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## COVER NOTE

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From:	The Social Protection Committee
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 1)/Council
Subject:	Key Social Challenges: Report drawn from the 2022 SPC Annual Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) = SPPM Country Profiles (Part 1)

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Delegations will find attached the SPPM Country Profiles (part 1) annexed to the SPC "Report on key social challenges" (doc. 12997/22 ADD 1).

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 12997/1/22 REV 1.

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# Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

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

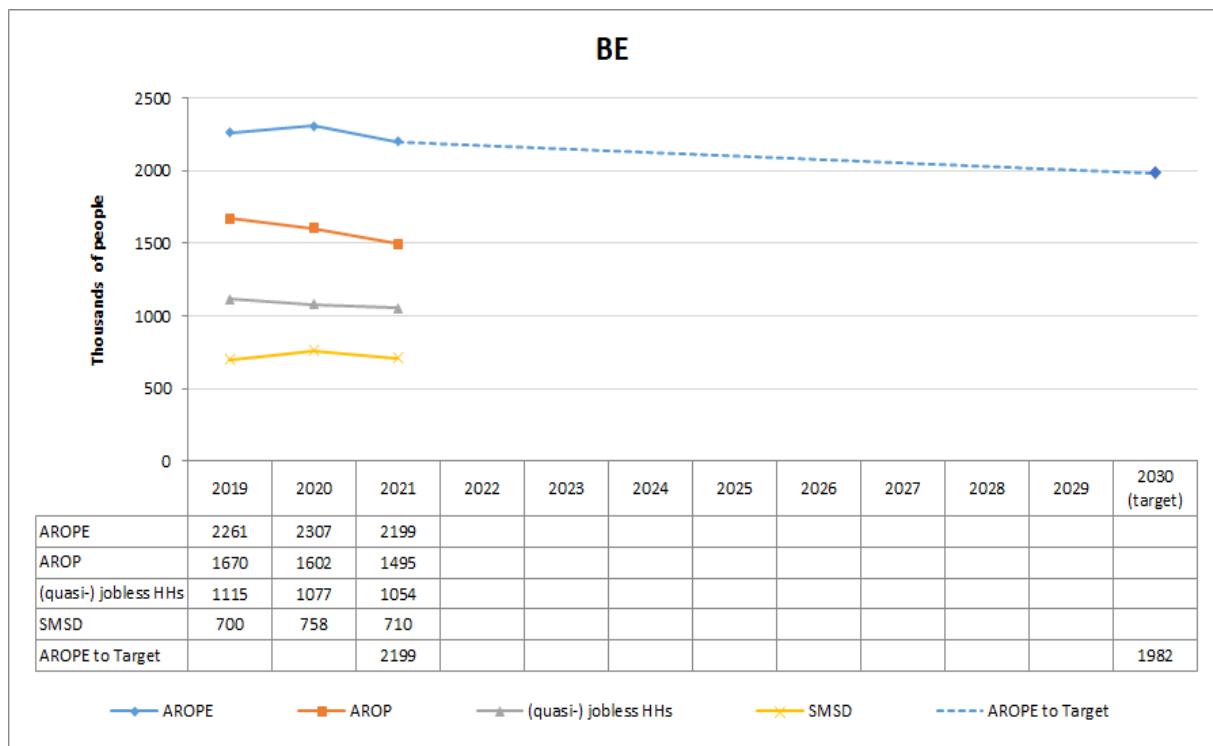
## Notes:

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

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

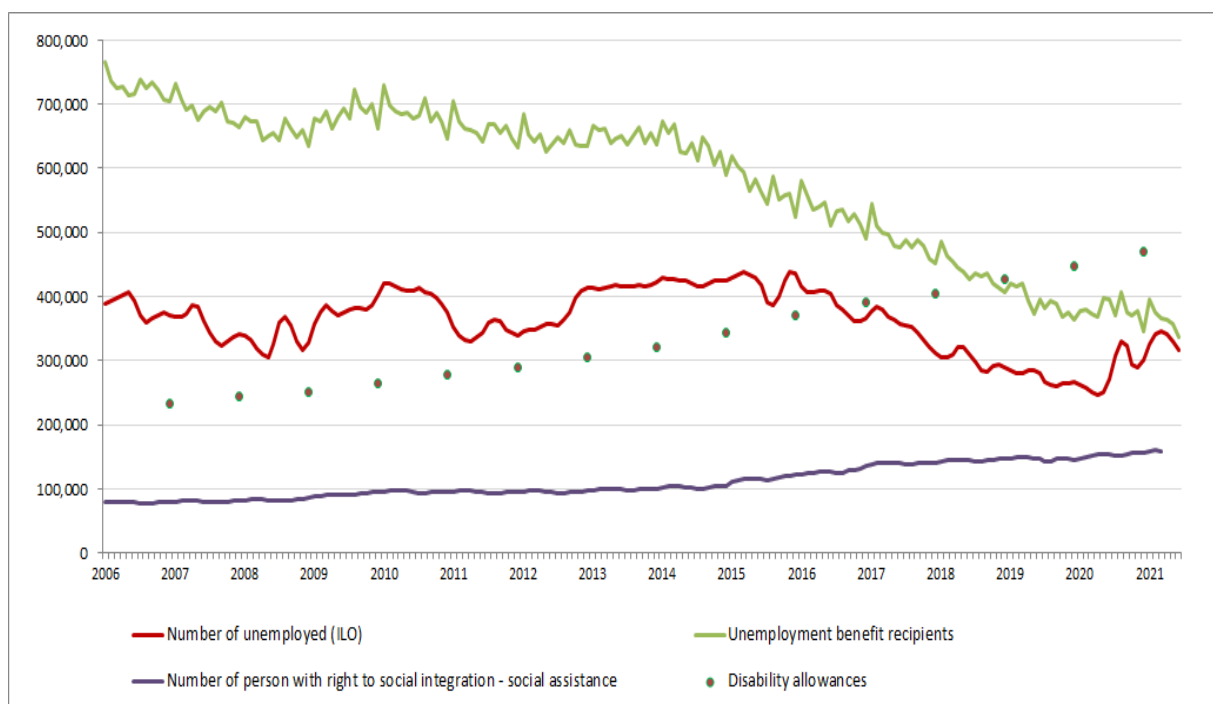
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE		EU27 2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.3	27.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
	<b>Means-tested</b>				
	Total	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	<b>Non-means tested</b>				
	Total	25.9	25.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BE	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,0	22,0	20,4	-1,6 pp	-2,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18,9	15,6	14,9	-0,7 pp	-4,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8,4	8,1	8,6	0,5 pp	0,2 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	10,5	10,8	9,7	-1,1 pp	-0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,7	8,8		-3,9 pp	-3,9 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,2	5,1	4,3	-0,8 pp	-1,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78,6	67,8	71,4	3,6 pp	-7,2 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11,9	9,3	8,7	-0,6 pp	-3,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	19,5	18,8	17,8	-1,0 pp	-1,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	36,0	35,8	33,9	-1,9 pp	-2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16,8	13,3	14,0	0,7 pp	-2,8 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82,6	83,6	83,8	0,2 pp	1,2 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15,4	15,6	13,9	-1,7 pp	-1,5 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	21,3	20,0	21,4	1,4 pp	0,1 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7,6	7,3	9,9	2,6 pp	2,3 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	24,9	23,9	24,8	0,9 pp	-0,1 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39,0	49,2	54,2	5,0 pp	15,1 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,3	4,8	4,3	-0,5 pp	-2,0 pp	6,8	
<b>Access to quality services</b>	NEET rate (15-19)	4,9	5,1	3,5	-1,6 pp	-1,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,4	8,1	6,7	-1,4 pp	-1,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,9	1,7	1,9	0,2 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,7	3,3		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,3	4,0		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,6	9,7	10,3	0,6 pp	0,7 pp	25,6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

### BELGIUM 2022

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

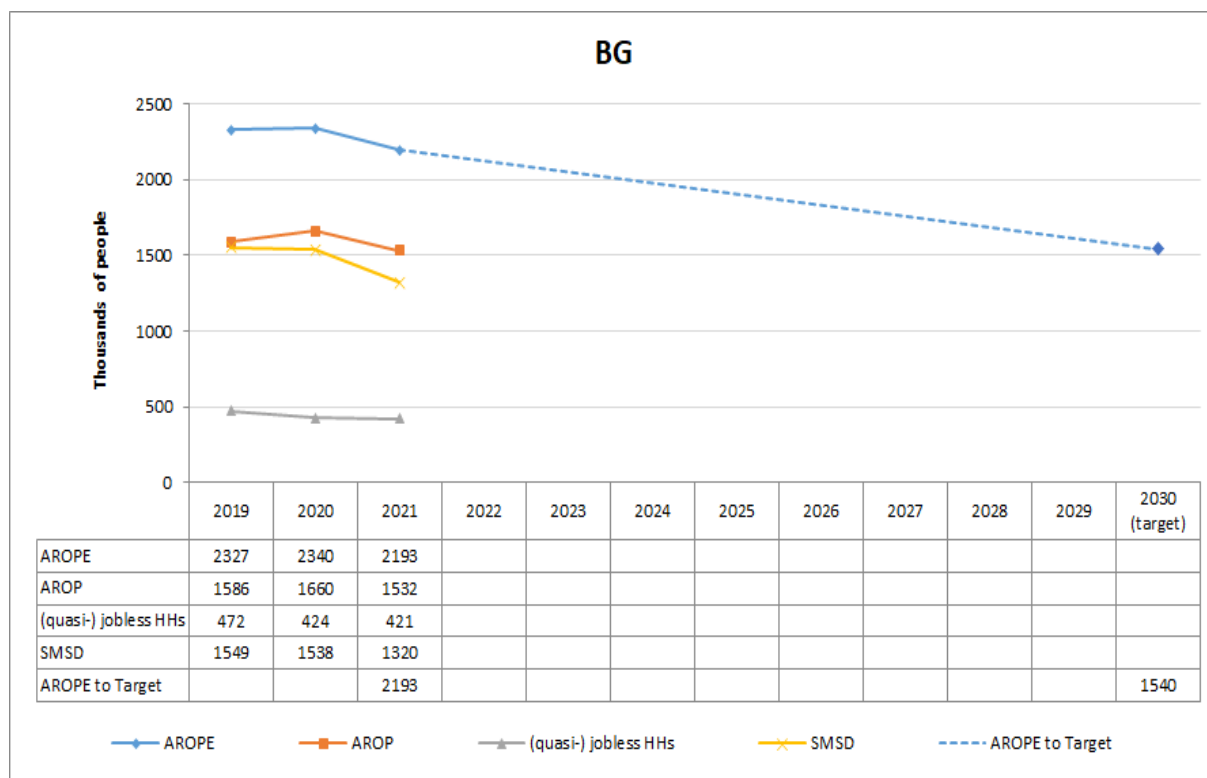


# BULGARIA

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

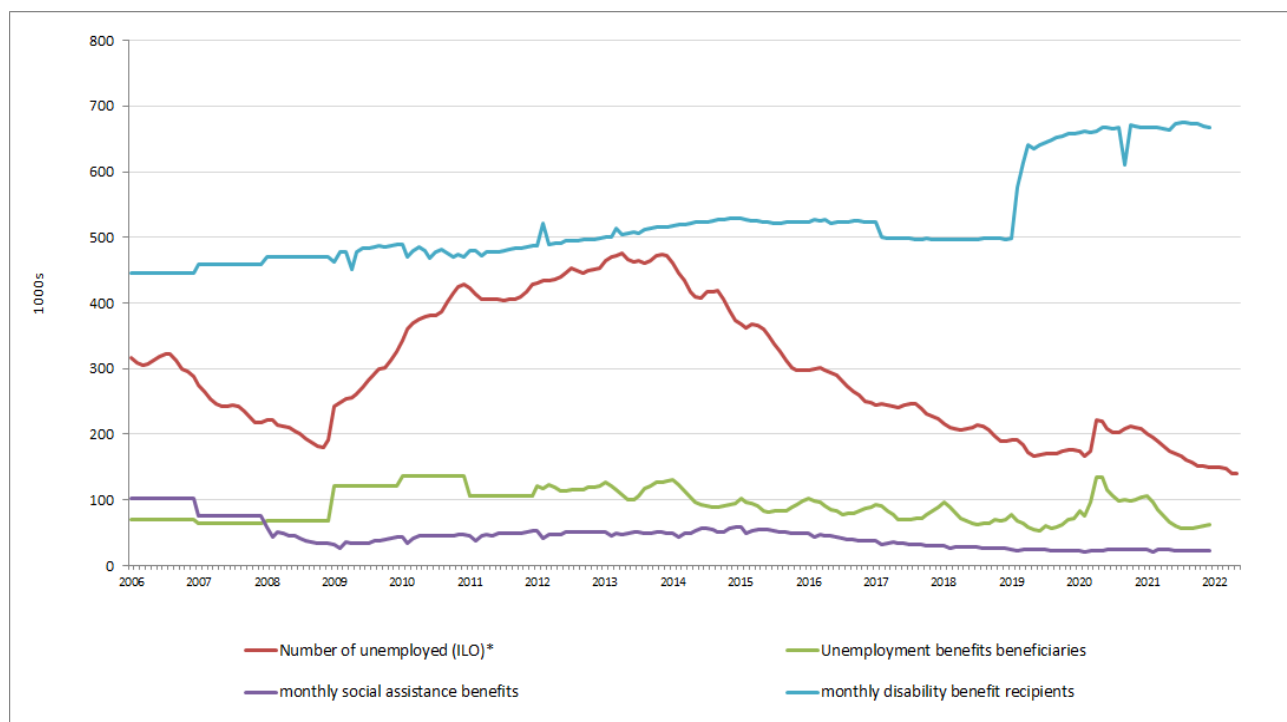
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

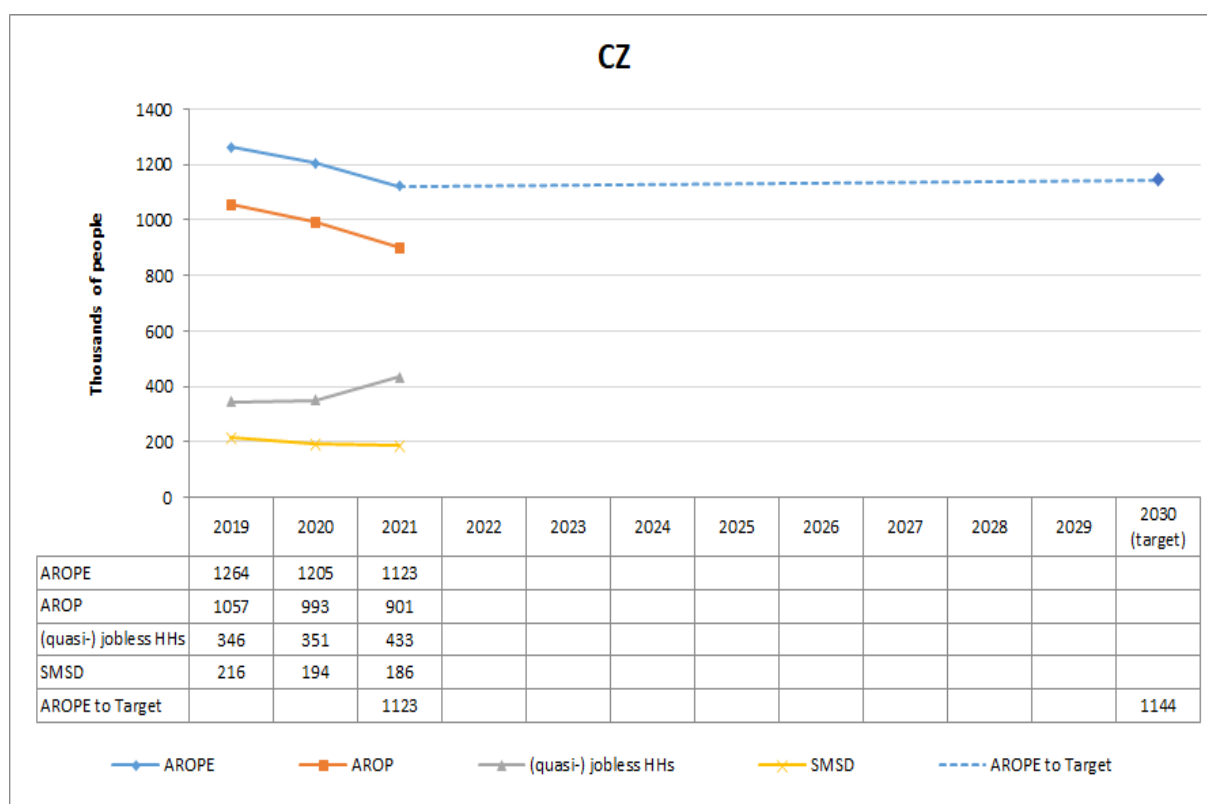
### BULGARIA 2022

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

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

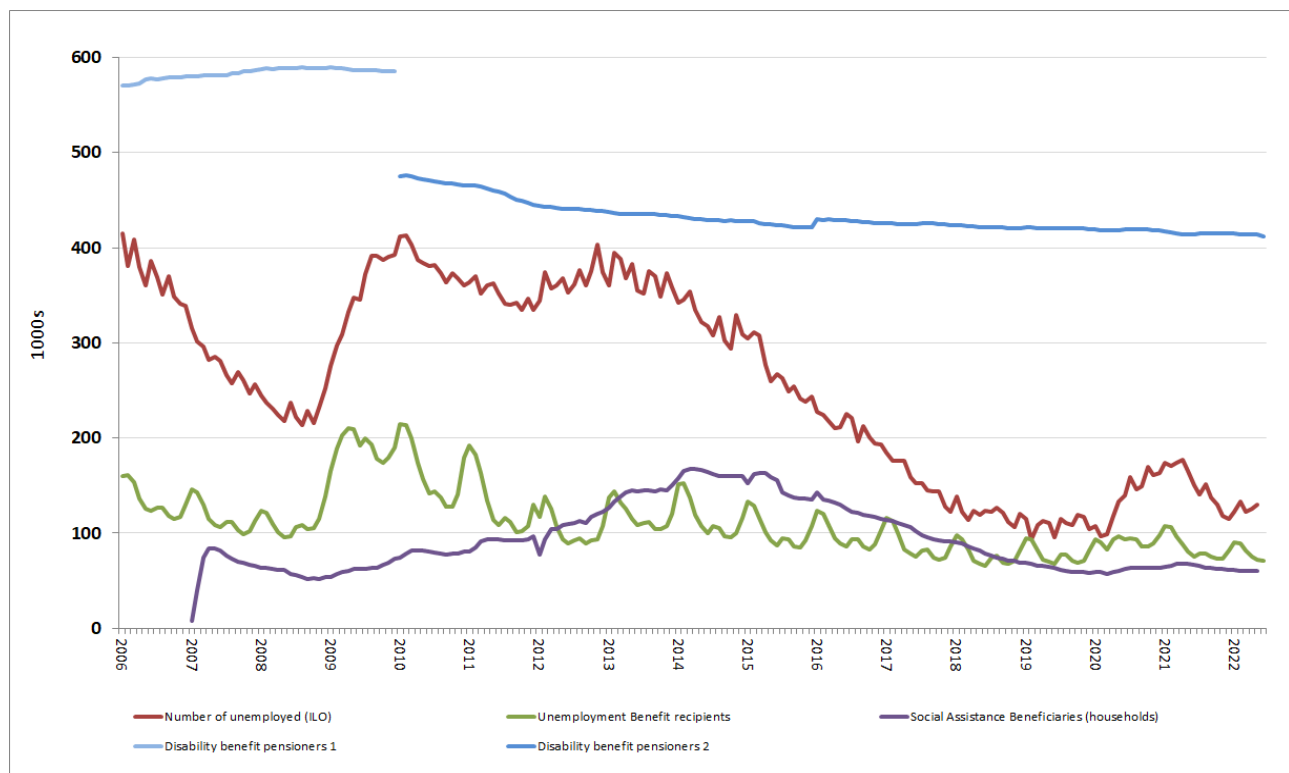
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ				EU27 2020	
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.9	18.3	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.8	8.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.3	0.2	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	17.6	18.0	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.8	8.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS





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

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CZ	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13,0	12,9	13,3	0,4 pp	0,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11,2	11,1	11,4	0,3 pp	0,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,7	2,7	2,8	0,1 pp	0,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3,7	4,1	6,4	2,3 pp	2,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6,9	2,1		-4,8 pp	-4,8 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5,0	5,0	4,1	-0,9 pp	-0,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	75,5	77,6	75,8	-1,8 pp	0,3 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8,7	8,3	7,0	-1,3 pp	-1,7 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3,4	2,3	4,1	1,8 pp	0,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2,9	2,5	0,8	-1,7 pp	-2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27,0	28,6	26,6	-2,0 pp	-0,4 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52,4	49,6	36,0	-13,6 pp	-16,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15,0	17,4	23,0	5,6 pp	8,0 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20,3	21,1	17,8	-3,3 pp	-2,5 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	2,4	2,0		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26,0	26,6	23,4	-3,2 pp	-2,6 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44,0	43,1	49,6	6,5 pp	5,6 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,4	6,0	6,2	0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	6,8	
<b>Access to quality services</b>	NEET rate (15-19)	2,2	2,7	3,8	1,1 pp	1,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6,7	7,6	6,4	-1,2 pp	-0,3 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,4	0,4	0,3	-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,6	2,3		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,4	3,3		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24,1	24,5	25,1	0,6 pp	1,0 pp	25,6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

### CZECHIA 2022

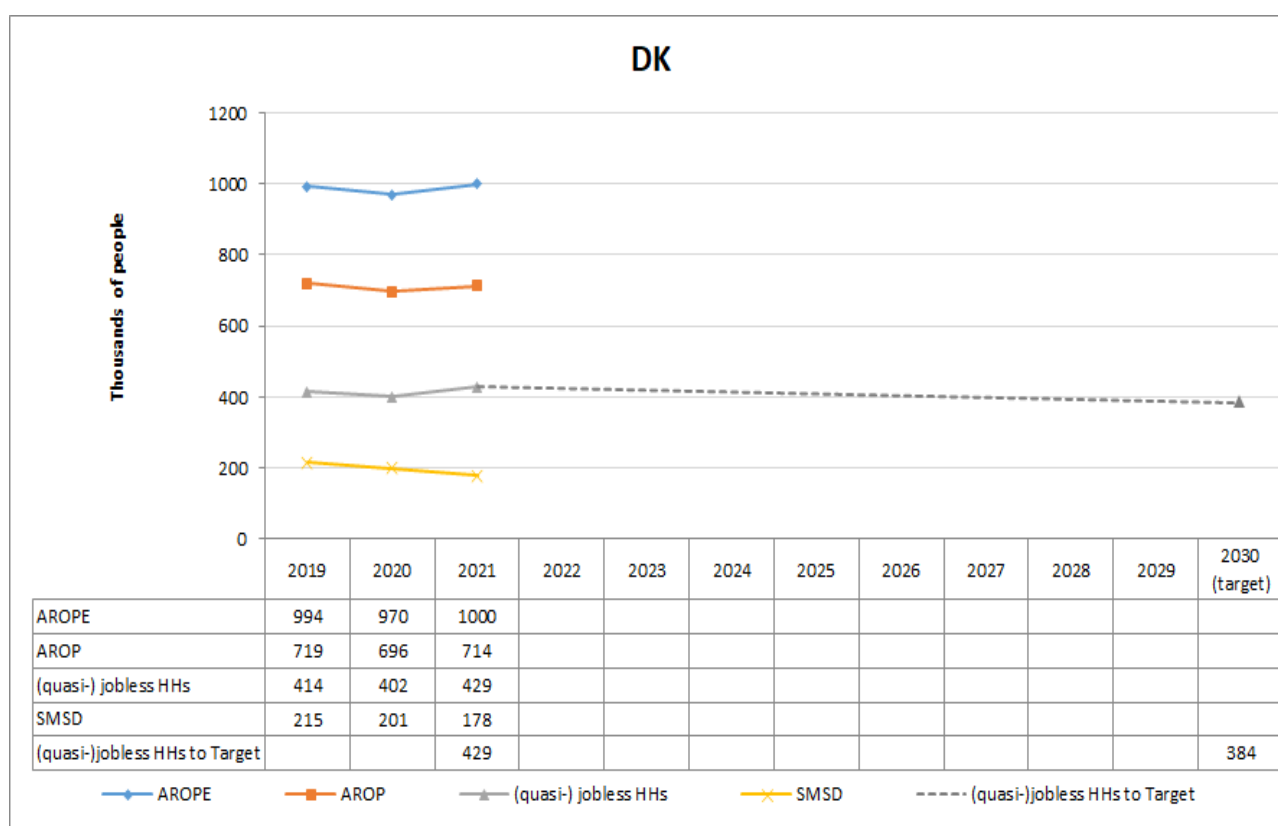
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) (women) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>While the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion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

# DENMARK

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

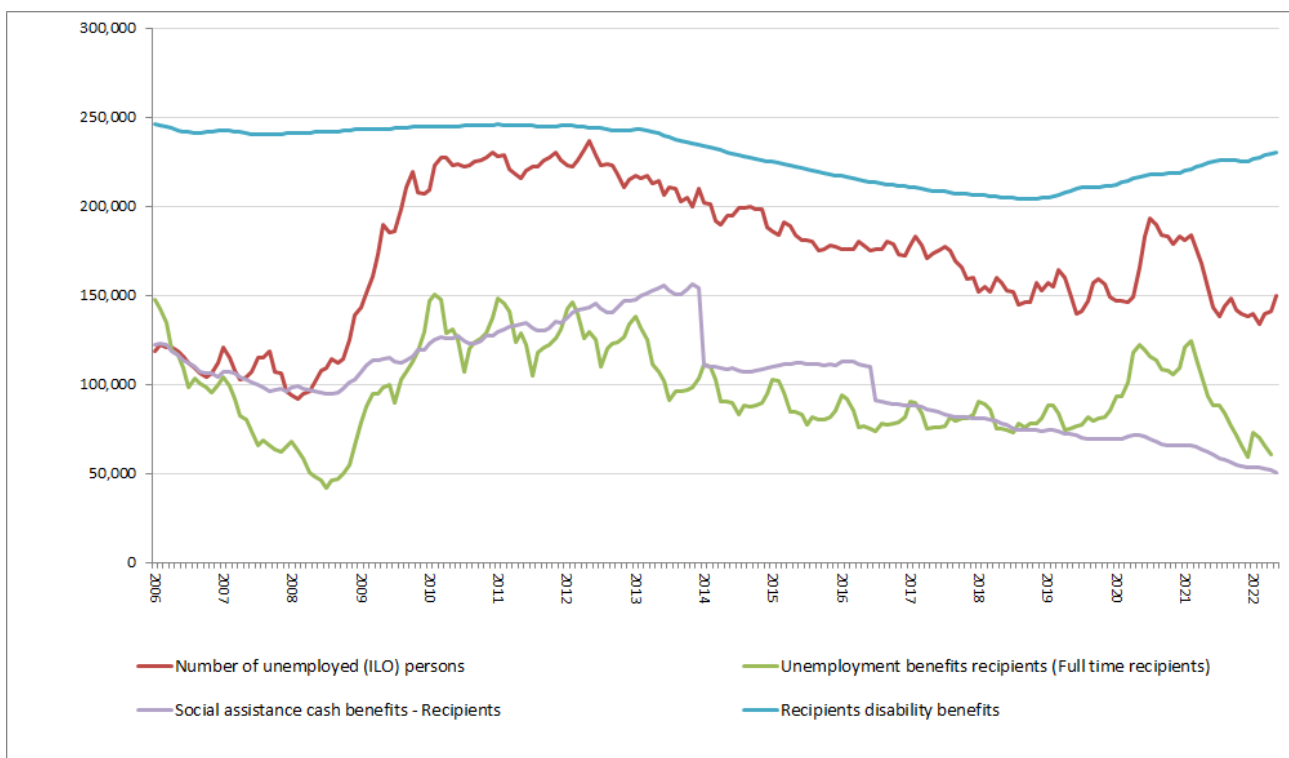
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Note: numbers of benefit recipients are not seasonally adjusted.

DK	Number of unemployed
<b>definition</b>	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
<b>source</b>	Eurostat une_rt_m
	Unemployment recipients
<b>definition</b>	Unemployment benefits recipients, full time recipients.
<b>unit</b>	full time persons recipients (both passive and active recipients) (seasonally adjusted) (dagpenge)
<b>source</b>	<a href="https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/a-dagpenge/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/">y01a02, Dagpenge, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/a-dagpenge/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/</a>
<b>comment</b>	
	Social assistance benefit
<b>definition</b>	Numbers of recipients of cash benefits + recipients of education and integration benefits (kontanthjælp)
<b>unit</b>	Both passive and active recipients
<b>source social assistance benefit</b>	<a href="https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/kontanthjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/">y36a02, Kontanthjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/kontanthjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/</a>
<b>source education benefit</b>	<a href="https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/uddannelseshjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/">y38a02, Uddannelseshjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/uddannelseshjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/</a>
<b>source integration benefit</b>	<a href="https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/selvforsorgelses-og-hjemrejseydelse-samt-overgangsydelse/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/">y35a02, Selvforsørgelses- og hjemrejseydelse samt overgangsydelse. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/selvforsorgelses-og-hjemrejseydelse-samt-overgangsydelse/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/</a>
<b>comment</b>	The update includes a change in the numbers back in time due to the abolishment of the lowest cash benefits by January 1st 2012. As it is a headcount, all recipients of the lowest cash benefits are now listed as recipients of the same cash benefit back in time as it would otherwise mean a change in the level of recipients as from 1/1 2012 when all recipients became recipients of the same level of benefit. By January 1st 2014 a reform of the cash benefit system came into force. With this reform people under the age of 30 can no longer receive cash benefit but will receive education benefit (social assistance) at the level of the student grant. By September 1st 2015 a rule change within the cash benefit system meant that newly arrived refugees and immigrants can no longer receive cash benefit but will receive integration benefit at the level of the student grant. By July 1st 2016, the rules applied for anyone who haven't been living in Denmark for at least 7 years within the last 8 years. Therefore we have provided a table with the number of recipients of the immigration benefit, starting from September 2015.
	Disability benefit
<b>definition</b>	Number of pensioners (disability benefits full+partial ) (førtidspension)
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of pensioners
<b>source</b>	<a href="https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/tilbagetraekningsydelser/fortidspension/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/">y10a02, Førtidspension. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/tilbagetraekningsydelser/fortidspension/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/</a>
<b>comment</b>	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DK	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13,9	13,4	14,0	0,6 pp	0,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10,3	10,0	9,6	-0,4 pp	-0,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,1	4,7	3,3	-1,4 pp	-1,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,0	5,8	5,7	-0,1 pp	0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4,8	4,2		-0,6 pp	-0,6 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4,0	3,7	4,5	0,8 pp	0,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	65,2	65,1	49,2	-15,9 pp	-16,0 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7,4	6,5	7,1	0,6 pp	-0,3 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7,9	7,6	8,1	0,5 pp	0,2 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58,1	60,1	61,0	0,9 pp	2,9 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9,3	8,1	9,1	1,0 pp	-0,2 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82,0	84,0	81,9	-2,1 pp	-0,1 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11,6	15,7	19,4	3,7 pp	7,8 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1,7	1,9	1,6	-0,3 pp	-0,1 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2,2	2,7	2,1	-0,6 pp	-0,1 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46,9	57,8	61,1	3,3 pp	14,2 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5,6	5,8	6,8	1,0 pp	1,2 pp	6,8	
<b>Access to quality services</b>	NEET rate (15-19)	4,3	4,0	4,3	0,3 pp	0,0 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9,9	9,3	9,8	0,5 pp	-0,1 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2,2	2,0	1,5	-0,5 pp	-0,7 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,0	3,2		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2,7	3,8		1,1 pp	1,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10,8	11,9	11,1	-0,8 pp	0,3 pp	25,6	

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



## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

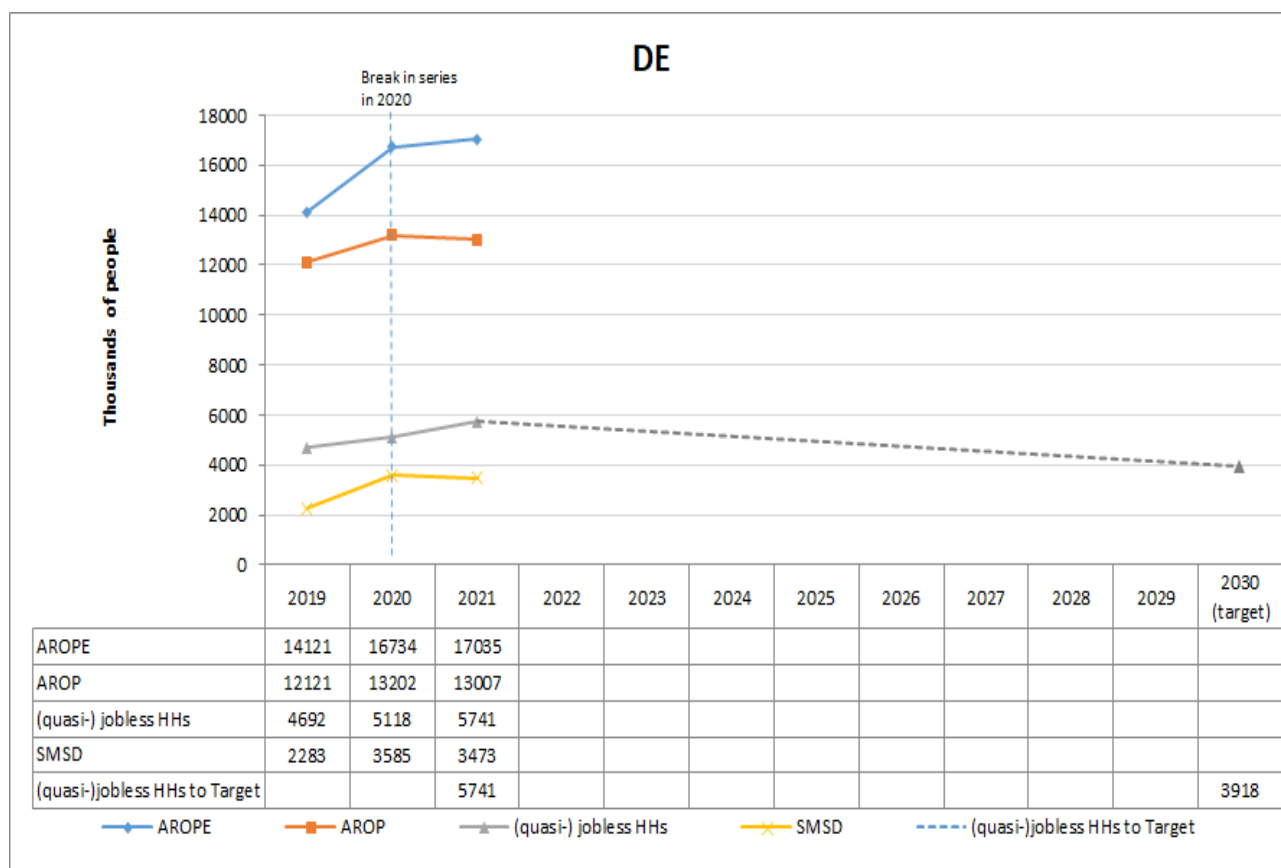
## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES DENMARK 2022

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

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2020 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-) jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-) jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 1,200,000. Due to the major break in series and to provide a baseline that is consistent with future developments, the figure from the 2020 survey shall be used as the starting point for the national poverty reduction target

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

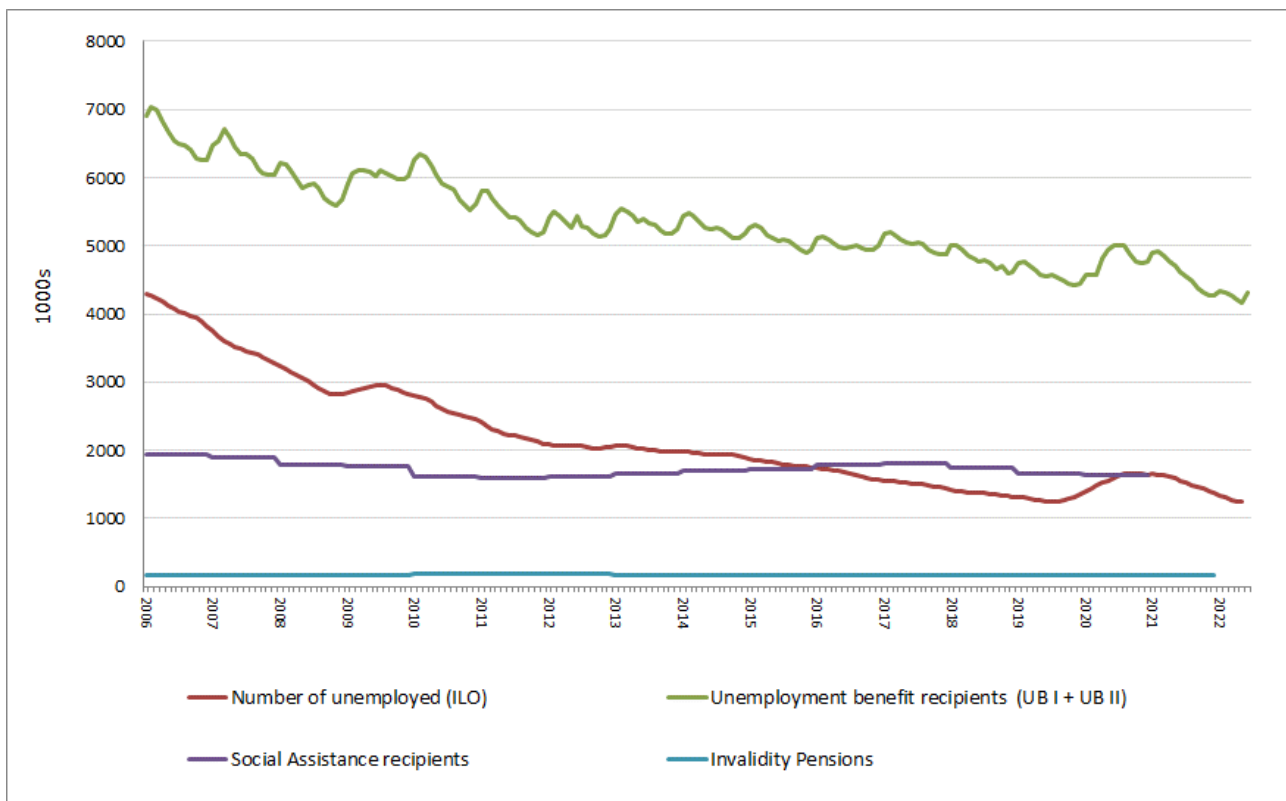
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DE	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.5	1.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.1	15.4	16.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	18.9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.3	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	n.a.	8.2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.1	9.4	10.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	7.3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.9	7.9		n.a.	n.a.	12.0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.6	9.3	0.7 pp	n.a.	9.9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	50.6	46.9	-3.7 pp	n.a.	72.2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.5	11.7	12.5	0.8 pp	n.a.	14.7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.1	6.2	8.1	1.9 pp	0.0 pp	12.8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.2	10.2	11.8	1.6 pp	-11.4 pp	19.5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	26.5	17.7	25.9	8.2 pp	-0.6 pp	29.1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.9	30.0	38.3	8.3 pp	-24.6 pp	51.5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.8	23.6	19.4	-4.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	25.9	27.2	25.8	-1.4 pp	-0.1 pp	20.5	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.0	7.8	7.1	-0.7 pp	1.1 pp	5.4	5.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.7	32.0	30.5	-1.5 pp	-0.2 pp	25.5	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	59.8	52.5	56.5	4.0 pp	n.a.	41.5	
<b>Access to quality services</b>	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.5	7.9	8.9	1.0 pp	n.a.	6.8	
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.8	5.1	5.0	-0.1 pp	2.2 pp	6.3	6.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.3	10.1	11.8	1.7 pp	1.5 pp	9.9	9.7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	n.a.	1.6	
	Infant mortality rate	3.2	3.1		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	2.5		n.a.	n.a.	6.7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	12.0	16.8	17.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	25.6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

### GERMANY 2022

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

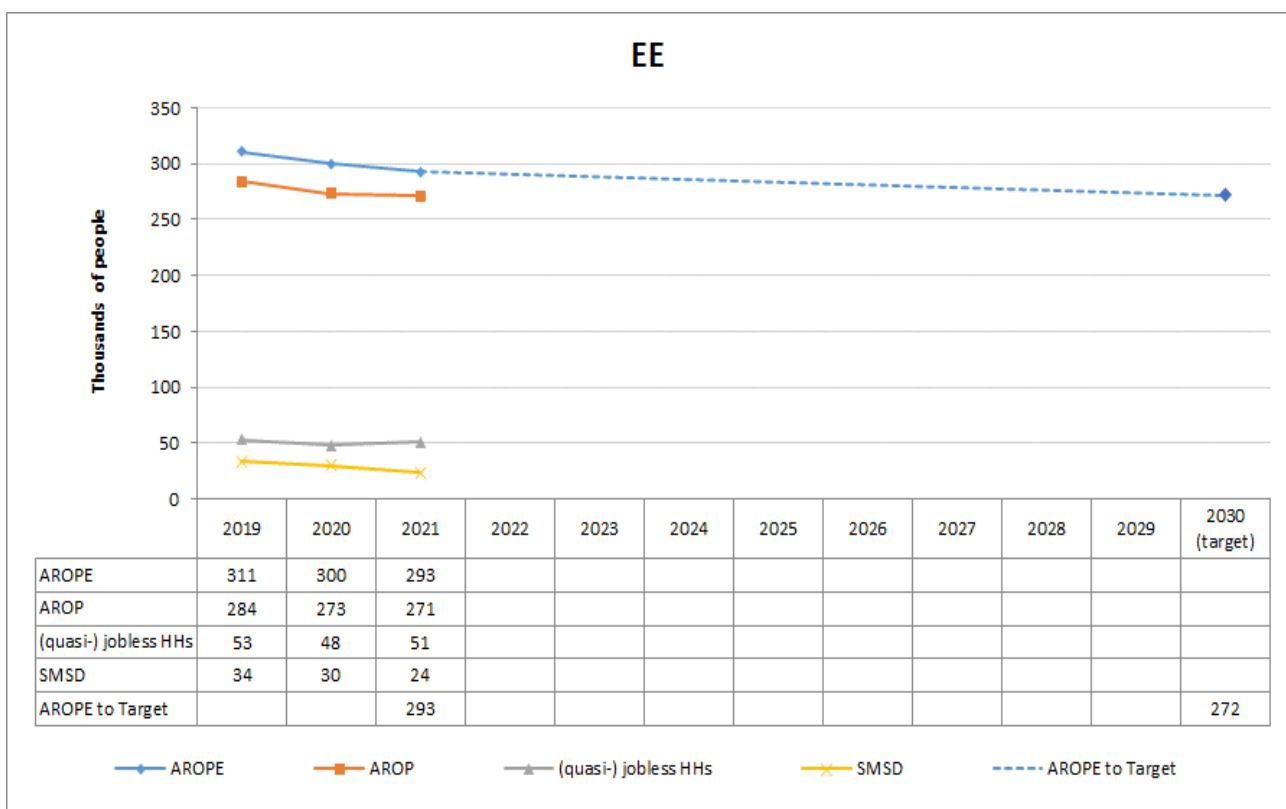
*Note: Due to a major break in series in 2020 EU-SILC data for Germany, time comparisons may not be appropriate, and the SPPM exercise was focused on an assessment of levels only.*



## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

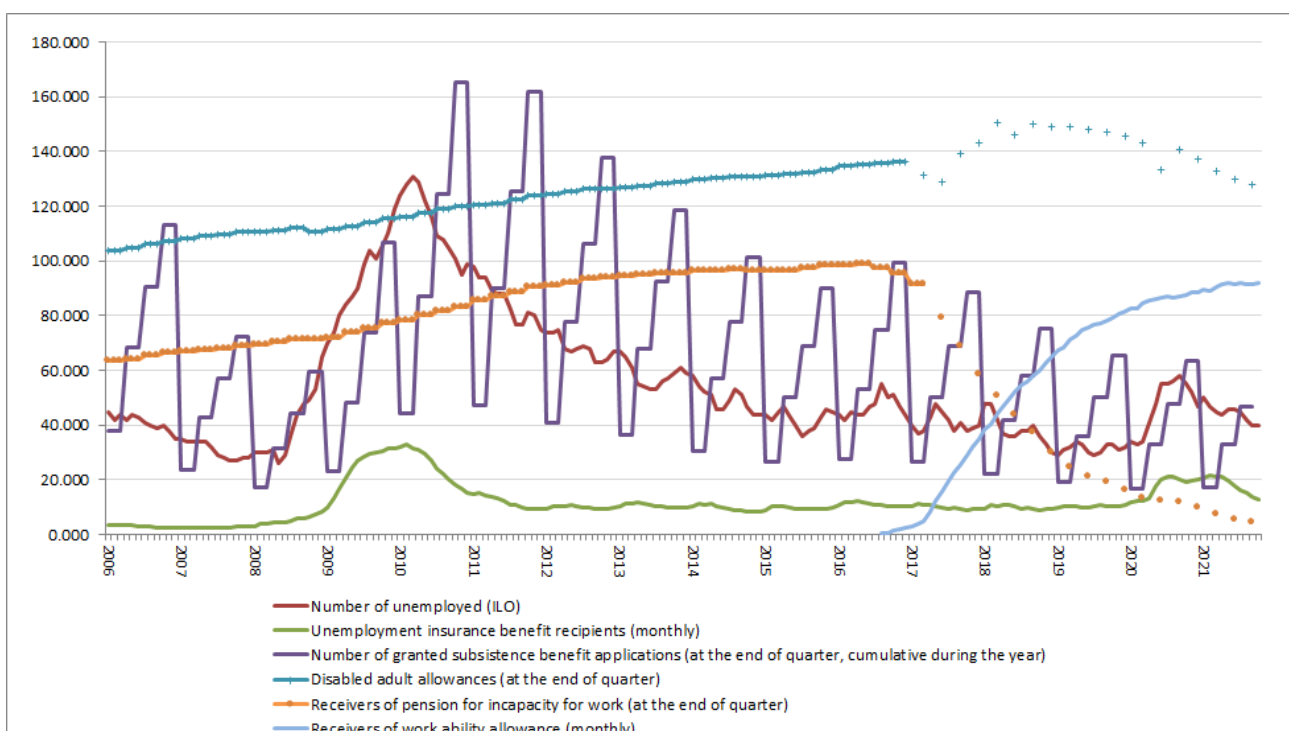
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EE	Unemployment
<b>definition</b>	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
<b>source</b>	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
<b>definition</b>	Unemployment insurance benefit recipients
<b>unit</b>	thousands of recipients (monthly)
<b>source</b>	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
<b>link</b>	<a href="https://www.tootukassa.ee/eng/content/about-fund/benefits-and-subsidies">https://www.tootukassa.ee/eng/content/about-fund/benefits-and-subsidies</a>
<b>eligible age group</b>	16 years and up to retirement age
<b>comment</b>	To find statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients please open the link above and select a report "Unemployment insurance benefit 2003 - 2020". An Excel table opens, where the sheet "TKH_saajad" shows statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients by month. Definition: Unemployment insurance benefit recipients - unemployed persons who received a payment of unemployment insurance benefit during the specified period. Unemployment insurance is a type of compulsory insurance, unemployment insurance is financed from unemployment insurance premiums paid by the insured persons (employees) and the employers. The unemployment insurance benefit is paid to unemployed persons whose unemployment insurance period in the three preceding years is at least 12 months and whose last relationship did not end on their own initiative or mutual agreement.
<b>Note</b>	2014 data has been updated on 17.11.2015 due to minor corrections in the database, 2015 data has been updated 12.06.2017 due to minor corrections in the database, 2017 data has been updated 04.06.2018 due to minor corrections in the database
	Social assistance benefit
<b>definition</b>	Subsistence benefit (to maintain subsistence level) receivers
<b>unit</b>	Number of granted applications by households (thousands, cumulative during the year)
<b>source</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>link</b>	<a href="http://www.sm.ee/et/toetuste-statistika">http://www.sm.ee/et/toetuste-statistika</a> <a href="http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/15Social_protection/02Social_assistance/05Subsistence_benefits/05Subsistence_benefits.asp">http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/15Social_protection/02Social_assistance/05Subsistence_benefits/05Subsistence_benefits.asp</a>
<b>eligible age group</b>	all age groups
<b>comment</b>	<p>To reach specific tables, please use first link and open from the selection "Toimetulekutoetus kohalike omavalitsusüksuste lõikes" (meaning in English "Subsistence benefit by local governments") a report with the appropriate year and quarter. For example, the report "2020. aasta I kvartal" (meaning in English "The first quarter of 2020"). An Excel table opens, where on sheet "Taotlused" (meaning in English "Applications") row number 8, column C you can find the total number of granted applications. The second link is intended as additional information and refers to the Statistics Estonia annual data.</p> <p>A person living alone or a family whose monthly disposable income, after deduction of the fixed expenses connected with permanent dwelling during the current month, is below the subsistence level has right to receive a subsistence benefit. The subsistence level increased (by 20%) from the beginning of 2011. The subsistence level increased also in 2014 (by 17 % compared to the previous year) and as from 2015 the subsistence level will be higher for underage children. The subsistence level increased (by 31%) from the beginning of 2016.</p> <p>Note: In April 2010, a new social services and benefit register was introduced. Therefore the data from the 2nd quarter 2010 is not fully comparable with the previous data.</p>

	Disability benefit
<b>definition</b>	Recipients of benefits for disabled persons (number of 16 years old or older persons)
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
<b>source</b>	Source: Social Insurance Fund
<b>link</b>	<a href="http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus">http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus</a>
<b>eligible age group</b>	16 years and older
<b>comment</b>	<p>To reach specific tables, please select from the menu on the left "Riikliku sotsiaalkindlustuse statistika ja aruanded (kord kvartalis)" (meaning in English "National social security statistics and reports (quarterly)"). From there, select a report with the appropriate year and number of months. For example, the report "Riiklik sotsiaalkindlustus 2020 3 kuud" (meaning in English "National Social Security 2020 3 months") for the first quarter of 2020. An excel table opens, where on sheet "Koond" (meaning in English "Summary") row number 102 shows the "Puuetega inimeste sotsiaaltoetused" (meaning in English "Social benefits for disabled"). To find the correct result, the number of beneficiaries at the end of the reporting period in column 1, rows 05 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age), 09 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of working age) and 13 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of retirement age) must be summed.</p> <p>Disability is the loss of or an abnormality in an anatomical, physiological or mental structure of function of a person, which in conjunction with different relational and environmental restrictions prevents participation in social life on equal bases with others. From 2008 the disabled adult allowance was replaced by disability allowance for a person of working age and disability allowance for a person of retirement age. Therefore the indicator since 2008 includes recipients of three types of benefits: recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age, for disabled persons of working age and for disabled persons of retirement age.</p>
	Incapacity for work
<b>definition</b>	Receivers of pension for incapacity for work
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
<b>source</b>	Social Insurance Board
<b>link</b>	<a href="http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus">http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus</a>
<b>eligible age group</b>	16 years and up to retirement age
<b>comment</b>	The right for the pension for incapacity for work has a person, who is at least 16 years of age and has been declared to be permanently incapable to work, loss of whose working capacity is 40 to 100 per cent and who by the initial date of granting of the pension has acquired the following pensionable service or accumulation period in Estonia.
	Work ability allowance
<b>definition</b>	Work ability allowance recipients
<b>unit</b>	thousands of recipients (monthly)
<b>source</b>	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
<b>link</b>	<a href="https://www.tootukassa.ee/content/tootukassast/toovoimetoetus">https://www.tootukassa.ee/content/tootukassast/toovoimetoetus</a>
<b>eligible age group</b>	16 years and up to retirement age
<b>comment</b>	To find statistics about work ability allowance recipients please open the link above and select "Väljamaksed". See the first graph "Väljamakse saajad kokku", which shows statistics about work ability allowance recipients by month. Definition: Work ability allowance recipients - persons who received a payment of work ability allowance during the specified period. After the implementation of Work Ability Reform at 2016 the receivers of incapacity for work pension are gradually re-assessed and starting to receive work ability allowance instead of incapacity for work pension.

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EE	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19,7	17,4	17,4	0,0 pp	-2,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17,2	15,2	15,5	0,3 pp	-1,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,1	2,0	1,7	-0,3 pp	-0,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3,6	3,1	3,9	0,8 pp	0,3 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,2	6,1		-6,1 pp	-6,1 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11,3	10,2	9,7	-0,5 pp	-1,6 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55,1	56,6	72,5	15,9 pp	17,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15,6	13,9	13,1	-0,8 pp	-2,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8,0	9,0	5,3	-3,7 pp	-2,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23,8	17,7	20,4	2,7 pp	-3,4 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	10,3	13,9	13,6	-0,3 pp	3,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	83,9	79,6	76,9	-2,7 pp	-7,0 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20,6	23,4	25,1	1,7 pp	4,5 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,7	10,9	12,7	1,8 pp	2,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14,2	15,2	17,2	2,0 pp	3,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46,9	53,1	49,7	-3,4 pp	2,8 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,7	3,1	3,7	0,6 pp	0,0 pp	6,8	
<b>Access to quality services</b>	NEET rate (15-19)	3,4	4,1	6,8	2,7 pp	3,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11,2	8,5	9,8	1,3 pp	-1,4 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	14,8	12,4	7,3	-5,1 pp	-7,5 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	1,6	1,4		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,7	2,9		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	21,4	20,9	21,6	0,7 pp	0,2 pp	25,6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

### ESTONIA 2022

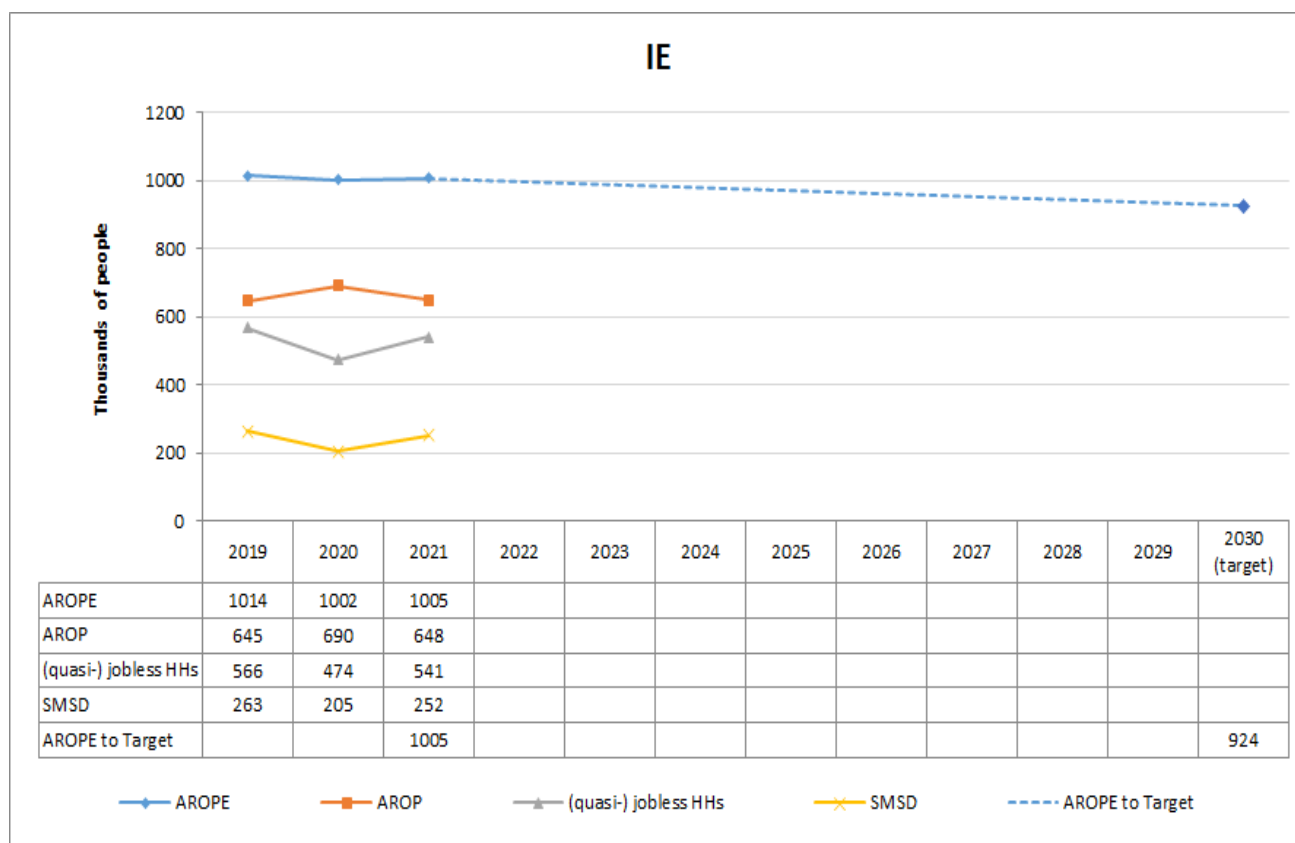
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The risk-of poverty rate is higher than the EU average [2], substantially higher for older men (aged 65+) [1], and higher than the EU average for people living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-59)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

# IRELAND

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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



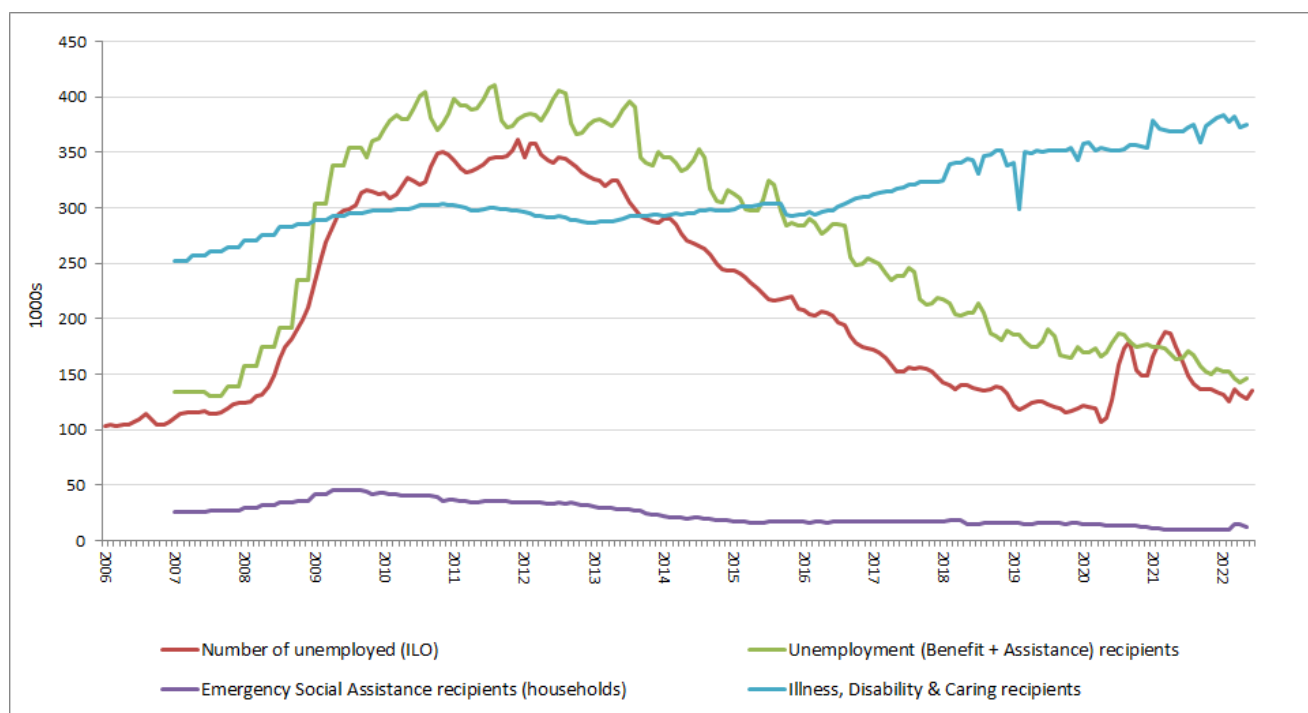
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

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

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IE	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,8	23,5	22,8	-0,7 pp	-1,0 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14,1	15,6	13,7	-1,9 pp	-0,4 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9,8	7,2	7,1	-0,1 pp	-2,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	14,8	12,4	13,6	1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8,8	12,8		4,0 pp	4,0 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5,2	6,7	4,9	-1,8 pp	-0,3 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52,7	52,6	45,8	-6,8 pp	-6,9 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7,4	10,3	8,6	-1,7 pp	1,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	25,8	10,7	8,3	-2,4 pp	-17,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	15,0	12,2	8,3	-3,9 pp	-6,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62,1	77,4	74,6	-2,8 pp	12,5 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	28,3	15,3	9,4	-5,9 pp	-18,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16,9	13,8	16,6	2,8 pp	-0,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20,6	21,9	22,7	0,8 pp	2,1 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4,3	4,6	4,2	-0,4 pp	-0,1 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26,8	28,7	30,3	1,6 pp	3,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	63,2	57,7	65,1	7,3 pp	1,9 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5,6	4,8	2,5	-2,3 pp	-3,1 pp	6,8	
	NEET rate (15-19)	7,2	9,3	4,8	-4,5 pp	-2,4 pp	6,3	6,8
<b>Access to quality services</b>	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5,1	5,0	3,3	-1,7 pp	-1,8 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,9	2,0	1,9	-0,1 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,8	3,0		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1,9	2,6		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4,7	5,6	5,5	-0,1 pp	0,8 pp	25,6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES IRELAND 2022

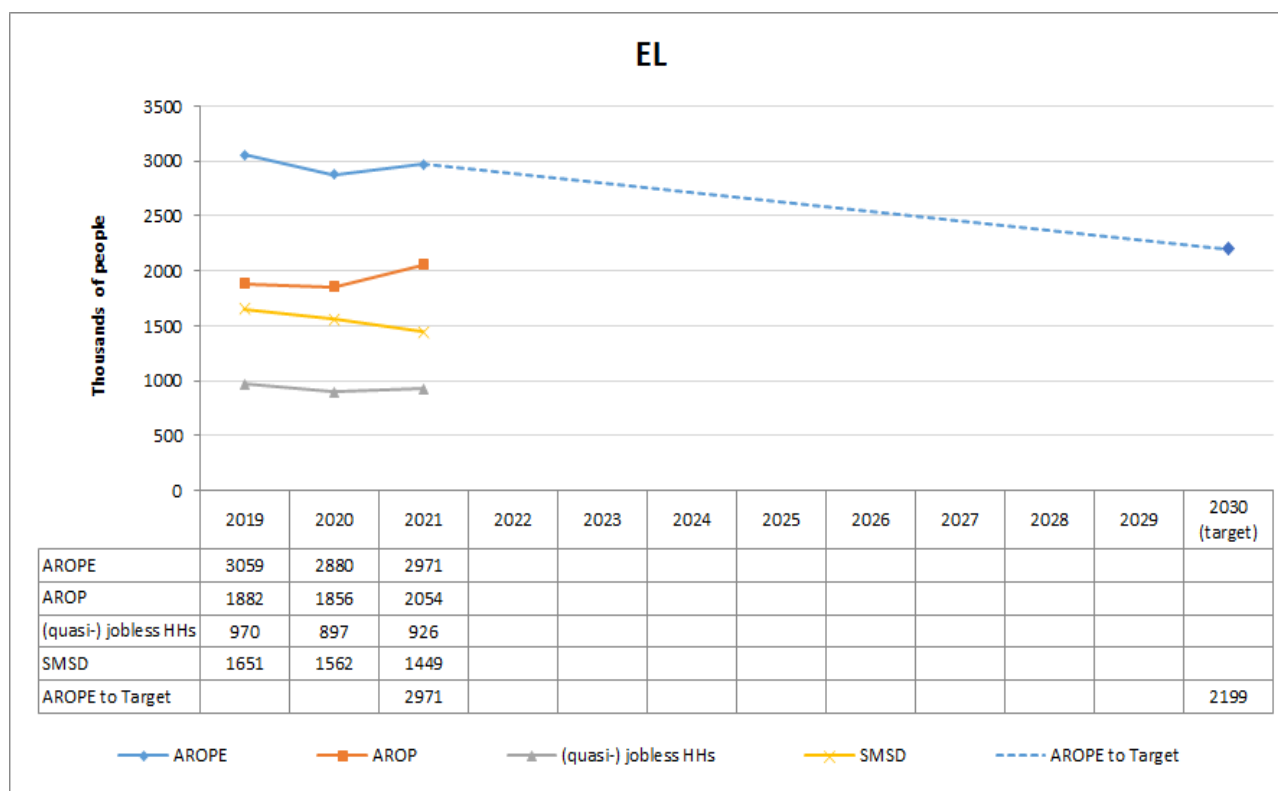
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average) but shows positive development substantially [5]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of single parent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

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

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

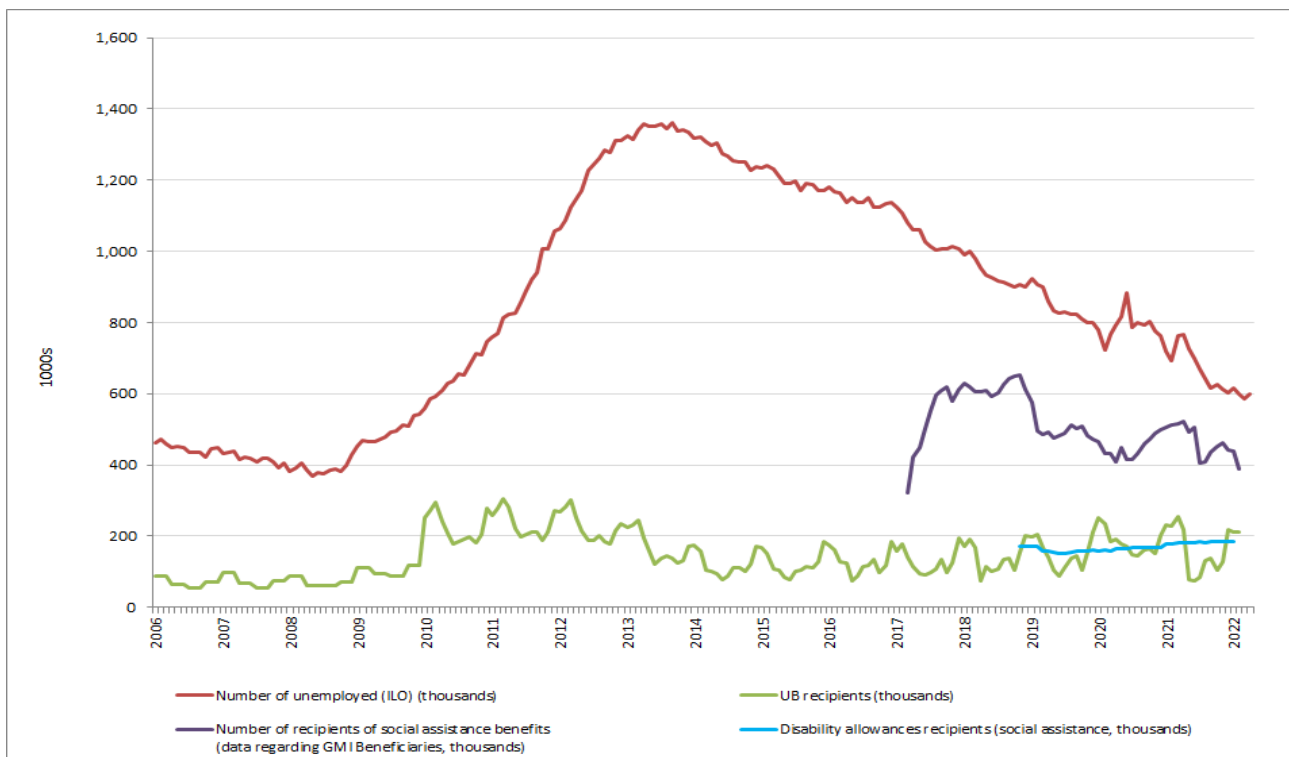
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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



## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EL	%						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31,2	30,8	32,0	1,2 pp	0,8 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21,1	20,9	23,7	2,8 pp	2,6 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	18,2	19,0	16,1	-2,9 pp	-2,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,9	7,7	7,5	-0,2 pp	-0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13,8	14,0		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11,9	11,4	13,8	2,4 pp	1,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74,5	73,3	77,6	4,3 pp	3,1 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16,5	16,4	19,3	2,9 pp	2,8 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18,4	11,1	15,8	4,7 pp	-2,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14,0	10,4	16,5	6,1 pp	2,5 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49,0	45,1	41,7	-3,4 pp	-7,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	45,1	41,0	41,7	0,7 pp	-3,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,8	28,7	27,1	-1,6 pp	1,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4,6	4,4	5,2	0,8 pp	0,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7,3	6,9	8,0	1,1 pp	0,7 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	30,6	33,7	26,9	-6,8 pp	-3,7 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	43,6	42,4	35,7	-6,7 pp	-7,9 pp	6,8	
	NEET rate (15-19)	7,0	7,8	4,4	-3,4 pp	-2,6 pp	6,3	6,8
<b>Access to quality services</b>	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4,1	3,8	3,2	-0,6 pp	-0,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	6,2	4,4	3,2	-1,2 pp	-3,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,7	3,2		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8,6	8,9		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	42,8	43,2	42,6	-0,6 pp	-0,2 pp	25,6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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

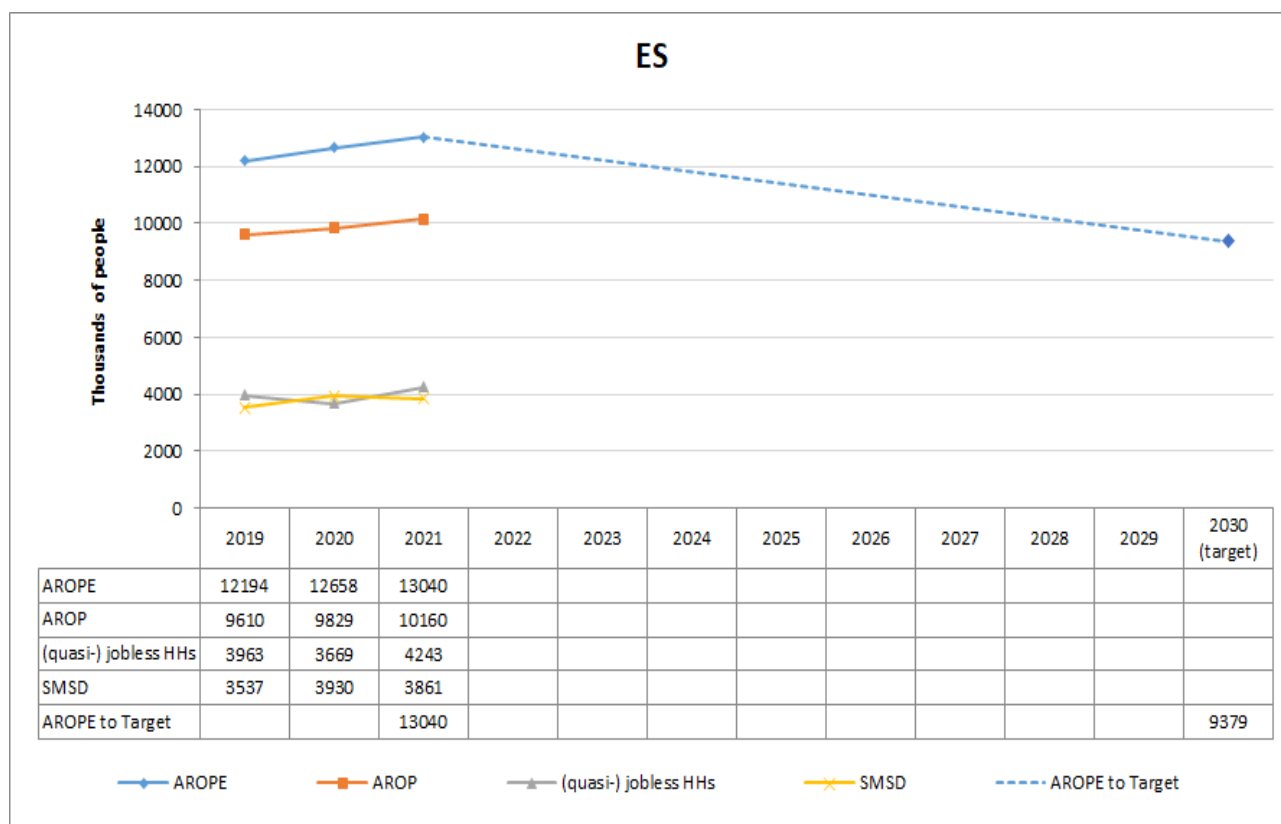
## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES GREECE 2022

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

## NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

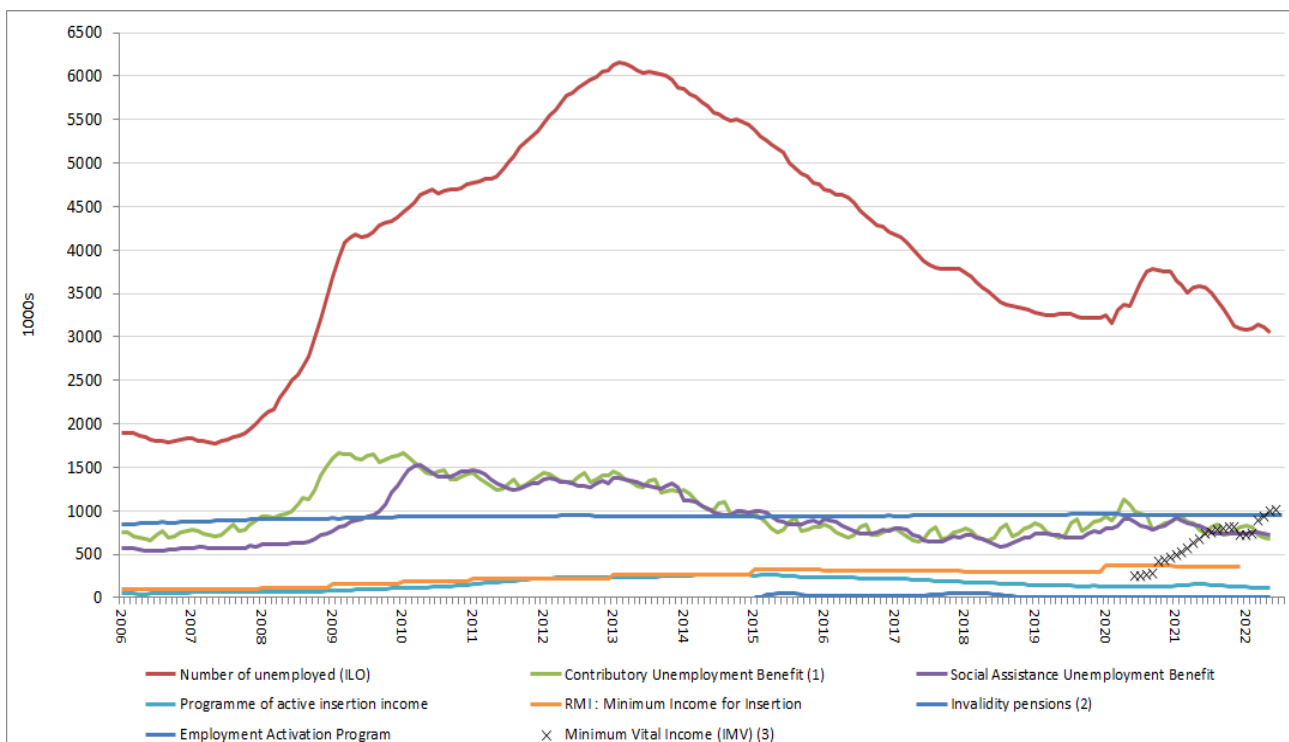
## SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

## TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
<b>definition</b>	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
<b>source</b>	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
<b>definition</b>	<p>Number of Unemployment Benefits Total (In Thousands)</p> <p>1) Contributory Unemployment Benefit</p> <p>2) Social Assistance Unemployment Benefit (including Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy)</p> <p>3) Temporary Agricultural Subsidy</p> <p>4) Agricultural income</p> <p>5) Programme of active insertion income</p> <p>6) Employment Activation Program</p>
<b>Updates since previous year</b>	<p>The Spanish system of Unemployment Benefits includes contributory UB, for unemployed people who have worked for at least one year, and other types of subsidies intended to protect groups that have exhausted unemployment benefits or have not reached the minimum contributions needed to access them. They include: Unemployment Assistance* (including Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy), Temporary Agricultural Subsidy, Agricultural Income, Active Insertion Income programme (for unemployed people in a particularly vulnerable position, like LTU, victims of domestic violence, returned emigrants, among others) and Employment Activation Program (temporary program for long-term unemployed - this is already discontinued).</p> <p>*Since July 2018, there is a new non-contributory Unemployment Benefit (the Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy), that will substitute the Employment Activation Program, that is being phased out (no new beneficiaries since April 2018). This new subsidy is for unemployed people with low income that have exhausted other subsidies and benefits and are not entitled to receive the Employment Activation Program.</p>
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of recipients
<b>source</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
<b>definition</b>	RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion (holders)
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of beneficiaries
<b>source</b>	Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda
	Disability benefit
<b>definition</b>	Number of invalidity pensions
	The difference between these data and those provided in ESSPROS are due to these data only correspond to Code 1121111 Scheme 1 ESSPROS, without eliminating double counting.
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of recipients
<b>source</b>	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations
	Minimum Vital Income (IMV)
<b>definition</b>	Number of beneficiaries of the Minimum Vital Income (all people in the household. IMV is a benefit per household)
	The Minimum Vital Income (IMV) is a national benefit that was newly introduced in June 2020. There are at the moment no official regular statistics about the number of beneficiaries; however, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations publishes data on number of benefits and number of beneficiaries every 2-3 months (see links on the right).
<b>unit</b>	Thousands of recipients
<b>source</b>	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations

## INVESTING IN CHILDREN

ES	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
<b>Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-</b>	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31,3	31,8	33,4	1,6 pp	2,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27,4	27,4	28,9	1,5 pp	1,5 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	10,4	10,5	10,8	0,3 pp	0,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	8,1	7,1	9,1	2,0 pp	1,0 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17,4	23,0		5,6 pp	5,6 pp	12,0	
<b>Access to adequate resources</b>	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16,5	15,3	16,5	1,2 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77,8	83,8	81,3	-2,5 pp	3,5 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	23,1	23,1	23,6	0,5 pp	0,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	30,5	23,9	30,0	6,1 pp	-0,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	26,9	21,6	25,3	3,7 pp	-1,6 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	50,2	57,7	55,1	-2,6 pp	4,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	48,1	40,2	42,8	2,6 pp	-5,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	31,9	34,6	34,5	-0,1 pp	2,6 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11,4	11,4	12,9	1,5 pp	1,5 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	3,9	2,9	2,7	-0,2 pp	-1,2 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14,0	14,3	16,2	1,9 pp	2,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	16,0	18,9	24,5	5,6 pp	8,6 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11,0	10,3	13,2	2,9 pp	2,2 pp	6,8	
<b>Access to quality services</b>	NEET rate (15-19)	7,3	7,9	6,6	-1,3 pp	-0,7 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	17,3	16,0	13,3	-2,7 pp	-4,0 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,2	0,4	1,1	0,7 pp	0,9 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,6	2,6		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,1	6,2		3,1 pp	3,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,7	12,8	9,6	-3,2 pp	-0,1 pp	25,6	

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

## SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

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

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



## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

### SPAIN 2022

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