10.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	34.1	38.2	39.6	39.3	41.0	40.5	42.5	38.4	39.6	39.8	40.5	0.7 pp	n.a.	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.4	8.2	9.1	11.8	n.a.	2.7 pp	n.a.	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.22	1.15	n.a.	-5.7 %	n.a.	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.80	0.88	0.86	n.a.	-2.3 %	n.a.	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.3	10.7	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	11.6	11.5	12.4	11.8	11.9	10.6	10.8	8.7	8.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	21.2	20.5	22.8	20.7	21.0	22.3	23.7	24.4	n.a.	0.7 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.8	6.0	9.5	10.0	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.0	3.7	2.5	-0.6	3.8	1.7	5.6	1.4	1.6	6.3	n.a.	6.3 %	28.8 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)																

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 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators. Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators, so no figures are shown for changes compared to 2008. For LFS-based indicators comparison for the period 2008-2018 are shown.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES LUXEMBOURG 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Housing deprivation is worse than the EU average, in particular for working age population and children.	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		The share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly better than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	In-work poverty is worse than the EU average. <i>People from migrant backgrounds have poorer labour market and social outcomes as compared to LU/EU nationals.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	.	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

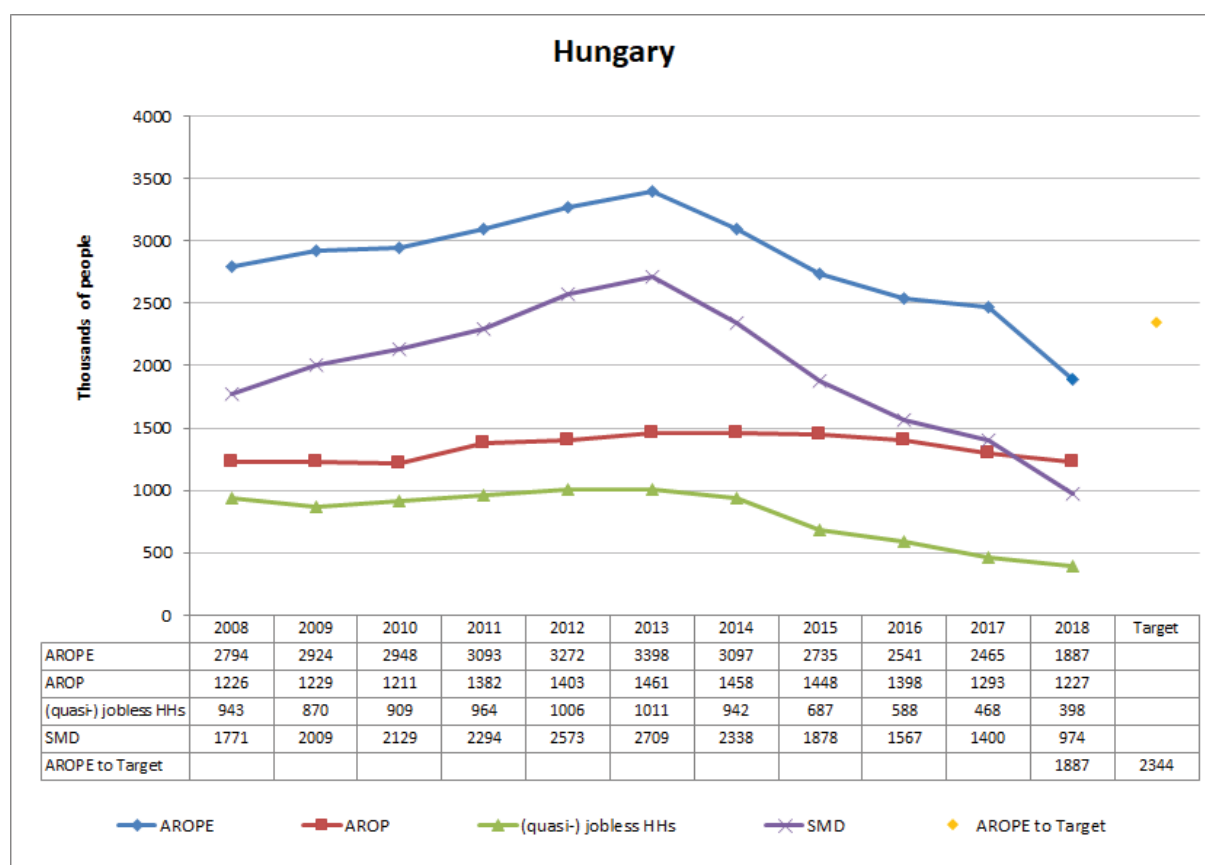
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Luxembourg				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing Deprivation	18.9	19.4	26.1	22.7	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Housing deprivation (0-17)	21.5	20.9	29.3	25.0	22.2	21.6	22.1	17.2
Housing deprivation (18-64)	19.1	20.0	26.2	22.9	20.9	20.1	20.2	16.6
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	11.1	11.6	12.0	13.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	4.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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 iv) Break in series: EU-SILC data for 2011 to 2015 have been reweighted on the basis of Census 2011 results.

² Figures in this profile are based on data extracted from the Eurostat website around mid-June 2019 unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HU										EU Average			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.2	29.5	29.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	31.8	28.2	26.3	25.5	19.6	-0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	-1.3 pp
	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	-1.1 pp	1.0 pp	0.3 pp
	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	4583	4366	4535	4751	4960	4994	5164	4.6 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.4	25.3	27.8	24.0	19.4	16.2	14.5	10.1	-1.7 pp	-3.4 pp	-1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	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	5.6	5.7	-1.6 pp	0.3 pp	0.3 pp
	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	-2.1 pp	-0.6 pp	2.2 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.7	-2.1 pp	-1.9 pp	2.5 pp
	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	-6.8 pp	n.a.	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	4.4	0.0 %	19.4 %	2.0 %
	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	31.5	23.8	-2.0 pp	-1.8 pp	-1.6 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	59.2	57.1	56.7	51.4	47.5	44.4	43.6	42.0	43.8	46.4	48.8	2.6 pp	-12.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	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	-10.5 pp	-5.4 pp	5.1 pp
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	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.2	8.5	0.5 pp	4.4 pp	1.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.5	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	-0.3 pp	-2.2 pp	0.3 pp
	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	0.0 pp	0.8 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.3	5.0	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.3	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	-0.7 pp
Active ageing	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	-0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp
	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	2.7 pp	23.5 pp	13.3 pp
	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	15.1	16.8	1.7 pp	-0.7 pp	-5.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.95	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.98	-3.0 %	-2.0 %	8.2 %
Pension adequacy	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.59	-4.5 %	4.9 %	18.4 %
	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	-0.3 pp	-2.4 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.0	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.9	6.7	6.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.0	6.4	6.1	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	34.6	38.2	41.3	41.1	37.3	34.5	32.2	31.7	27.4	-0.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.
	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	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	-0.1 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-2.3	-4.3	-1.8	3.8	-3.6	2.0	3.6	2.0	5.8	3.9	n.a.	3.9 %	11.5 %	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 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 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Severe material deprivation and material and social deprivation are worse than the EU average, but show significantly positive developments.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average, including for children.</p> <p><i>The supply of affordable rental housing is low and shrinking.</i></p> <p><i>There is a high poverty rate among Roma.</i></p>	<p>At risk of poverty rate is below the EU average and show positive developments.</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent at risk of poverty rate are below the EU average or show significantly positive development.</p> <p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is below EU average and shows significantly positive development.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion and the severe material deprivation rates among children are higher than the EU average but show a significantly positive development.</p>	<p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is increasing significantly¹.</p>
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>In-work poverty is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.</p> <p><i>The adequacy and coverage of social assistance and unemployment benefits are low.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average but shows some negative developments.</p>	<p>The severe material deprivation rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average, but shows significantly positive development.</p>
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy, potential years of life lost and amenable and preventable mortality are all significantly worse than the EU average, and healthy life years are worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>There is a low effectiveness of and insufficient equity of access to healthcare.</i></p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

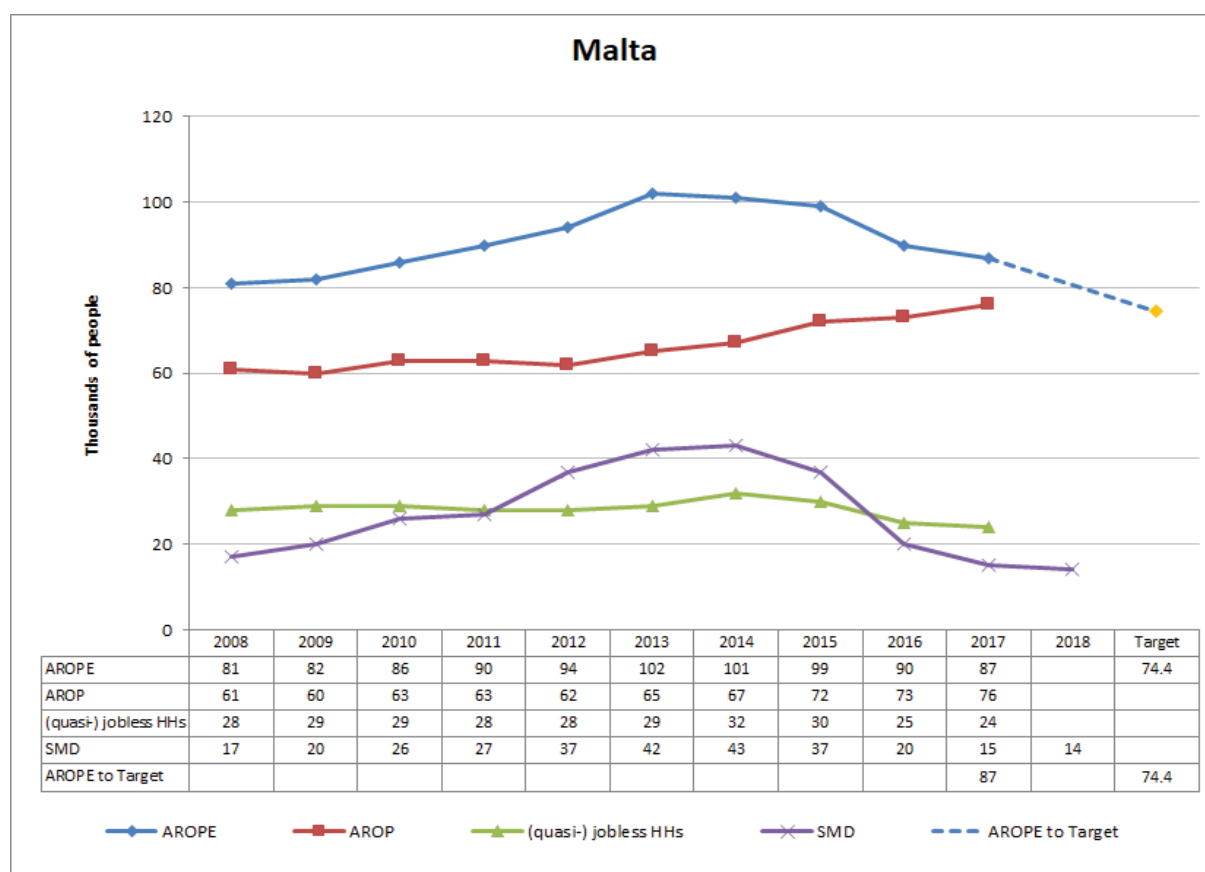
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Hungary				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	24.0	19.4	16.2	14.5	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
Material and social deprivation - total	41.0	37.1	31.9	25.1	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Housing Deprivation	30.8	28.2	30.3	27.6	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Housing deprivation (0-17)	35.7	32.3	35.7	32.8	22.2	21.6	22.1	17.2
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	41.8	36.1	33.6	31.6	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
Children living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation(4+)	31.9	24.9	21.1	19.2	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.1
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	6.7	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	4.5	4.6	6.8	9.1	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Life expectancy at birth (T)	76.0	75.7	76.2	76.0	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	16.9	16.6	17.0	16.7	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Potential years of life lost (T)	5957	5958			3694	3692		
Amenable mortality	266.1	267.7			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	414.3	418.0			213.9	216.3		
Healthy life years at birth (M)	58.9	58.2	59.5		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	60.8	60.1	60.2		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	6.0	5.9	6.7		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	6.1	5.9	6.4		8.6	9.4	10.1	
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Relative median poverty risk gap	22.3	21.8	18.8	16.7	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	8.6	7.2	7.9	5.8	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	12.8	9.4	8.2	6.6	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	12.1	8.9	7.9	6.3	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty	49.3	52.8	58.2	67.6	42.8	42.4	42.3	43.9
Severe material deprivation of older people (aged 65+) - total	16.5	14.2	10.2	9.4	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

³ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	MT											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2016 to 2017*
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017*	2017*
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	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-1.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.8	15.6	16.5	16.7	n.a.	0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	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	10722	n.a.	5.7%	21.3%
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.3	5.0	6.5	5.5	9.2	10.2	10.3	8.5	4.4	3.3	3.0	-1.1 pp	-1.9 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.5	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.9	9.2	7.3	7.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.3	16.2	17.3	17.7	15.1	18.9	17.9	17.5	15.9	17.5	n.a.	1.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.4	9.7	8.5	10.6	12.7	11.3	10.7	n.a.	-0.6 pp	3.0 pp
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	n.a.	-2.4 pp	n.a.
	Income inequalities	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	n.a.	0.0%	-2.3%
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	35.0	31.8	23.4	24.0	23.0	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-2.0 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.5 pp	-3.1 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.6	55.1	62.9	60.4	62.7	55.0	64.3	68.7	67.8	70.6	n.a.	2.8 pp	9.0 pp
	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	n.a.	0.0 pp	0.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	-0.5 pp	-1.5 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	27.2	25.7	23.8	22.7	21.7	20.8	20.9	20.2	19.2	17.7	17.5	-0.2 pp	-9.7 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.5	6.7	5.9	7.2	6.8	5.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 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	-1.3 pp	-1.0 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	46.7	2.5 pp	19.6 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	28.0	22.2	21.7	21.0	22.3	20.9	23.5	24.3	26.0	26.2	n.a.	0.2 pp	0.2 pp
Pension adequacy	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	n.a.	-1.4%	-2.7%
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.55	n.a.	3.7%	36.6%
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	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.4	12.8	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	28.6%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.7	13.7	14.0	12.9	14.2	n.a.	n.a.	22.4%
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	28.7	32.8	32.7	34.6	34.0	32.6	29.2	n.a.	-3.4 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	n.a.	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp
	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.
Evolution in real household disposable income		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

MALTA 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The number of people at-risk-of poverty (60% of median income) are around the EU average but have declined recently.</p> <p><i>Challenges on the integration of migrants are increasing.</i></p> <p><i>People with disabilities face a greater risk of poverty or social exclusion than the EU average.</i></p>	The severe material deprivation rate is around the EU average, but show a significant positive development.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	The number of people aged 18-59 at-risk-of-poverty living in (quasi-) jobless households is worse than the EU average.	<p>There are fewer people aged 18-64 at risk of poverty or social exclusion than on average in the EU and the relative median poverty risk gap for people aged 18-64 is significantly below the EU average.</p> <p>Women aged 18-64 are much less likely to experience in-work poverty than EU women on average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The at-risk-of-poverty rate for older people is worse than the EU average and show a significant negative development.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers on reducing old age poverty is decreasing¹.</p>	The severe material deprivation rate for elderly is around the EU average, but show a significant positive development.
5. Health & LTC		

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Malta				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	58.3	62.7	62.8	64.7	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) - total	17.0	21.3	23.9	24.9	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	79.6	74.6	72.1	70.5	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	10.3	8.5	4.4	3.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64)	21.8	21.1	17.7	16.4	25.4	24.7	24.2	23.0
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	18.4	17.6	16.6	18.0	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Severe material deprivation of older people (aged 65+) - total	8.1	5	3.6	2.2	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3

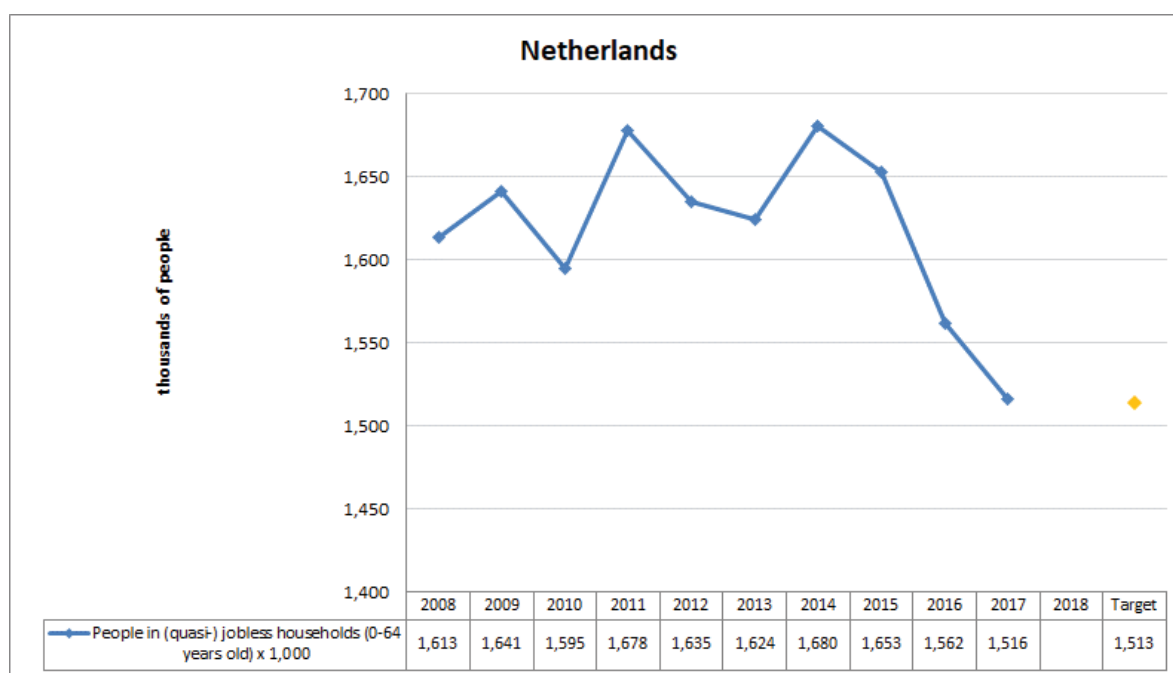
NETHERLANDS⁴

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.

⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	NL											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
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	n.a.	0.3 pp	-1.3 pp
	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	n.a.	0.5 pp	0.3 pp
	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	11032	12713	12710	n.a.	3.5 %	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	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	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	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	n.a.	0.5 pp	2.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.4	4.7	8.2	7.7	5.8	5.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	5.6	n.a.	-1.6 pp	0.8 pp
	Material and social deprivation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.3	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Income inequalities	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	n.a.	2.6 %	2.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	7.2	6.5	6.3	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.5	17.5	15.9	18.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.8	17.6	16.6	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-1.6 pp
	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	n.a.	-2.8 pp	-0.7 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	39.7	47.0	35.7	42.6	40.5	39.8	48.7	47.9	56.4	57.4	n.a.	1.0 pp	17.7 pp
	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	5.1	n.a.	0.5 pp	1.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp
Social consequences of labour market	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	0.2 pp	-4.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.0	7.1	7.6	6.8	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.4	5.1	4.9	-1.2 pp	-1.1 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	0.2 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	2.0 pp	17.7 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.7	8.1	6.2	6.9	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.1	10.0	10.6	n.a.	0.6 pp	0.9 pp
	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	n.a.	-1.2 %	-3.5 %
Pension adequacy	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.41	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.52	n.a.	4.0 %	20.9 %
	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	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	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	n.a.	n.a.	2.0 %
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.9	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	-1.0 %
	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	n.a.	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Housing cost overburden rate	13.7	13.1	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.7	15.4	14.9	10.7	9.4	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-4.3 pp
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	2.0	1.0	n.a.	1.0 %	6.2 %
		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	5.9

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 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 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 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<i>Non-EU born people face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than the NL-born and the share of non-EU born people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion has increased.</i>	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly better than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>There are gaps in social protection for self-employed.</i>	The rate of in work poverty is better than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	Healthy life years at birth for woman are worse than the EU average, mostly related to high smoking rates in previous generations	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

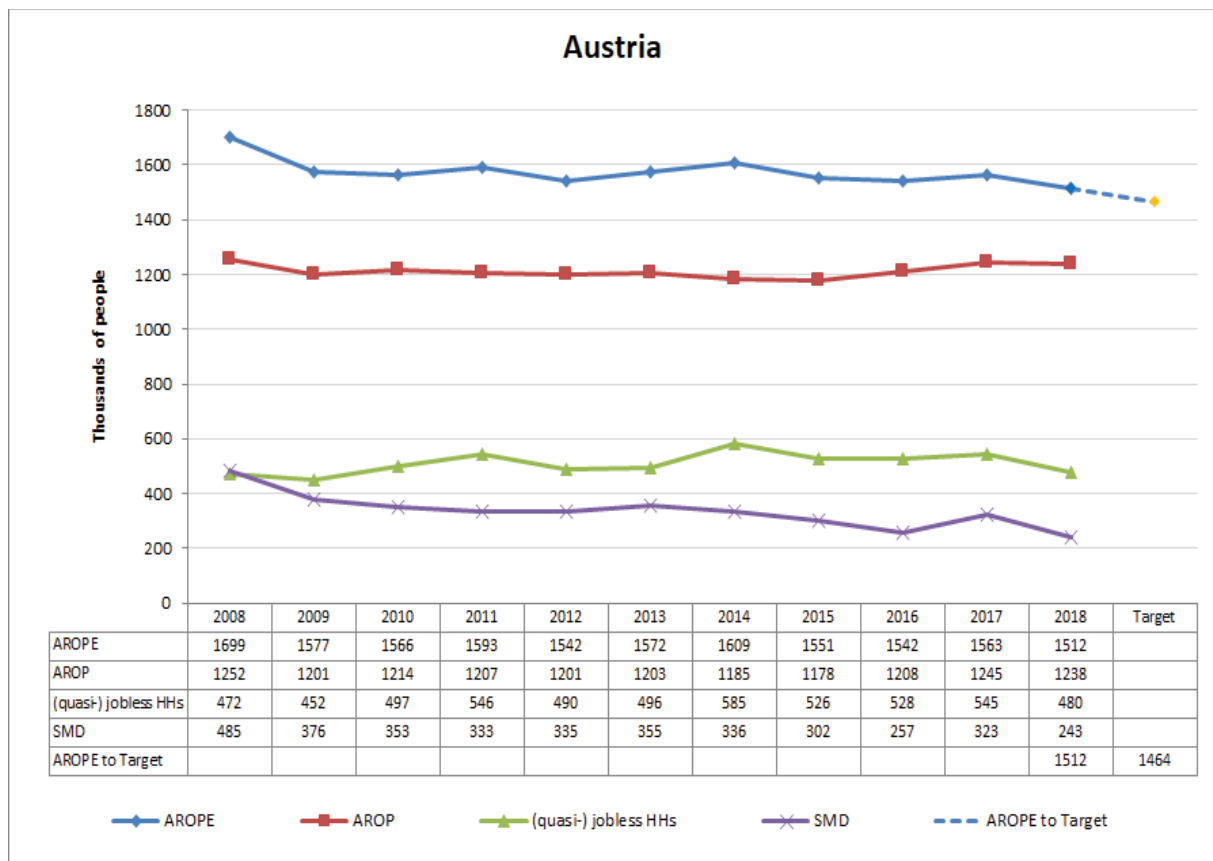
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Netherlands				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Healthy life years at birth (W)	59.0	57.2	57.8		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.7	7.3	7.2	5.6	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4

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 year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	AT											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
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	0.1 pp	-2.5 pp
	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	0.3 pp	-0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real changes in national currency in %)	11359	11683	11710	12255	12351	12542	12997	13189	13842	14005	13913	3.5 %	8.0 %
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.8	0.7 pp	-2.2 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.1	7.3	8.6	7.7	7.8	9.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.3	0.2 pp	0.9 pp
	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	2.6 pp	2.5 pp
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	1.0 pp	n.a.
	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	-0.3 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	4.9 %	2.4 %
	Child poverty and social exclusion	22.9	20.8	22.4	22.1	20.9	22.9	23.3	22.3	20.0	23.0	21.6	3.0 pp	0.1 pp
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	-4.2 pp	0.9 pp
	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	9.1 pp	11.4 pp
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	-0.6 pp	-0.8 pp
	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	-0.4 pp	0.4 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	-0.1 pp	-2.9 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	-0.2 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	NFEtK (15-24)	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.8	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
	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	2.7 pp	15.2 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	-0.3 pp	-7.8 pp
	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	0.0 %	10.2 %
Health	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	3.2 %	4.9 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	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	n.a.	n.a.	2.7 %
	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	n.a.	n.a.	0 %
Access to decent housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities [% of people with disabilities above 15 years]	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	26.8	25.0	24.0	24.2	23.2	22.1	21.0	21.7	-1.1 pp	n.a.
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.8	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.5	1.5	-1.3	0.7	-0.2	2.4	0.5	n.a.	0.5 %	1.6 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 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 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Housing deprivation is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development, in particular for the working age population. But recent data indicates a positive development</p> <p><i>The social and labour market integration of recognised refugees and people with subsidiary protection remains a challenge.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p><i>Children from disadvantaged background face high and increasing inequalities of opportunity.</i></p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap for people aged 18-64 is around the EU average, but shows a significantly negative development.</p> <p><i>The level of in-work poverty among foreign-born workers is much higher than for the native-born.</i></p> <p><i>Some non-standard workers are not covered by all social insurance schemes.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	<p>People, and in particular women, live fewer healthy life years than on average in the EU.</p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Austria				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing Deprivation	14.8	15.7	15.1	16.2	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64)	21.1	21.8	20.6	25.9	26.9	27.2	27.9	26.9
Healthy life years at birth (M)	57.6	57.9	57.0		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	57.8	58.1	57.1		61.8	63.3	64.2	

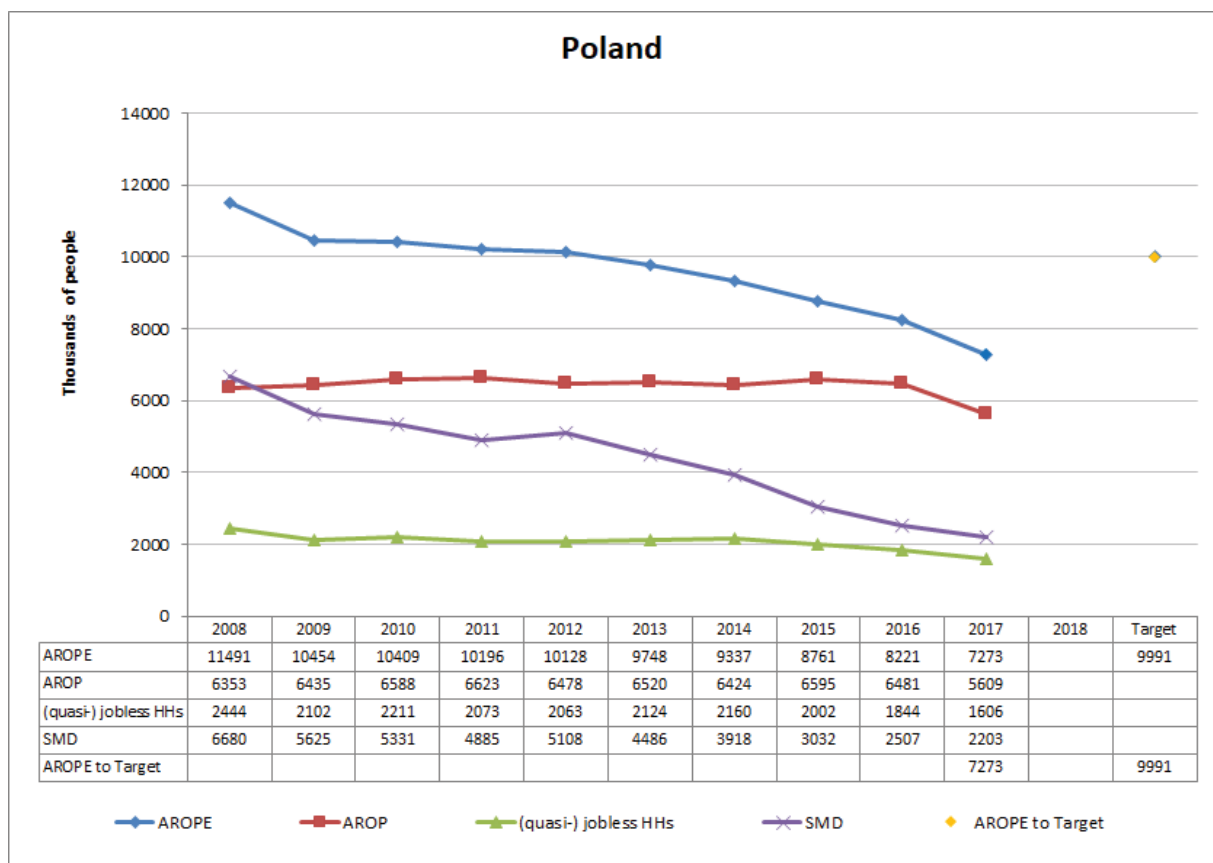
Poland⁶

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

⁶ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PL											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
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	n.a.	-2.4 pp	-11.0 pp
	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	n.a.	-2.3 pp	-1.9 pp
	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	6695	n.a.	5.6 %	37.7 %
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.7	15.0	14.2	13.0	13.5	11.9	10.4	8.1	5.7	5.9	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-11.8 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.7	n.a.	-0.7 pp	-2.3 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.8 pp	3.0 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.6 pp	-1.3 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.6 pp	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	n.a.	-0.2 %	-9.8 %
	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	n.a.	-6.3 pp	-15.0 pp
	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	n.a.	13.0 pp	4.6 pp
	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	n.a.	-1.6 pp	13.6 pp
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	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-1.6 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	7.0	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.1	6.8	5.1	5.2	4.1	-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp
Youth exclusion	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	-0.8 pp	-0.3 pp
	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	0.6 pp	17.3 pp
	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	n.a.	1.3 pp	-9.5 pp
	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	n.a.	-4.1 %	-4.1 %
Pension adequacy	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	n.a.	0.0 %	10.7 %
	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	6.0	7.6	8.3	7.9	9.0	8.8	7.8	7.3	5.5	3.3	n.a.	-3.3 pp	-2.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	18.6 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	11.7 %
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	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.7	8.2	9.1	10.2	10.5	10.3	9.5	8.7	7.7	5.7	n.a.	-1.0 pp	-3.0 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.4	5.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.9	3.7	5.9	3.0	n.a.	3.0 %	25.5 %
	Evolution in real household disposable income	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.
Access to decent housing	Evolution in real household disposable income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Evolution in real household disposable income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Evolution in real household disposable income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Evolution in real household disposable income	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.

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 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
POLAND 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		<p>The share of children (0-17) at risk of poverty or social exclusion is better the EU average.</p> <p>The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi) jobless households is better than the EU average.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers on reducing child poverty is increasing significantly¹.</p>
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for people living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59) is around the EU average, but has been significantly increasing.</p> <p><i>The social security system does not cover all people in employment.</i></p>	<p>The share of adults (aged 18-59) living in (quasi) jobless households is better than the EU average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p><i>Short working careers and early labour market withdrawals, in particular for women, create risks for the adequacy of future pensions.</i></p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy is worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The level of unmet need for medical care due to long distances is worse than the EU average. <i>The hospital system has a lot of capacity but is unevenly distributed</i></p> <p><i>The provision of primary care, while improving, remains underdeveloped and challenges persist for patients with chronic conditions.</i></p> <p><i>There are persistent shortages in healthcare workers, both doctors and nurses.</i></p> <p><i>The long-term care system is not integrated and formal care provision is very low.</i></p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Poland				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)	52.5	57.7	61.4	62.3	55.6	56.0	57.0	57.8
Life expectancy at birth (T)	77.8	77.5	78.0	77.8	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	18.4	18.2	18.5	18.3	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Unmet need med care - distance	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	28.2	26.6	24.2	17.9	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.1	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty	24.2	20.6	24.6	52.9	39.4	38.9	38.8	40.4
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty	40.4	37.3	40.7	62.7	42.8	42.4	42.3	43.9
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.2	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0

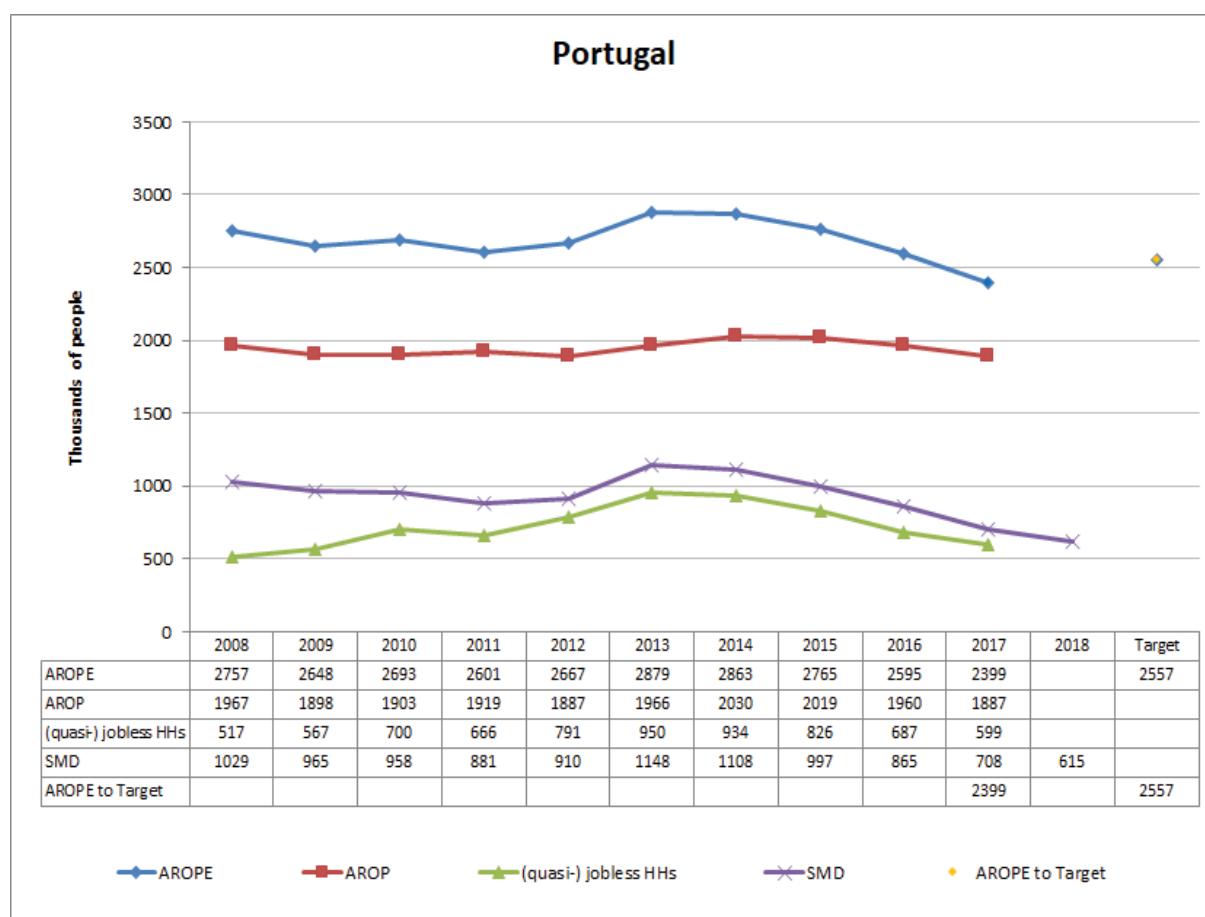
Portugal⁷

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

⁷ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PT											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.0	24.9	25.3	24.4	25.3	27.5	27.5	26.6	25.1	23.3	n.a.	-1.8 pp	-2.7 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp
	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	6475	n.a.	2.6 %	0.1 %
	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	-1.5 pp	-2.8 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	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	n.a.	-1.1 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	23.6	22.7	23.2	24.1	27.4	30.3	29.0	25.7	27.0	n.a.	0.3 pp	3.8 pp
	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	n.a.	2.7 pp	1.1 pp
	Material and social deprivation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.6	22.1	18.9	16.8	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S89/S20)	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	n.a.	-3.4 %	-6.6 %
	Child poverty and social exclusion	29.5	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.8	31.7	31.4	29.6	27.0	24.2	n.a.	-2.8 pp	-5.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.7	26.3	32.2	29.1	29.2	26.7	27.0	26.1	24.0	22.5	n.a.	-1.5 pp	-3.2 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.2	56.5	57.9	54.6	54.5	59.4	59.5	57.5	55.6	58.3	n.a.	2.7 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.3	10.3	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.2	7.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	6.2	4.5	3.1	-1.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Youth exclusion	Long term unemployment rate (in %)	34.9	30.9	28.3	23.0	20.5	18.9	17.4	13.7	14.0	12.6	11.8	-0.8 pp	-23.1 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	6.8	7.9	8.2	11.5	14.1	13.3	11.9	10.7	9.3	8.1	6.9	-1.2 pp	0.1 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.2	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.9	14.1	12.3	11.3	10.6	9.3	8.4	-0.9 pp	-1.8 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	50.7	49.7	49.5	47.8	46.5	46.9	47.8	49.9	52.1	56.2	59.2	3.0 pp	8.5 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	27.7	26.0	25.1	24.5	22.2	20.3	21.1	21.7	21.8	20.7	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-7.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	0.83	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.82	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.82	n.a.	1.1 %	10.8 %
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.67	n.a.	4.7 %	31.4 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	1.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	n.a.	-0.1 pp	1.2 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.8	9.9	9.6	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	17.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.3	9.0	9.3	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.7	n.a.	n.a.	19.6 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	35.2	32.8	31.4	31.6	32.5	32.2	31.9	29.3	n.a.	-2.6 pp	n.a.
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	7.6	6.1	4.2	7.2	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.1	7.5	5.7	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	1.2	1.5	1.0	-5.2	-5.3	-1.0	-0.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	n.a.	2.0 %	-3.2 %
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.2	1.5	1.0	-5.2	-5.3	-1.0	-0.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	n.a.	2.0 %	-3.2 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
PORTUGAL 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on reducing poverty is decreasing¹.</p> <p>The level of housing deprivation is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Some regions suffer from a much higher risk of poverty and social exclusion.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in low work intensity households is significantly higher than the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p><i>The adequacy of the minimum income scheme remain very low.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	<p>Healthy life years at 65 is lower than the EU average and show a significant negative development.</p> <p><i>There is insufficient and uneven regional distribution of the provision of long-term care services.</i></p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

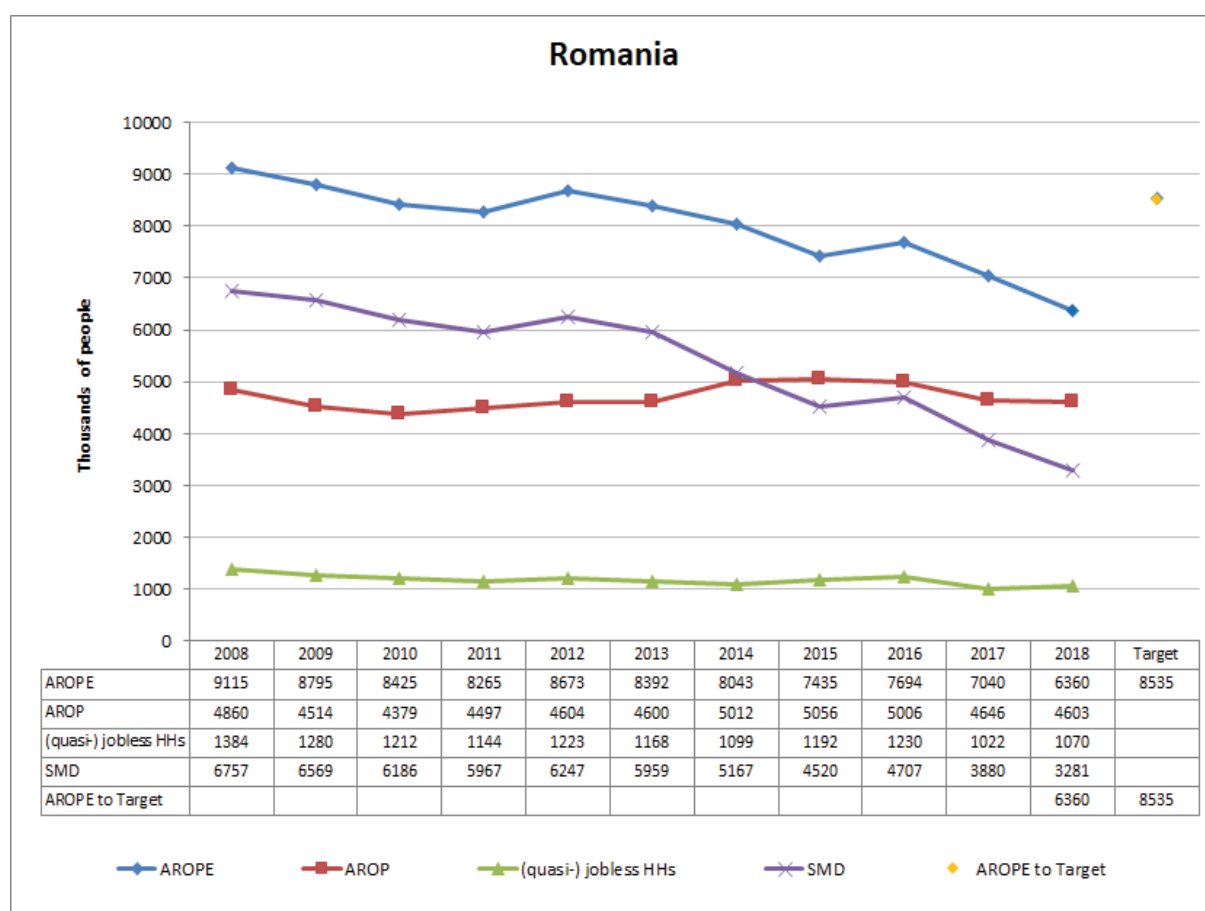
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Portugal				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	27.0	26.1	24.0	22.5	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Housing Deprivation	38.1	32.6	35.2	33.1	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$)	45.9	49.1	50.1	51.7	32.2	34.5	33.8	34.0
Healthy life years at birth (M)	58.3	58.2	59.9		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	55.4	55.0	57.4		61.8	63.3	64.2	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated. Note: There is a general break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	RO											EU Average				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*			
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	-3.1 pp	-8.5 pp	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp
	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	-1.7 pp	0.0 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change, in national currency in %)	1837	2065	2122	2186	2226	2332	2408	2614	2835	3182	3745	14.4 %	38.8 %	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	15.7	16.8	-4.1 pp	-13.0 pp	6.6	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.5	8.2	6.9	7.4	-1.3 pp	-1.5 pp	9.5	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	32.3	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.1	33.6	34.6	38.2	35.2	34.5	35.2	-1.7 pp	2.2 pp	24.1	-0.9 pp	2.2 pp
	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	-1.1 pp	n.a.	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54.2	49.6	49.7	46.8	41.6	-2.9 pp	n.a.	13.7	-2.0 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	-9.7 %	-7.1 %	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %
	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	-7.5 pp	-9.2 pp	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.0	22.3	23.5	20.5	18.4	12.8	13.3	14.2	16.6	16.1	2.4 pp	-6.8 pp	34.0	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp
	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	-6.2 pp	10.3 pp	60.8	0.9 pp	5.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.9	16.9	18.1	19.7	18.6	18.5	17.1	15.0	-1.5 pp	0.2 pp	9.5	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp
	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	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	2.9	-0.5 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	-1.7 pp	-2.9 pp	10.6	0.0 pp	-4.1 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	-0.7 pp	-2.1 pp	6.3	-0.7 pp	-0.7 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	-0.7 pp	-2.1 pp	10.5	-0.4 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	1.8 pp	5.6 pp	58.7	1.6 pp	13.3 pp
	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	-0.8 pp	-16.2 pp	18.1	0.0 pp	-5.2 pp
Pension adequacy	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	-2.1 %	11.8 %	0.92	-1.1 %	8.2 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.56	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.51	-7.6 %	22.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	18.4 %
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	-1.8 pp	-6.4 pp	1.7	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	-25.3 %	9.6	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.0	7.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	-36.3 %	9.4	n.a.	n.a.
	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	-0.4 pp	n.a.	29.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	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	-2.1 pp	-6.8 pp	10.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	15.0	-6.6	1.2	-2.1	-1.8	4.8	1.1	6.2	9.1	10.1	n.a.	10.1 %	22.9 %	n.a.	1.2	5.9

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators. For EU-SILC based indicators, changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017. Breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2018 are shown for the longer term change.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ROMANIA 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Poverty and income inequality remain high, while material and social deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average. <i>Regional and urban/rural disparities are deepening, with particular groups of vulnerable people (children in rural areas, elderly, the Roma and people with disabilities) being more exposed to poverty.</i></p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly worse than the EU average.</p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion, the at-risk of poverty rate the severe material deprivation rate for children are significantly worse than the EU average, but show a significantly positive development.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p><i>The coverage and quality of social services remains insufficient, while the minimum inclusion income is not yet in place</i></p> <p><i>The social security system does not cover all people in employment. Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p><i>Pension ages for men and women continue to be different.</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing old age poverty is decreasing¹.</p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Life expectancy (at birth and at 65) is significantly worse than the EU average</p> <p>Healthy life years for women at 65, preventable mortality and unmet medical needs due to distance are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>There is limited access to healthcare, including through the shift to outpatient care, and to long-term care.</i></p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

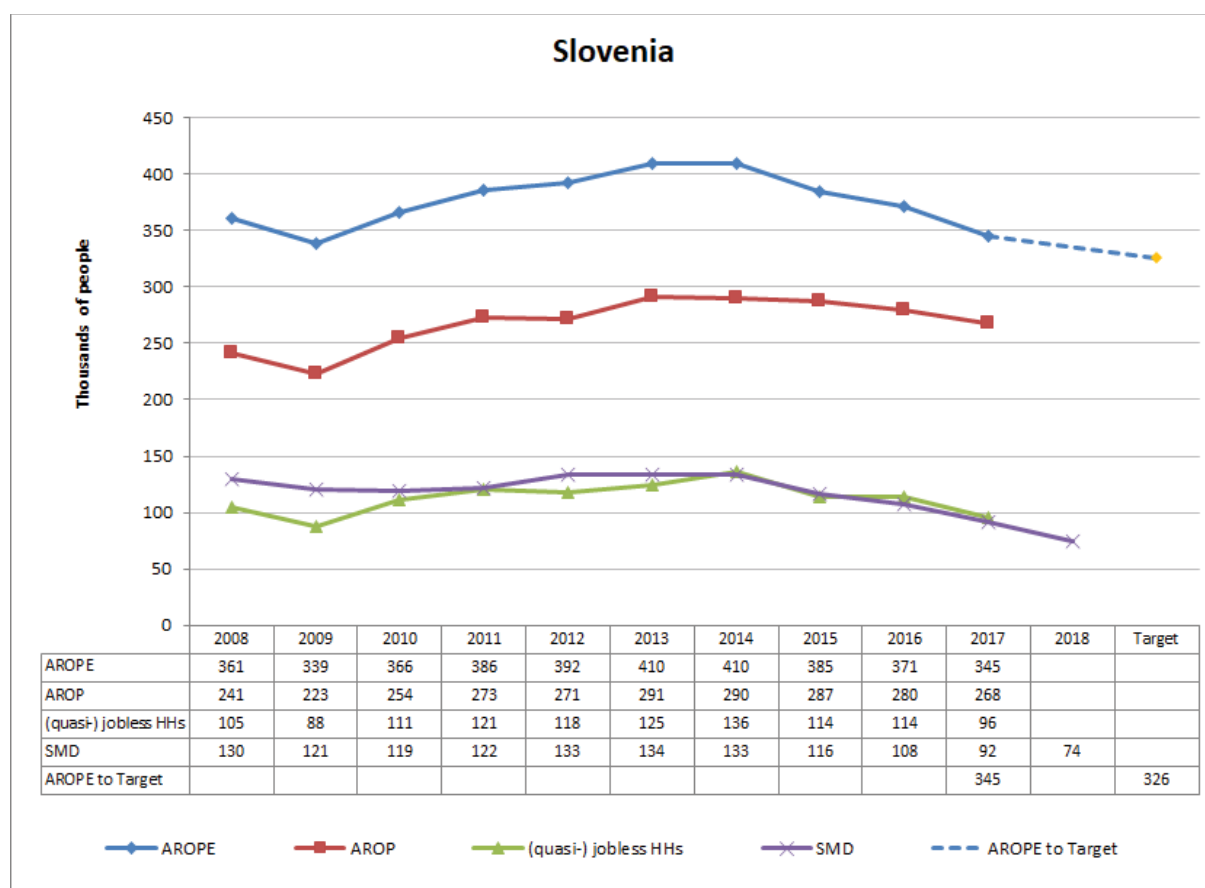
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Romania				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion - total	40.3	37.4	38.8	35.7	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	25.1	25.4	25.3	23.6	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Severe material deprivation rate (4+ items) - total	25.9	22.7	23.8	19.7	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
S80/S20	7.2	8.3	7.2	6.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Material and social deprivation - total	54.2	49.6	49.7	46.8	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17)	50.7	46.8	49.2	41.7	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9
At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17)	39.3	38.1	37.2	32.2	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.2
Children living in a household suffering from severe material deprivation(4+)	31.0	28.9	30.2	21.5	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.1
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+)	82.1	77.6	77.6	76.2	84.4	84.0	83.4	82.9
Life expectancy at birth (T)	75.0	74.9	75.3	75.3	80.9	80.6	81.0	80.9
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.7	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	8.6	9.4	10.1	10.2
Preventable mortality	363.0	362.7			213.9	216.3		
Unmet need med care - distance	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SI											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2017* to 2018
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	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-1.4 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.6 pp	1.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8287	8599	8009	8384	8583	8527	8597	9061	9150	9130	n.a.	3.3 %	1.0 %
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.5	3.7	-0.8 pp	-2.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.7	7.4	7.4	5.2	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.6 pp	0.3 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.3 pp	0.5 pp
	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	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	n.a.	-5.6 %	0.0 %
	Child poverty and social exclusion	15.3	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.4	17.5	17.7	16.6	14.9	15.1	n.a.	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	46.5	48.6	47.5	43.8	46.4	42.7	42.2	42.3	42.8	44.6	n.a.	1.8 pp	-1.9 pp
	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	n.a.	1.1 pp	9.6 pp
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	5.5	n.a.	0.5 pp	1.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	3.2	3.5	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.1	2.2	-0.9 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	-0.1 pp	-0.9 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	-1.0 pp	-1.1 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	6.5	7.5	7.1	7.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	8.0	5.5	5.5	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	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	4.3 pp	14.2 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	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-6.1 pp
	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	n.a.	-1.1 %	4.8 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.46	n.a.	-2.1 %	4.5 %
	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	n.a.	3.1 pp	3.3 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	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	n.a.	n.a.	-21.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.4	9.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.5	8.5	7.5	8.2	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	-23.4 %
Access to decent housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 15 years)	n.a.	n.a.	28.0	26.2	28.4	28.7	28.5	25.2	24.6	23.5	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4	5.1	5.7	5.2	n.a.	-0.5 pp	0.8 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.7	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-4.1	-1.8	1.4	2.0	4.8	2.8	n.a.	2.8 %	4.1 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 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 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	More people are experiencing housing deprivation than on average in the EU but their number is reducing.	<p>The share of people are at-risk-of poverty is better than the EU and show positive developments.</p> <p>The share of women aged (0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and show positive developments.</p> <p>The S80/S20 share ratio and the inter-quintile S80/S50 share ratio are significantly better than the EU average.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		Children's relative median poverty risk gap is better than the EU average and show a significantly positive development.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The rates of people in working age at risk of poverty or social exclusion and adults not students living in (quasi-) jobless are better than the EU average and show positive developments.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The level of the aggregate replacement ratio for the elderly is worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The long-term adequacy and sustainability of the pension system are at risk.</i></p>	
5. Health & LTC	<p>Unmet medical needs due to long waiting time is worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The long-term stability of health care funding is low.</i></p> <p><i>Outside the institutional area, there is no integrated provision of long-term care services.</i></p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

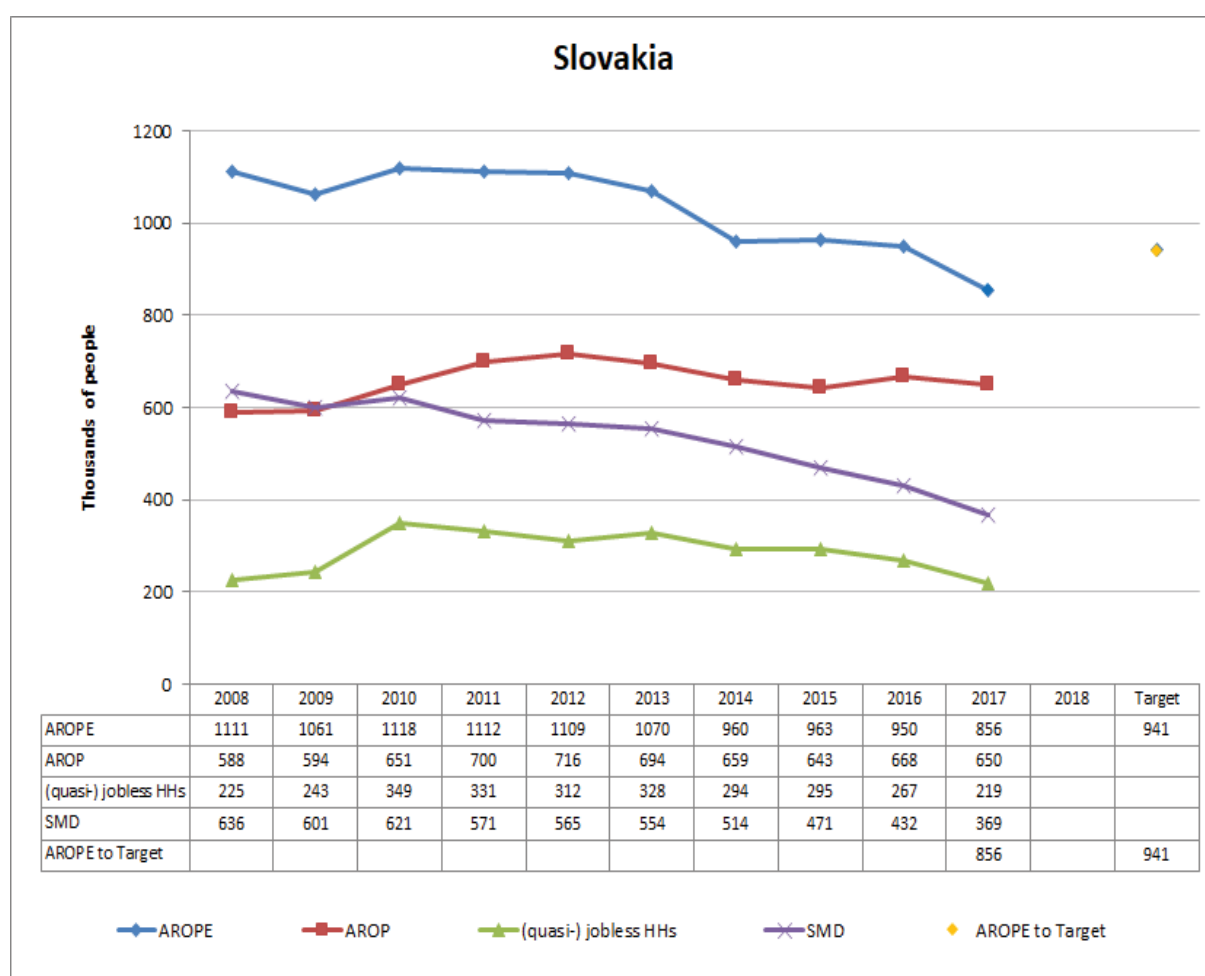
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Slovenia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Housing Deprivation	31.9	29.3	26.1	24.3	20.6	19.8	19.9	16.3
Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits)	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Unmet need med care - waiting	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.3	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - women	9.8	8.3	8.2	6.8	11.7	11.2	11.0	9.9
S80/S20	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Interquintile share ratios S80/S50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17)	23.7	20.8	18.9	16.3	25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64)	21.3	19.7	19.1	17.3	25.4	24.7	24.2	23.0
Adults (aged 18-59) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households	10.1	8.6	8.7	7.2	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.0

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

¹⁰ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SK											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.6	19.5	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	18.4	18.4	18.1	16.3	n.a.	-1.8 pp	-4.3 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.3 pp	1.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4058	4894	5016	5385	5879	5743	5883	6132	6280	6344	n.a.	3.8 %	30.8 %
	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	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-4.8 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	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	n.a.	-1.1 pp	0.2 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.1 pp	7.9 pp
	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.	2.8 pp
	Material and social deprivation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.5	15.7	15.3	13.3	n.a.	-2.0 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	n.a.	-2.8 %	2.9 %
	Child poverty and social exclusion	24.3	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.6	25.5	23.6	24.9	24.4	22.5	n.a.	-1.9 pp	-1.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	40.8	35.7	39.4	33.3	34.0	36.3	35.7	35.3	31.0	29.1	n.a.	-1.8 pp	-11.6 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.1	59.0	61.5	65.6	69.4	73.6	79.3	72.4	75.4	79.9	n.a.	4.5 pp	26.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	n.a.	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.5	6.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.3	7.6	5.8	5.1	4.0	-1.1 pp	-2.6 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.4	5.7	6.9	7.4	9.3	8.6	-0.7 pp	2.6 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	6.2	8.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.2	8.4	7.2	6.3	4.8	-1.5 pp	-1.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	11.1	12.5	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.7	12.3	12.1	10.2	-1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	39.2	39.5	40.5	41.3	43.1	44.0	44.8	47.0	49.0	53.0	54.2	1.2 pp	15.0 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	21.9	19.7	16.7	14.5	15.3	13.6	13.4	12.8	12.3	12.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-9.8 pp
Active ageing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89	n.a.	-2.2 %	12.7 %
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.54	0.55	0.51	0.62	0.55	0.51	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	n.a.	0.0 %	14.8 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	n.a.	0.1 pp	1.1 pp
	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	26.7 %
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - males	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	51.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	24.1	23.7	23.5	22.7	20.5	21.0	19.3	18.4	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	5.5	5.4	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.1	7.7	8.4	n.a.	0.7 pp	2.8 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.9	1.4	0.5	-1.9	-0.6	0.1	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.8	n.a.	2.8 %	12.1 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.9	1.4	0.5	-1.9	-0.6	0.1	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.8	n.a.	2.8 %	12.1 %
	Access to decent housing	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Evolution in real household disposable income	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 %	0.0 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVAKIA 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on reducing poverty for the general population, for children and the working age population is decreasing significantly¹.</p> <p><i>Insufficient social housing, inefficient governance structures and the low attractiveness of social work hamper the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, including Roma people.</i></p>	<p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly better than the EU average.</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S50 is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap for children is worse than the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for working age population is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>The housing cost overburden for the elderly is around the EU average, but shows significantly negative development.</p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap for the elderly is significantly better than the EU average.</p>
5. Health & LTC	<p>The levels of amenable and preventable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Healthy life years (at birth and at 65) and life expectancy at 65 are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Despite some progress, there is still room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the healthcare system. While demand for long-term care is growing, service provision remains limited.</i></p>	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

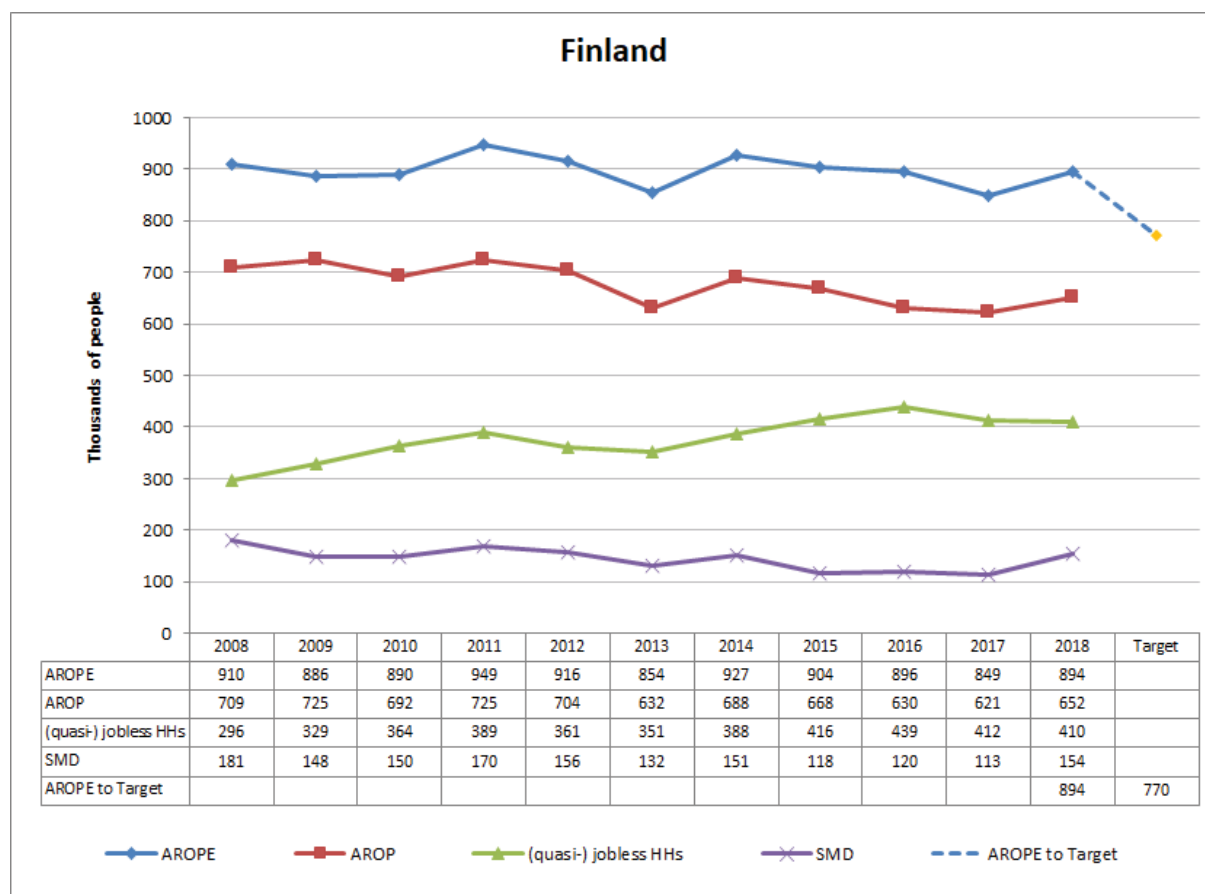
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Slovakia				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households	79.3	72.4	75.4	79.9	58.1	59.1	60.0	60.8
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	35.7	35.3	31.0	29.1	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty	36.2	37.6	28.8	27.6	39.4	38.9	38.8	40.4
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64)	35.6	34.5	31.8	30.3	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.8
Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17)	32.0	29.9	31.6	30.3	25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3
Housing cost overburden (65+)	8.0	8.1	8.1	12.8	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1
Amenable mortality	242.9	250.0			126.2	127.1		
Preventable mortality	349.8	362.2			213.9	216.3		
Healthy life years at birth (M)	55.5	54.8	56.4		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	54.6	55.1	57.0		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	4.3	4.1	4.5		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	3.6	3.8	4.2		8.6	9.4	10.1	
Life expectancy at 65 (T)	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.4	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.9
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.4	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
S80/S20	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) - total	12.3	11.6	12.0	11.5	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.5
Relative median poverty risk gap (65+)	10.5	10.4	10.3	9.6	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.7

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

¹¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FI											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.4	16.9	15.9	17.9	17.2	16.0	17.3	16.8	15.5	15.7	16.5	-0.9 pp	-1.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	12.8	12.4	11.5	11.5	12.0	-0.1 pp	-2.1 pp
	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	11882	12031	1.0 %	2.1 %
	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	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	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	-0.7 pp	3.2 pp
	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	-0.2 pp	-2.0 pp
	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	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
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	1.1 pp	n.a.	
	Income inequalities	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	-2.8 %	-7.9 %
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	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	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	-0.1 pp	5.7 pp
	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	3.7 pp	-1.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	-0.4 pp	-2.4 pp
	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	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp
	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	0.1 pp	-1.5 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio [15-24]	8.8	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.7	11.7	10.5	10.7	9.0	-1.7 pp	0.2 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	-0.9 pp	0.7 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	2.9 pp	8.9 pp
	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	13.5	13.2	14.0	-0.4 pp	-10.7 pp
Pension adequacy	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	1.2 %	16.7 %
	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	0.0 %	8.2 %
Health	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	0.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.7	-0.5 pp	2.8 pp
	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	n.a.	n.a.	11.3 %
	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	n.a.	n.a.	4.4 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities [% of people with disabilities above 15 years]	n.a.	n.a.	23.7	25.6	24.8	22.2	25.0	24.0	23.5	20.5	22.5	-2.9 pp	n.a.
	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	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	-0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	n.a.	1.3 %	8.5 %

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 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FINLAND 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average, but shows significant negative developments and the share of men living in (quasi-)jobless households is below the EU average.</p> <p>The share of people living in material and social deprivation is lower than the EU average, but has increased recently.</p>	<p>The impact of social transfers on reducing poverty is increasing¹.</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S50/S20 is significantly better than the EU average.</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty and the relative median poverty risk gaps are significantly lower than the EU average.</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is lower than the EU average and has been decreasing.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<i>Children of low-skilled parents and migrants face higher risks of poverty and social exclusion.</i>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The level of in work-poverty is significantly lower than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	The level of unmet needs for medical care due to long waiting times is significantly worse than the EU average.	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

Note 1: The assessment of the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years (2014-2017) 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).

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

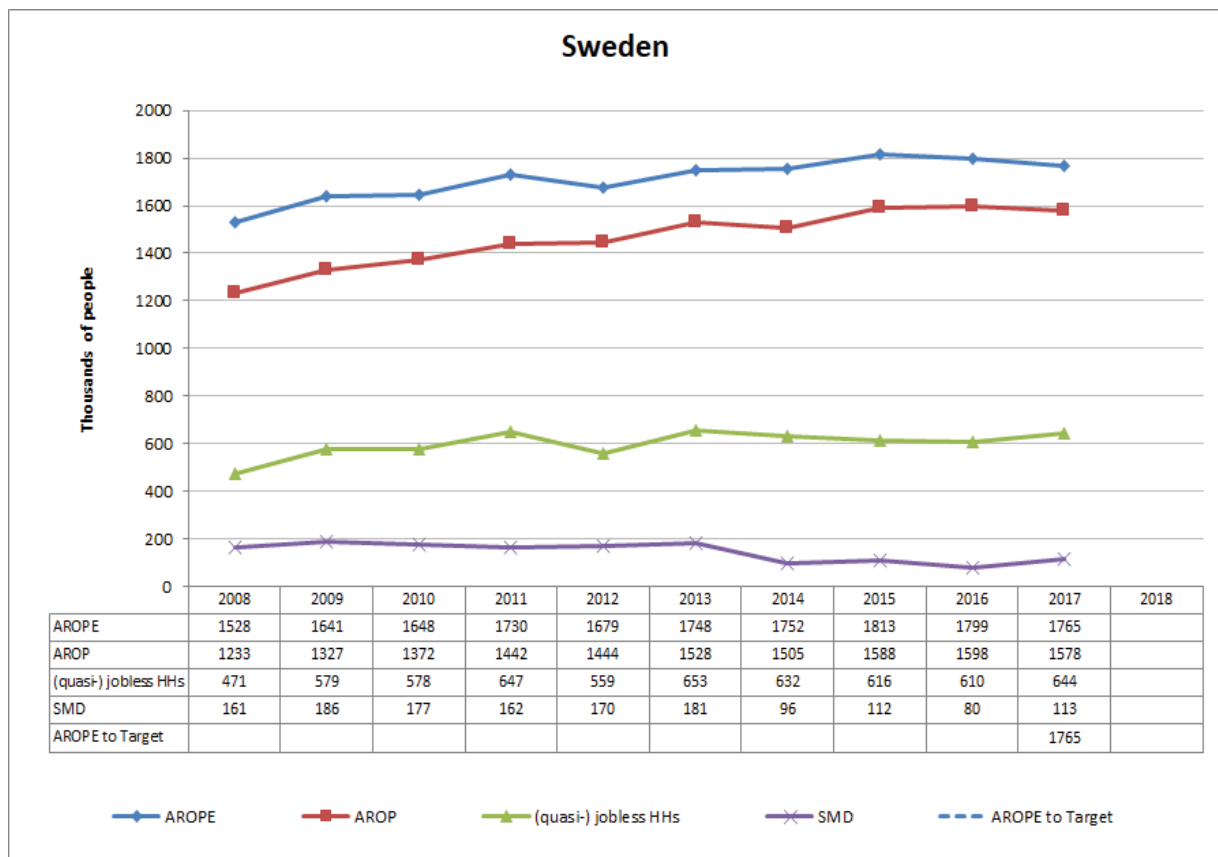
Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Finland				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - total	10.0	10.8	11.4	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
People (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households - men	11.0	11.9	12.4	11.7	10.9	10.2	10.0	9.1
Material and social deprivation - total	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.3	19.3	17.2	15.7	13.7
Unmet need med care - waiting	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty	53.6	53.7	57.0	56.9	34.1	33.7	33.2	34.0
Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty	70.4	71.4	73.5	73.7	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.4
S80/S20	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) - total	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9
Relative median poverty risk gap	13.9	13.2	13.9	13.7	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.1
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.0	8.3	6.0	6.0	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.3
In-work poverty (18-64) - total	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4

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 except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding 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.

¹² Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019, unless otherwise stated.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SE											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
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	n.a.	-0.6 pp	1.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.5	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.3	15.2	15.8	n.a.	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	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	12095	n.a.	0.9 %	14.1 %
Intensity of poverty risk	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	n.a.	0.3 pp	-0.7 pp
	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	n.a.	0.3 pp	1.8 pp
	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	n.a.	0.1 pp	3.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	2.5	3.7	4.9	4.1	7.2	7.6	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.1	n.a.	1.0 pp	4.5 pp
	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	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Income inequalities	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	n.a.	0.0 %	16.2 %
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	n.a.	-0.5 pp	2.1 pp
	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	n.a.	0.3 pp	-8.9 pp
	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	n.a.	5.9 pp	24.7 pp
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	n.a.	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	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	1.2	0.0 pp	0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7	9.3	1.8 pp	1.4 pp
Youth exclusion	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	9.1	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	9.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	-0.1 pp	-1.7 pp
	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	77.9	1.5 pp	7.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.9	16.5	14.8	15.4	16.2	15.2	13.7	16.2	17.0	16.1	n.a.	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp
	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	n.a.	1.3 %	2.5 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.57	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.6 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	13.6	12.3	11.9	n.a.	12.9	15.2	15.7	15.1	15.4	n.a.	n.a.	17.6 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.0	14.7	13.7	13.2	n.a.	13.8	16.7	16.8	15.5	15.8	n.a.	n.a.	12.9 %
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	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.0	10.6	7.8	9.3	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-1.5 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.3	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	1.9	n.a.	1.9 %	27.1 %

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 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SWEDEN 2019

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	The at-risk poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly worse than the EU average and shows a significant negative development. <i>The risk of poverty and social exclusion of non-EU born is above EU average, and shows negative development¹³.</i>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		The level of in-work poverty for women is below the EU average and has been decreasing.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	The median relative income of the elderly is worse than on average in the EU.	
5. Health & LTC		Healthy life years at birth and at 65 is significantly better than the EU average.

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

¹³ While poverty is low, it varies across groups. Educational and social backgrounds have a marked impact on the risk of poverty. People with a migrant background have a higher risk than other groups, as they have weaker education and labour market outcomes. In 2107 the share of non-EU born at risk of poverty or social exclusion was at 42.0%, an increase from 2016 (40.8%), and above the EU average at 38.3%. It is also significantly above the rate of Swedish born, at 12.4%.

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	Sweden				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households	66.0	68.3	71.2	77.1	58.1	59.1	60.0	60.8
Median relative income of elderly people (65+)	0.82	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
Indicators – Good Social Outcome								
In-work poverty (18-64) - women	6,8	7.0	6.5	5.5	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
Healthy life years at birth (M)	73.6	74.0	73.0		61.4	62.6	63.5	
Healthy life years at birth (W)	73.6	73.8	73.3		61.8	63.3	64.2	
Healthy life years at 65 (M)	15.2	15.7	15.1		8.6	9.4	9.8	
Healthy life years at 65 (W)	16.7	16.8	16.6		8.6	9.4	10.1	

United Kingdom¹⁴

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The UK Government is committed to making a lasting difference to long-term outcomes for poor and disadvantaged children and families. It believes that this goes beyond a focus on income to tackle root causes of child poverty, recognising the importance of employment and education to children's outcomes. The income-based targets set out in the Child poverty Act 2010 have been replaced by statutory measures, introduced through the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, that look at parental worklessness and children's educational attainment – the areas that can make the biggest difference to children's outcomes.

The UK Government is undertaking ambitious reforms to the welfare system so that it supports people to find and to remain in work. This is based on evidence that work offers people the best opportunity to get out of poverty and to become self-reliant. Children in workless households are five times more likely to be in poverty than those in households where all adults were working. New analysis undertaken by the UK Government shows that children living in workless households are significantly more disadvantaged, and achieve poorer outcomes than other children including those living in lower-income working families. Significant progress has been made – there are almost 600,000 fewer children living in workless households compared with 2010.

In April 2017, the UK Government published *Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families* which set out clear evidence and analysis on the root causes of disadvantage and the impact they can have on children's lives. It also set out seven additional non-statutory indicators and underlying measures to track progress in tackling these disadvantages and to drive continued action on improving outcomes for disadvantaged children and families, now and in the future. The UK Government will also continue to publish annual data on low-income families, in line with its statutory commitment to do so.

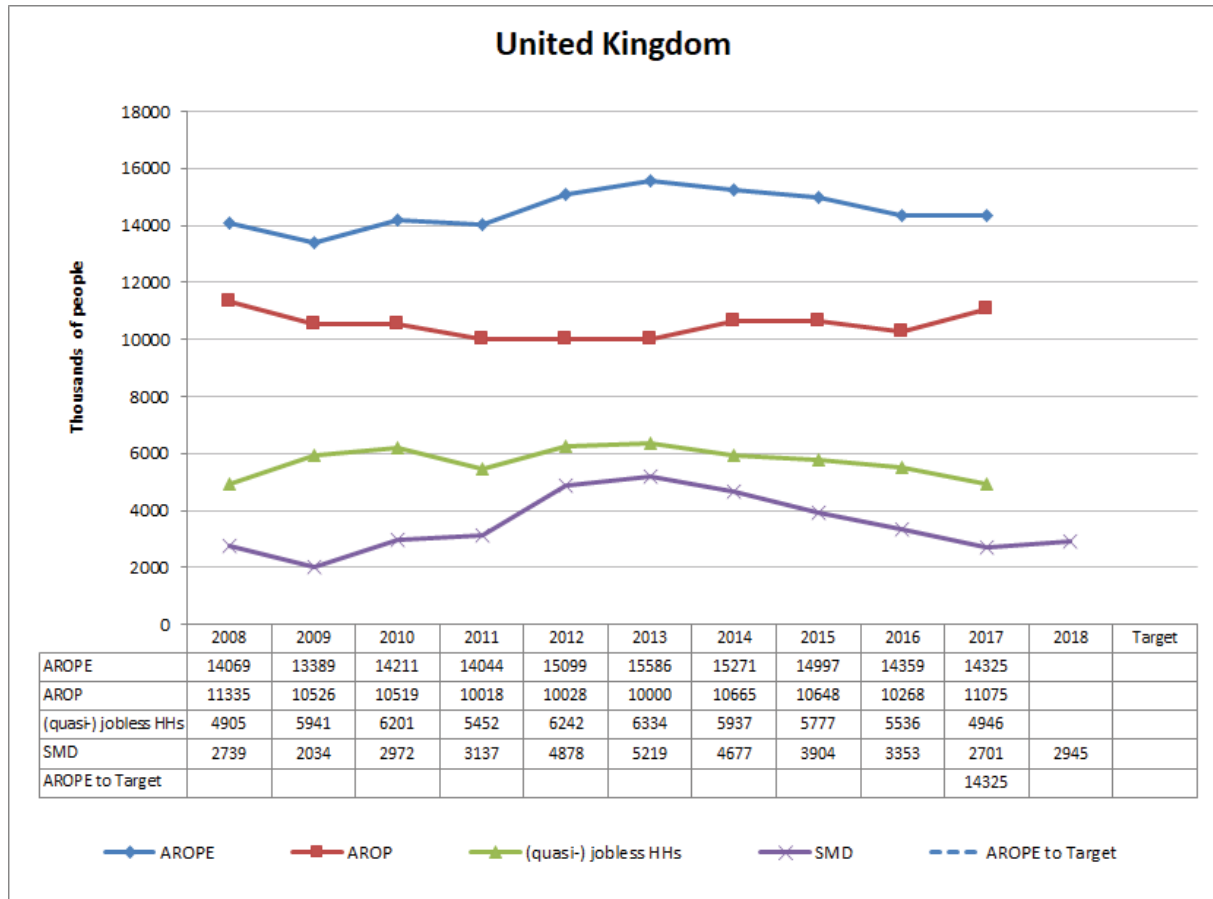
In relation to numerical targets for the UK, showing how it will contribute to the overall EU2020 poverty reduction target, the UK Government believes that its new statutory and non-statutory measures will give the best information about progress in tackling the underlying causes of poverty and disadvantage.

The UK Government is responsible for policies in this area in England and when policy areas are reserved to Parliament in the devolution settlements, for example the welfare system, which is devolved in Northern Ireland and in Scotland a number of welfare powers are currently being devolved. The UK Government will however continue to use its UK-wide powers to support economic growth and full employment. The Devolved Administrations are responsible for their own policy direction in all other areas, and have the powers, if they choose to use them, to take action to address child poverty through action in areas like health, education, housing and childcare

Source: Information from the Member State

¹⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2019 unless otherwise stated.

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 year of the survey. 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) Changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	UK											EU Average	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	change 2016 to 2017*	change 2008 to 2017*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.2	22.0	23.2	22.7	24.1	24.3	24.1	23.5	22.2	22.0	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8	15.6	15.9	17.0	n.a.	1.1 pp	-1.7 pp
	At risk of poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11126	10091	9521	9466	9868	10060	10133	10669	10378	10825	n.a.	5.5 %	-0.8 %
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	7.8	8.3	7.4	6.1	5.2	4.1	4.6	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13.0	13.2	12.3	11.9	11.3	10.1	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.0	20.6	21.4	21.3	20.9	19.5	19.4	20.4	22.4	20.1	n.a.	-2.1 pp	-0.9 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.9	8.6	7.8	6.5	7.3	9.4	7.8	n.a.	-1.5 pp	-0.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.5	14.1	13.0	10.5	n.a.	-2.5 pp	n.a.
	Income inequalities	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	n.a.	5.5 %	-3.6 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.5	31.2	30.3	27.2	27.4	n.a.	0.2 pp	-2.2 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.3	43.1	44.8	46.9	46.1	47.2	42.9	43.3	43.4	41.8	n.a.	-1.5 pp	6.5 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.1	61.8	57.3	47.8	46.0	41.2	49.9	47.9	50.4	51.7	n.a.	1.3 pp	-11.4 pp
	In-work at risk of poverty rate (in %)	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	9.0	n.a.	0.4 pp	1.0 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.9	13.4	12.4	11.8	10.8	11.2	10.6	10.7	0.1 pp	-6.2 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment rate (15-24)	9.2	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	9.8	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.4	-0.5 pp	-2.8 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.2	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.2	11.9	11.1	10.9	10.3	10.4	0.1 pp	-1.7 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.7	58.1	59.3	61.0	62.2	63.4	64.1	65.3	1.2 pp	7.3 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	28.5	23.1	22.3	22.7	17.3	18.1	19.0	17.9	18.0	18.0	n.a.	0.0 pp	-10.5 pp
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	n.a.	0.0 %	20.3 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.41	0.48	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.54	n.a.	1.5 %	25.6 %
Access to decent housing	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.0	3.3	n.a.	2.3 pp	2.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2.8 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.4	11.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-5.1 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	33.5	32.3	33.9	34.8	32.6	32.9	32.2	32.2	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	n.a.	0.1 pp	-3.9 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.4	1.7	-0.5	-1.9	2.8	1.3	1.1	5.2	-0.0	-0.1	n.a.	-0.1 %	9.8 %
EU Average	change 2016 to 2017*	22.4	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp	16.9	-0.4 pp	0.3 pp	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	-0.9 pp	1.2	5.9	
	change 2008 to 2017*	11.2	0.3 pp	2.5 pp	13.7	-2.0 pp	n.a.	5.1	-1.9 %	2.0 %	24.9	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPP 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 2016-2017 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2017-2018 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer where possible to 2008-2017 and 2008-2018 respectively. There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in 2014.

**KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
UNITED KINGDOM 2019**

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<i>Homelessness is rising due to shortage of housing supply and low levels of construction by local councils that have driven up rents and limited access to affordable and social housing.</i>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	The share of children living in (quasi) jobless households is worse than the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>Self-employed in the UK are not formally covered in some social security branches (unemployment benefits and accidents and occupational injuries).</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health & LTC	Unmet need for medical care due to long waiting times is worse than the EU average. While unmet need for medical care due to cost is 0.1 in UK, well below the EU average of 1.0.	

Note: 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 tables in this Country Profile.

INDICATORS UNDERPINNING THE 2019 KSCs/GSOs ASSESSMENT

Indicators – Key Social Challenge	United Kingdom				EU 28			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households	15.1	14.8	13.0	10.9	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.2
Unmet need med care - waiting	2.0	2.5	0.9	3.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Unmet need med care - cost	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.0