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From:	The Social Protection Committee
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
Subject:	Key Social Challenges: Report drawn from the 2023 SPC Annual Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) = SPPM Country Profiles (Part 1)

Delegations will find attached the SPPM Country Profiles (part 1) annexed to the SPC "Report on key social challenges" (doc. 13306/23 ADD 1).

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 13306/23.

Social Protection Committee

Annual Report 2023

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

- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -

LOGO

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Annual Report 2023

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

- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -

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Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

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

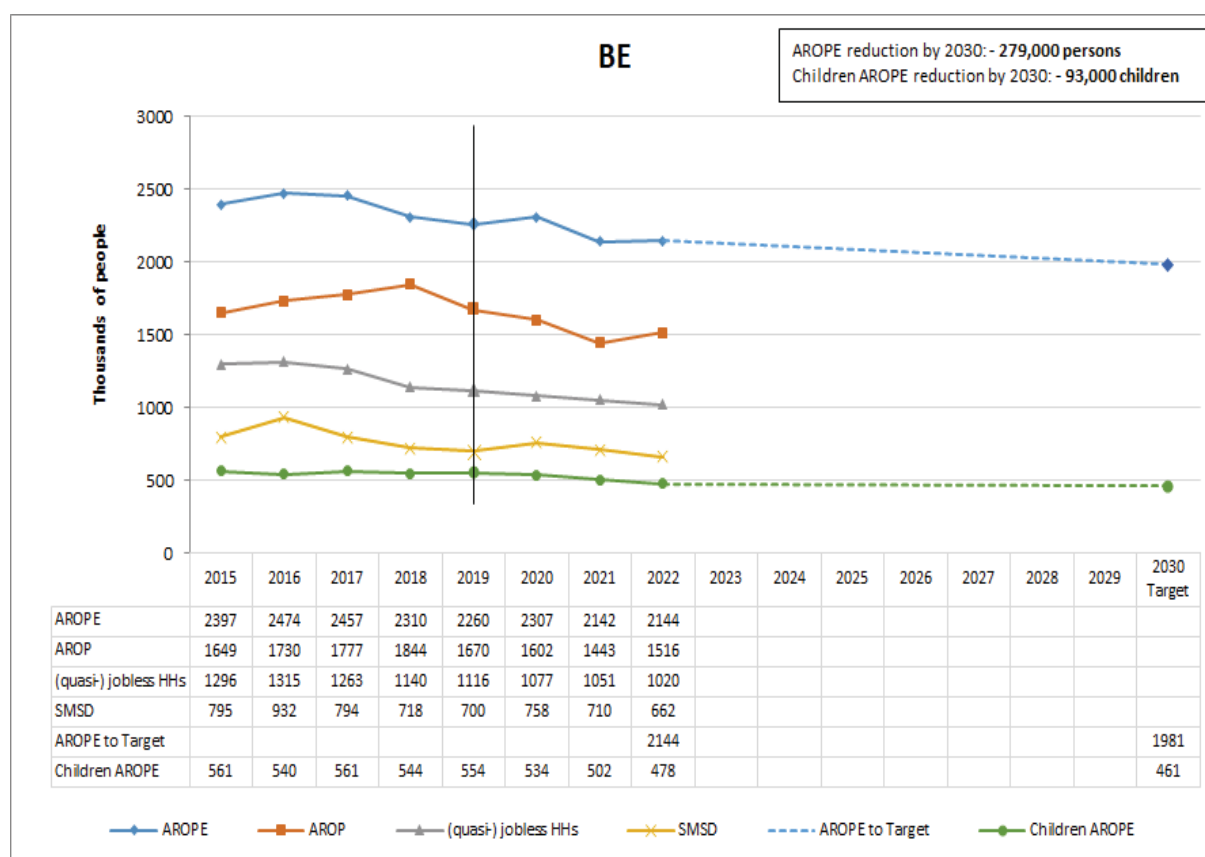
Notes:

1. Figures reflect the data available at the beginning of July 2023 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 (using EU-SILC 2021 data), 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.
 - The identification of non-JAF challenges – reported in italics - is part of the qualitative step of the assessment and it is based on expert knowledge from country analysis and relevant literature. The aim is to complement and qualify the findings and deepening the understanding of the challenges identified by the first-step quantitative screening. Qualitative data available from reputable sources (e.g. OECD Reports, EUROFOUND, the Expert Network for Analytical Support in Social Policies, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights' (FRA), Academic Network of European Disability Experts, and other indicators from the Portfolio of EU Social Indicators of the SPC Indicators Sub-Group) are used to complement the JAF-based KSCs and GSOs with additional country-specific evidence.

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 279,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 93,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes:

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.

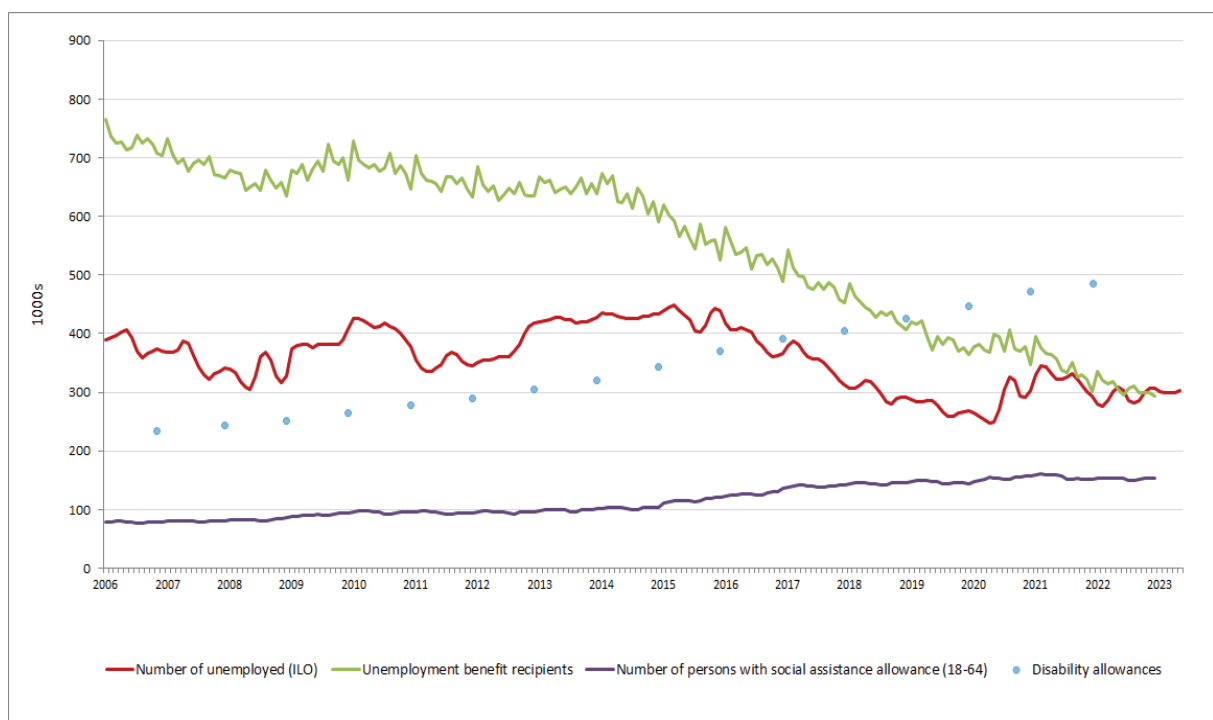
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.3	31.2		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3		7.9 8.8
	Disability	2.5	2.8		2.0 2.2
	Old age	11.0	12.2		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	1.8	1.7		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	2.1	2.3		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	1.0		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.5	1.7		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4		0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.1		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.2	0.2		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.8	29.6		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3		7.9 8.7
	Disability	2.2	2.3		1.6 1.7
	Old age	10.8	11.9		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	1.8	1.7		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	2.0	2.2		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
Definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
Unit	Monthly average of persons - seasonally adjusted
Source	Source: Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/EI_LMHU_M_custom_6960229/default/table?lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
Definition	Number of full-time unemployed with an unemployment benefit
Unit	number of recipients
Source	Administrative data National Employment Office; FPS Social Security on the basis of the NEO website
link	https://www.onem.be/statistiques/chiffres/chomage-complet/total-chomeurs-complets-indemnisés-demandeurs-d-emploi-non-demandeurs-d-emploi
comment	This number is the 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	Number of social assistance recipients ('leefloon')
Unit	number of recipients
Source	Federal Public Service for Social Integration
link	-
comment	age category 18-64
	Disability benefit
Definition	Number of persons with a invalidity allowance (schemes for employees and self-employed)
Unit	number of recipients
Source	Bron RIZIV: tot 2007 van het RIZIV zelf rechtstreeks (OESO vragenlijst). Vanaf 2008: zoals gepubliceerd in FOD SZ De SZ in een oogopslag. Kerncijfers 2011.
	Temporary unemployment
Definition	Temporary unemployment and diverse allocations (Economic reasons, bad weather, technical incident, force majeure, strike/lock-out, annual holidays, unspecified, crisis suspension for employees, force majeure terrorist threat)
Unit	number of recipients
Source	Source : ONEM : https://www.onem.be/statistiques/chiffres/chomage-temporaire-et-allocations-connexes

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BE		%	EU27_2020						Change 2019 to latest year	Latest year change	2022	2021	2020	2019
			2022	2021	2020	2019								
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well- being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)		19.6	20.5	22.0	23.0	-0.9 pp	-3.4 pp		19.6	20.5	22.0	23.0	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)		14.1	15.1	15.6	18.9	-1.0 pp	-4.8 pp		14.1	15.1	15.6	18.9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)		7.7	8.6	8.1	8.4	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp		7.7	8.6	8.1	8.4	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)		9.7	9.7	10.8	10.5	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp		9.7	9.7	10.8	10.5	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		9.3	9.2	8.8	12.7	0.1 pp	-3.4 pp		9.3	9.2	8.8	12.7	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children		4.1	4.3	5.1	6.2	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp		4.1	4.3	5.1	6.2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households		67.6	72.1	67.8	78.6	-4.5 pp	-11.0 pp		67.6	72.1	67.8	78.6	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work		8.4	8.8	9.3	11.9	-0.4 pp	-3.5 pp		8.4	8.8	9.3	11.9	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		17.9	17.8	18.8	19.5	0.1 pp	-1.6 pp		17.9	17.8	18.8	19.5	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		34.8	33.9	35.8	36.0	0.9 pp	-1.2 pp		34.8	33.9	35.8	36.0	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		19.7	14.0	13.3	16.8	5.7 pp	2.9 pp		19.7	14.0	13.3	16.8	
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		78.7	83.8	83.6	82.6	-5.1 pp	-3.9 pp		78.7	83.8	83.6	82.6	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)		21.2	14.2	15.6	15.4	7.0 pp	5.8 pp		21.2	14.2	15.6	15.4	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		22.0	21.4	20.0	21.3	0.6 pp	0.7 pp		22.0	21.4	20.0	21.3	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		9.5	9.9	7.3	7.6	-0.4 pp	1.9 pp		9.5	9.9	7.3	7.6	
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		25.9	24.8	23.9	24.9	1.1 pp	1.0 pp		25.9	24.8	23.9	24.9	
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty		53.0	53.7	49.2	39.0	-0.7 pp	14.0 pp		53.0	53.7	49.2	39.0	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)		4.3	4.3	4.8	6.3	0.0 pp	-2.0 pp		4.3	4.3	4.8	6.3	
	NEET rate (15-19)		3.0	3.5	5.1	4.9	-0.5 pp	-1.9 pp		3.0	3.5	5.1	4.9	
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		6.4	6.7	8.1	8.4	-0.3 pp	-2.0 pp		6.4	6.7	8.1	8.4	
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	-0.8 pp	-0.8 pp		1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	
	Infant mortality rate			2.9	3.3	3.7	-0.4 pp	-0.8 pp			2.9	3.3	3.7	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)				4.0	3.3						4.0	3.3	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)		11.0	10.3	9.7	9.6	0.7 pp	1.4 pp		11.0	10.3	9.7	9.6		

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	BE					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	20.3	18.8	18.7	-0.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	14.1	12.7	13.2	0.5 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13260	13377	13617	14485	2.3 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.8	-0.5 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.5	-0.4 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.3	16.2	15.2	18.2	3.0 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.4	9.0	9.2	9.0	-0.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.0	11.0	10.2	9.5	-0.7 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.4 %	4.74	-5.0 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	22.0	20.5	19.6	-0.9 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	13.0	11.9	12.0	10.8	-1.2 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.4	15.6	14.2	21.2	7.0 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	44.9	53.3	48.8	-4.5 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.2	66.7	71.4	68.3	-3.1 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.9	59.8	56.8	60.0	3.2 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	-0.2 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	-0.3 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.1	-0.4 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	8.6	7.4	6.6	-0.8 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	52.1	53.1	54.5	56.6	2.1 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	21.3	17.0	20.0	3.0 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.73	-5.2 %	0.9	-1.1 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.0	-0.7 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	10.5	11.0	n.a.	4.8 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.7	11.0	11.3	n.a.	2.7 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
Access to decent housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.0	35.5	33.3	33.8	0.5 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.7	0.2 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

BELGIUM 2023

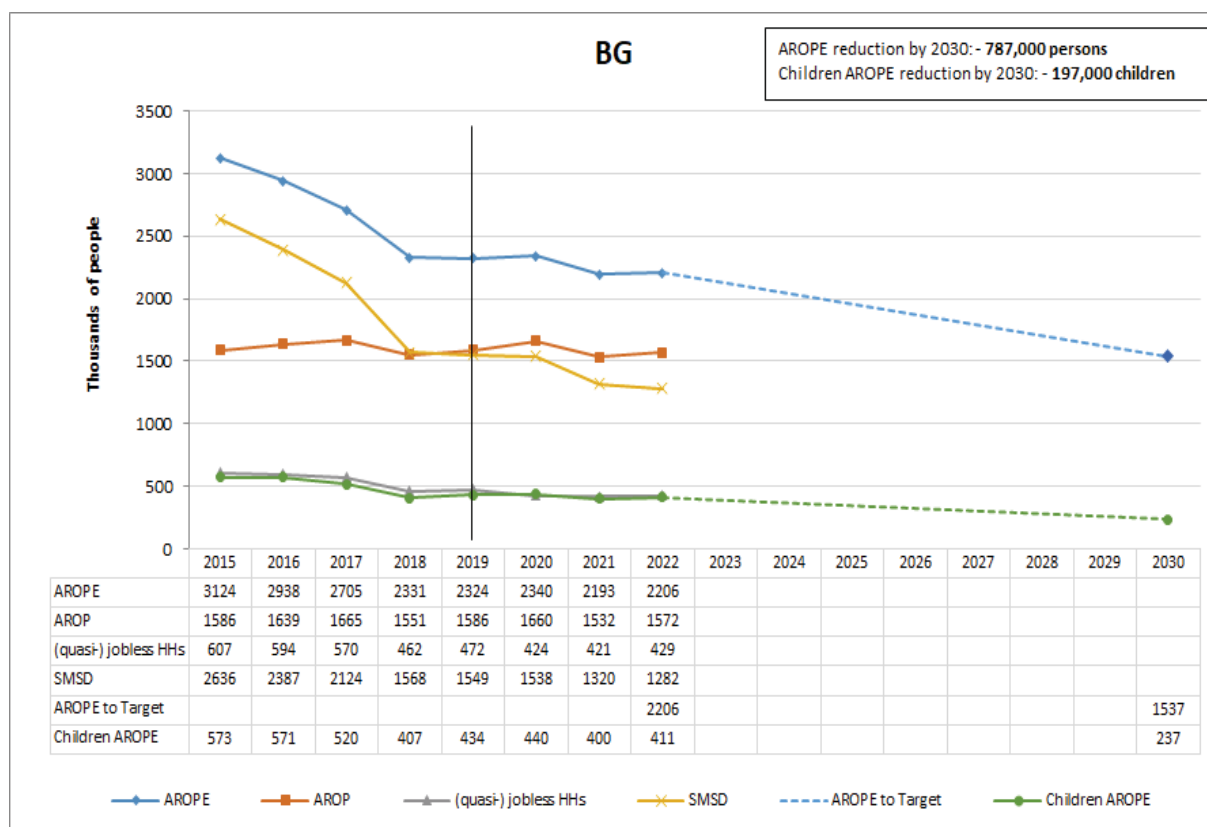
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average with positive development for women only [4 for total population, 2 for men 5 for women]</p> <p>The rate of adults not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Social inclusion of people with disabilities remains a challenge</i></p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.</i></p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high</i></p>	<p>At-risk-of poverty rates of total population, children (aged 0-17) and working age population (18-64) are better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>Relative median poverty risk gap is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The S80/S20 S80/S50 and S50/S20 ratios are better than the EU average [3] and with some positive development [7] for S50/S20</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 impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is better than the EU average [8] and the relative median poverty risk gap of children is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially better than the EU average also for the working age poverty (18-64) [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty (both total, and for men and women) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>The gap between the lowest and the highest income quintile in unmet needs for medical care (Q1-Q5) is worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement [2]</p>	

BULGARIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 787,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 197,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.

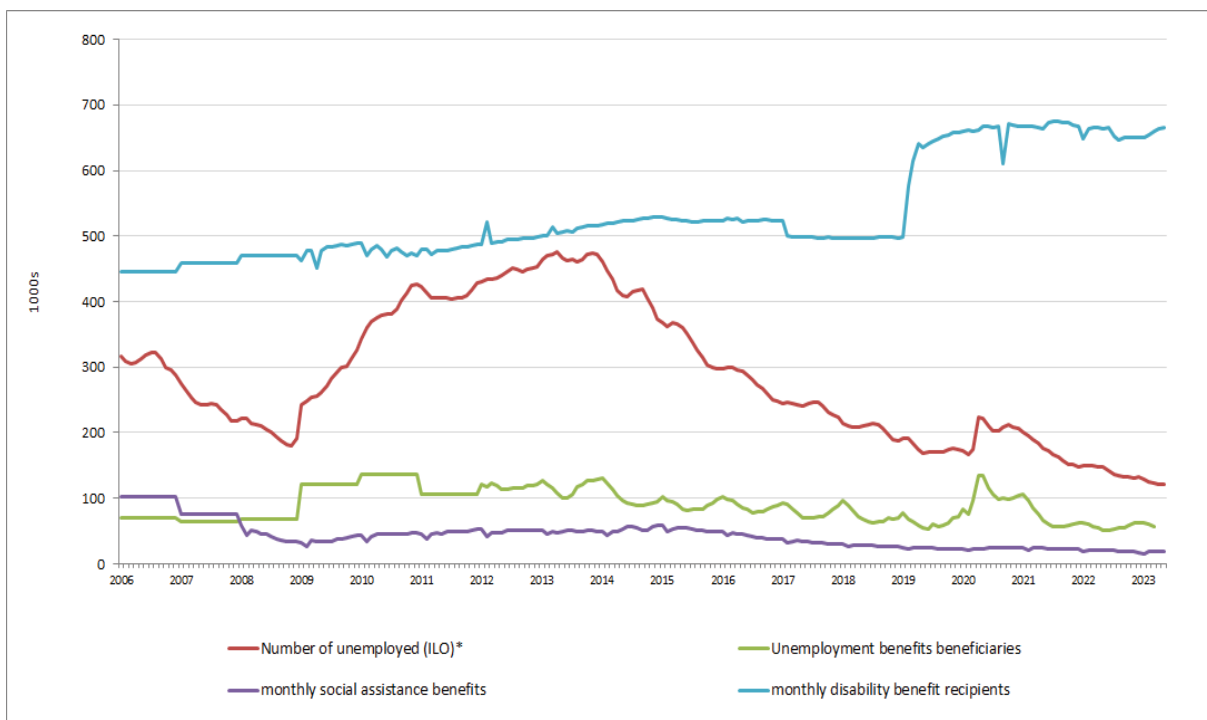
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BG					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.0	18.2		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	4.8	5.5		7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.3	1.5		2.0	2.2
	Old age	6.7	7.7		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	0.8	0.9		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.4	0.4		2.9	3.2
	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	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.6	17.7		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.8	5.5		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.3	1.5		1.6	1.7
	Old age	6.7	7.7		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	0.8	0.9		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.3	1.4		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefits beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	National Social Security Institute
link	https://nssi.bg/publikacii/statistika/bezrobotitsa/
comment	The number of recipients of unemployment benefits in 2022 decreases due to the decline in the level of the unemployed persons.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Monthly social assistance benefit recipients /Number of cases/
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social assistance Agency
comment	There are no significant changes in the number of recipients of social assistance benefits during 2022.
	Disability benefit
definition	Monthly disability benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social Assistance Agency
comment	In 2022, there are no significant changes in the number of people with disabilities receiving financial support

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BG	%							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	35.8	36.2	33.0	33.9	0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.5	28.3	24.2	25.9	1.7 pp	-1.6 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	22.8	24.8	20.0	19.2	-0.8 pp	-3.6 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	11.3	10.7	10.6	10.6	0.0 pp	-0.7 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	22.0	22.0	22.6	19.0	-3.6 pp	-3.0 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.2	12.8	13.0	12.6	-0.4 pp	1.4 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	85.7	90.1	72.6	79.3	6.7 pp	-6.4 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	19.9	20.7	18.5	19.6	1.1 pp	-0.3 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	8.9	1.8	6.0	4.2 pp	5.0 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7	6.1	16.9	11.4	-5.5 pp	-7.3 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	5.8	18.5	15.2	19.1	3.9 pp	13.3 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82.7	75.0	76.8	75.5	-1.3 pp	-7.2 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	9.1 pp	4.1 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)							21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)							26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	27.1	22.5	38.1	30.8	-7.4 pp	3.7 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	15.1	13.5	9.7	14.3	4.6 pp	-0.8 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	9.7	9.4	8.3	-1.1 pp	-2.4 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.9	12.8	12.2	10.5	-1.7 pp	-3.4 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	5.6	5.1	5.6		0.5 pp	0.0 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	15.2	15.3						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	61.2	61.0	58.1	55.9	-2.2 pp	-5.3 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

BG							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	33.2	33.6	31.7	32.2	0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9	0.8 pp	0.3 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5022	5188	5625	5803	1.4 %	19.4 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	22.1	22.1	19.1	18.7	-0.4 pp	-3.4 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.5	28.3	25.2	26.0	0.8 pp	-1.5 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.1	17.3	17.1	16.8	-0.3 pp	0.7 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	33.6	33.7	30.4	30.4	0.0 pp	-3.2 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	-2.0 %	-9.9 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	35.8	36.2	33.0	33.9	0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	28.4	29.8	27.1	27.2	0.1 pp	-1.2 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	9.1 pp	4.1 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.6	20.4	29.8	24.4	-5.4 pp	0.8 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.4	42.9	50.1	48.2	-1.9 pp	1.7 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.7	80.2	69.7	73.2	3.5 pp	-4.5 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.8	12.2	10.5	-1.7 pp	-3.4 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	3.7	3.2	2.4	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.6	14.3	14.0	12.5	-1.5 pp	-1.1 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	63.5	63.4	64.8	68.2	3.4 pp	4.7 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	47.0	49.5	45.7	45.5	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.68	-2.9 %	1.5 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.36	2.9 %	-2.7 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	8.6	7.7	n.a.	-10.5 %	-16.3 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	9.9	9.0	n.a.	-9.1 %	-13.5 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
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)	50.9	52.7	45.3	49.9	4.6 pp	-1.0 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.0	14.4	11.6	15.1	3.5 pp	-0.9 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	1.6 %

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 2023

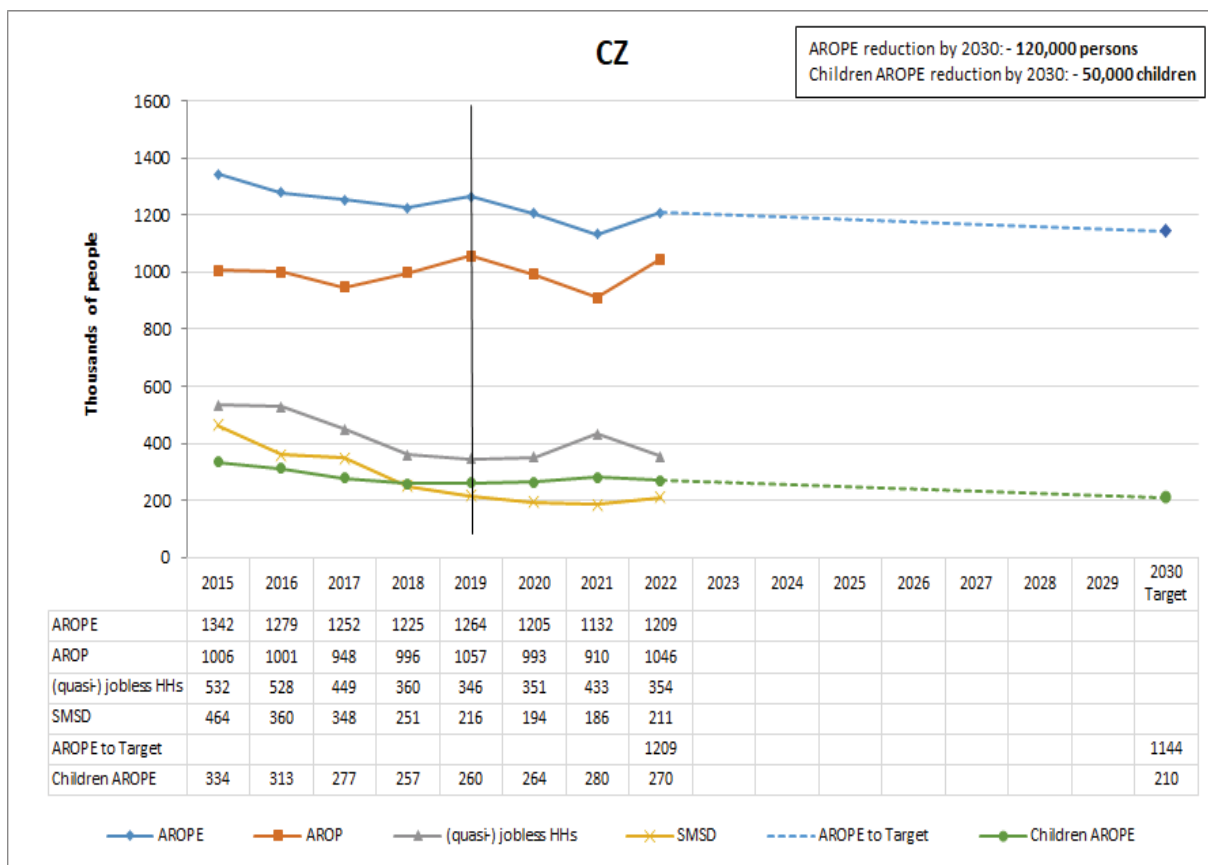
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>At-risk-of poverty rates and persistent poverty are substantially worse than the EU average [1], in particular for children (aged 0-17), indicated by high rates of at risk-of poverty or social exclusion, living in (quasi-)jobless households [2], living in a household suffering from severe material or social deprivation which are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and for old age people (65+) with at risk of poverty or social exclusion and monetary poverty risk substantially worse than the EU average.</p> <p>The interquintile share ratios are high: S80/S20 and S80/S50, which is substantially worse than the EU average. [1]</p> <p><i>The at risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities and Roma is substantially higher than the general population, in combination with high urban/rural inequalities.</i></p> <p><i>High energy poverty</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background are more likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion.</i></p> <p>At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-64) is higher than the EU average [2], while the adequacy, coverage and take-up of social assistance remain limited and the impact of activation is to be seen.</p>	
3. Pensions	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) and aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) are substantially worse than the EU average, in combination with worse than EU average median relative income of elderly people (65+) and worse than EU average severe material or social deprivation of older people (aged 65+)	
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient availability and affordability of long-term care services lead to high unmet needs</i>	

5. Health	<p>Life expectancy both at birth and at 65 (total, men and women) is substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1], as well as potential years of life lost (total population).</p> <p>Amenable mortality and preventable mortality substantially are worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p>	
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NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 120,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 50,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for SMSD and Children AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.

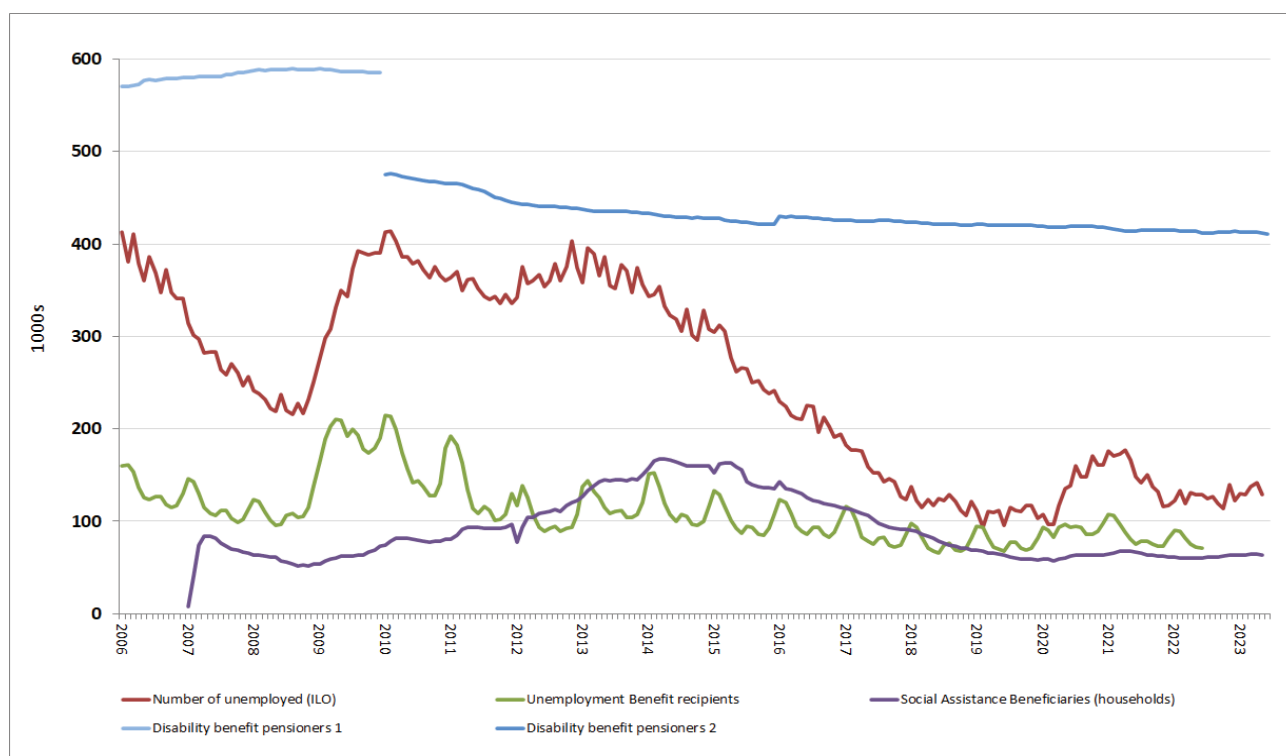
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.2	21.4		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.4		7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.1	1.3		2.0	2.2
	Old age	8.1	9.1		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	0.5	0.6		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.2	0.2		2.9	3.2
	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	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.2	0.2		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.1		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	18.0	21.1		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.4		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.1	1.3		1.6	1.7
	Old age	8.1	9.1		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	0.5	0.6		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CZ		%						Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020	
			2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change		2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well- being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)		13.0	12.9	13.7	13.4	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)		11.2	11.1	11.9	11.8	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)		2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)		3.7	4.1	6.4	5.4	-1.0 pp	1.7 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		6.9	2.1	5.4	9.1	3.7 pp	2.2 pp		
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children		5.0	5.0	4.4	4.5	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households		75.5	77.6	75.8	81.3	5.5 pp	5.8 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work		8.7	8.3	7.5	7.8	0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		3.4	2.3	4.1	5.0	0.9 pp	1.6 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		2.9	2.5	0.8	1.8	1.0 pp	-1.1 pp	22.0	22.5
Access to adequate resources	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		27.0	28.6	26.4	25.3	-1.1 pp	-1.7 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		52.4	49.6	36.0	54.5	18.5 pp	2.1 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)		15.0	17.4	21.3	22.9	1.6 pp	7.9 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		20.3	21.1	17.8	15.6	-2.2 pp	-4.7 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.4	2.0					5.2	5.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		26.0	26.6	23.4	20.6	-2.8 pp	-5.4 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty		44.0	43.1	50.6	48.0	-2.6 pp	4.0 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)		6.4	6.0	6.4	6.5	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)		2.2	2.7	3.8	6.0	2.2 pp	3.8 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	9.8	9.6
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate		2.6	2.3	2.2		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		3.4	3.3						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)		24.1	24.5	25.1	25.6	0.5 pp	1.5 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

CZ										EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	12.1	11.5	10.8	11.8	1.0 pp	-0.3 pp		-0.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.5	8.7	10.2	1.5 pp	0.1 pp		-0.3 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8421	8490	8205	9212	8.3 %	10.9 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.3 pp	0.0 pp		0.4 pp	6.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.5	-0.9 pp	0.1 pp		-0.7 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.1	14.8	16.1	18.3	2.2 pp	4.2 pp		-1.4 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.7	3.9	4.5	6.7	2.2 pp	1.0 pp		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp		0.8 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	1.2 %	4.2 %		-5.0 %	4.74	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.0	12.9	13.7	13.4	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp		0.3 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	6.6	7.0	6.2	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp		1.6 pp	14.5	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.0	17.4	21.3	22.9	1.6 pp	7.9 pp		-1.3 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	39.2	40.6	47.9	40.0	-7.9 pp	0.8 pp		-1.8 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	72.1	76.0	70.5	-5.5 pp	-0.2 pp		-0.7 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.0	58.6	59.0	69.2	10.2 pp	8.2 pp		-0.4 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp		-0.4 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp		-0.4 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp		-0.2 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp		-0.6 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.7	6.6	6.5	8.0	1.5 pp	2.3 pp		-1.2 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	66.7	68.2	69.8	72.9	3.1 pp	6.2 pp		1.8 pp	62.3	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.4	15.4	10.8	16.6	5.8 pp	-0.8 pp		0.7 pp	20.2	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.73	-8.8 %	0.0 %		-1.1 %	0.9	-1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.49	-2.0 %	4.3 %		0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp		0.2 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	7.0	7.0	n.a.	0.0 %	-12.5 %		0.0 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	7.9	8.2	n.a.	3.8 %	0.0 %		-2.0 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
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)	24.7	23.8	17.9	21.1	3.2 pp	-3.6 pp		-0.9 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.9	0.6 pp	0.0 pp		0.2 pp	9.1	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.7	-0.3	4.3	0.0	4.3 %	4.0 %		1.6 %	0.1	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

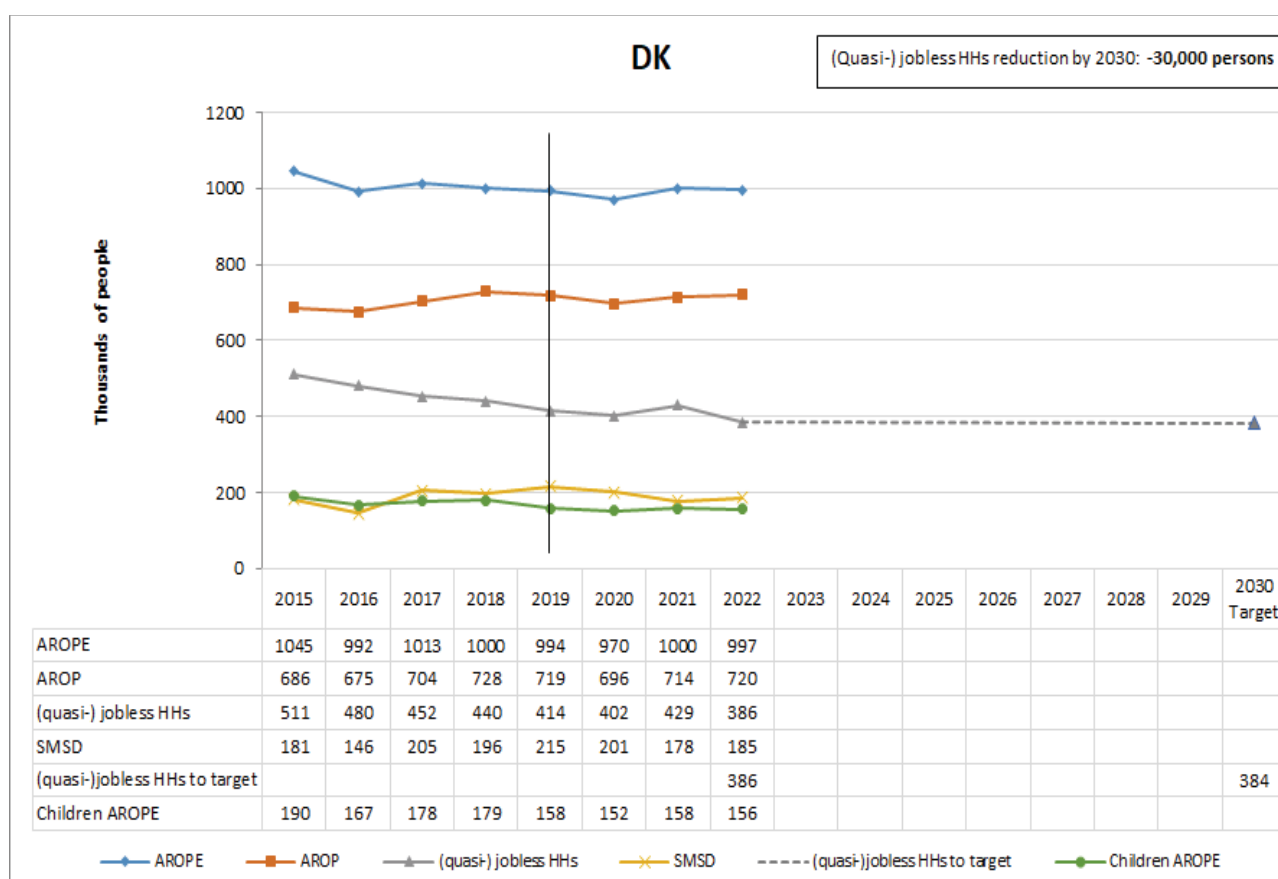
CZECHIA 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<i>While the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is comparatively low, the rate of insolvencies and foreclosures, not reflected in the statistical data, remains significant. The poverty concentrates geographically in certain localities and affects to a higher degree vulnerable groups, in particular single parents and Roma.</i>	<p>The rates of risk-of poverty or social exclusion – total [3], children (0-17) [3], working age population (18-64) [3] and older people (65+) - are substantially better than the EU average, with substantially positive development for the latter [8]</p> <p>The risk-of poverty rates are substantially better than the EU average for the total population [3], children (0-17) [3], the working age population (18-64) [3] and older people (65+) with some positive development for the latter [7]</p> <p>Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>S80/S20 and S50/S20 are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap (0-17) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p>	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household with low work intensity ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]</p> <p>In-work poverty rates (total, men and women) are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the 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) is worse than the EU average [2], and has some negative development for men [9]</p> <p>Life expectancy at 65 (total, men and women) is worse than the EU average, and getting worse [2]</p> <p>Healthy life years at 65 (men and women) are lower than the EU average, and getting worse [2]</p>	

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 by 2030

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; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Children AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.

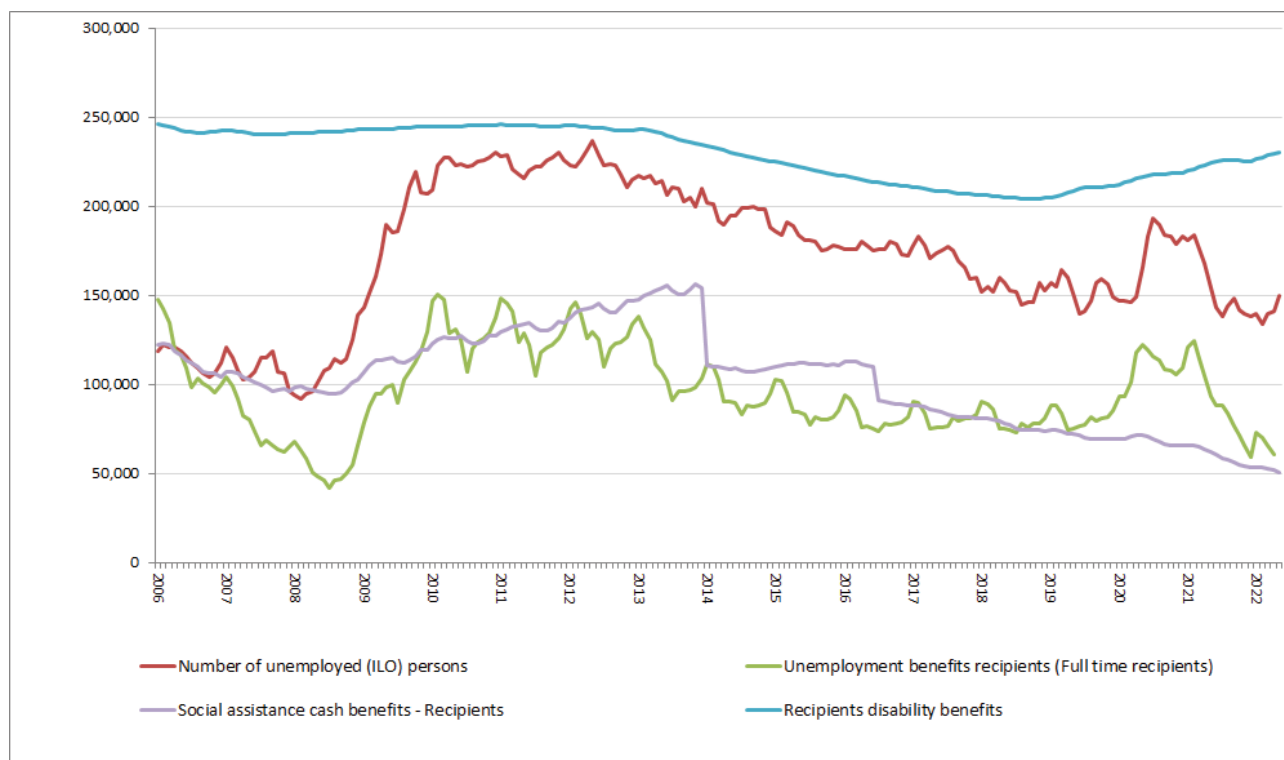
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DK				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	30.3	31.6		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.9		7.9 8.8
	Disability	4.8	5.0		2.0 2.2
	Old age	12.3	12.4		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	0.2	0.2		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	3.3	3.4		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	1.3	1.4		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	11.0	11.3		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1		0.1 0.1
	Disability	2.5	2.7		0.5 0.5
	Old age	6.5	6.6		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.1		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.7	0.7		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	19.4	20.3		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.8		7.9 8.7
	Disability	2.3	2.3		1.6 1.7
	Old age	5.8	5.8		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	0.2	0.2		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	3.2	3.3		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	1.1	1.3		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Note: numbers of benefit recipients are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

DK	%						Change 2019 to latest year	EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change		2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.8	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	10.0	9.6	10.1	0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.8	-0.5 pp	-2.3 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.0	5.8	5.7	4.6	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.8	4.2		3.5		-1.3 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.2	65.1	49.2	60.4	11.2 pp	-4.8 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.5	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.9	7.6	8.1	6.8	-1.3 pp	-1.1 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58.1	60.1	61.0	67.9	6.9 pp	9.8 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.3	8.1	9.1	5.5	-3.6 pp	-3.8 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82.0	84.0	81.9	87.9	6.0 pp	5.9 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	-2.4 pp	5.4 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	57.8	61.1	57.2	-3.9 pp	10.3 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	-1.4 pp	-0.2 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.0 pp	0.3 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	3.0	3.2	3.1		-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.7	3.8						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.8	11.9	11.1	12.4	1.3 pp	1.6 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	DK					EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	16.8	17.3	17.1	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.4	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13423	13077	13740	13946	1.4 %	4.8 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.5	9.1	9.7	8.8	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.4	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.9	6.9	6.3	6.9	0.6 pp	1.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	0.9 pp	-0.3 pp	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.5 %	-1.5 %	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.8	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.6	7.3	5.6	5.8	0.2 pp	-1.8 pp	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	-2.4 pp	5.4 pp	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	52.4	53.9	50.4	-3.5 pp	3.1 pp	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.9	70.0	70.0	68.5	-1.5 pp	0.7 pp	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.5	48.7	50.8	54.1	3.3 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.5 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	-0.4 pp	-1.0 pp	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.3	71.4	72.3	72.9	0.6 pp	1.6 pp	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.9	11.7	12.7	14.3	1.6 pp	4.4 pp	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.0 %	0.0 %	-1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.45	4.7 %	-6.2 %	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.8 pp	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.4	9.5	n.a.	-8.7 %	-11.2 %	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.8	11.9	10.2	n.a.	-14.3 %	-13.6 %	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.7	0.7 pp	1.6 pp	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	15.6	14.1	15.5	14.7	-0.8 pp	-0.9 pp	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.0	-0.5	1.1	-0.5 %	-0.5 %	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

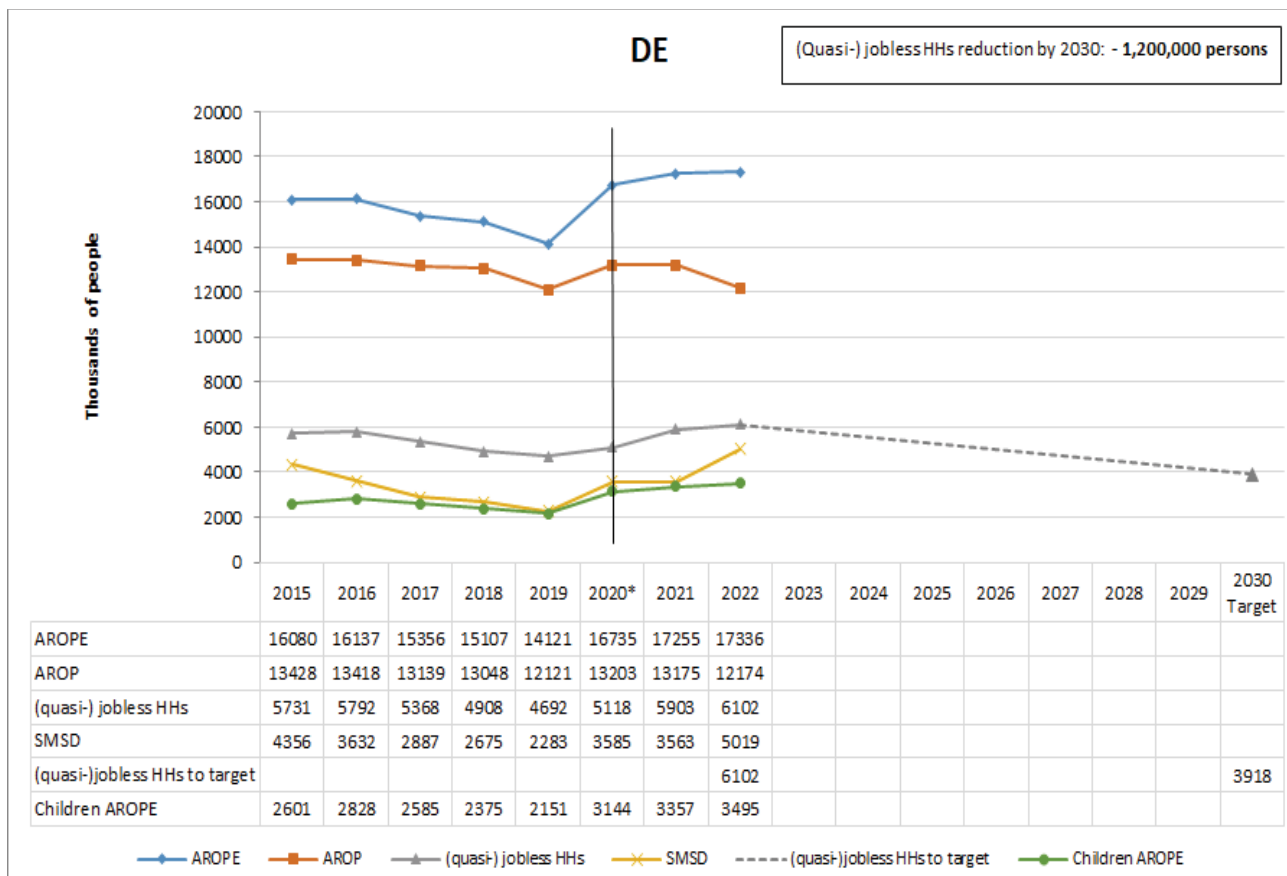
DENMARK 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+), their severe material and social deprivation, as well as the risk-of poverty rate of women (aged 65+) are around the EU average and with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The housing cost overburden rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for total population and working age population (18-64) [1] and it is around the EU average for children (0-17) with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The housing deprivation rate for working age population (18-64) is higher than the EU average [2]</p>	<p>The at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (0-17) [3], as well as their -at risk-of poverty rate are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]</p> <p>S80/S50 is better than the EU average and with some positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is significantly better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]</p> <p>The -risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p>
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>Healthy life years at birth for men are worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse for women and getting worse [1]</p> <p>Unmet needs for medical care for waiting reason are substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</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 by 2030

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 ((quasi-)jobless households) by 1,200,000. * Major break in series in EU-SILC data for Germany in 2020. 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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE; 2020-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.

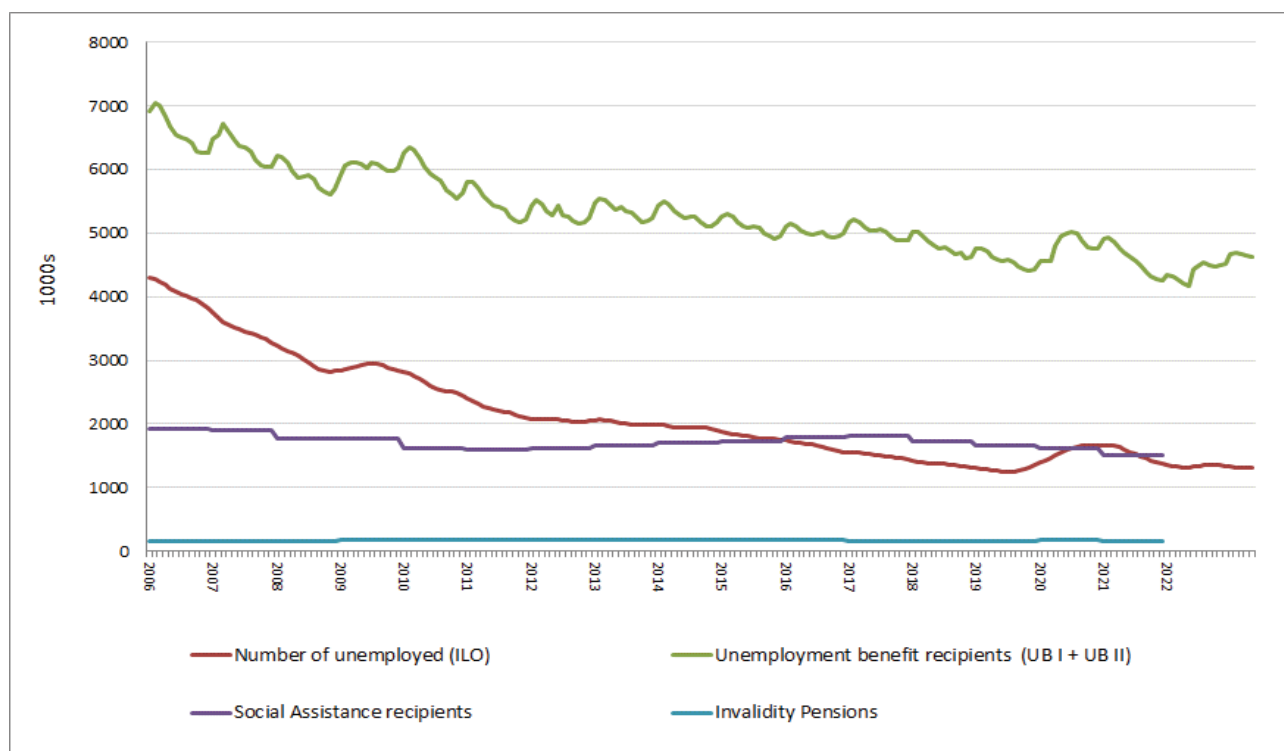
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DE					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.9	31.7		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	10.3	11.0		7.9	8.8
	Disability	2.5	2.7		2.0	2.2
	Old age	9.4	10.0		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.7	1.8		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	3.3	3.7		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.9	1.7		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.5	0.6		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	3.5	3.8		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.7	0.8		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	1.5	1.6		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.5	0.6		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	25.4	27.8		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	10.2	10.9		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.8	2.0		1.6	1.7
	Old age	9.3	9.9		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.7	1.8		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.9	2.1		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.4	1.2		1.0	2.0
	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	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-055624_QID_AED9213_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;S_ADJ,L,Z,0;AGE,L,Z,1;UNIT,L,Z,2;SEX,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-055624AGE,TOTAL;DS-055624S_ADJ,SA;DS-055624UNIT,THS_PER;DS-055624SEX,T;DS-055624INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=S-ADJ_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23
	Unemployment benefit recipients
definition	Benefit recipients (UB I + UB II)
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency)
link	https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=627730&topic_f=monatsbericht-monatsbericht
comment	Monatsbericht zum Arbeits- und Ausbildungsmarkt in Deutschland, figure 2.1 (Arbeitslosigkeit und Leistungsbezug); since March 2020 figure 2.2 too.
	Social Assistance recipients
definition	Social Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	amtliche Sozialberichterstattung
link	http://www.statistikportal.de/de/sbe/ergebnisse/mindestsicherung/b-13-empfaengerinnen-und-empfaenger-nach-leistungssystemen
comment	table B1.3.0 (recipients of Sozialgeld und HLU) . Please note that the definition of “social assistance” used in Germany differs from the definition used for the reported figures. https://www.bmas.de/EN/Social-Affairs/Social-assistance/social-assistance.html
	Disability benefit recipients
definition	New disability pension recipients
unit	Thousand of recipients (annual figures)
source	Source: Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund (German statutory pension insurance scheme)
link	https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/Allgemein/de/Navigation/6_Wir_ueber_uns/02_Fakten_und_Zahlen/03_statistiken/statistikpublikationen_node.html
comment	Rentenversicherung in Zeitreihen (3 Rentenzugang - Renten wegen verminderter Erwerbsfähigkeit)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DE	%	EU27_2020					Change 2019 to latest year	Latest year change	2022	2021	2022
		2019	2020	2021	2022						
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well- being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.0	0.3 pp	n.a.	24.4	24.7		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.1	15.4	16.4	14.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.	19.5	19.3		
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.3	5.9	5.5	8.4	2.9 pp	n.a.	7.5	8.4		
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.1	9.4	10.8	10.8	0.0 pp	n.a.	8.3	7.6		
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.9	7.9			n.a.	n.a.				
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.6	9.3	7.2	-2.1 pp	n.a.	10.2	9.9		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	50.6	48.5	48.9	0.4 pp	n.a.	71.4	70.1		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.5	11.7	12.5	10.6	-1.9 pp	n.a.	14.8	15.0		
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.1	6.2	14.1	6.6	-7.5 pp	-1.5 pp	16.1	13.4		
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.2	10.2	17.3	17.3	0.0 pp	-5.9 pp	22.0	22.5		
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	26.5	17.7	32.9	28.6	-4.3 pp	2.1 pp	32.8	31.2		
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.9	30.0	51.7	57.8	6.1 pp	-5.1 pp	53.8	55.9		
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	-3.3 pp	n.a.	25.7	24.4		
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	25.9	27.2	25.7	24.9	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp	21.0	21.0		
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.0	7.8	7.1	7.4	0.3 pp	1.4 pp	5.2	5.7		
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.7	32.0	30.5	29.5	-1.0 pp	-1.2 pp	26.2	26.1		
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	59.8	52.5	56.2	58.1	1.9 pp	n.a.	44.1	42.0		
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.5	7.9	9.2	9.4	0.2 pp	n.a.	7.8	7.1		
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.8	5.1	5.2	4.6	-0.6 pp	1.8 pp	6.6	5.8		
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.3	10.1	12.5	12.2	-0.3 pp	1.9 pp	9.8	9.6		
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2 pp	n.a.	1.7	1.9		
	Infant mortality rate	3.2	3.1	3.0		-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	3.2			
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	2.5			n.a.	n.a.				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	12.0	16.8	17.9	18.4	0.5 pp	n.a.	25.4	24.9		

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note : For DE, major break in time series in 2020 for EU-SILC, so figures for changes compared to 2019 for SILC-based indicators not shown.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	DE					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest change	2022	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	20.4	21.0	20.9	-0.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp 0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	16.1	16.0	14.7	-1.3 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp 0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13616	14537	14002	13918	-2.9 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.0	4.4	4.3	6.1	1.8 pp	6.7	0.4 pp 0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.7	0.2 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp 0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	24.5	22.5	20.1	-2.4 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp -1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.6	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	9.1	9.0	11.5	2.5 pp	12.7	0.8 pp 0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.3	-12.7 %	4.74	-5.0 % -5.0 %
	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.0	0.3 pp	24.7	0.3 pp 1.9 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.4	11.2	11.2	14.4	3.2 pp	14.5	1.6 pp 1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	-3.3 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp -1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.2	34.6	40.3	42.1	1.8 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp 2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.0	61.1	63.4	64.9	1.5 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp 0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.7	56.9	52.0	51.3	-0.7 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp -3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.9	8.5	8.6	7.0	-1.6 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp -0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	-0.2 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp -0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.3	10.1	12.5	12.2	-0.3 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp -0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	-0.5 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp -0.3 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	6.4	8.2	7.8	6.8	-1.0 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp -0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.6	70.6	71.8	73.3	1.5 pp	62.3	1.8 pp 3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	21.0	20.5	19.8	-0.7 pp	20.2	0.7 pp 0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.84	-1.2 %	0.9	-1.1 % 0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 % 1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2 pp	2.2	0.2 pp 0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	11.5	10.4	10.2	n.a.	-1.9 %	n.a.	0.0 % -6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.8	11.7	11.4	n.a.	-2.6 %	n.a.	-2.0 % -4.8 %
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)	28.8	29.7	31.0	27.9	-3.1 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp -0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.9	9.0	11.0	11.8	0.8 pp	9.1	0.2 pp -0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.0	1.0	-0.4	1.1	-0.4 %	0.1	1.6 % 1.9 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Major break in EU-SILC-based series in 2020, so longer term change in EU-SILC based indicators refer to the change compared to 2020. LFS-based indicators refer still to 2019. The reduction of "healthy life years at 65 - males" and "the reduction of healthy life years at 65 - females" in Germany is mainly attributed to methodological adjustments. Therefore, comparability to previous years is limited.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

GERMANY 2023

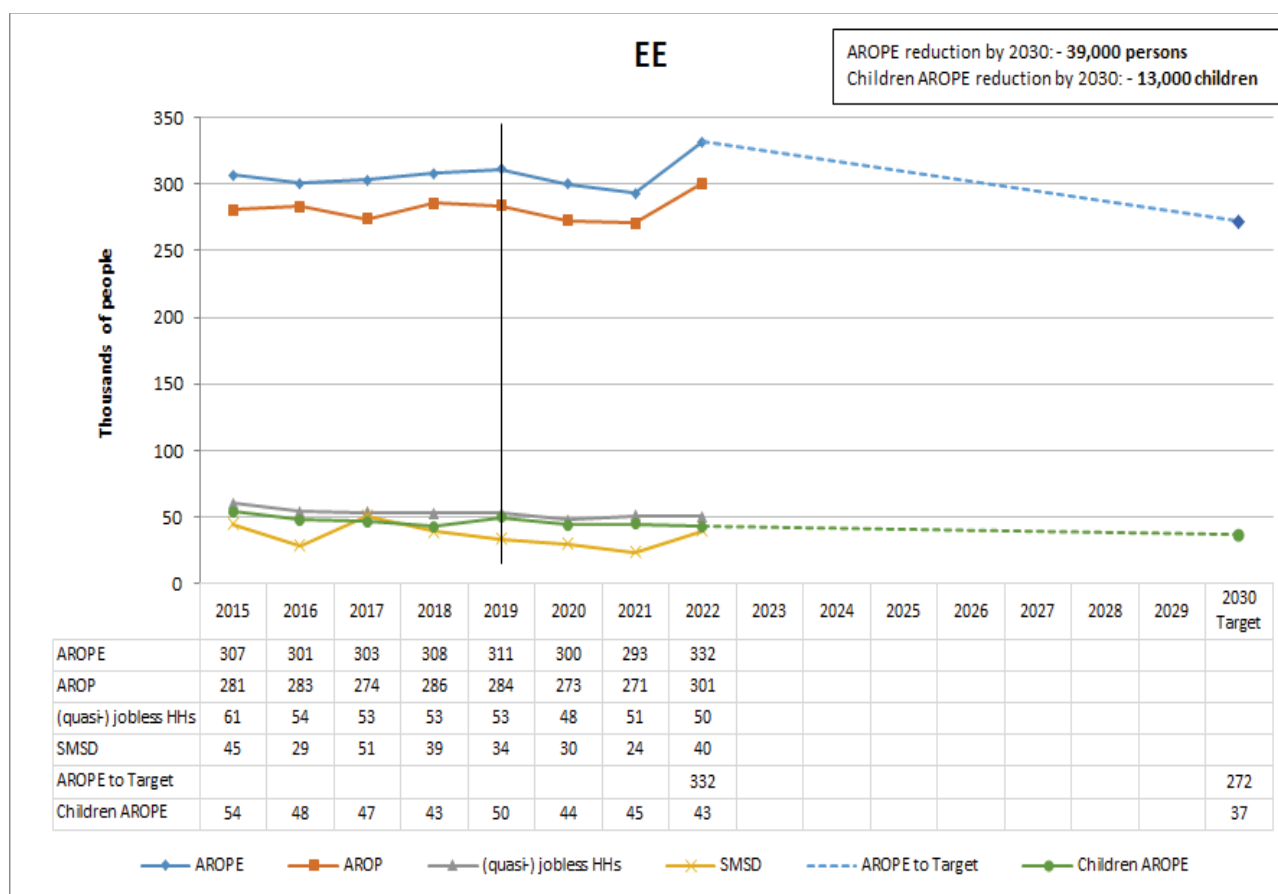
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>S80/S50 is around (higher than) the EU average [9]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]
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 total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 39,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 13,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for Children AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.

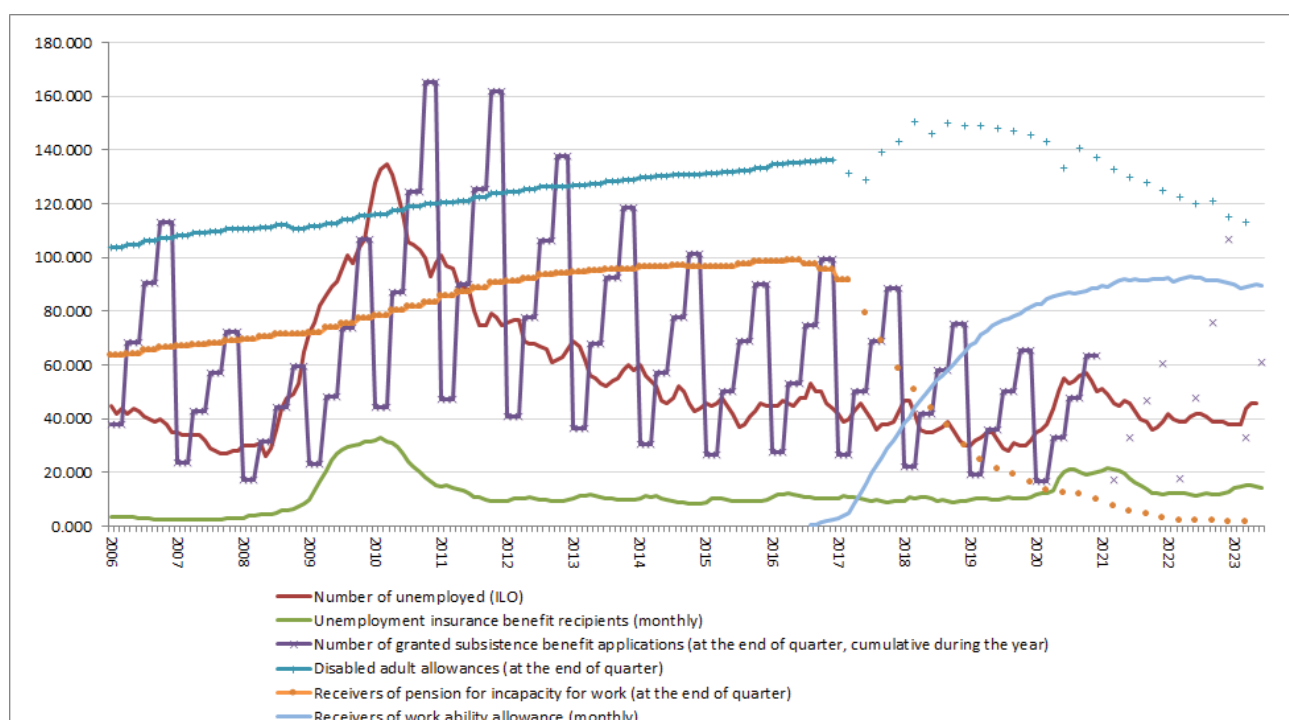
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EE				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.3	18.9		26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.0		7.9
	Disability	1.9	2.1		2.0
	Old age	6.6	7.3		10.8
	Survivors	0.0	0.1		1.6
	Family/Children	2.4	2.4		2.2
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8		1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1		0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.1	0.1		2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0		0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0		0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0		0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1		0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.2	18.8		23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.0		7.9
	Disability	1.9	2.1		1.6
	Old age	6.6	7.3		10.3
	Survivors	0.0	0.1		1.5
	Family/Children	2.4	2.4		1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8		1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment insurance benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/en/statistics-and-research/main-statistical-indicators/unemployment-insurance-benefit
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	<p>To find statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients (payments) please open the link above and select a "Unemployment insurance benefit ". A Tableau table opens, where the sheet "Väljamaksed" 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Note	2014 data has been updated on 17.11.2015 due to minor corrections in the database, 2015 data has been updated 12.06.2017 due to minor corrections in the database, 2017 data has been updated 04.06.2018 due to minor corrections in the database (corrections marked as red); 2021 data has been updated 2.08.2023
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Subsistence benefit (to maintain subsistence level) receivers
unit	Number of granted applications by households (thousands, cumulative during the year)
source	Ministry of Social Affairs
link	http://www.sm.ee/et/toetuste-statistika http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/15Social_protection/02Social_assistance/05Subsistence_benefits/05Subsistence_benefits.asp
eligible age group	all age groups
comment	<p>To reach specific tables, please use first link and open from the selection "Toimetulekutoetus kohalike omavalitsusüksuste lõikes" (meaning in English "Subsistence benefit by local governments") a report with the appropriate year and quarter. For example, the report "2020. aasta I kvartal" (meaning in English "The first quarter of 2020"). An excel table opens, where on sheet "Taotlused" (meaning in English "Applications") row number 8, column C you can find the total number of granted applications. The second link is intended as additional information and refers to the Statistics Estonia annual data.</p> <p>A person living alone or a family whose monthly disposable income, after deduction of the fixed expenses connected with permanent dwelling during the current month, is below the subsistence level has right to receive a subsistence benefit. The subsistence level increased (by 20%) from the beginning of 2011. The subsistence level increased also in 2014 (by 17 % compared to the previous year) and as from 2015 the subsistence level will be higher for underage children. The subsistence level increased (by 31%) from the beginning of 2016.</p> <p>Note: In April 2010, a new social services and benefit register was introduced. Therefore the data from the 2nd quarter 2010 is not fully comparable with the previous data.</p>

	Disability benefit
definition	Recipients of benefits for disabled persons (number of 16 years old or older persons)
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Source: Social Insurance Fund
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and older
comment	<p>To reach specific tables, please select from the menu on the left "Riikliku sotsiaalkindlustuse statistika ja aruanded (kord kvartalis)" (meaning in English "National social security statistics and reports (quarterly)"). From there, select a report with the appropriate year and number of months. For example, the report "Riiklik sotsiaalkindlustus 2020 3 kuud" (meaning in English "National Social Security 2020 3 months") for the first quarter of 2020. An excel table opens, where on sheet "Koond" (meaning in English "Summary") excel row number 84 shows the "Puuetega inimeste sotsiaaltoetus" (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 06 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age), 10 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of working age) and 14 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of retirement age) must be summed.</p> <p>Disability is the loss of or an abnormality in an anatomical, physiological or mental structure of function of a person, which in conjunction with different relational and environmental restrictions prevents participation in social life on equal bases with others. From 2008 the disabled adult allowance was replaced by disability allowance for a person of working age and disability allowance for a person of retirement age. Therefore the indicator since 2008 includes recipients of three types of benefits: recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age, for disabled persons of working age and for disabled persons of retirement age.</p>
	Incapacity for work
definition	Receivers of pension for incapacity for work
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Social Insurance Board
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	The right for the pension for incapacity for work has a person, who is at least 16 years of age and has been declared to be permanently incapable to work, loss of whose working capacity is 40 to 100 per cent and who by the initial date of granting of the pension has acquired the following pensionable service or accumulation period in Estonia. Please see Work ability allowance - after implementing work ability reform, the incapacity of work pension will no longer granted (no new receivers).
	Work ability allowance
definition	Work ability allowance recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/en/statistics-and-research/main-statistical-indicators/work-ability-allowance
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	To find statistics about work ability allowance recipients please open the link above and select "Work ability allowance". See the Tableau sheet "Väljamaksed", 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. 2021 data has been updated 2.08.2023

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	EE					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.7	22.8	22.2	25.2	3.0 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.7	20.7	20.6	22.8	2.2 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8544	8599	8886	10238	12.4 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.3	1.4 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	0.6 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.8	20.3	23.4	3.1 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.7	13.8	14.3	15.3	1.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	6.6	5.1	7.5	2.4 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	7.2 %	4.74	-5.0 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.7	17.4	17.4	16.6	-0.8 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.5	6.2	3.0	5.5	2.5 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	-1.9 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	28.1	31.7	30.6	28.1	-2.6 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	44.8	47.9	48.0	42.1	-5.8 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.9	69.8	75.0	75.6	0.6 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.7	0.5 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	1.0 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
Active ageing	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	7.8	6.7	8.3	1.6 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	9.0	10.9	10.7	-0.2 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.9	71.3	71.6	73.7	2.1 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.6	42.5	41.6	53.1	11.5 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
Health	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.53	-13.1 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.5	13.0	8.1	9.1	1.0 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.4	6.3	6.2	n.a.	-1.6 %	n.a.	0.0 %
Access to decent housing	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.2	7.7	7.6	n.a.	-1.3 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	39.3	39.9	37.1	47.8	10.7 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	0.5 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.0	2.4	4.1	0.0	4.1 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

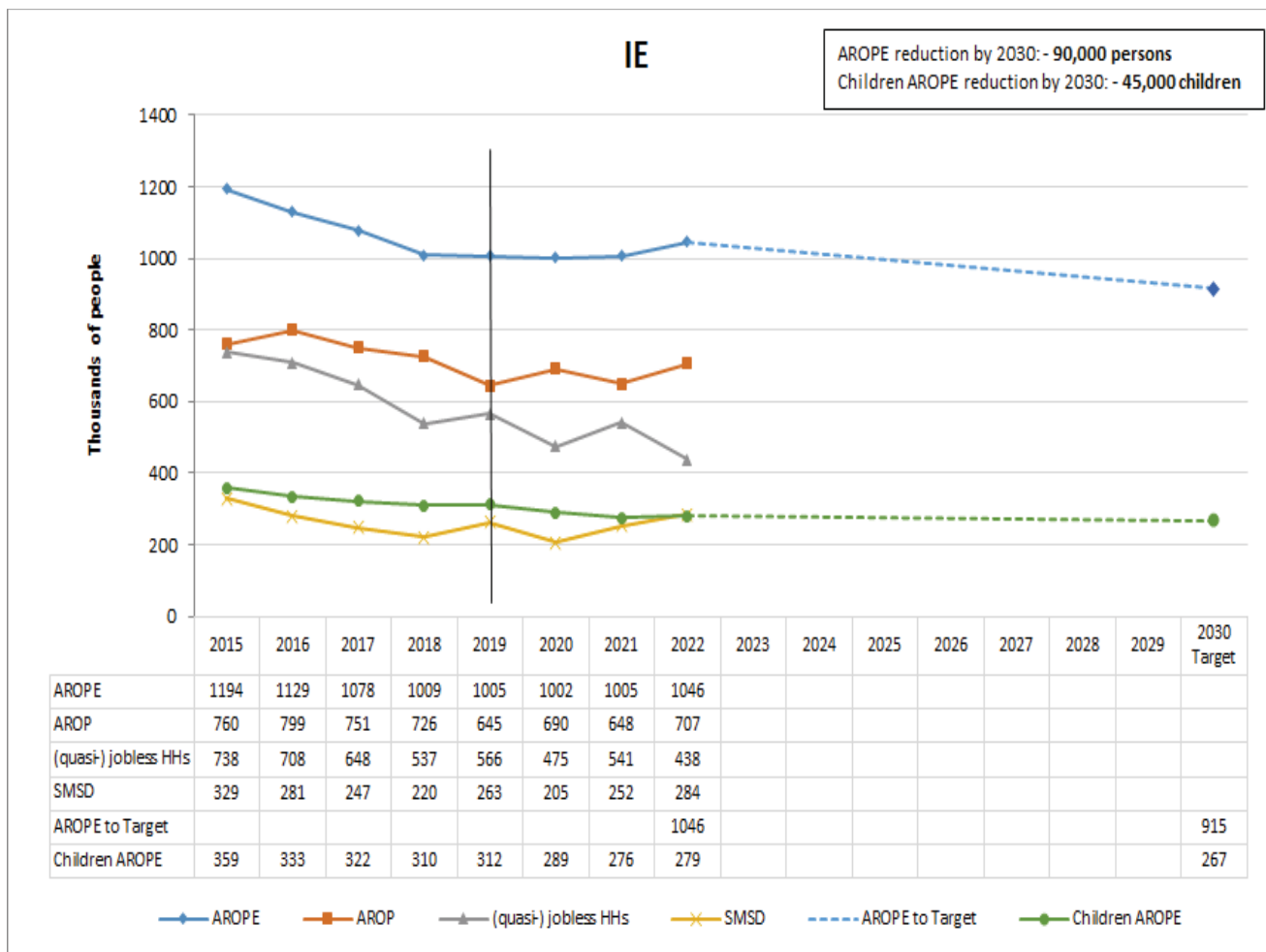
ESTONIA 2023

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 worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>High risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities</i></p>	<p>The rates of people (aged 0-64 women) and children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Housing deprivation (0-17) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] and it is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the working age population [1]]</p>	
3. Pensions	<p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion in old age (65+), as well as the median relative income (65+) are still substantially worse than the EU average despite positive development [4].</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p>	
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient availability and affordability of long-term care services hinder access to long-term care</i>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for both men and women is worse than the EU average, and getting worse [2]</p> <p>Healthy life years at birth (M) are substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Unmet needs for medical care (due to costs, waiting or distance) are worse than the EU average and substantially positive development [5]</p>	<p>Child mortality (1-14) is better than the EU average and some positive development [7]</p>

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROE) by 90,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 45,000

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; iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and Child AROPE.

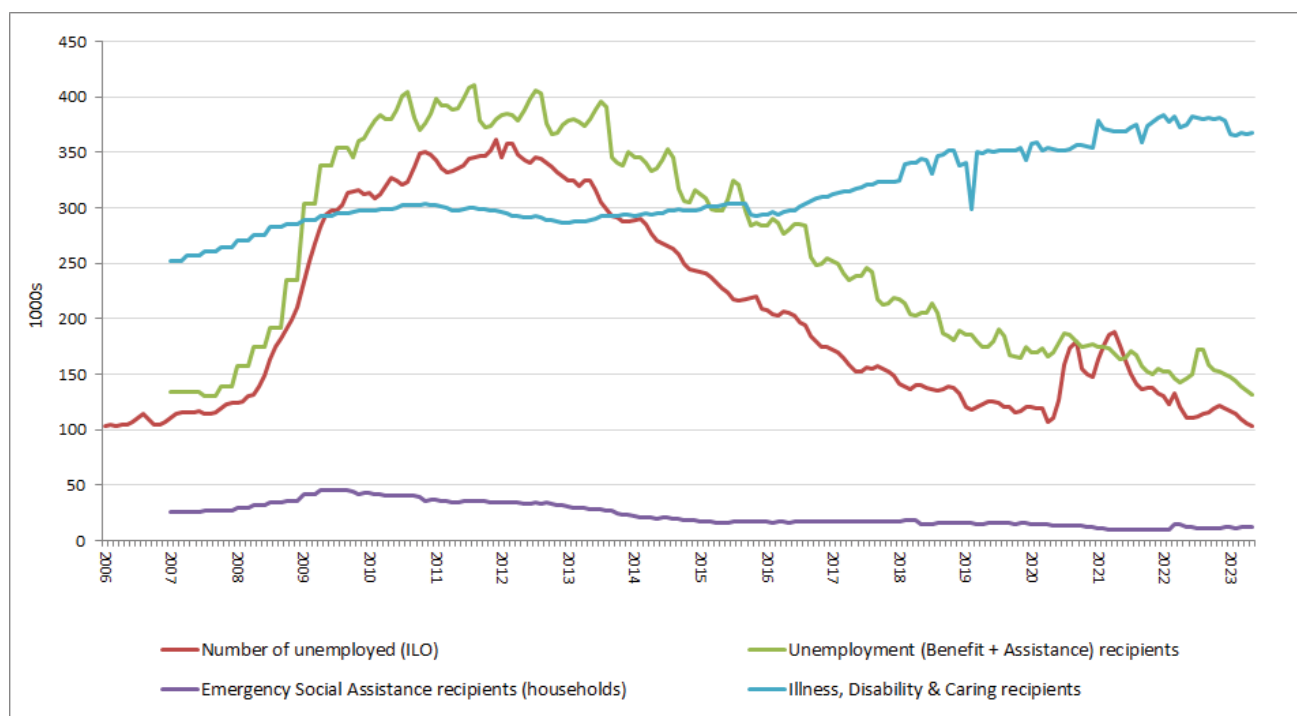
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IE				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	13.2	15.0	13.4	26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	5.3	5.9	5.5	7.9 8.8
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.0 2.2
	Old age	4.2	4.1	3.7	10.8 11.7
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	9.9	11.7	10.5	23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.0	4.7	7.9 8.7
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6 1.7
	Old age	3.9	3.8	3.5	10.3 11.2
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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, Mar-Dec 2020 and Jan-May 2023

IE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total (seasonally adjusted). (2019 to date have been updated - see link below)
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	CSO Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Unemployment, Table MUM01 https://statbank.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/Monthly%20Unemployment/Monthly%20Unemployment_statbank.asp?SP=Monthly%20Unemployment&Planguage=0
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit and Assistance recipients (JA + JB + JBSE)
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	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.9	23.5	22.8	22.7	-0.1 pp	-1.2 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.1	15.6	13.7	15.1	1.4 pp	1.0 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9.7	7.2	7.1	7.4	0.3 pp	-2.3 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	14.8	12.4	13.6	10.9	-2.7 pp	-3.9 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.8	12.8	6.1		-6.7 pp	-2.7 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.2	6.7	4.9	5.9	1.0 pp	0.7 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52.7	52.6	45.8	55.0	9.2 pp	2.3 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7.4	10.3	8.6	10.2	1.6 pp	2.8 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	25.8	10.7	8.3	7.8	-0.5 pp	-18.0 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	15.0	12.2	8.3	12.8	4.5 pp	-2.2 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.1	77.4	74.6	80.7	6.1 pp	18.6 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	28.3	15.3	9.4	14.8	5.4 pp	-13.5 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.9	13.8	16.6	21.5	4.9 pp	4.6 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.6	21.9	22.7	23.8	1.1 pp	3.2 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.3	4.6		5.6		1.3 pp	5.2	5.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.8	28.7	30.3	31.1	0.8 pp	4.3 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	63.2	57.7	65.1	60.0	-5.1 pp	-3.2 pp	44.1	42.0
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.6	4.8	2.5	4.4	1.9 pp	-1.2 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.2	9.3	4.8	3.3	-1.5 pp	-3.9 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	0.4 pp	-1.4 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.6 pp	0.6 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	3.0	3.2		0.2 pp	0.4 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.9	2.6						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4.7	5.6	5.5	6.9	1.4 pp	2.2 pp	25.4	24.9

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

Group/Theme	Indicator	IE					EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest change	2022	latest change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.7	0.7 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.1	13.8	12.9	14.0	1.1 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11865	11828	12059	12124	0.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	5.1	5.8	0.7 pp	6.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	13.8	11.5	13.0	10.5	-2.5 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.8	15.2	14.4	18.1	3.7 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	10.6	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.1	9.7	12.3	2.6 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	6.3 %	4.74	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	23.9	23.5	22.8	22.7	-0.1 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.7	14.9	12.4	15.5	3.1 pp	14.5	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.9	13.8	16.6	21.5	4.9 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	57.7	54.0	60.7	56.4	-4.3 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.2	66.4	70.2	66.3	-3.9 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.9	49.8	46.9	50.6	3.7 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.4	6.1	4.3	5.3	1.0 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	-0.5 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	0.4 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	6.8	7.3	5.3	-2.0 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	10.1	12.0	7.7	6.8	-0.9 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.7	60.7	62.8	66.7	3.9 pp	62.3	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.1	18.8	21.3	25.7	4.4 pp	20.2	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.88	0.85	0.80	-5.9 %	0.9	-1.1 %	0.0 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.34	-12.8 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	0.6 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	11.3	12.3	n.a.	8.8 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.1	12.5	13.0	n.a.	4.0 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	38.1	35.0	39.3	39.5	0.2 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.5	2.5	3.9	1.4 pp	9.1	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.5	6.2	2.9	0.0	2.9 %	0.1	1.6 %	1.9 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in pps but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For 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 2023

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 substantially worse than the EU average for the total population [1]. For children (0-17), this share is worse than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>The share of lone parent households living at risk of poverty or social exclusion is the highest in the EU.</i></p> <p>Housing deprivation (18-64) is around EU average, with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>High poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities</i></p> <p><i>High poverty for Roma/Travellers.</i></p> <p><i>People living in the Northern and Western region face significantly higher poverty risks than residents in other regions.</i></p>	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is better than the EU average, with substantially positive development for the total population [8].</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is better than the EU average with some positive development [7], the S80/S50 is better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8] and the S50/S20 is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty in general, child poverty (0-17) and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]. It is in particular better than the EU average and with substantially positive development for those aged 18-64 [8]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions	The material and social deprivation for the old age population is around the EU average, with some negative development [9]	The relative median poverty risk gap for the old age population (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care	<i>A high share of people, especially women, are not working due to caring responsibilities, which is not only due to childcare, but also due to providing informal long-term care. A high share of persons with LTC needs report having a lack of assistance.</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for both males and females, and at 65 for males, are around the EU average, with some negative development [9]	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for males is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]

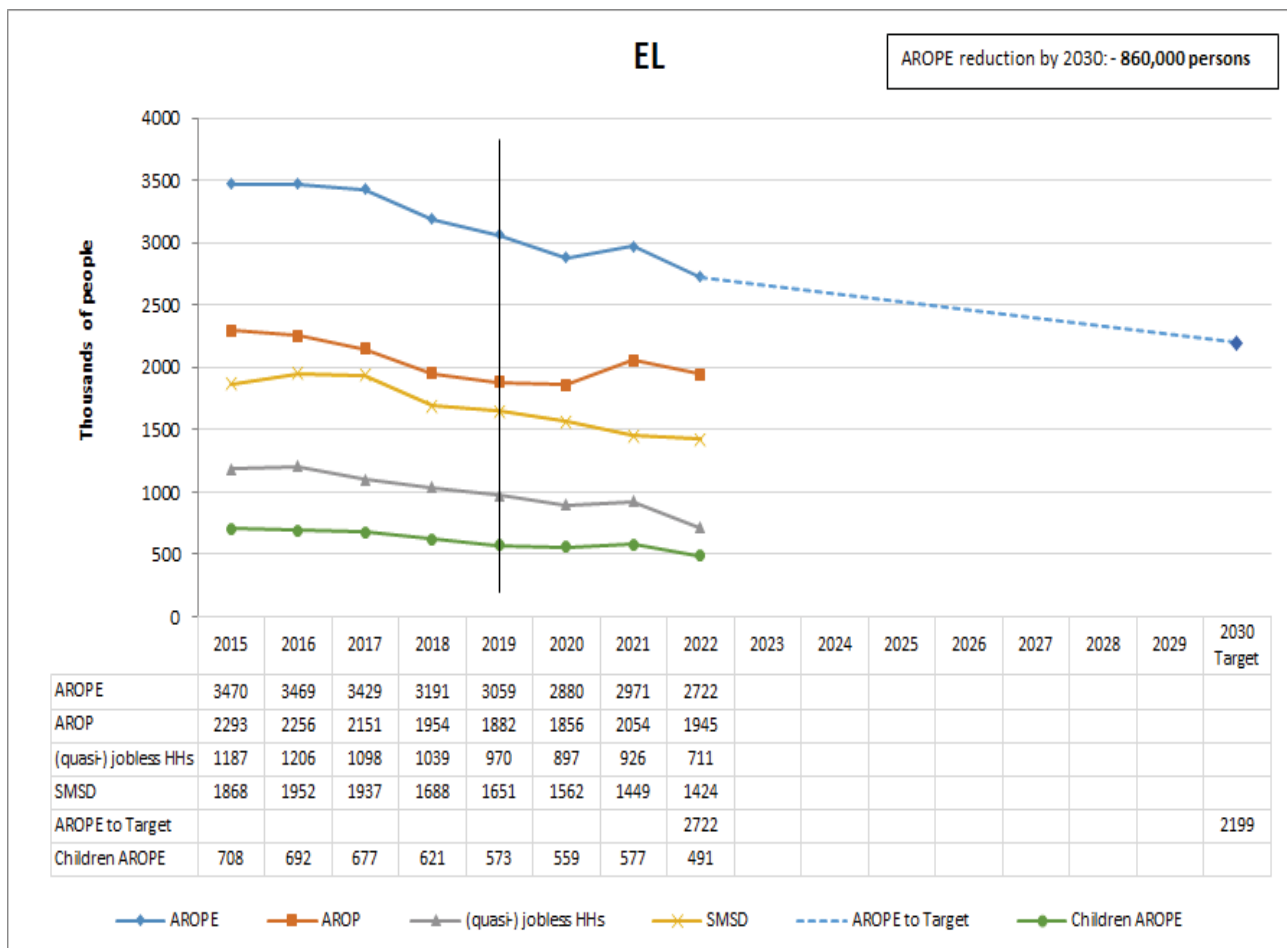
**There is a break in the series for Ireland between 2019 and 2020. The income reference period changed, and the household definition changed. Due to public health restrictions with the pandemic, the survey mode also changed, with the majority of the SILC conducted via telephone. Indicators may be impacted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

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 860,000 by 2030, and reduce the AROPE rate for children by 6.6 percentage points

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

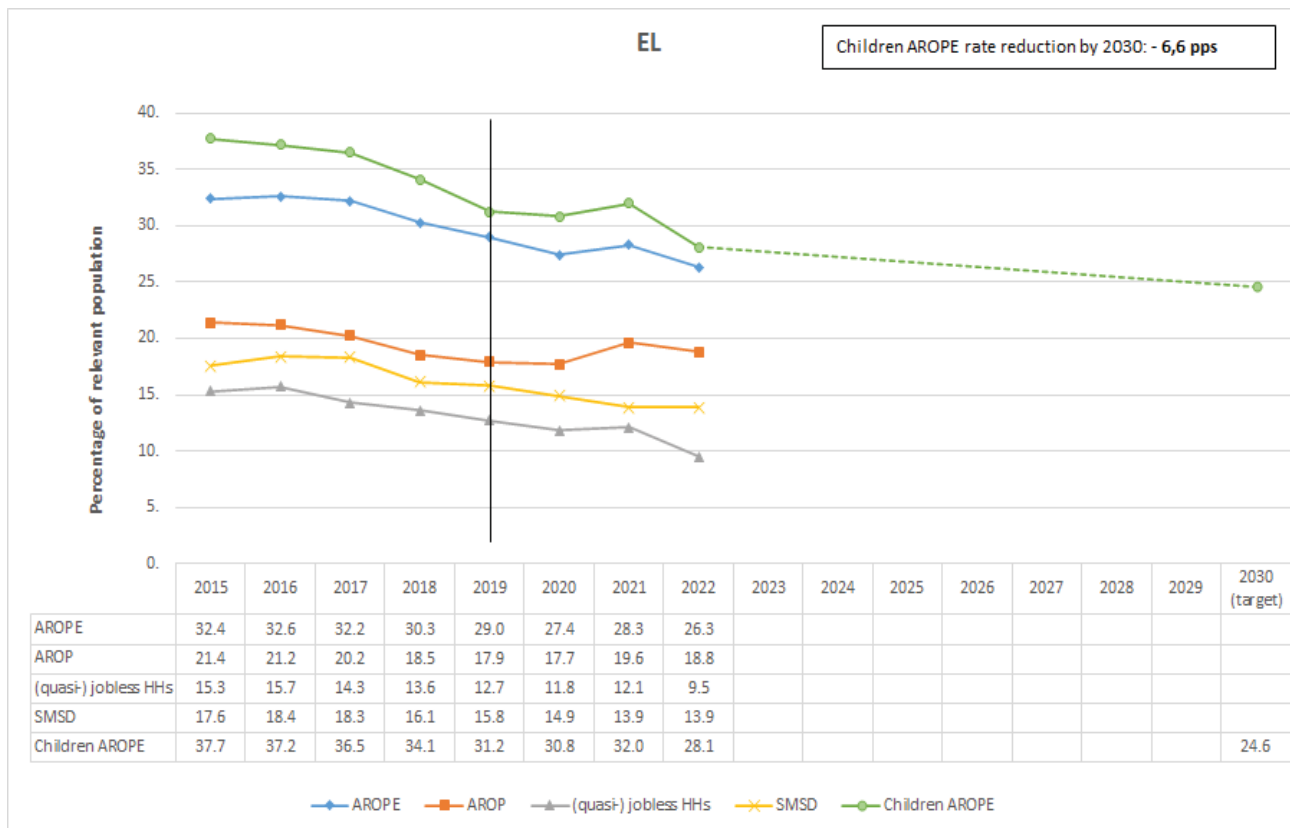
(a) Total population



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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for SMSD; 2019-2022 change not significant for SMSD and Children AROPE.

(b) Child population



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

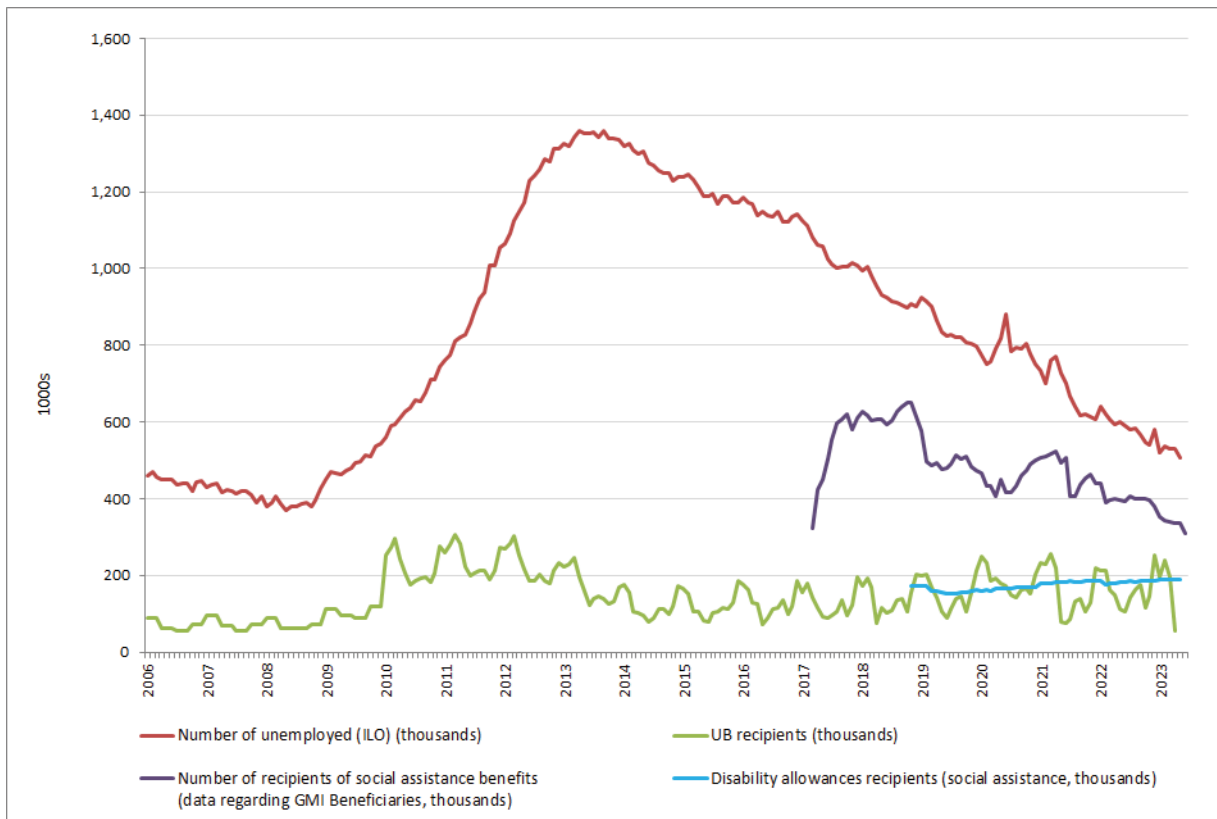
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EL					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	25.2	29.1		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	5.3	6.2		7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.1	1.1		2.0	2.2
	Old age	13.5	15.5		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	2.4	2.8		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.4	1.4		2.9	3.2
	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	0.9	0.8		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	23.7	27.7		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	5.3	6.2		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.1	1.1		1.6	1.7
	Old age	13.4	15.4		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	2.4	2.8		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	0.7	0.7		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Labour Force Survey
	https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SJO02/2022-M01
	Unemployment benefit Recipients
definition	Registered at the Greek Public Employment Service (DYPA) for unemployment benefit
unit	Thousands of receivers
source	Greek Public Employment Service
	https://www.dypa.gov.gr/statistika
age group	over 15 years old
comment	Data as on 16 JUNE 2023
	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits (data regarding GMI Beneficiaries)
definition	Members of approved applications for Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI)
unit	Total number of persons (members of households)
source	GMI platform
comment	Data as on 16 JUNE 2023
	Disability allowances recipients (social assistance)
definition	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits for disabled
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Directory of Social policies for people with disabilities
comment	Data as on 06 June 2023

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EL		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27 2020	
								2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31.2	30.8	32.0	28.1	-3.9 pp	-3.1 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.1	20.9	23.7	22.4	-1.3 pp	1.3 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	18.2	19.0	16.1	15.5	-0.6 pp	-2.7 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.9	7.7	7.5	4.7	-2.8 pp	-3.2 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.8	14.0	14.0	12.8	-1.2 pp	-1.0 pp		
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.9	11.4	13.8	13.6	-0.2 pp	1.7 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74.5	73.3	77.6	78.6	1.0 pp	4.1 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16.5	16.4	19.3	19.7	0.4 pp	3.2 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.4	11.1	15.8	8.7	-7.1 pp	-9.7 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.0	10.4	16.5	20.4	3.9 pp	6.4 pp	22.0	22.5
Access to adequate resources	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.0	45.1	41.7	39.8	-1.9 pp	-9.2 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	45.1	41.0	41.7	40.7	-1.0 pp	-4.4 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	-2.2 pp	-0.9 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.7	0.5 pp	1.1 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7.3	6.9	8.0	8.7	0.7 pp	1.4 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	30.6	33.7	26.9	24.8	-2.0 pp	-5.8 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	43.6	42.4	35.7	30.0	-5.7 pp	-13.6 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.0	7.8	4.4	4.2	-0.2 pp	-2.8 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	0.9 pp	0.0 pp	9.8	9.6
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	6.2	4.4	3.2	5.1	1.9 pp	-1.1 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.2	3.5		0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.6	8.9						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.4	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	EL					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	29.0	27.4	28.3	26.3	-2.0 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.9	17.7	19.6	18.8	-0.8 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5859	6105	5950	6505	8.2 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.8	14.9	13.9	13.9	0.0 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.5	-2.6 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.0	27.3	26.4	23.8	-2.6 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.0	-0.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	31.1	30.7	29.2	29.7	0.5 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	-9.3 %	4.74	-5.0 %
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	28.1	-3.9 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	34.4	36.2	32.2	31.5	-0.7 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	-2.2 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	22.8	24.7	20.6	20.3	-0.3 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	63.0	63.4	59.3	59.2	-0.1 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.3	59.6	63.8	63.6	-0.2 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.1	10.0	11.1	10.6	-0.5 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	11.3	10.5	9.2	7.7	-1.5 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	0.9 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	-0.1 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.6	-0.4 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	42.9	42.6	48.3	51.9	3.6 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.5	19.4	19.3	21.0	1.7 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	-3.0 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.76	0.78	0.77	0.75	-2.6 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	8.1	6.5	6.4	9.0	2.6 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.6	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.6	7.7	n.a.	1.3 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
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)	32.0	29.0	28.3	29.1	0.8 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	36.2	33.3	28.8	26.7	-2.1 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.4	-3.2	7.2	0.0	7.2 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

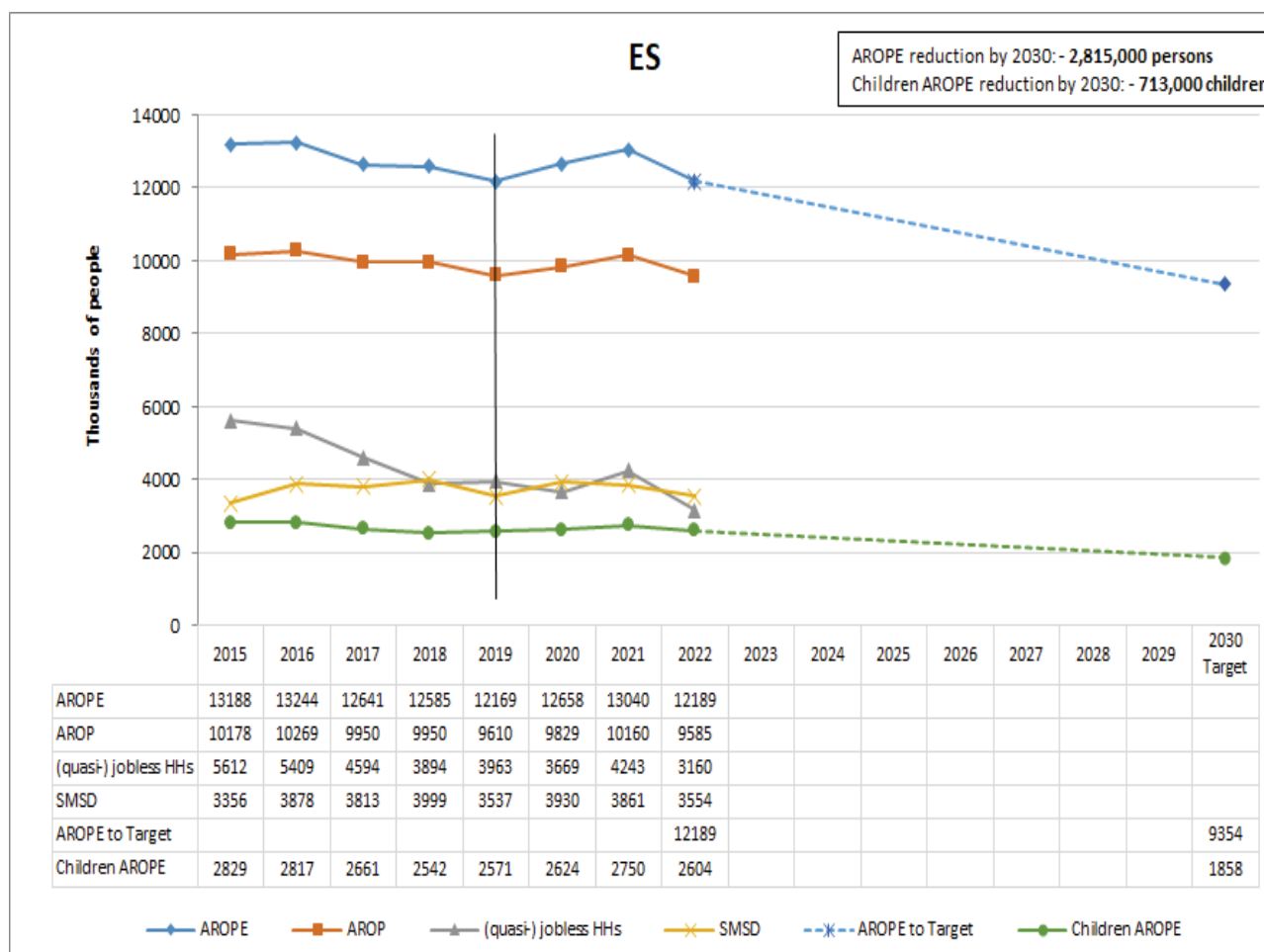
GREECE 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>Severe material and social deprivation rates are worse than the EU average, especially for older people (aged 65+, total, men and women), as well as their material and social deprivation rates (65+, total and women) [2], with some positive development for working age population (aged 18-64) and for total population [4].</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rates of children (aged 0-17) and working age population (18-64) are worse than the EU average [2] especially for men [1].</p> <p><i>There is higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma and non-EU born people.</i></p> <p>S50/S20 is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>High energy poverty</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse than the EU average in reducing general poverty and working age poverty (18-64) [1]</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 are gaps in access to social protection.</i></p>	
3. Pensions		Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care	<i>Low coverage and territorial disparities in the provision of services hinder access to long-term care</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at 65 for both men and women are worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [2]	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 2,815,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 713,000

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. (iv) 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Children AROPE.

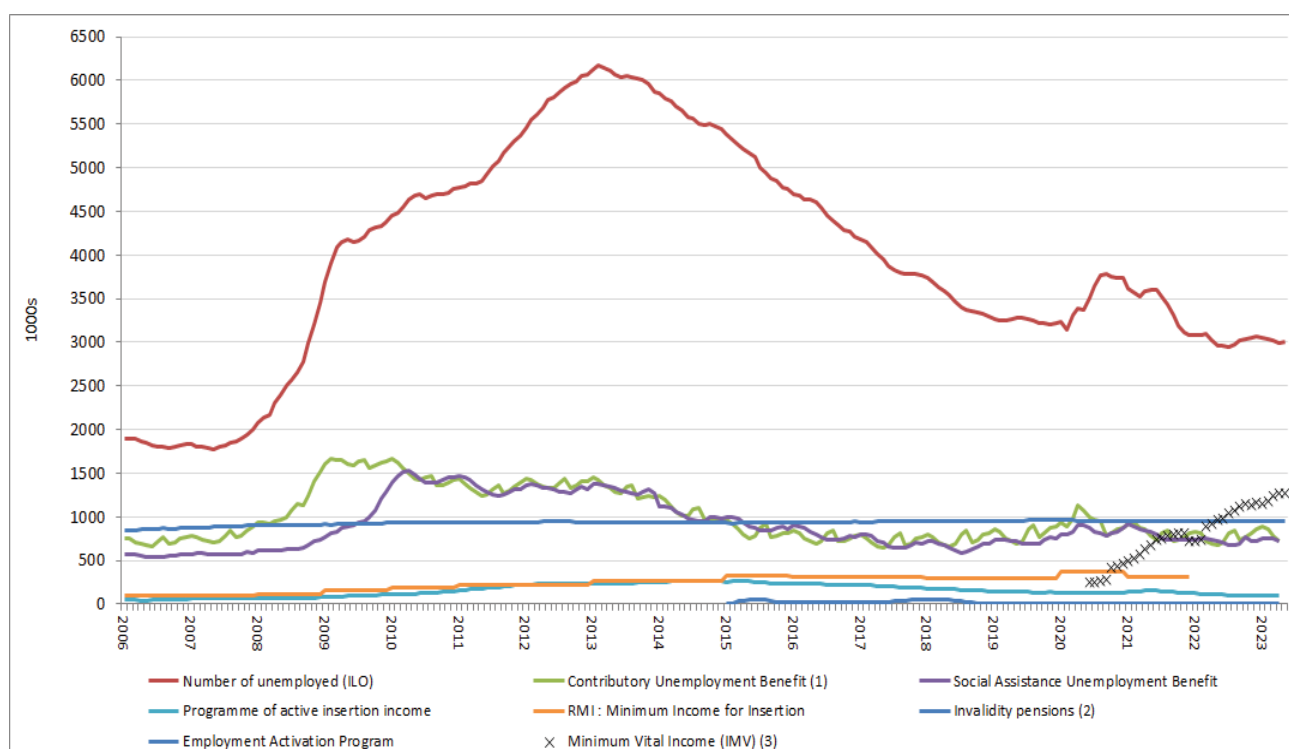
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

ES				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.7	29.6		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	6.5	8.0		7.9 8.8
	Disability	1.6	1.8		2.0 2.2
	Old age	9.9	11.5		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	2.3	2.6		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.3	1.6		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	1.7	3.6		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.9	3.4		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5		0.5 0.5
	Old age	1.2	1.4		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.2	0.3		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.4	0.5		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.1	0.1		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.8	26.1		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	6.5	8.0		7.9 8.7
	Disability	1.2	1.4		1.6 1.7
	Old age	8.8	10.2		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	2.1	2.4		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	1.3	3.0		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	<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>
Updates since previous year	<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>
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion (holders)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of invalidity pensions
	The difference between these data and those provided in ESSPROS are due to these data only correspond to Code 1121111 Scheme 1 ESSPROS, without eliminating double counting.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations
	Minimum Vital Income (IMV)
definition	Number of beneficiaries of the Minimum Vital Income (all people in the household. IMV is a benefit per household)
	The Minimum Vital Income (IMV) is a national benefit that was newly introduced in June 2020. There are at the moment no official regular statistics about the number of beneficiaries; however, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations publishes data on number of benefits and number of beneficiaries every 2-3 months.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

ES		%						Change 2019 to latest year	EU27 2020	
			2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change		2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well- being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)		31.0	31.8	33.4	32.2	-1.2 pp	1.2 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)		27.4	27.4	28.9	27.8	-1.1 pp	0.4 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)		10.4	10.5	10.8	10.3	-0.5 pp	-0.1 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)		8.1	7.1	9.1	6.5	-2.6 pp	-1.6 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		17.4	23.0	17.3	17.7	0.4 pp	0.3 pp		
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children		16.5	15.3	16.5	15.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	10.2	9.9
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households		77.8	83.8	81.3	84.8	3.5 pp	7.0 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work		23.1	23.1	23.6	23.9	0.3 pp	0.8 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		30.5	23.9	30.0	25.9	-4.1 pp	-4.6 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		26.9	21.6	25.3	22.7	-2.6 pp	-4.2 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		50.2	57.7	55.1	51.6	-3.5 pp	1.4 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		48.1	40.2	42.8	44.5	1.7 pp	-3.6 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)		31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	-2.7 pp	-0.1 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		11.4	11.4	12.9	13.2	0.3 pp	1.8 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		3.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	0.7 pp	-0.5 pp	5.2	5.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		14.0	14.3	16.2	16.5	0.3 pp	2.5 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty		16.0	18.9	24.5	21.5	-3.1 pp	5.5 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)		11.0	10.3	13.2	11.5	-1.7 pp	0.5 pp	7.8	7.1
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)		7.3	7.9	6.6	6.6	0.0 pp	-0.7 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	0.6 pp	-3.4 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.1 pp	1.0 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate		2.6	2.6	2.5		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		3.1	6.2						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)		9.7	12.8	9.6	9.8	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	ES					EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.2	27.0	27.8	26.0	-1.8 pp	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.7	21.0	21.7	20.4	-1.3 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9703	9997	9778	10353	2.7 %	8.2 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	-0.6 pp	0.0 pp	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.9	10.0	11.6	8.7	-2.9 pp	-2.2 pp	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	29.1	29.4	29.7	27.8	-1.9 pp	-1.3 pp	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.1	17.7	12.5	12.6	0.1 pp	-2.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	14.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0 pp	1.4 pp	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	-9.0 %	-5.2 %	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children [% of people aged 0-17]	31.0	31.8	33.4	32.2	-1.2 pp	1.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.3	17.7	17.8	18.7	0.9 pp	2.4 pp	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	-2.7 pp	-0.1 pp	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	23.4	30.4	27.4	-3.0 pp	4.4 pp	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.3	52.2	54.7	54.5	-0.2 pp	1.2 pp	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	60.2	63.4	63.5	62.1	-1.4 pp	1.9 pp	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.8	11.8	12.7	11.8	-0.9 pp	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	6.2	5.0	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	0.6 pp	-3.4 pp	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.7	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.9	11.0	10.5	-0.5 pp	-1.6 pp	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	54.7	55.8	57.7	1.9 pp	3.9 pp	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Active ageing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	0.8 pp	3.2 pp	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.01	-1.9 %	1.0 %	-1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.70	0.73	0.79	0.76	-3.8 %	8.6 %	0.0 %	1.8 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.1 pp	1.0 pp	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.4	11.6	10.7	n.a.	-7.8 %	-13.7 %	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.3	11.5	10.3	n.a.	-10.4 %	-16.3 %	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	34.9	35.4	33.0	30.0	-3.0 pp	-4.9 pp	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.2	9.9	9.2	-0.7 pp	0.7 pp	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.9	-2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0 %	-1.0 %	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SPAIN 2023

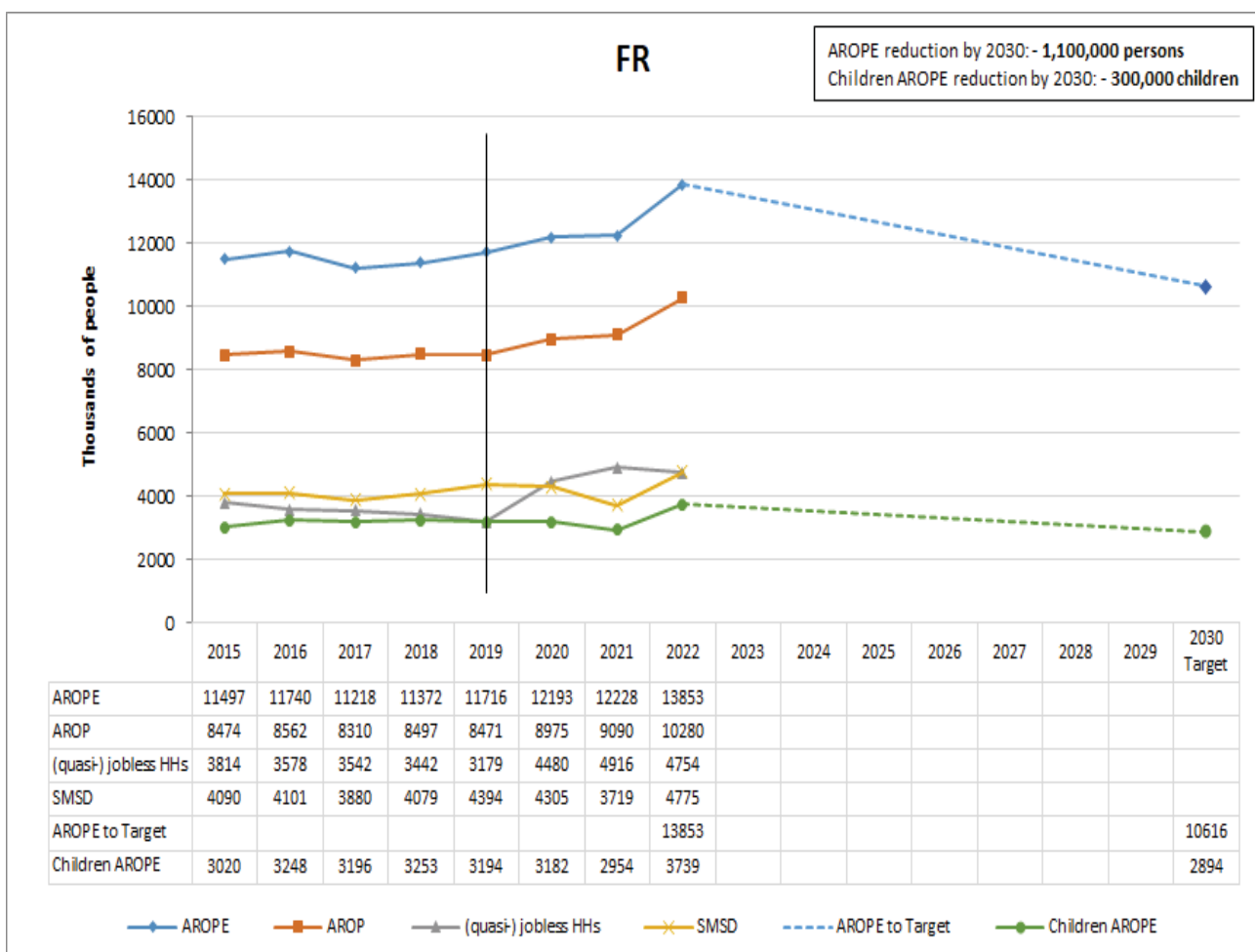
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The rates of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion – total, children (0-17) and working age population (18-64) are worse than the EU average [2] <i>and regional disparities are high.</i></p> <p>At-risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average [2], substantially worse for children (0-17) [1] and for working age population (aged 18-64, total, men and women) [1] and its persistency is substantially worse than the EU average [1] s</p> <p>S80/S20 is worse than the EU average [2] and S50/S20 is substantially worse [1]</p> <p>Housing deprivation is worse than the EU average [2], also for children (0-17) and working age population (18-64) [2] with substantially negative development for older people (65+) [10] and housing cost overburden (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2].</p> <p><i>High risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma and non-EU born people.</i></p> <p><i>High energy poverty.</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty for the general population is worse than the EU average [2] and it is substantially worse in reducing child poverty (0-17) [1]</p> <p>Relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2] and their risk of poverty rate living in household with low work intensity ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is worse [2] and substantially worse ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) [1] than the EU average</p> <p>In-work poverty (total, men and women) is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>There are still some gaps in access to social protection, though with improvements in recent years.</i></p>	
3. Pensions		The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3], as well as the median relative income of elderly people (65+)[3]
4. Long-term care		

5. Health		Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for women is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
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NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 1,100,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 300,000

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. (iv) 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMDS and Child AROPE.

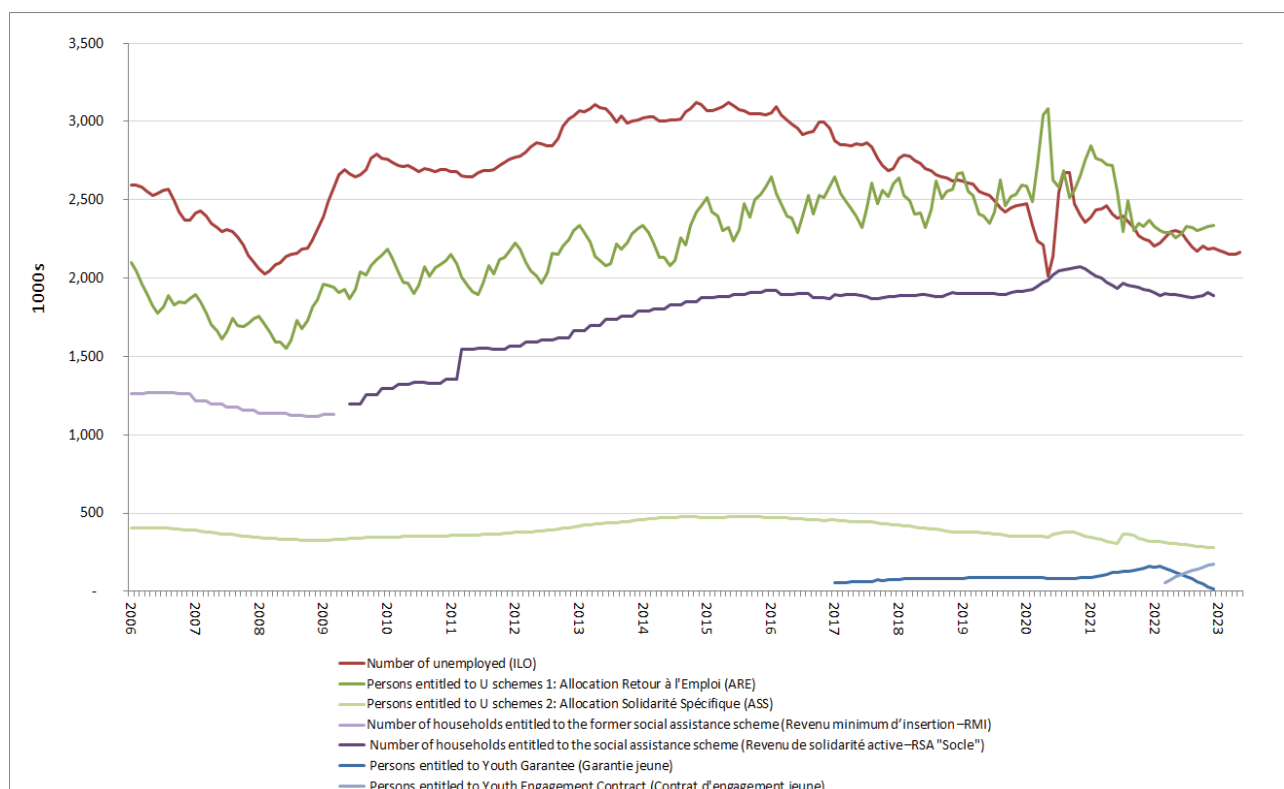
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	31.2	35.2		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	9.0	9.9		7.9	8.8
	Disability	2.0	2.2		2.0	2.2
	Old age	12.6	13.6		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.6	1.7		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	2.3	2.5		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	1.9	3.2		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.4		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	3.5	4.0		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5		0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2		0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.4	0.4		0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.7	0.7		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.4		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	27.7	31.3		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	8.9	9.8		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.6	1.7		1.6	1.7
	Old age	12.4	13.4		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.2	1.3		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.8	2.0		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	1.8	3.1		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FR	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=fr In 2023, we used : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/UNE_RT_M_custom_6877243/default/table?lang=en
	Unemployment benefit 1
definition	Persons entitled to the unemployment insurance scheme ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted - France including uttermost territories
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
how to find the data	File name: "Nombre d'allocataires indemnisés" / Tab name: "CVS France" / Column name: "AC (hors formation), ARE(hors ARE-CG)"
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	Persons entitled to the assistance scheme ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on Pôle emploi data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "ASS, effectif"
source before 2017	Pôle emploi: https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Households entitled to social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle
unit	Thousands of households (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on CAF data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "RSA, effectif"
source before 2017	CAF: http://data.caf.fr/dataset/foyers-allocataires-percevant-le-revenu-de-solidarite-active-rsa-niveau-national/resource/944e4f2e-dbe4-4420-969c-2ad67b533197
comment	<p>The revenu de solidarité active (RSA) scheme has been introduced in June 2009. It replaces two former social assistance benefits, the former minimum income scheme (revenu minimum d'insertion, RMI), and the lone parents benefit (allocation de parent isolé, API), and the various in-work benefits which were related to these two social assistance benefits. Notably for these reasons, the data on RMI and the data on RSA are not fully comparable. RSA was introduced in French overseas departments in 2011. Until 2016 the RSA scheme had two components (households could benefit from one or both):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - « RSA socle » is a minimum income - « RSA activité » completes the household income from work in the case of a low income. <p>Only «RSA socle» is a social assistance scheme. Within the attached data, only beneficiaries of «RSA socle» are covered.</p> <p>« RSA activité » was closed on the 1st of January 2016 and replaced by «Prime d'activité».</p>

	Youth Guarantee
definition	Persons entitled to Youth Guarantee (Garantie jeune) since 2017
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
current source	DREES (based on DGEFP - I-Milo data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "Garantie jeunes - Stocks, effectif"
source before 2017	
comment	The Youth Guarantee scheme was introduced in 2017. The scheme is targeted towards NEET youths aged 16-26, and consists in both financial and professional supports. The Youth Guarantee was stopped on the 1st of March 2022, however the remaining beneficiaries continue to participate in the program. The Youth Engagement Contract (CEJ) was created as a replacement.
	Youth Engagement Contract
definition	Persons entitled to Youth Engagement Contract (Contrat d'engagement jeune) since 2022
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
current source	DREES (based on DGEFP - I-Milo data and Pole Emploi data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "Contrat d'engagement jeune - Stocks, effectif"
source before 2017	
comment	The Youth Engagement contract was introduced on the 1st of March 2022.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FR		%	EU27_2020							
			2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)		24.1	23.9	22.7	27.4	4.7 pp	3.3 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)		18.2	19.4	18.5	21.7	3.2 pp	3.5 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)		9.2	9.3	6.9	10.3	3.4 pp	1.1 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)		7.1	9.7	11.4	10.7	-0.7 pp	3.6 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		12.5	11.9	11.4		-0.5 pp	-1.1 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children		8.8	8.1	7.2	8.6	1.4 pp	-0.2 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households		68.7	84.0	80.4	81.8	1.4 pp	13.1 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work		14.3	12.5	10.4	14.4	4.0 pp	0.1 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		17.2	20.7	20.2	18.7	-1.5 pp	1.5 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		33.6	36.5	36.9	37.5	0.6 pp	3.9 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		32.1	30.9	34.7	32.3	-2.4 pp	0.2 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		63.4	65.8	61.5	61.4	-0.1 pp	-2.0 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)		17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	1.4 pp	2.8 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		22.8	22.0	24.1	24.6	0.5 pp	1.8 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		6.1	6.2	6.6	7.6	1.0 pp	1.5 pp	5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		27.4	26.2	28.8	29.5	0.7 pp	2.1 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty		46.9	50.1	51.2	43.2	-8.0 pp	-3.8 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)		3.8	3.8		4.1		0.3 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)		5.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	0.0 pp	0.4 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		1.4	2.8	3.0	3.5	0.5 pp	2.1 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate		3.8	3.6	3.7		0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		3.5	6.1						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)		11.5	15.0	14.7	14.3	-0.4 pp	2.8 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	FR					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.8	19.3	19.2	21.0	1.8 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	14.2	14.3	15.6	1.3 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12283	11711	12060	12345	-0.6 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.3	7.0	5.9	7.5	1.6 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.1	9.7	10.7	9.9	-0.8 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.5	20.7	19.5	20.2	0.7 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	8.6	8.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.1	13.5	11.4	14.4	3.0 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	23.9	22.7	27.4	4.7 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.1	17.6	12.8	18.6	5.8 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	1.4 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	42.1	46.2	46.4	42.0	-4.4 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.6	70.5	70.6	67.1	-3.5 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.6	67.4	66.6	68.1	1.5 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.4	0.7 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	-0.2 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.3	-0.2 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.2	10.6	10.1	-0.5 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	55.2	55.9	56.9	1.0 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	12.3	13.5	15.3	1.8 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.93	-2.1 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.59	0.57	-3.4 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.2	0.4 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.2	11.3	n.a.	10.8 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.8	12.6	n.a.	6.8 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
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)	25.0	26.0	28.1	27.8	-0.3 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.5	5.6	n.a.	6.5	n.a.	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	2.4 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

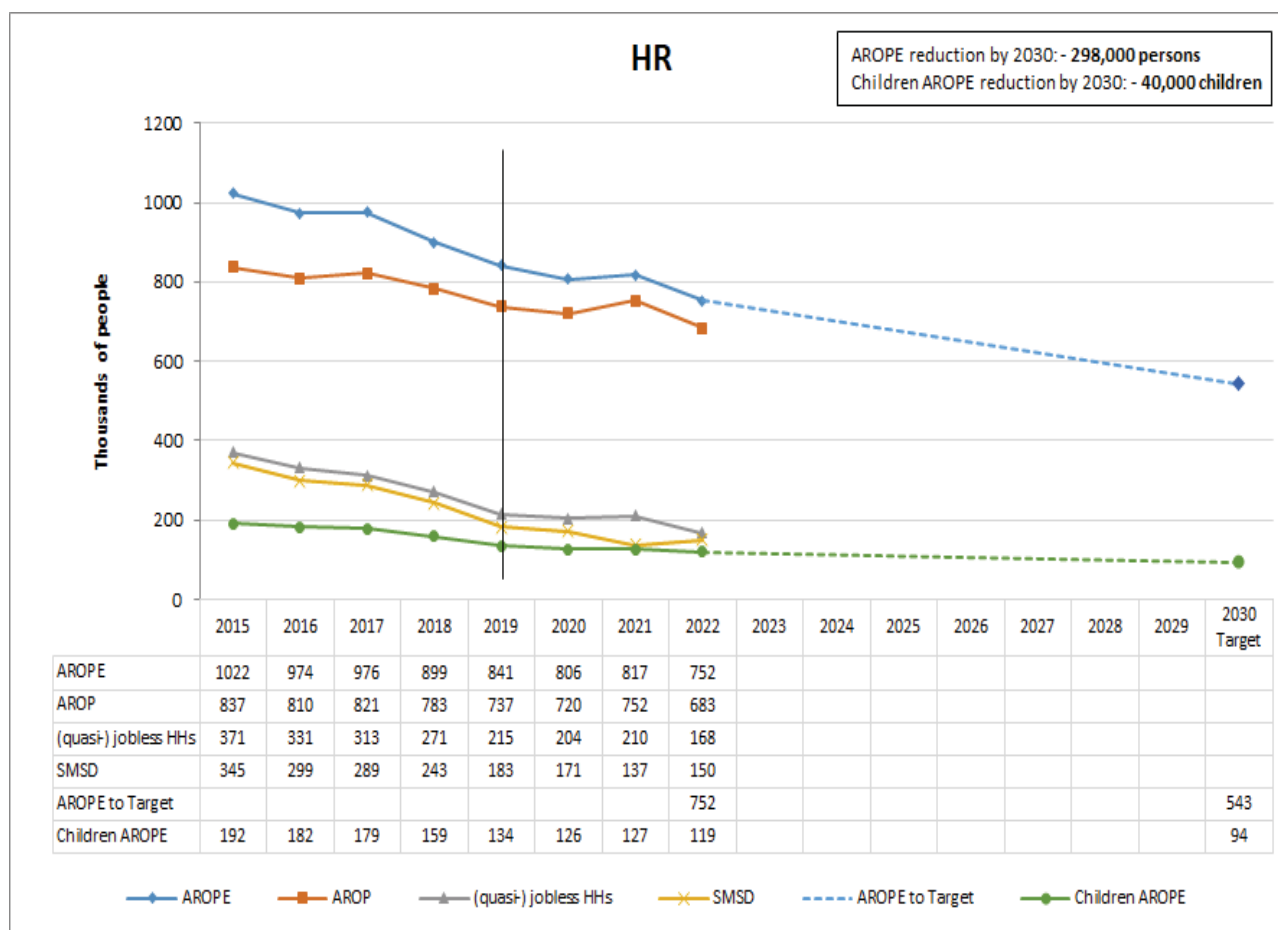
FRANCE 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The shares of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion – total and working age population (18-64) [10] are around the EU average and with some negative development for the total population [9]</p> <p>At-risk-of poverty rates – total and for the working age population (18-64)– are around the EU average with negative developments [9] [10]</p> <p>The shares of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households – (total, men and women [2]) are worse than the EU average, as well as for children with negative development [10]</p> <p>Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around EU average and with some negative development [9]</p> <p>Housing deprivation rates for the general population, children (0-17), working age population (18-64) and older people (65+) are worse than the EU average [2] with some negative development for the latter [9]</p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> <p>At-risk of poverty rates for population living in (quasi-)jobless households are worse than the EU average and with some negative development [9] for both the general population and the working age population (18-64)</p>	In-work poverty of men is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Unmet needs for medical care (due to costs, waiting or distance) are around the EU average but with negative development [9], they are worse than the EU average for waiting reasons [2] and with substantially negative developments for distance reasons [10].	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 298,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 40,000

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; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for SMSD and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

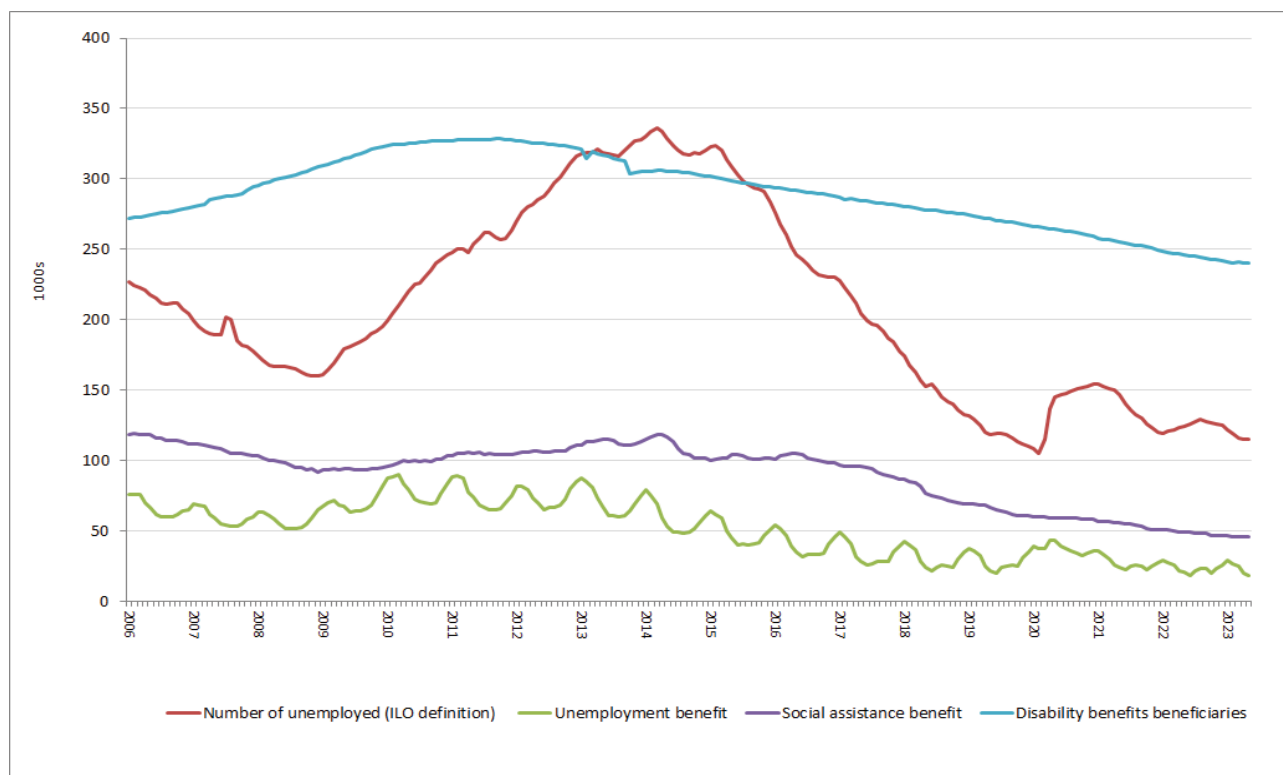
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.8	23.7		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.9		7.9 8.8
	Disability	2.1	2.3		2.0 2.2
	Old age	7.2	8.2		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	1.7	1.9		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.9	2.2		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.1	1.1		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.3	0.3		0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.2		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	19.8	22.6		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.9		7.9 8.7
	Disability	1.8	1.9		1.6 1.7
	Old age	7.1	8.1		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	1.7	1.9		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	HR					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.5	20.9	19.9	-1.0 pp	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.3	18.3	19.2	18.0	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6440	6654	6831	7366	5.8 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	0.5 pp	0.0 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.3	-1.2 pp	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.2	28.0	26.6	25.3	-1.3 pp	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.6	13.1	12.6	12.8	0.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.3	9.4	8.4	8.4	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	-4.2 %	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	-0.5 pp	1.9 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	-0.3 pp	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	-1.7 pp	-1.0 pp	-1.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.7	23.1	20.7	20.4	-0.3 pp	-4.3 pp	-4.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	53.4	52.4	53.6	1.3 pp	0.5 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.4	76.6	80.6	81.4	0.8 pp	-3.8 pp	-3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	-0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.3	-0.9 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	12.2	12.7	11.9	-0.8 pp	-0.9 pp	-0.9 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.9	45.5	48.6	50.1	1.5 pp	3.7 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	32.1	32.4	33.3	33.5	0.2 pp	0.8 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.72	-2.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.37	-2.6 %	1.8 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	-0.4 pp	0.5 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.7	5.1	n.a.	8.5 %	-6.9 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.2	5.2	n.a.	0.0 %	-4.8 %	-4.8 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.9	34.4	34.1	35.3	1.2 pp	-0.5 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	-0.7 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.9	-0.6	7.8	0.0	7.8 %	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

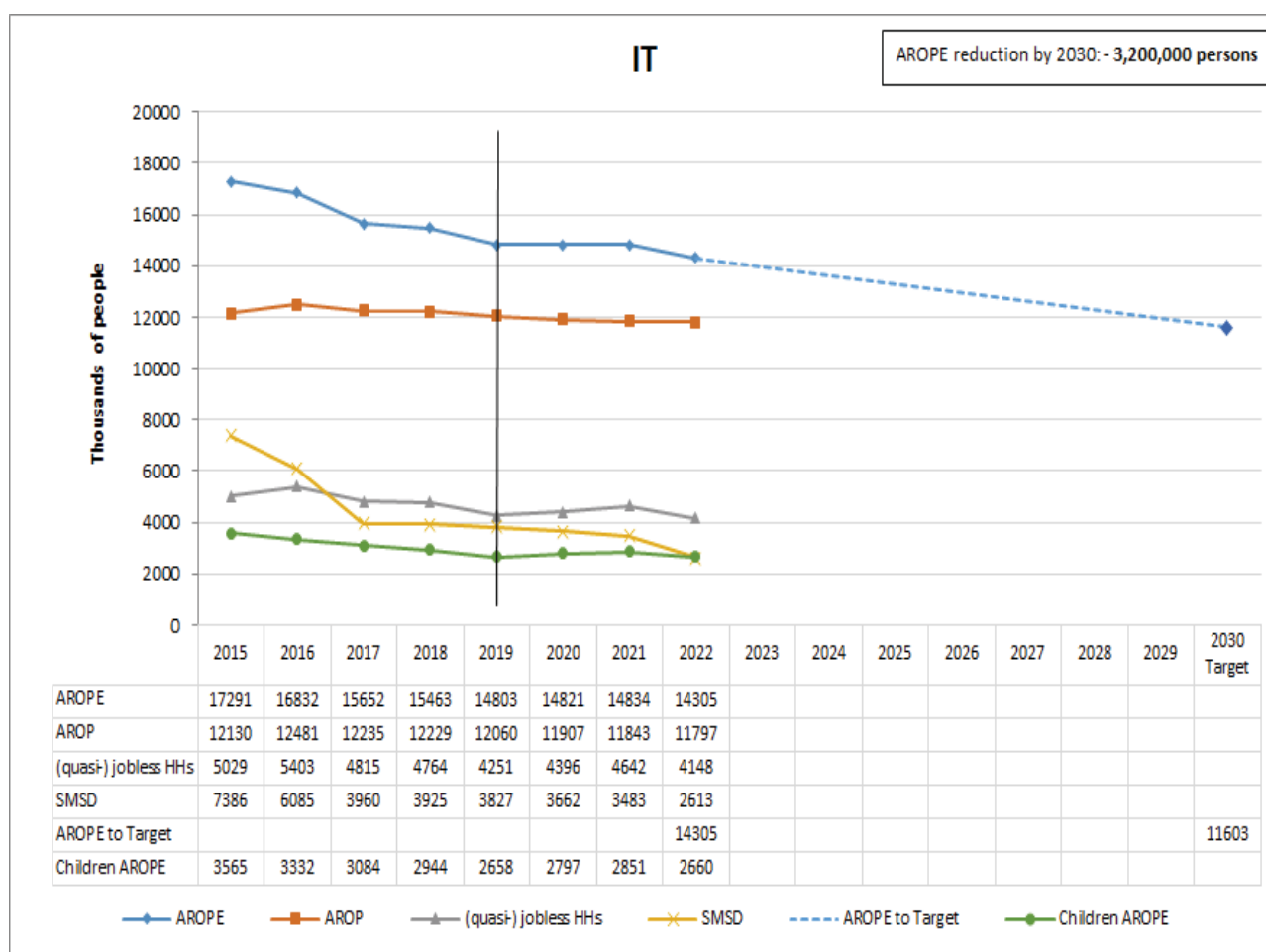
CROATIA 2023 (TBC)

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p><i>High risk of poverty for persons with disabilities and for Roma</i></p> <p><i>High risk of energy poverty</i></p>	<p>Households with children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion are below the EU average and shows substantial positive development [8]</p> <p>Adults and children living in a household suffering from severe material or social deprivation (7+) are below the EU average and shows some positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is significantly worse than the EU average [1], and the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is significantly worse than EU the average [1], while <i>minimum income support shows low adequacy and coverage</i></p> <p><i>Weak cooperation between PES and social services though improving.</i></p>	<p>In-work poverty of women is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions	<p>Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2], while elderly poverty - indicated by the people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) and median relative income of elderly people (65+) are worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse for at-risk-of poverty rate [1]</p> <p><i>High pension inequalities.</i></p>	
4. Long-term care	<p><i>Insufficient access to and affordability of long-term care services lead to high unmet needs</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy and healthy life years, both at birth and at 65 (T, M and W) is worse or substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [2], and preventable and child (1-14) mortality are worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [2]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

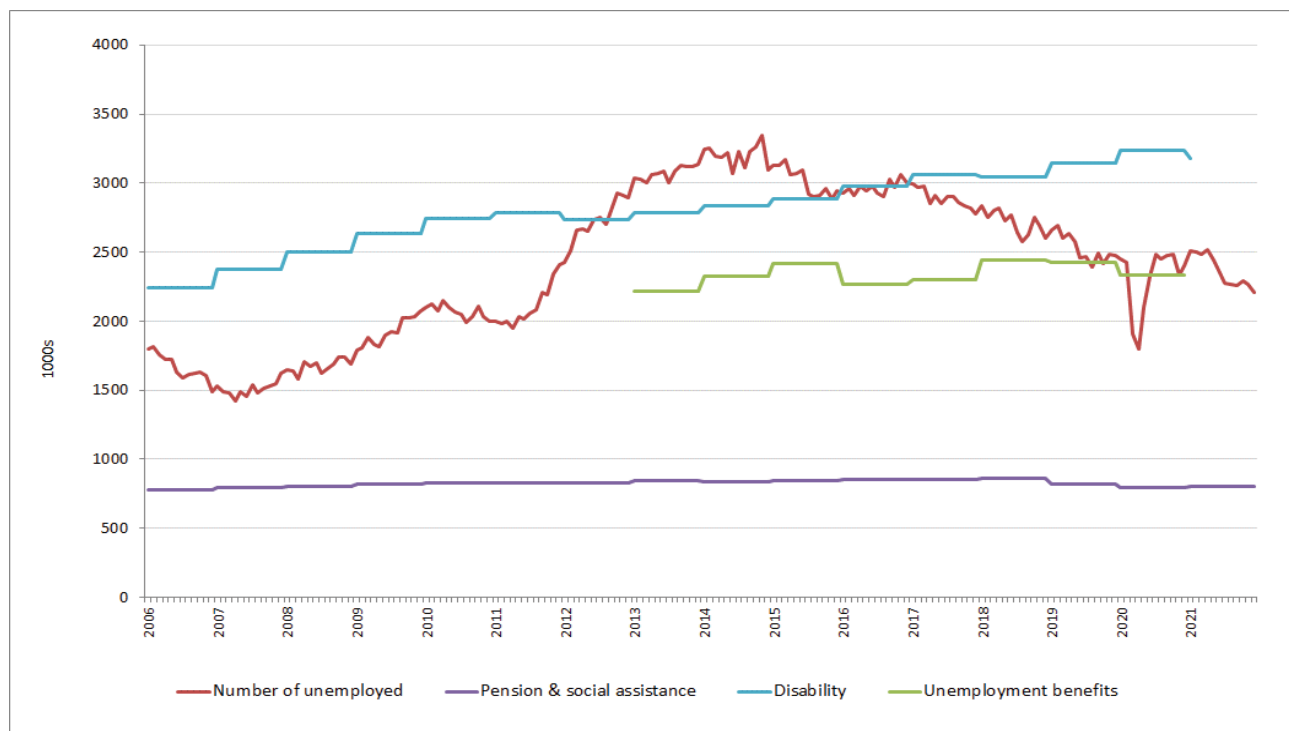
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.3	33.2		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.4		7.9 8.8
	Disability	1.6	1.8		2.0 2.2
	Old age	13.9	15.5		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	2.6	2.9		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	1.6	3.0		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.4	3.0		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5		0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.4	0.5		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.9	30.2		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.4		7.9 8.7
	Disability	1.2	1.3		1.6 1.7
	Old age	13.5	15.0		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	2.6	2.9		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	1.6	3.0		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IT	%						Change 2019 to latest year	Latest year change	EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021			2022	
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well- being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.5	-1.2 pp	1.4 pp	24.4	24.7	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.5	25.1	26.0	25.4	-0.6 pp	0.9 pp	19.5	19.3	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	7.1	7.1	4.7	-2.4 pp	-1.1 pp	7.5	8.4	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.2	7.4	8.2	6.2	-2.0 pp	0.0 pp	8.3	7.6	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.1	15.9	16.5	14.7	-1.8 pp	-2.4 pp			
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14.0	13.0	13.5	14.0	0.5 pp	0.0 pp	10.2	9.9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	87.8	81.3	85.5	73.8	-11.7 pp	-14.0 pp	71.4	70.1	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.3	20.6	20.8	22.2	1.4 pp	1.9 pp	14.8	15.0	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.6		15.7	10.8	-4.9 pp	3.2 pp	16.1	13.4	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7		17.7	20.1	2.4 pp	1.4 pp	22.0	22.5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16.6		26.5	21.0	-5.5 pp	4.4 pp	32.8	31.2	
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	76.6		65.2	71.1	5.9 pp	-5.5 pp	53.8	55.9	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	-1.4 pp	-5.6 pp	25.7	24.4	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.6	11.9	11.0	12.7	1.7 pp	0.1 pp	21.0	21.0	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	5.2	5.7	
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.5	15.6	14.6	16.4	1.8 pp	-0.1 pp	26.2	26.1	
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26.2	24.2	32.3	29.3	-3.0 pp	3.1 pp	44.1	42.0	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.9	7.7	7.2	5.5	-1.7 pp	-4.4 pp	7.8	7.1	
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	11.1	13.2	10.1	-3.1 pp	-0.6 pp	6.6	5.8	
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.5	13.1	12.7	11.5	-1.2 pp	-2.0 pp	9.8	9.6	
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.4		1.6	1.5	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	1.7	1.9	
	Infant mortality rate	2.4	2.4	2.3		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	3.2		
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.4	7.5							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	41.6	39.2	42.9	39.1	-3.8 pp	-2.5 pp	25.4	24.9	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	IT					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	24.6	24.9	25.2	24.4	-0.8 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	0.0 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10259	10659	10383	11083	4.0 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.5	-1.4 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.6	10.2	10.8	9.8	-1.0 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	30.0	27.6	27.2	26.1	-1.1 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.1	12.8	12.8	13.0	0.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.9	11.0	11.3	9.0	-2.3 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	-4.1 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children [% of people aged 0-17]	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.5	-1.2 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.8	12.3	12.8	8.9	-3.9 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	-1.4 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	20.2	20.9	29.5	25.8	-3.6 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.3	55.5	58.6	56.7	-1.9 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.6	68.0	64.2	60.7	-3.5 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	10.8	11.7	11.5	-0.2 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	-0.8 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.5	13.1	12.7	11.5	-1.2 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.6	7.1	7.4	6.2	-1.2 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	19.0	20.0	19.8	15.9	-3.9 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.0	53.4	53.4	55.0	1.6 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.3	19.4	18.1	20.0	1.9 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.01	1.00	1.06	0.98	-7.5 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.75	-2.6 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	n.a.	1.8	1.8	0.0 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.6	10.3	10.8	n.a.	4.9 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.2	10.6	10.7	n.a.	0.5 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	27.9	27.1	26.9	-0.2 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	7.2	7.2	6.6	-0.6 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.1	-2.3	1.8	-1.1	1.8 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

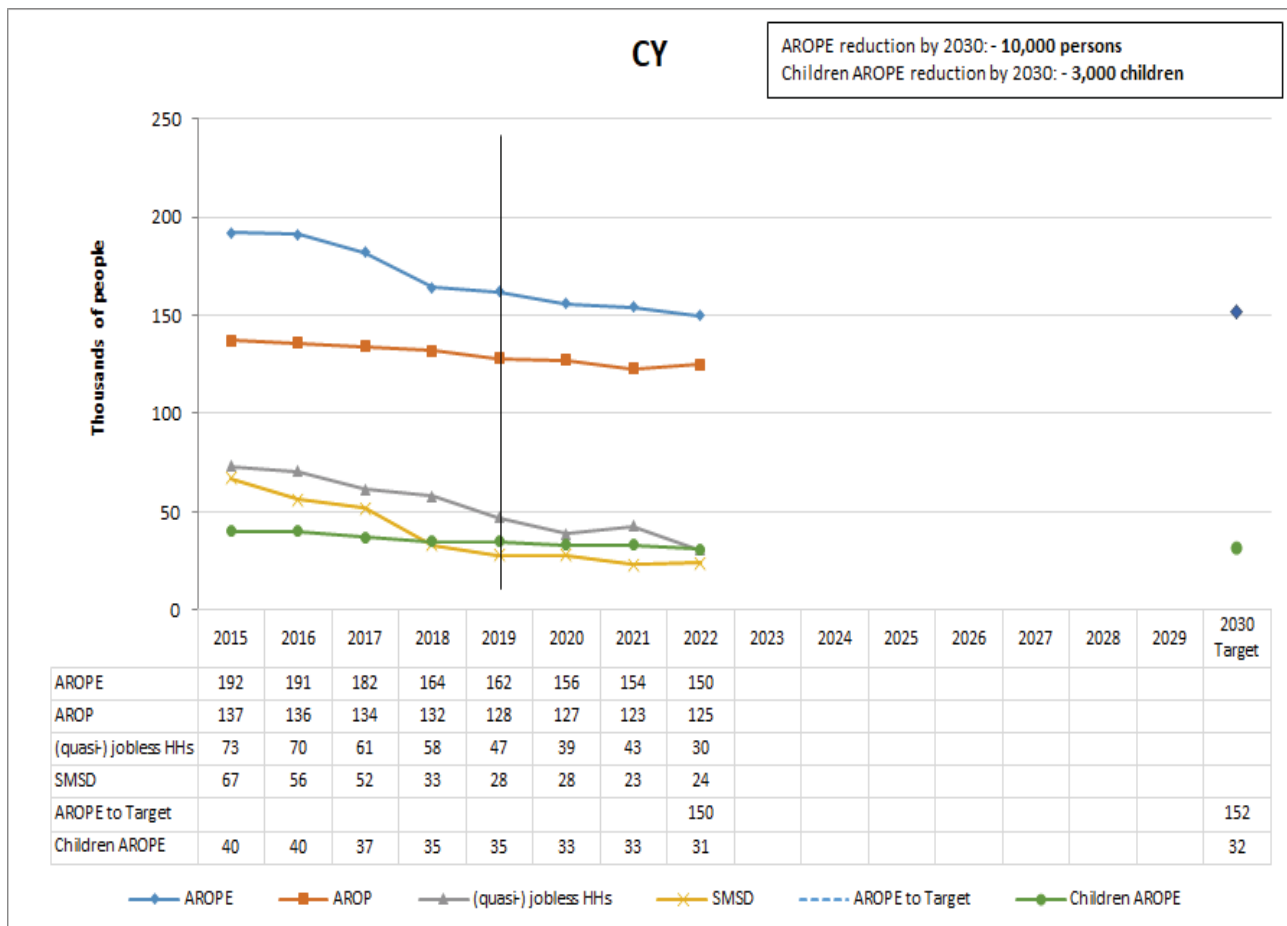
ITALY 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The share of people (total) and children (0-17) at risk of poverty or social exclusion is worse than the EU average [2].</p> <p><i>There is a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma than for general population</i></p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rates, for the total population, for children (0-17) and for adults (18-64), are worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-64) that are not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is worse than the EU average [2], while the S50/S20 is worse than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high</i></p> <p><i>Integrating people with a migrant background remains a challenge.</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2], while the rate of long-term unemployment is worse than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection particularly for the self-employed, despite recent improvements.</i></p>	
3. Pensions		<p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The median relative income of the oldest age population is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		<p>Healthy life years at birth for women are better than the EU average and with positive development [7]</p>

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 10,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 3,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE.

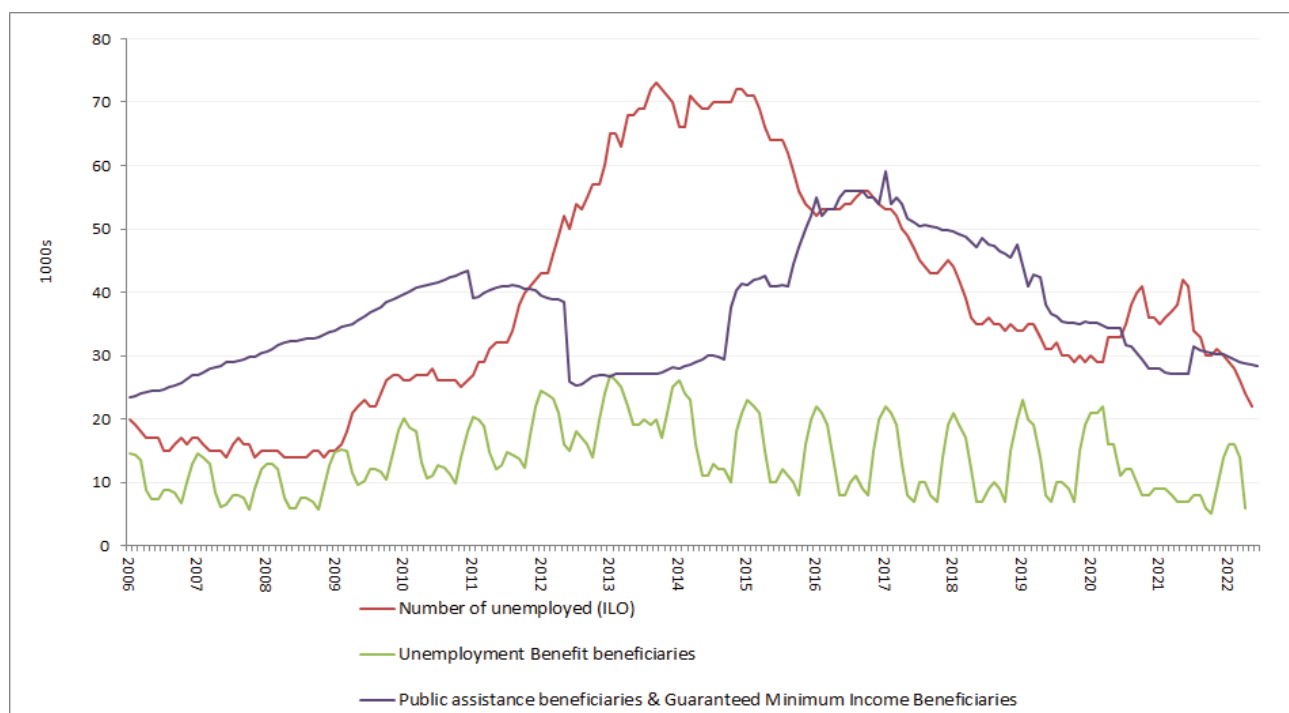
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY		EU27 2020				
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.6	23.7		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	4.4	6.0		7.9	8.8
	Disability	0.7	0.7		2.0	2.2
	Old age	8.1	9.0		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.3	1.4		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.9	3.7		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.1		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	2.3	2.7		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2		0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.4		0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.9		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.9		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.3	21.0		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.4	6.0		7.9	8.7
	Disability	0.5	0.6		1.6	1.7
	Old age	7.7	8.6		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.3	1.4		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.9	3.7		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CY	%						EU27 2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year		
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	18.1	-1.1 pp	-2.2 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	16.1	15.8	14.9	-0.9 pp	-1.8 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	6.4	4.2	4.4	0.2 pp	-1.4 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.4	3.9	4.8	2.5	-2.3 pp	-2.9 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9.3	9.8	13.4	11.0	-2.4 pp	1.7 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.9	7.6	6.9	7.5	0.6 pp	0.6 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	66.9	49.5	39.4	-10.1 pp	-19.1 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.2	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.1	3.7	7.8	5.8	-2.0 pp	-0.3 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	25.0	17.0	21.0	23.7	2.7 pp	-1.3 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	36.7	34.1	39.1	19.6	-19.5 pp	-17.1 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.2	42.2	44.1	54.9	10.8 pp	5.7 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.1	18.7	16.7	18.1	1.4 pp	2.0 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.9	9.5	10.1	12.8	2.7 pp	1.9 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.9	14.6	15.7	20.5	4.8 pp	4.6 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	40.1	42.1	45.7	39.9	-5.8 pp	-0.2 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	9.5	8.9	8.2	7.6	-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.2	11.5	10.2	8.1	-2.1 pp	-1.1 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.1	2.7		0.6 pp	0.1 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.6	2.2						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	CY					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.6	17.6	17.3	16.7	-0.6 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.9	0.1 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11154	10983	11001	11831	4.6 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	0.1 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	5.3	5.8	4.1	-1.7 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.0	16.9	15.2	16.0	0.8 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.1	-1.1 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	-0.2 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	1.2 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	18.1	-1.1 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.1	16.5	17.0	14.4	-2.6 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.1	18.7	16.7	18.1	1.4 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.2	34.7	37.6	30.8	-6.7 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.1	59.4	61.5	58.3	-3.2 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.5	51.6	45.6	44.3	-1.3 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.1	0.4 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	9.2	11.5	10.2	8.1	-2.1 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.9	0.7 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	14.4	12.8	12.9	0.1 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.1	61.0	63.4	65.0	1.6 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.9	22.5	20.0	21.3	1.3 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.77	-2.5 %	0.9	-1.1 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.42	-6.7 %	0.58	0.0 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	9.1	n.a.	19.7 %	n.a.	0.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.0	9.3	n.a.	32.9 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
Access to decent housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	28.5	29.1	28.0	-1.1 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	0.0 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.7	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.9 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

CYPRUS 2023

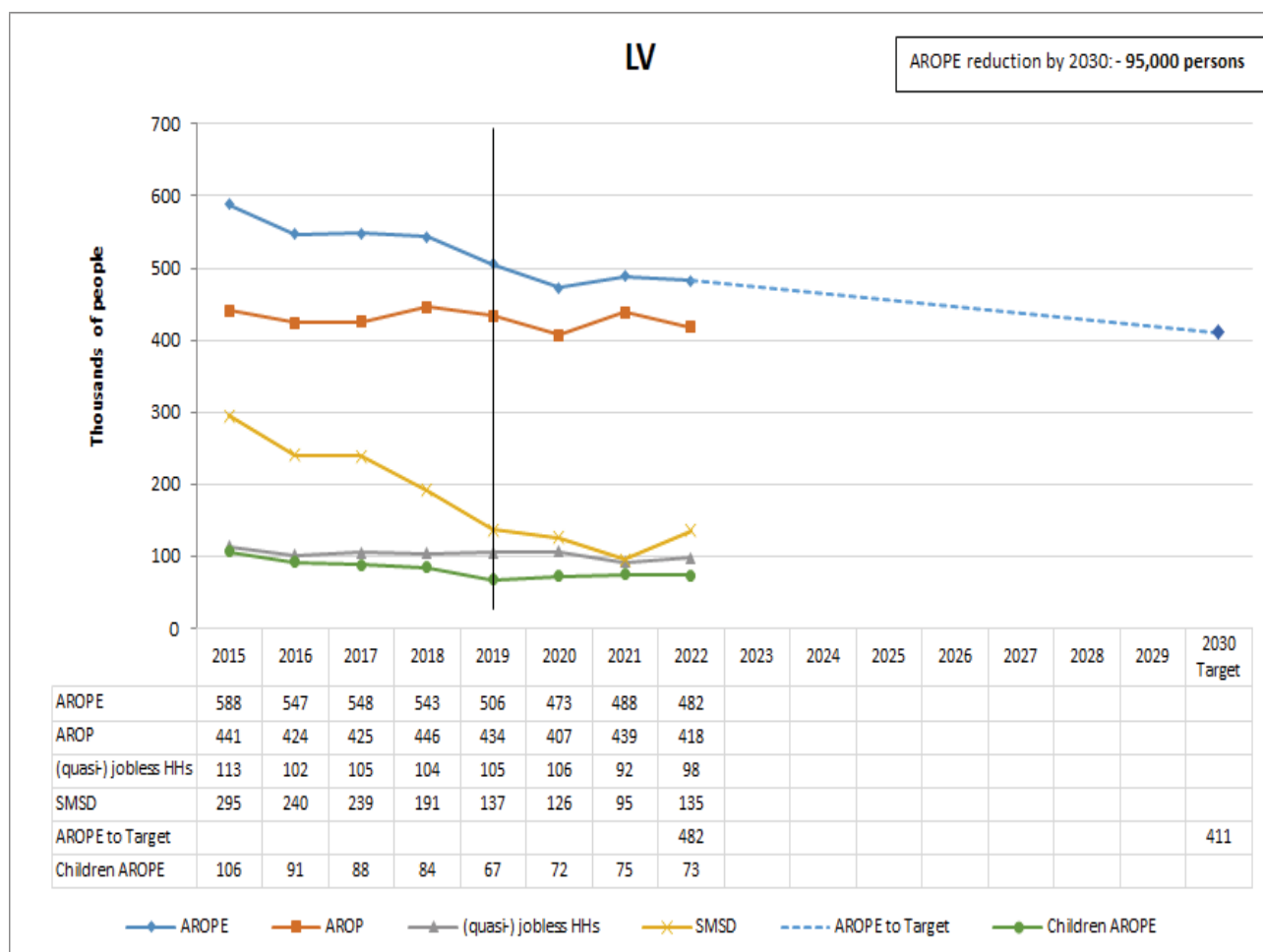
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average with negative development [10]</p> <p>Housing deprivation rates for total population, children (0-17) working age population (18-64) [1] and older people (+65) [2] are substantially worse than the EU average</p> <p><i>High energy poverty</i></p>	<p>The rates of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion – total and for working age population – are better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]</p> <p>At-risk-of poverty rates – total and for working age population (18-64) – are better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]</p> <p>The rates of people - aged 0-64 (total, men and women) and children - living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and with some negative development [9]</p> <p>In-work poverty is around the EU average with negative development [9] especially for women [10]</p>	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) and working age (18-64) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7 and 3]</p>
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		

5. Health	Healthy life years at birth are around the EU average and some negative development [9] while at 65 years are worse than the EU average [2]	<p>Preventable mortality is better than the EU average and some positive development [7]</p> <p>Unmet need for medical care rate (due to costs, waiting or distance) is better than the EU average and some positive development [7], as well as the gap between the lowest and the highest quintile (Q1-Q5) [7]</p>
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NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 95,000 by 2030

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; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

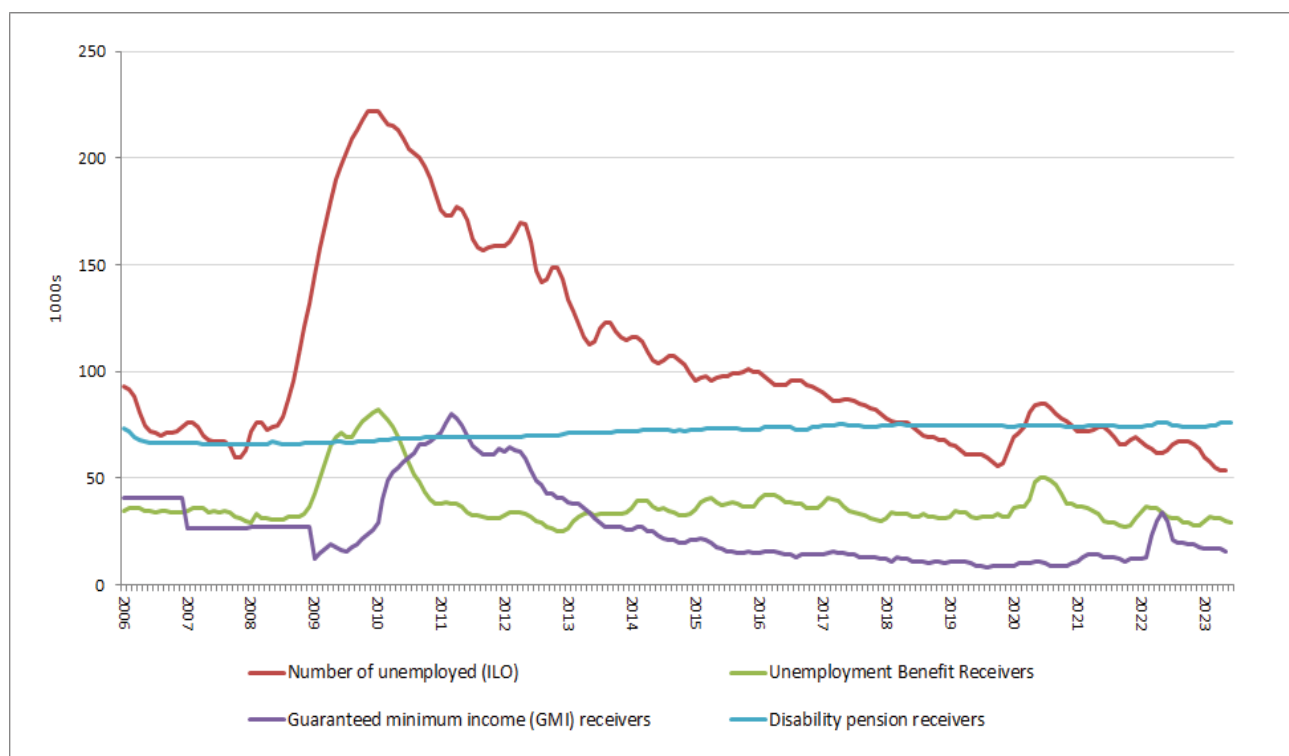
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.3	17.1	18.9	26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2
	Old age	7.0	7.5	7.5	10.8	11.7
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.2	17.0	18.8	23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
	Old age	7.0	7.5	7.5	10.3	11.2
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	LV					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.7	25.1	26.1	26.0	-0.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.9	21.6	23.4	22.5	-0.9 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6619	6803	7185	7707	5.3 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	7.8	2.5 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.6	7.2	0.6 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.2	28.6	26.6	27.7	1.1 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	13.3	16.7	15.8	-0.9 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.5	14.8	11.1	14.1	3.0 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.3	-4.5 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.7	19.7	20.1	19.8	-0.3 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.5	12.9	8.8	10.5	1.7 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	2.1 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.4	23.5	25.0	1.5 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	43.8	42.2	44.7	2.5 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.8	80.6	79.9	79.0	-0.9 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.7	8.4	9.9	9.6	-0.3 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	-0.6 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.5	0.7 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	7.1	8.6	8.6	0.0 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	67.3	68.4	67.8	69.5	1.7 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	50.8	43.1	45.9	42.6	-3.3 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
Health	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	0.62	0.61	0.64	4.9 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.4	1.4 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65- males	4.5	4.2	4.4	n.a.	4.8 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.8	4.4	5.0	n.a.	13.6 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	42.3	39.0	41.2	41.8	0.6 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	0.5 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	1.8	7.5	0.0	7.5 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

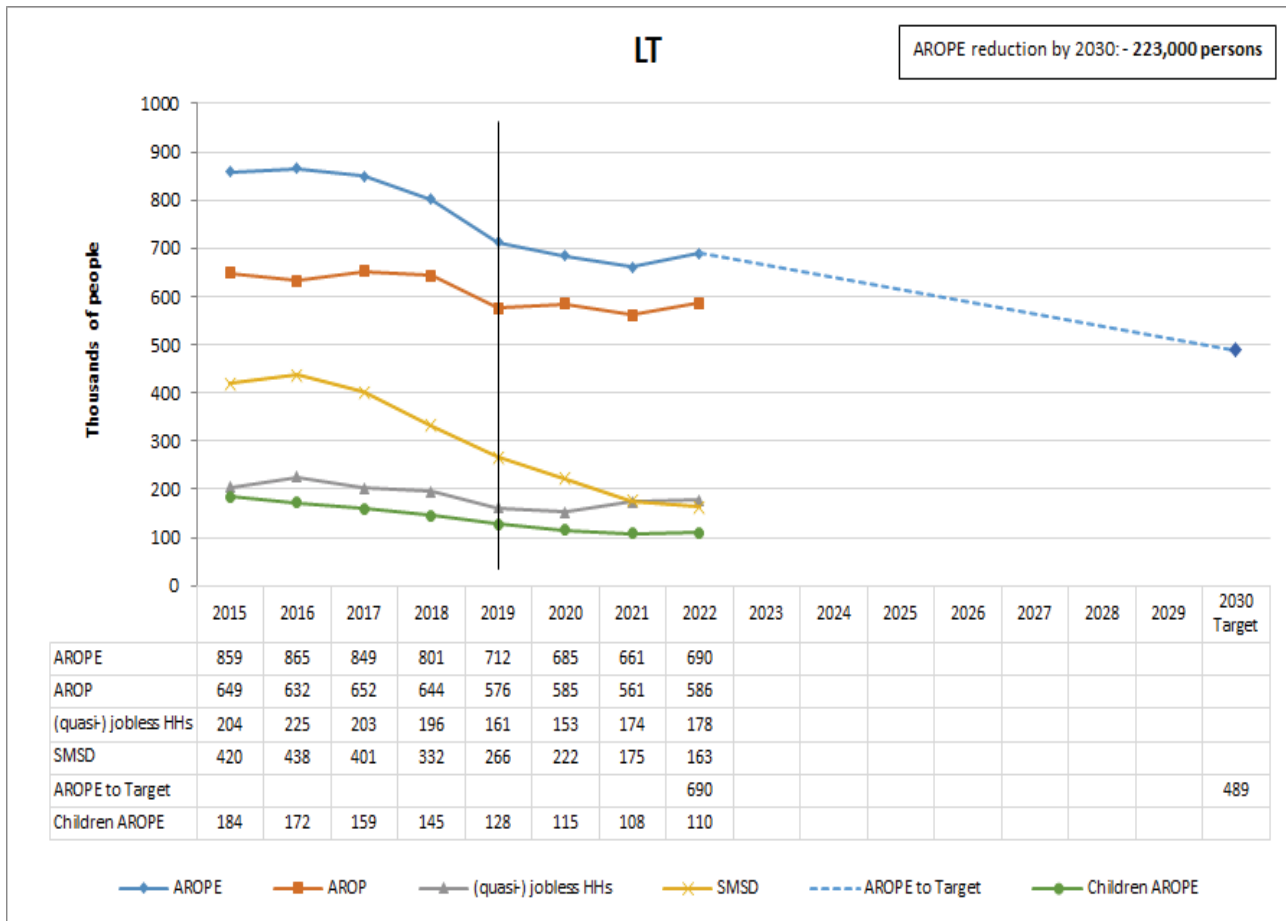
LATVIA 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate and persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially worse than EU average [1], and the impact of social transfers in reducing poverty is worse than EU average [2]</p> <p>At-risk-of poverty rate of elderly persons (aged 65+) remains above EU average and for women is substantially worse [1], and the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially worse than EU average [1]</p> <p>S80/S20 is substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>The rate of at risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is well above the EU average</i></p>	The rate of people, in particular women and non-student adults living in (quasi-)jobless households is below the EU average and shows some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) around EU average and with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than EU average [1], and the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is worse than EU average [2].</p> <p>In-work poverty is around the EU average but shows substantially negative development [10] and is worse than EU average [2] for women</p>	At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) below EU average and with significantly positive development [8]
3. Pensions	Relative median poverty risk gap and median relative income for elderly (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], combined with worse than EU average aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) [2] and <i>low adequacy and income replacement capacity of the pension system.</i>	
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient availability of services, in particular homecare, hinder access to long-term care</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy, both at birth and at 65 (T, M and W) is substantially below the EU average, with no clear improvement, while the expected healthy life years at birth and at 65 remain below EU average [1]	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 223,000 by 2030

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; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

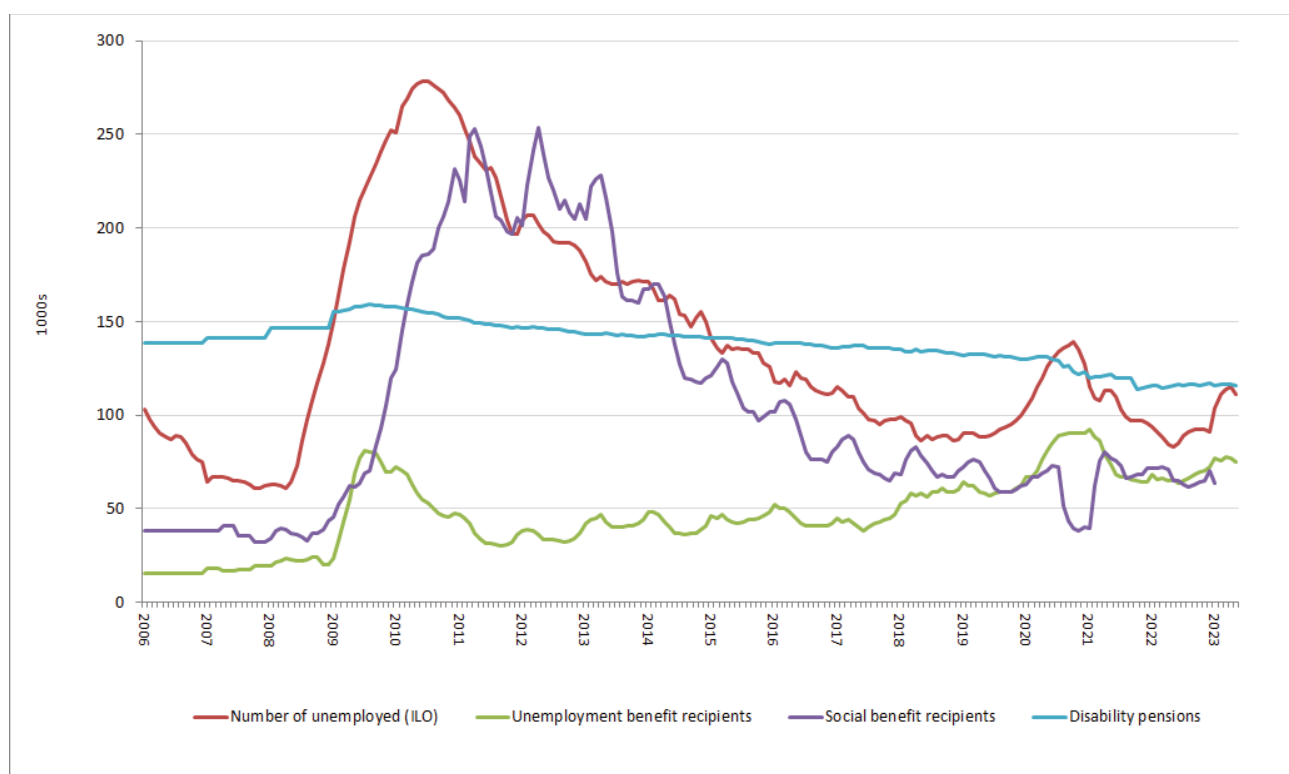
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.1	19.1	18.1	26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.7	5.5	7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.2
	Old age	6.6	7.2	6.6	10.8	11.7
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.6	18.7	17.6	23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.7	5.5	7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
	Old age	6.5	7.1	6.5	10.3	11.2
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LT	%						EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	0.8 pp	-3.4 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22.7	20.0	17.2	17.8	0.6 pp	-4.9 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.7	8.4	6.7	5.2	-1.5 pp	-2.5 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.5	6.7	8.1	8.6	0.5 pp	1.1 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.4	13.4	16.1		2.7 pp	-5.3 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.3	9.2	7.8	9.0	1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.1	94.7	77.8	78.2	0.4 pp	-4.9 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.7	14.6	11.9	12.1	0.2 pp	-5.6 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.7	1.5	2.3	0.4	-1.9 pp	-3.3 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	22.9	14.7	19.1	22.4	3.3 pp	-0.5 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.0	6.0	7.9	11.0	3.1 pp	2.0 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	73.2	81.1	78.4	81.5	3.1 pp	8.3 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	0.5 pp	-4.2 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.9	1.0 pp	2.6 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.1	2.7	4.3	5.4	1.1 pp	3.3 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.1	44.6	54.3	49.4	-4.8 pp	5.3 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.4 pp	-1.4 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.2	2.8	5.7	5.8	0.1 pp	2.6 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	-0.5 pp	0.8 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.6	0.6 pp	1.5 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	3.3	2.8	3.1		0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14.8	8.0						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37.3	33.1	37.0	38.7	1.7 pp	1.4 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	LT					EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.5	23.5	24.6	1.1 pp	24.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.6	20.9	20.0	20.9	0.9 pp	20.9	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6905	7528	8245	8521	0.8 %	8521	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	8.1	6.4	6.0	-0.4 pp	6.0	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.3	0.2 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.0	23.2	22.4	22.8	0.4 pp	22.8	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.2	16.2	14.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.1	17.1	13.6	12.7	-0.9 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	4.1 %	6.4	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children [% of people aged 0-17]	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	0.8 pp	22.4	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.0	16.4	13.3	10.1	-3.2 pp	10.1	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	0.5 pp	21.1	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.6	29.4	35.3	30.3	-4.9 pp	30.3	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	52.0	49.0	52.9	48.6	-4.3 pp	48.6	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.3	85.4	76.7	77.6	0.9 pp	77.6	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.8	0.2 pp	7.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	-0.3 pp	2.3	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	-0.5 pp	4.8	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.3	-0.9 pp	4.3	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	10.8	11.3	9.7	-1.6 pp	9.7	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	68.4	67.6	68.0	69.8	1.8 pp	69.8	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	36.9	40.2	38.7	41.4	2.7 pp	41.4	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.63	-3.1 %	0.63	-1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.35	0.34	0.33	-2.9 %	0.33	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	0.5 pp	2.9	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.0	5.6	5.2	n.a.	-7.1 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	6.0	6.6	n.a.	10.0 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
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)	40.5	39.0	38.9	44.3	5.4 pp	44.3	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	0.8 pp	3.5	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	6.8	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.2 %	0.0	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

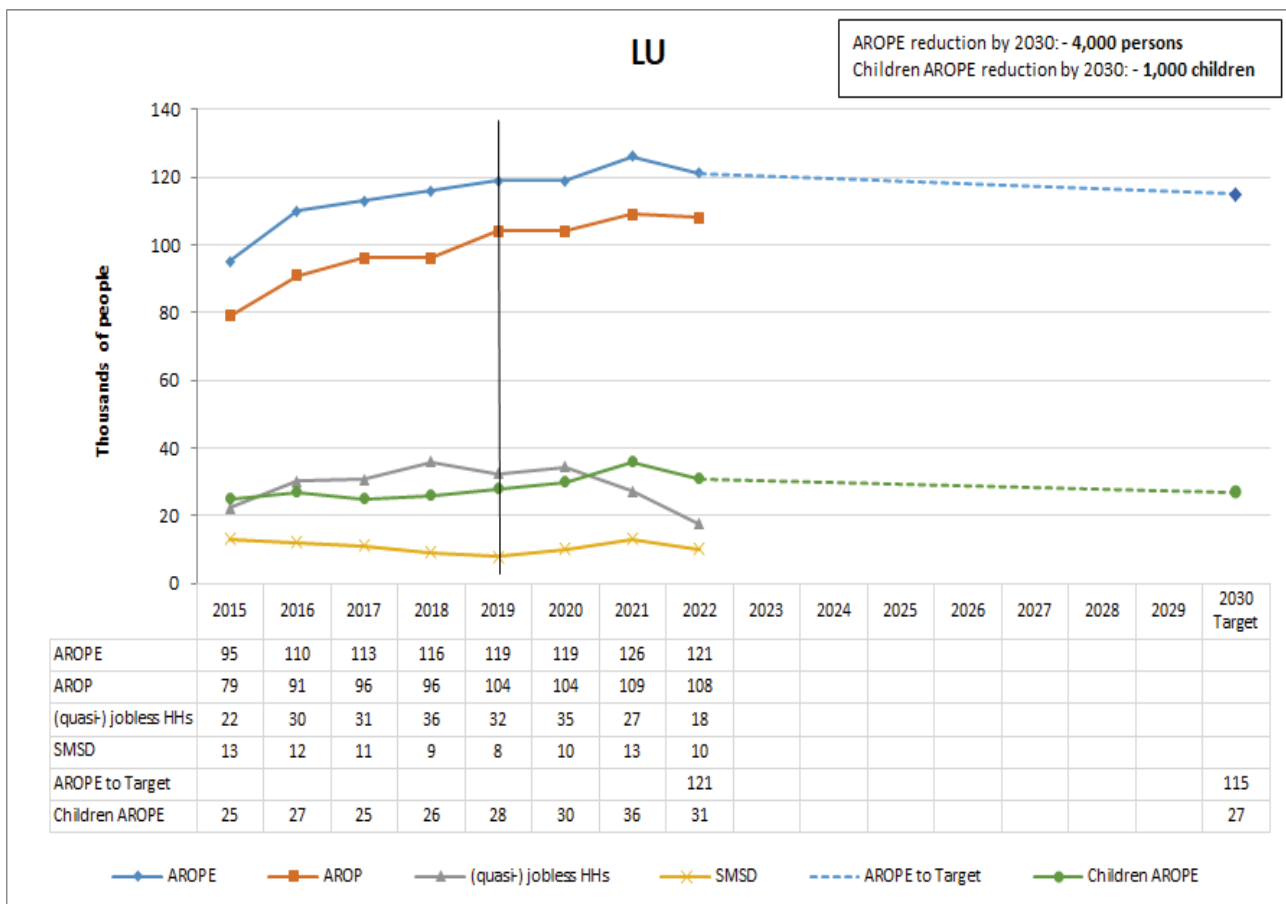
LITHUANIA 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and <i>energy poverty is high</i></p> <p>While the inter-quintile S80/S20 is worse than the EU average but with substantially positive development [5], the S80/S50 is substantially worse than the EU average [1].</p> <p><i>The at-risk-of poverty and social exclusion rate for persons with disabilities is high</i></p>	Housing cost overburden (0-17) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average, including for adults (18-64) [1]</p> <p><i>The planning and delivery of social services is fragmented</i></p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection, especially in terms of adequacy</i></p>	The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]
3. Pensions	<p>The median relative income of older people (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and their risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average, with some positive development [4], but with <i>high gender gap in old-age poverty</i>.</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is worse than the EU average [2], and the</p> <p>Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy and healthy life years at birth and at 65 are substantially worse than the EU average for males [1], and worse than the EU average for females [2]</p> <p>The potential years of life lost and amenable and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 4,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,000

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; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROP and SMSD; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE.

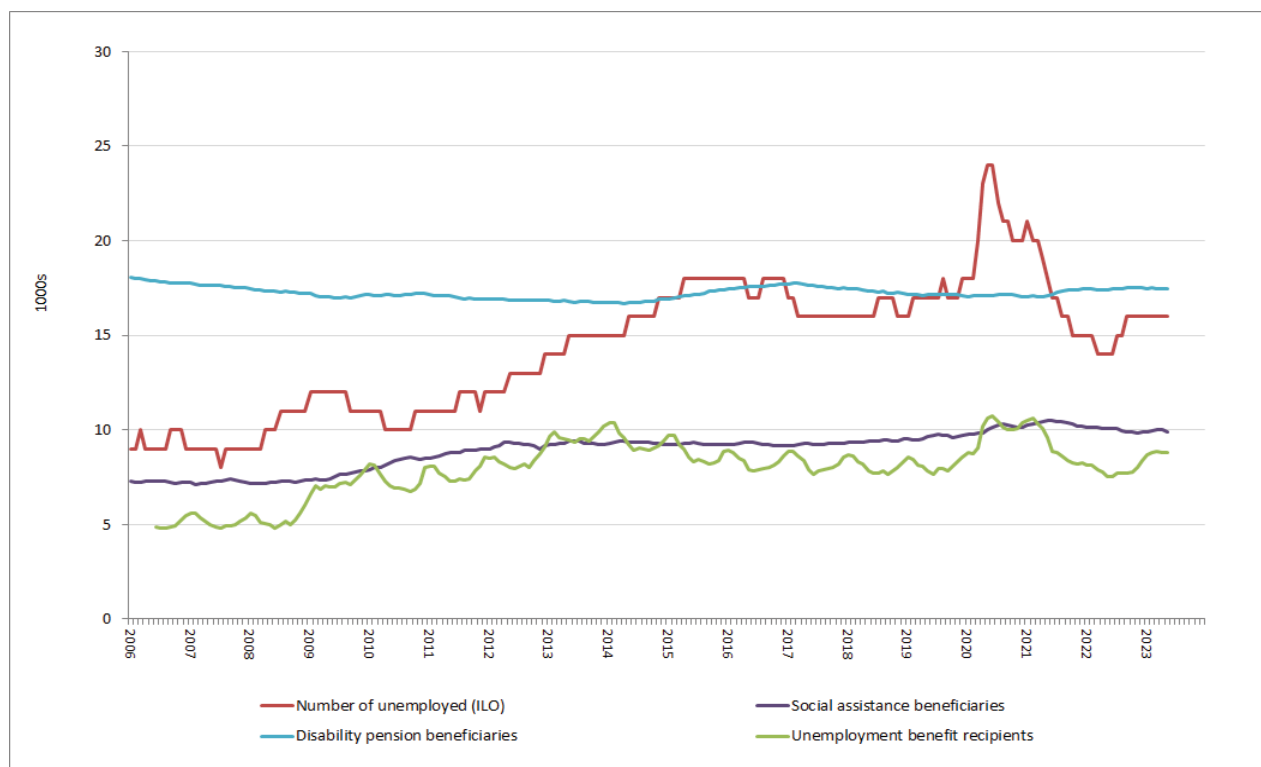
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU		EU27 2020			
		2019	2020	2021	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.4	23.8		26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.1		7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.6		2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.5		10.8
	Survivors	1.6	1.6		1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.7		2.2
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6		1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1		0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6		0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.4	1.5		2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1		0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0		0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8		0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1		0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5		0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.0	22.3		23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.1		7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.5		1.6
	Old age	7.1	7.5		10.3
	Survivors	1.6	1.6		1.5
	Family/Children	2.6	2.9		1.6
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6		1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	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



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

Notes :

- Un bénéficiaire de l'indemnité de chômage complet est une personne inscrite à l'ADEM et qui est indemnisée en application des article L. 521-1 et suivants du Code du travail.
- Un demandeur d'emploi à capacité de travail réduite est une personne qui bénéficie d'une décision de reclassement externe en application des articles L.551-1 et suivants du Code du travail.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LU	%						EU27 2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	-5.4 pp	-1.4 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.8	23.1	27.8	22.5	-5.3 pp	-2.3 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.1	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.7	5.4	4.1	2.0	-2.1 pp	-2.7 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.0	0.0	18.4	14.7	-3.7 pp	-2.3 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.0	14.2	16.5	16.5	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	86.2	80.4	71.9	66.0	-5.9 pp	-20.2 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	21.7	19.8	25.9	21.6	-4.3 pp	-0.1 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12.8	16.5	20.2	18.2	-2.0 pp	5.4 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	47.2	46.7	41.8	36.5	-5.3 pp	-10.7 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	25.0	16.9	32.9	26.8	-6.1 pp	1.8 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	64.3	68.7	62.2	64.6	2.4 pp	0.3 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	-0.9 pp	-5.2 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26.6	25.5	27.5	28.4	0.9 pp	1.8 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.5	12.1	13.0	14.0	1.0 pp	4.5 pp	5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.4	28.8	31.2	32.2	1.0 pp	1.8 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.0	43.1	31.2	40.3	9.1 pp	6.3 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	8.2	3.9	16.0	12.1 pp	5.0 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.4	6.9	5.0	-1.9 pp	2.8 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	-1.1 pp	1.0 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	4.7	4.5	3.1		-1.4 pp	-1.6 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.2	3.1						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.1	12.5	9.2	7.2	-2.0 pp	-1.9 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	LU					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	19.9	21.1	19.4	-1.7 pp	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.5	17.4	18.1	17.4	-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	17366	17205	19279	19929	3.1 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.0	-0.4 pp	0.0 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.9	7.1	5.5	3.5	-2.0 pp	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.6	17.7	19.8	18.4	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	7.6	9.0	7.7	-1.3 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.4	4.7	5.3	3.7	-1.6 pp	0.2 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.7	3.1 %	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	-5.4 pp	1.9 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	3.7	5.6	7.0	4.4	-2.6 pp	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	34.0	39.4	34.2	33.6	-0.6 pp	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.0	63.3	57.8	57.5	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	59.8	44.6	46.4	1.8 pp	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.0	11.8	13.5	12.9	-0.6 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	-0.5 pp	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	-1.1 pp	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	7.5	6.0	5.9	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.6	6.5	8.7	6.7	-2.0 pp	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	44.0	46.6	46.6	0.0 pp	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.4	7.4	9.3	11.9	2.6 pp	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.10	-9.8 %	-1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.86	1.04	0.81	0.89	9.9 %	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.1	10.3	10.7	n.a.	3.9 %	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.6	11.4	11.2	n.a.	-1.8 %	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.8	25.4	24.7	23.5	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	8.5	5.1	15.3	10.2 pp	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.0	5.2	1.3	0.0	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

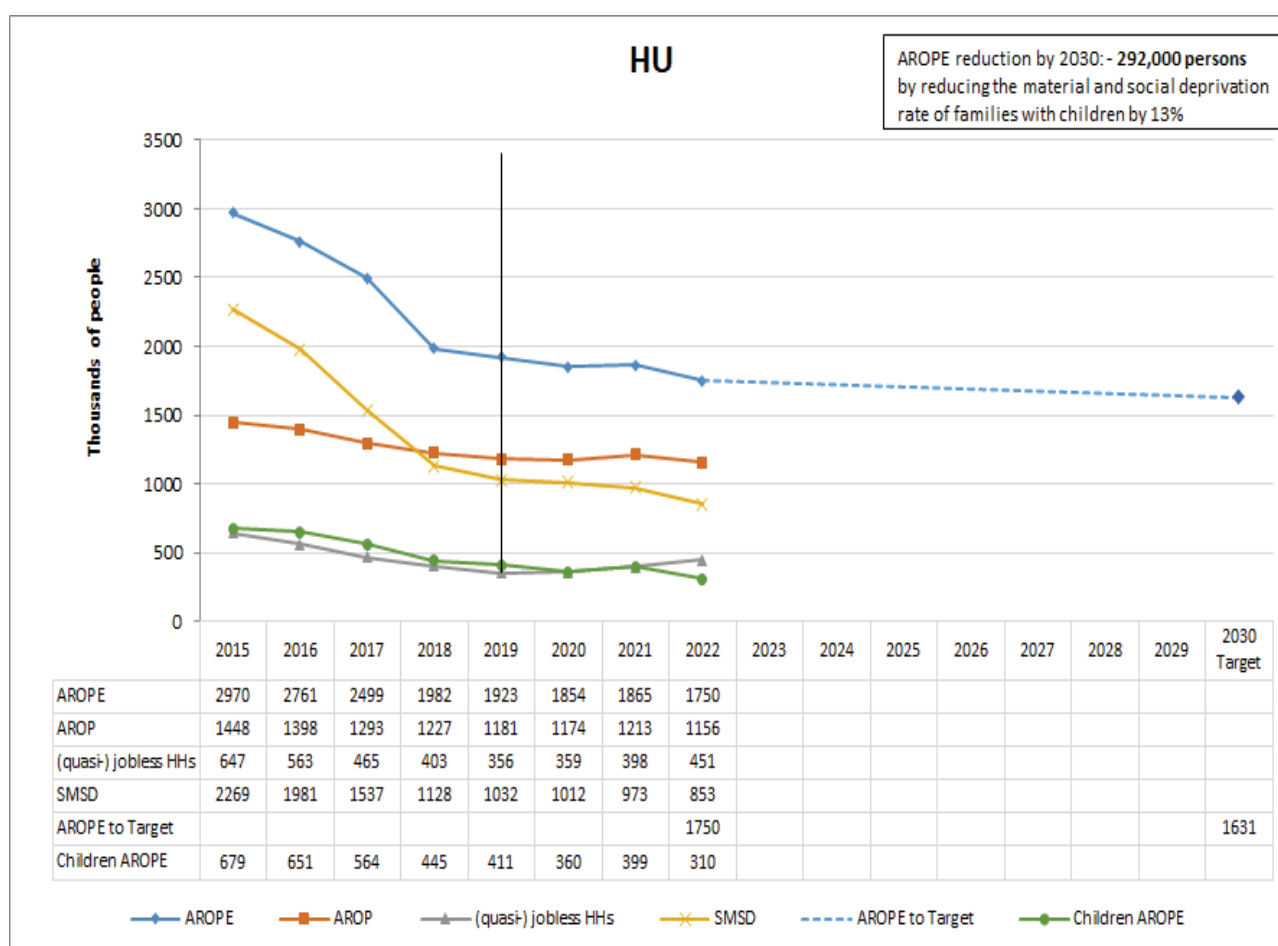
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES LUXEMBOURG 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate, for the total and working age (18-64) population is around the EU average with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The share of children (0-17) at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion and of those living in a household suffering from severe material or social deprivation is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10], while the share of those at risk of poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Non-EU born face poorer social outcomes and higher in-work poverty than native born people.</i></p>	<p>The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households, in total and for those aged 18-64 is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8], and substantially better than the EU average for children [3]</p> <p>Relative median poverty risk gap is below EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) in total is below EU average and with some positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Impact of social transfers, both including and excluding pensions, in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2], while the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty in general and for the working age population is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in a household at work (with $0.2 < \text{work intensity} \leq 0.55$) is worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse than the EU average in the case of household at work with $0.55 < \text{work intensity} \leq 1$ [1]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1],</p> <p>The rate of long-term unemployment is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p>	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average, including for those in working age (18-64) [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p>
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		<p>Life expectancy at birth for males is better than the EU average and has some positive development [7]</p> <p>Potential years of life lost (T) is better than the EU average and has some positive development [7]</p>

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13% by 2030, and thereby reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-) jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-) jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000, by decreasing the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%; (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROP; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and (quasi-) jobless HHs.

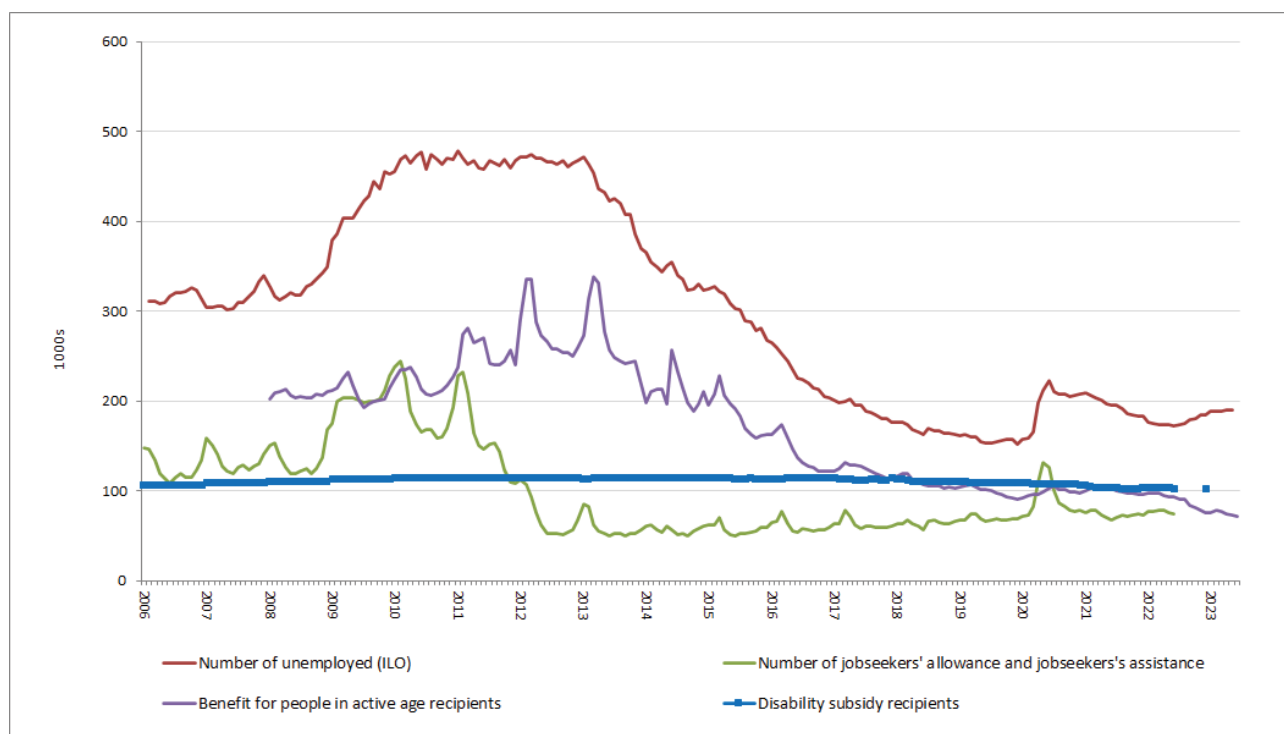
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU		EU27 2020				
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.3	18.0		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.6		7.9	8.8
	Disability	0.9	0.9		2.0	2.2
	Old age	7.2	7.4		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	0.8	0.8		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.8	2.0		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.8	0.8		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0		0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.0		0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.5	17.1		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.5	5.5		7.9	8.7
	Disability	0.9	0.9		1.6	1.7
	Old age	7.1	7.4		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	0.8	0.8		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5		1.0	2.0
	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



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HU	%	EU27 2020					
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.3	18.1	-5.2 pp	-6.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.5	9.5	11.9	10.1	-1.8 pp	-1.4 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	15.4	16.6	15.2	12.0	-3.2 pp	-3.4 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.2	-0.8 pp	0.6 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.5	2.0	2.2		0.2 pp	-4.3 pp
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.6	5.3	7.1	4.6	-2.5 pp	-4.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52.3	70.5	54.0	72.3	18.3 pp	20.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.6	6.0	9.2	6.6	-2.6 pp	-3.0 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.3	1.4	2.8	3.9	1.1 pp	0.6 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	9.1	11.0	9.0	-2.0 pp	-4.6 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.6	11.6	24.1	20.9	-3.2 pp	13.3 pp
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	83.8	77.9	75.9	79.1	3.2 pp	-4.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	32.2	47.6	36.0	14.5	-21.5 pp	-17.7 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.0	11.9	10.3	10.6	0.3 pp	-2.4 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.5	16.9	14.4	14.2	-0.2 pp	-3.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	62.8	68.1	70.2	54.7	-15.5 pp	-8.1 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.2	5.7	1.8	5.7	3.9 pp	2.5 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	6.8	6.0	5.5	-0.5 pp	-1.1 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	0.4 pp	0.6 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.4	3.3		-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	17.3	16.2				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	38.1	33.7	31.9	31.9	0.0 pp	-6.2 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	HU					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	19.4	19.4	18.4	-1.0 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.1	-0.5 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5616	5819	5989	6130	2.2 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.9	10.7	10.2	9.1	-1.1 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	0.8 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.9	27.9	28.6	19.6	-9.0 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.3	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.3	18.5	17.7	16.5	-1.2 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	-3.9 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.3	18.1	-5.2 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	26.8	23.5	22.1	19.8	-2.3 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	32.2	47.6	36.0	14.5	-21.5 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.5	44.1	50.6	36.6	-13.9 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	71.4	69.6	71.9	67.6	-4.3 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.4	69.8	62.6	67.2	4.6 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	-0.5 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	-0.1 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	0.4 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.3	-1.0 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.0	10.6	9.9	-0.7 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.7	59.6	62.8	65.6	2.8 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	16.7	20.3	19.7	18.4	-1.3 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.96	10.3 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.48	-11.1 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.3 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	7.2	7.1	n.a.	-1.4 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.4	7.9	7.8	n.a.	-1.3 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	30.2	31.4	30.0	-1.4 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.9	2.4	8.4	6.0 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.7	-0.6	7.3	0.0	7.3 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

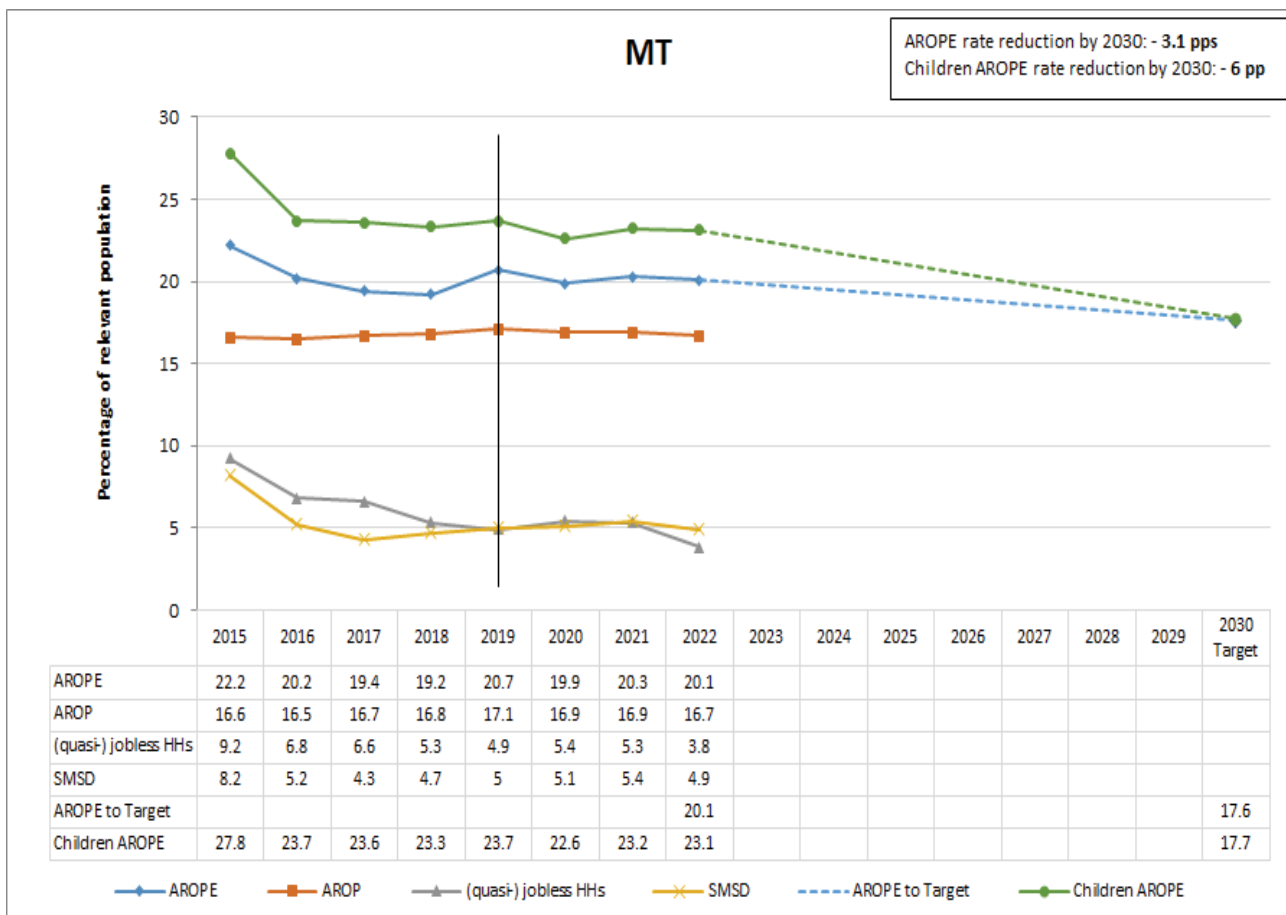
HUNGARY 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>Severe material or social deprivation rate is worse than EU average [2] and while relative median poverty risk gap is around EU average, it shows substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>Elderly poverty, indicated by the rate of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+), the at-risk-of poverty rate of older people and the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+), is around the EU average but shows substantial negative developments [10]</p> <p><i>Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma people than for general population.</i></p>	<p>Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden is below the EU average and shows substantially positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p>At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-64) and relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) are around or worse than EU average with some negative development [9], while <i>the adequacy of social assistance is low, and the duration of the unemployment benefits is the shortest in the EU</i></p>	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at medium work intensity ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is substantially better than EU average [3] with a substantially better than EU average impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty [3]</p>
3. Pensions	<p>Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is around the EU average but shows substantial negative development[10] and aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits)as well as material and social deprivation (65+) are around the EU average with some negative development[9]</p>	<p>Relative median poverty risk gap for elderly people (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy both at birth and at 65 (total, men and women)is substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p> <p>Amenable and preventable mortality is substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate by 3.1 percentage points by 2030, and the child AROPE rate by 6 percentage points

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation (SMSD); 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 overall AROPE rate by 3.1 percentage points. Malta's national target for Child AROPE is equivalent to 1% of the total -3.1% AROPE target. This will result in an approximate 6 percentage points reduction in the child AROPE rate by 2030, compared to the 2019 baseline year. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

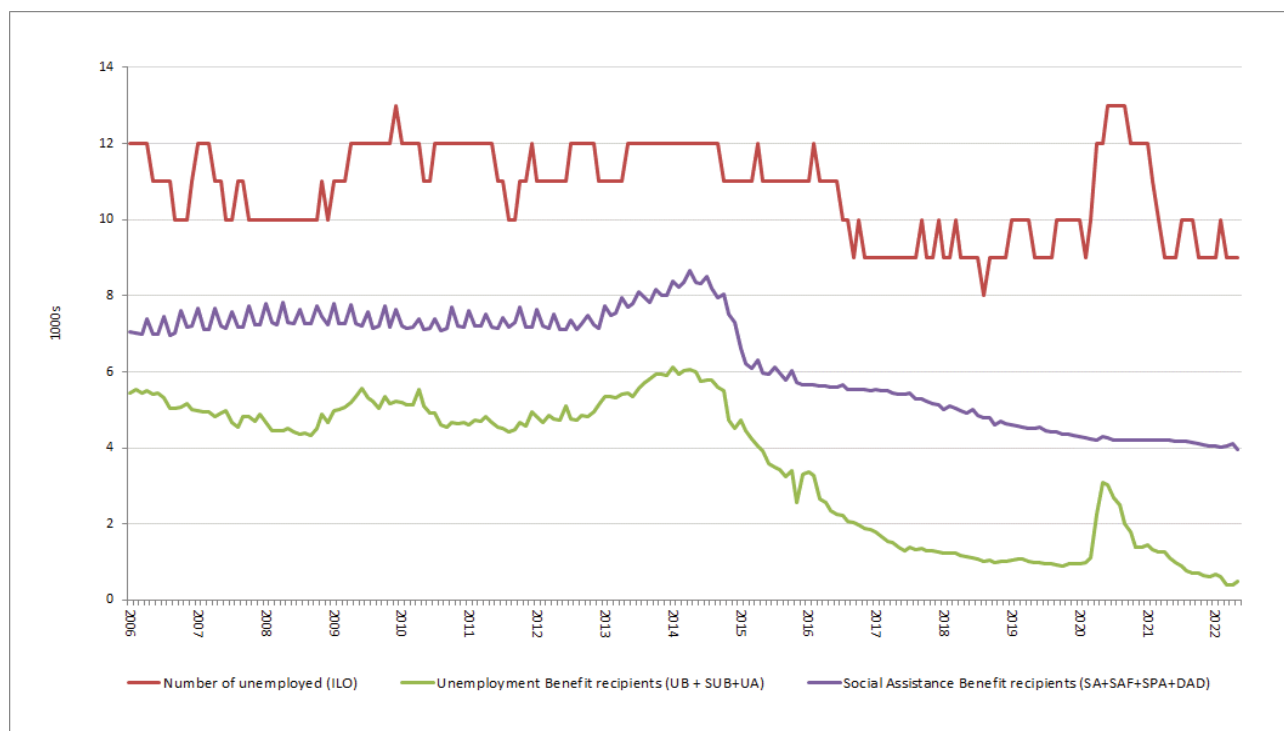
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

MT					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.5	19.7	18.1	26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	5.2	6.0	5.9	7.9	8.8
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.2
	Old age	6.2	7.2	6.7	10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.2	3.3	2.4	1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	13.3	18.3	16.9	23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.4	5.4	7.9	8.7
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.7
	Old age	6.0	6.9	6.5	10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.0	3.2	2.3	1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



MT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	1) Unemployment Benefit - UB; 2) Special Unemployment Benefit - SUB; 3) Unemployment Assistance - UA
unit	Hundreds of recipients
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/work-incentives-and-unemployment-benefits/
comment	1) Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions and is registering with Jobsplus under Part I of the Unemployment Register. 2) Special Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions; qualifies for the Unemployment Assistance and is the Head of Household and satisfies the means and capital tests for UA.; 3) Unemployment Assistance may be awarded to a head of household who is registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register and satisfies the means and capital test.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	1) Social Assistance - SA; 2) Carers Allowance - CRA; 3) Supplementary Allowance - SPA (only low income earners are being considered as related to the crisis); 4) Social Assistance for Drug Addicts - DAD
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/non-contributory-benefits/
comment	<p>1) A Social Assistance may be awarded to a Head of Household who may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not be capable of working due to medical reasons; or • cannot engage in employment due to having care and custody of children, and is legally or defacto separated; or • be married, in a civil union; cohabiting in accordance with the pertinent Laws of Malta, or caring for the spouse who may be critically ill. In this case the application is subject to approval by a Medical Board, appointed in accordance with the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta). <p>2) To be entitled for this benefit, the carer should be living in the same household as the patient and cannot participate in any economic activity due to the caring for a medium dependent patient on a full-time basis. Eligibility is determined by a multi-disciplinary board by practicing the Barthel Index and/or Mini Mental State Examination scores;</p> <p>3) Supplementary Allowance is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act from time to time. In this regard, not all Supplementary Allowance beneficiaries are related to the economic crisis but only beneficiaries on low household income. SPA is paid every 13 weeks (roughly every 3 months), being Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, and Sep/Oct;</p> <p>4) The Drug Addict Assistance may be awarded to a person who is following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic program on a voluntary basis.</p>

	<p>(5) The Increased Carer's Allowance may be awarded to a single, married, in civil union, or cohabiting person who is over eighteen (18) years of age and is taking care of a relative, with high dependency, living within the same household on a full-time basis. The Increased Carer's Allowance is paid every four (4) weeks in advance.</p> <p>If the applicant for an Increased Carer's Allowance was in employment before applying for the allowance, s/he may be entitled for Social Security Contributions credits.</p> <p>Further to Social Security Contributions credits, a beneficiary in receipt of the Increased Carer's Allowance, may also be entitled to pay back-dated Social Security Contributions which are missing from their respective contribution record. The scope of this scheme is to enable applicants either qualify for a contributory pension, or else enhance their current or potential pension payment rate.</p> <p>An official document from the institution concerned is received by the Department of Social Security confirming date when the drug or alcohol therapeutic programme was initiated.</p>
	Disability benefit
definition	1) Severe Disability Assistance - SDA (including Assistance for the Visually Impaired - BLD); 2) Disability Assistance – DA3) Disablement Pension (termed as Injury Pension in Social Security Act CAP 318)- DP; 4) Invalidity Pension – IP; 5) Increased Severe Disability Pension - ISDA
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx
comment	<p>1) Payable to citizens of Malta over 16 years of age. Various types of disabilities are listed under the Social Security Act and payable as from the age of 16 except from the Assistance for the Visually Impaired which is awarded as from the age of 14; This Benefit is not means tested and persons on SDA may engage in a gainful occupation.);.</p> <p>2) Disability Assistance is awarded to persons suffering from a permanent total paralysis or permanent total severe malfunction or permanent total disease, whether through amputation or otherwise of one of the upper or lower limbs; or are totally and permanently mute or permanently deaf to a degree of no less than seventy (70) decibels. This benefit is not means tested and persons may engage in a gainful occupation.</p> <p>3) Payable if injury or disease caused or contracted whilst at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between the range of 20% and 89%. Rates awarded according to the degree of disablement. Where the degree of disablement is assessed at 90% and over, the person concerned is automatically awarded an Invalidity Pension at the full rate.</p> <p>4) The Invalidity Pension may be awarded to a person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or part-time employment or self-employment due to a serious disease or physical or mental impairment, subject to the relative social security contribution conditions under the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta).</p> <p>5) Increased Severe Disability Pension – ISDA – eligible persons are those who suffer from a severe disability which impedes them from engaging in any kind of gainful occupation. ISDA is neither means nor capital tested.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

MT	%	EU27 2020					
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.7	22.6	23.2	23.1	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.3	-0.3 pp	-1.3 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.5	-0.7 pp	0.1 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.3	6.1	6.5	4.4	-2.1 pp	-0.9 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	18.2	12.8	17.9	15.4	-2.5 pp	-2.8 pp
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	-0.8 pp	-0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	80.0	85.8	75.9	76.1	0.2 pp	-3.9 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.2	16.2	15.7	16.6	0.9 pp	-0.6 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	18.2	12.8	19.5	6.7 pp	5.9 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.7	11.5	11.2	23.6	12.4 pp	-1.1 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.1	28.1	25.7	26.6	0.9 pp	7.5 pp
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.9	52.6	60.3	64.4	4.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	-3.8 pp	0.4 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	16.9	15.4	15.7	14.5	-1.2 pp	-2.4 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.1					
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	20.8	19.6	20.2	17.4	-2.8 pp	-3.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	23.4	18.1	27.7	28.8	1.1 pp	5.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	0.4 pp	0.5 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.3	9.2	9.7	6.3	-3.4 pp	-4.0 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.9	12.6	10.7	10.1	-0.6 pp	-3.8 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1 pp	0.2 pp
	Infant mortality rate	6.7	3.9	3.9		0.0 pp	-2.8 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.3	1.5				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.1	6.3	4.7	3.7	-1.0 pp	-1.4 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

MT										EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.7	19.9	20.3	20.1	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	20.1	-0.2 pp	0.5 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	16.7	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11153	11254	11407	12419	5.8 %	14.7 %	12419	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	-0.5 pp	-0.1 pp	4.9	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.8	-1.5 pp	-1.1 pp	3.8	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	16.0	18.3	16.5	-1.8 pp	-0.6 pp	16.5	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	10.0	13.1	13.3	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	13.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.6	0.8 pp	0.2 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	-5.6 %	13.6 %	4.8	4.74	-5.0 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.7	22.6	23.2	23.1	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	23.1	24.7	0.3 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.2	-1.2 pp	-1.4 pp	9.2	14.5	1.6 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	-3.8 pp	0.4 pp	21.0	24.4	-1.3 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	26.3	21.0	26.2	26.4	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	26.4	35.294	-1.8 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.5	51.9	53.3	52.4	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp	52.4	62.156	-0.7 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	75.0	71.7	73.3	1.6 pp	2.2 pp	73.3	61.9	-0.4 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	-0.2 pp	0.7 pp	7.2	8.5	-0.4 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	1.0	2.4	-0.4 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.6	10.7	10.1	-0.6 pp	-3.8 pp	10.1	9.6	-0.2 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.9	5.1	4.7	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	4.7	5.9	-0.6 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	9.3	9.8	7.1	-2.7 pp	-1.5 pp	7.1	9.6	-1.2 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	51.1	52.7	52.3	54.5	2.2 pp	3.4 pp	54.5	62.3	1.8 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	30.7	28.5	29.9	33.3	3.4 pp	2.6 pp	33.3	20.2	0.7 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.72	-5.3 %	1.4 %	0.72	0.9	-1.1 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.53	-3.6 %	-8.6 %	0.53	0.58	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	0.3	2.2	0.2 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	14.4	12.6	12.2	n.a.	-3.2 %	-15.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	15.1	13.0	11.6	n.a.	-10.8 %	-23.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	-2.0 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	36.0	31.0	33.4	36.0	2.6 pp	0.0 pp	36.0	28.8	-0.9 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	2.9	9.1	0.2 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Access to decent housing	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	1.6 %	0.1	1.6 %
Evolution in real household disposable income												

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

MALTA 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The share of older people (+65) at risk of poverty or social exclusion and their income poverty risk are worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is worse than the EU average [2].</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20, S80/S50, S50/S20 are around EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p><i>Persons with disabilities experience higher risk of poverty or social exclusion and substantial employment gaps. *</i></p>	The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households, for the total and adult population (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Despite improvements, the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty and poverty for the total and adult (18-64) population is still worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (with $0.2 < \text{work intensity} \leq 0.55$) is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-) jobless households, for the total and the adult (18-64) population is worse than the EU average [2]</p>	The rate of long-term unemployment is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions	<p>Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is worse than the EU average [2].</p> <p><i>While recent measures improved pension coverage for women, the gender pension gap for people aged 65-79 remains very high.</i></p>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		<p>Life expectancy at birth for the total population is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for males is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>The preventable mortality is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]</p>

* **The disability employment gap** indicator is currently computed from the EU-SILC and based on the disability status as given by the Global Activity Limitation Index (GALI). Survey respondents answer the following questions: 1) 'Are you limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you are ... severely limited; limited, but not severely; or not limited at all?' If answer to question 1 is 'severely limited' or 'limited but not severely', respondents answer the question 2) 'Have you been limited for at least for the past 6 months? Yes or No?'. A person is considered disabled if the answer is 'Yes' to the second question. As computed from EU-SILC, one observes a correlation between the prevalence of disability based on the GALI concept and the disability employment gap based on it in year 2020 across Member States of the EU (Pearson correlation coefficient = -0.6).

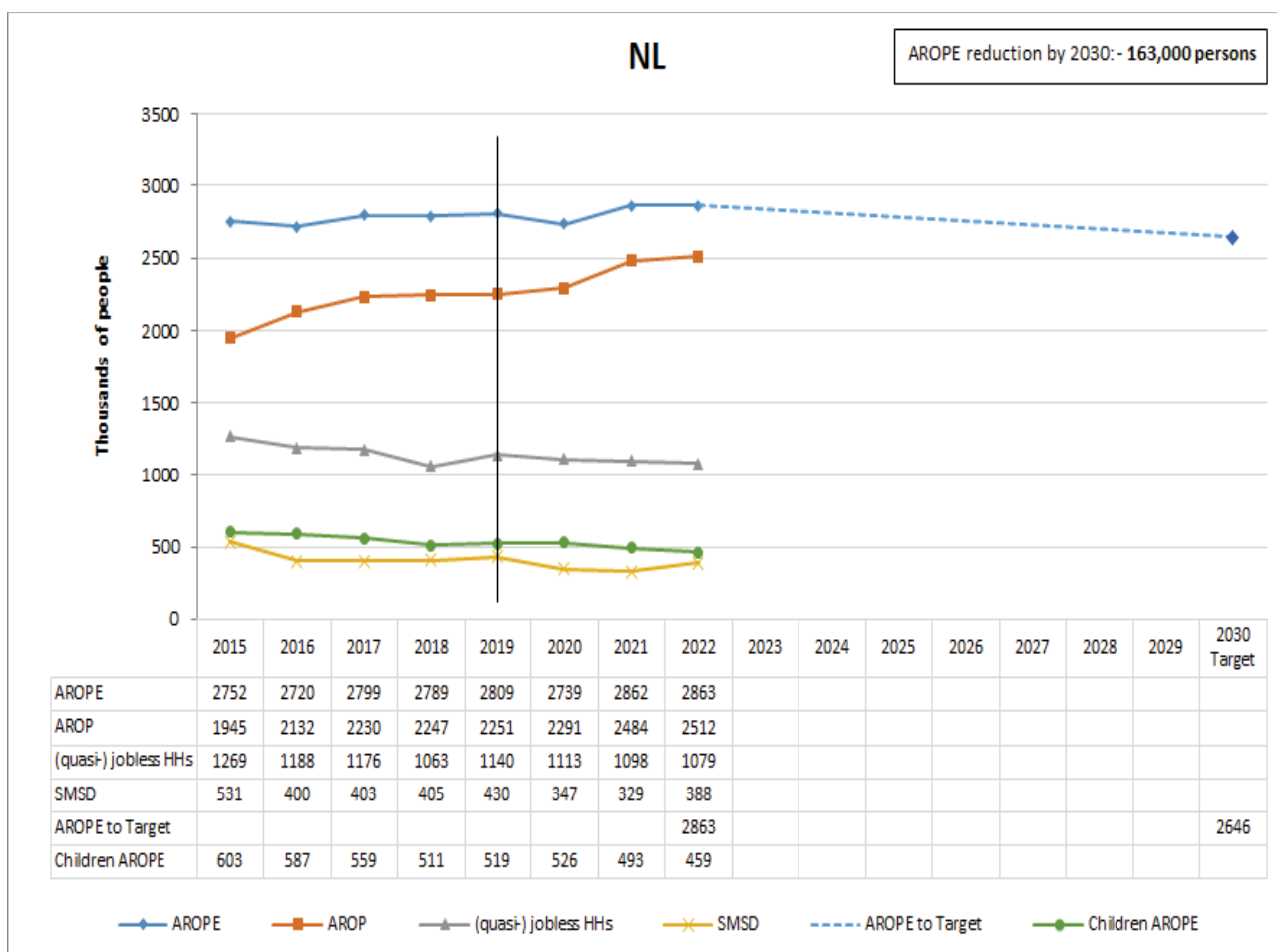
The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is identified by Eurostat ([\[hlth_dpe010\]](#) EU-SILC, covering people aged 16 and over) based on the global activity limitation indicator (GALI) concept (see above).

NETHERLANDS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 163,000 by 2030

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

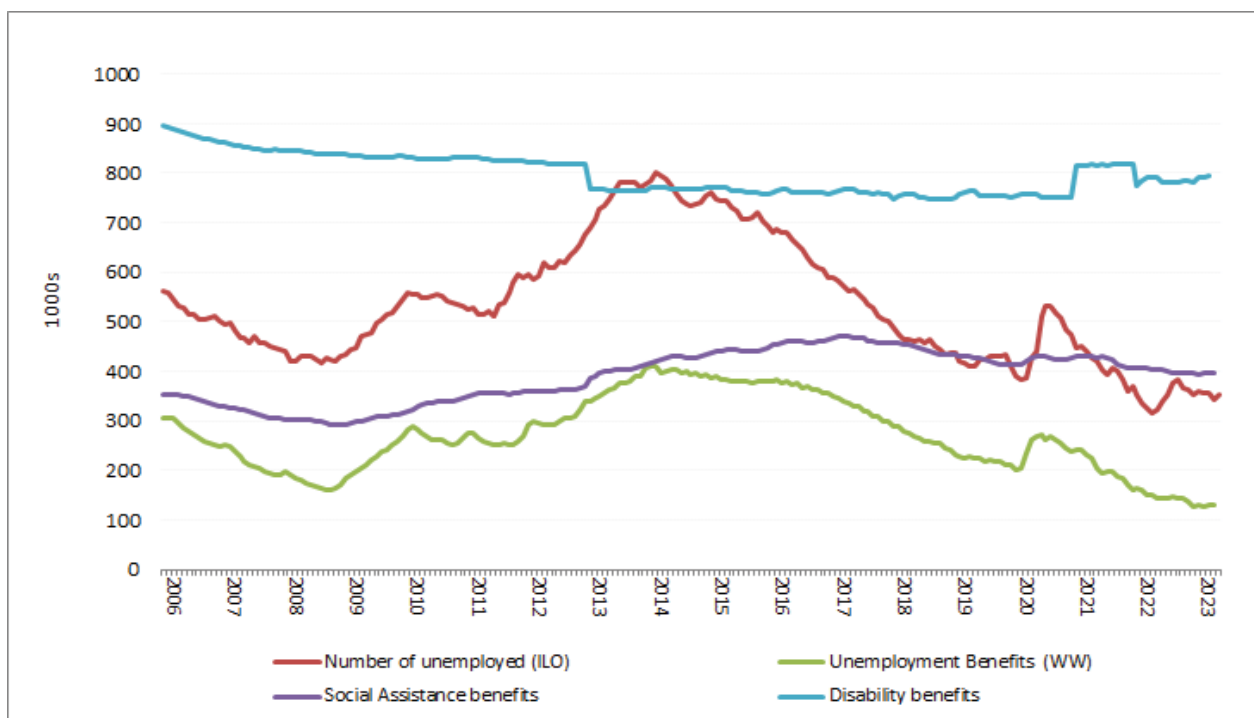
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	26.9	29.3		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	9.4	10.3		7.9	8.8
	Disability	2.5	2.7		2.0	2.2
	Old age	10.3	11.0		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.0	1.0		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.2	1.3		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.7	1.1		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	4.0	4.4		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.8	0.8		0.5	0.5
	Old age	1.0	1.1		0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	22.9	24.9		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	9.4	10.3		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.7	1.8		1.6	1.7
	Old age	9.3	9.9		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.0	1.0		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.0	1.0		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.6	0.9		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	NL					EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	latest year change	2022	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.5	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp 0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.2	13.4	14.4	14.5	0.1 pp	1.3 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp 0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13181	13270	14736	15262	1.0 %	12.4 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	6.7	0.4 pp 0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp 0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	17.6	19.0	19.2	0.2 pp	2.1 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp -1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.0	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.9	5.8	4.6	5.6	1.0 pp	-1.3 pp	12.7	0.8 pp 0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	1.5 %	0.0 %	4.74	-5.0 % -5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	-1.0 pp	-1.5 pp	24.7	0.3 pp 1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.0	5.6	3.2	5.0	1.8 pp	-2.0 pp	14.5	1.6 pp 1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	0.0 pp	10.8 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp -1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.3	36.8	36.6	33.8	-2.8 pp	-4.5 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp 2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.6	64.0	62.0	60.7	-1.3 pp	-3.9 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp 0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	69.3	76.0	78.4	2.4 pp	15.1 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp -3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp -0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp -0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	0.5 pp	-1.9 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp -0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	8.3	7.4	6.2	-1.2 pp	-0.5 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp -0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.5	5.8	2.6	2.8	0.2 pp	-2.7 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp -0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	69.5	70.8	71.4	73.1	1.7 pp	3.6 pp	62.3	1.8 pp 3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	12.4	17.2	17.9	0.7 pp	4.7 pp	20.2	0.7 pp 0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.80	0.80	0.74	0.73	-1.4 %	-8.8 %	0.9	-1.1 % 0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.52	4.0 %	2.0 %	0.58	0.0 % 1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	2.2	0.2 pp 0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65- males	10.2	10.0	9.2	n.a.	-8.0 %	-6.9 %	n.a.	0.0 % -6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	9.8	9.7	n.a.	-1.0 %	1.0 %	n.a.	-2.0 % -4.8 %
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	24.5	26.5	25.9	-0.6 pp	1.3 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp -0.5 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.9	8.3	12.5	21.7	9.2 pp	11.8 pp	9.1	0.2 pp -0.3 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	2.6	2.3	0.0	2.3 %	4.9 %	0.1	1.6 % 1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

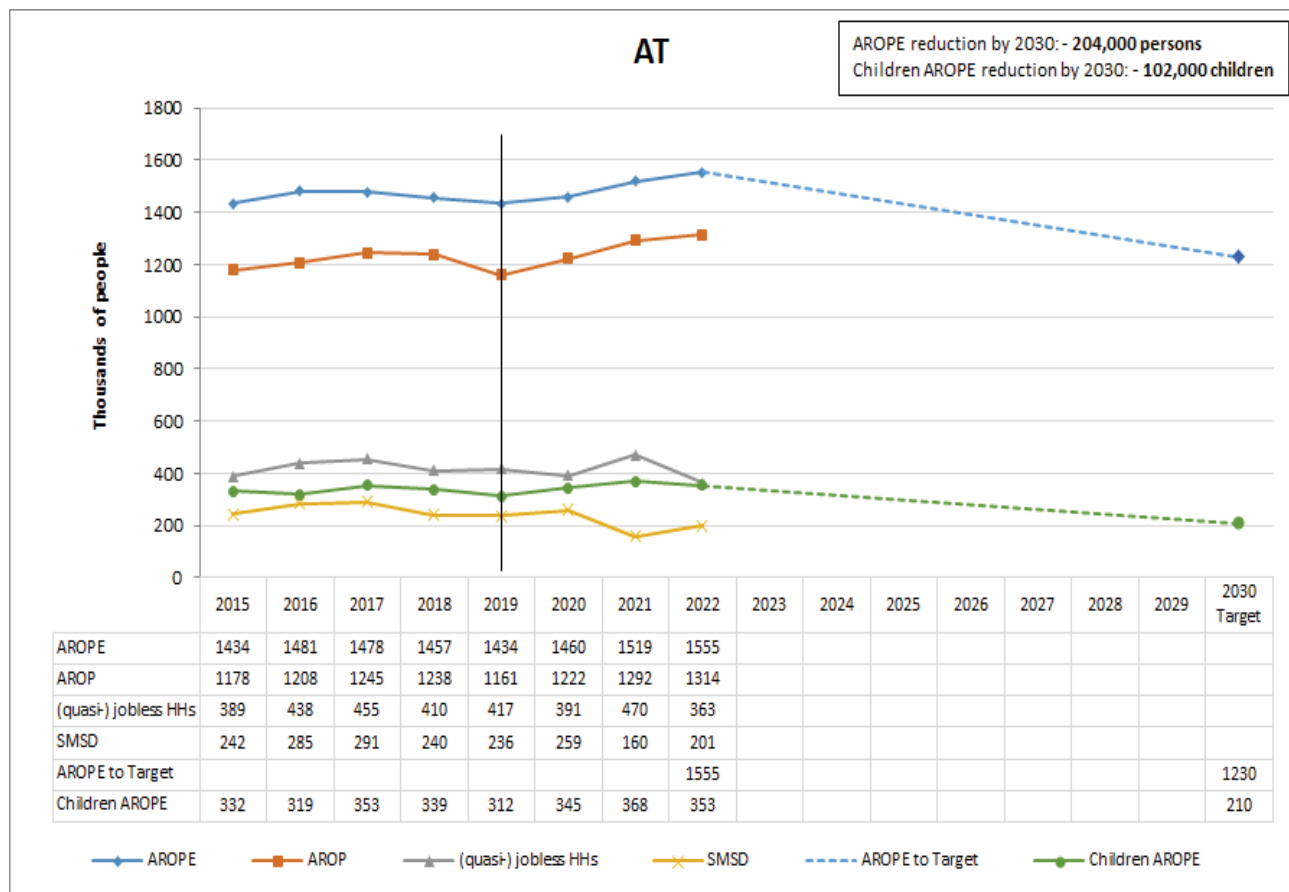
NETHERLANDS 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, for both the total and working age (18-64) population, is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average, with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The share of older people (65+) at risk of poverty or social exclusion and the at-risk-of poverty rate for this population is around the EU average, with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden for the total and adult (18-64) population is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>There is a gap in integration of the non-EU born people vs native born, and the gap in the risk of poverty or social exclusion between children with foreign-born parents and native-born parents is larger than the EU-average</i></p>	The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S50 is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to adequate social protection, in particular for the self-employed</i></p>	In-work poverty (for men) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions	<p>The median relative income of older people (65+) is worse than EU average [2] and their housing cost overburden is substantially worse than EU average [1]</p> <p><i>High gender pension gap</i></p>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2]	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 204,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 102,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

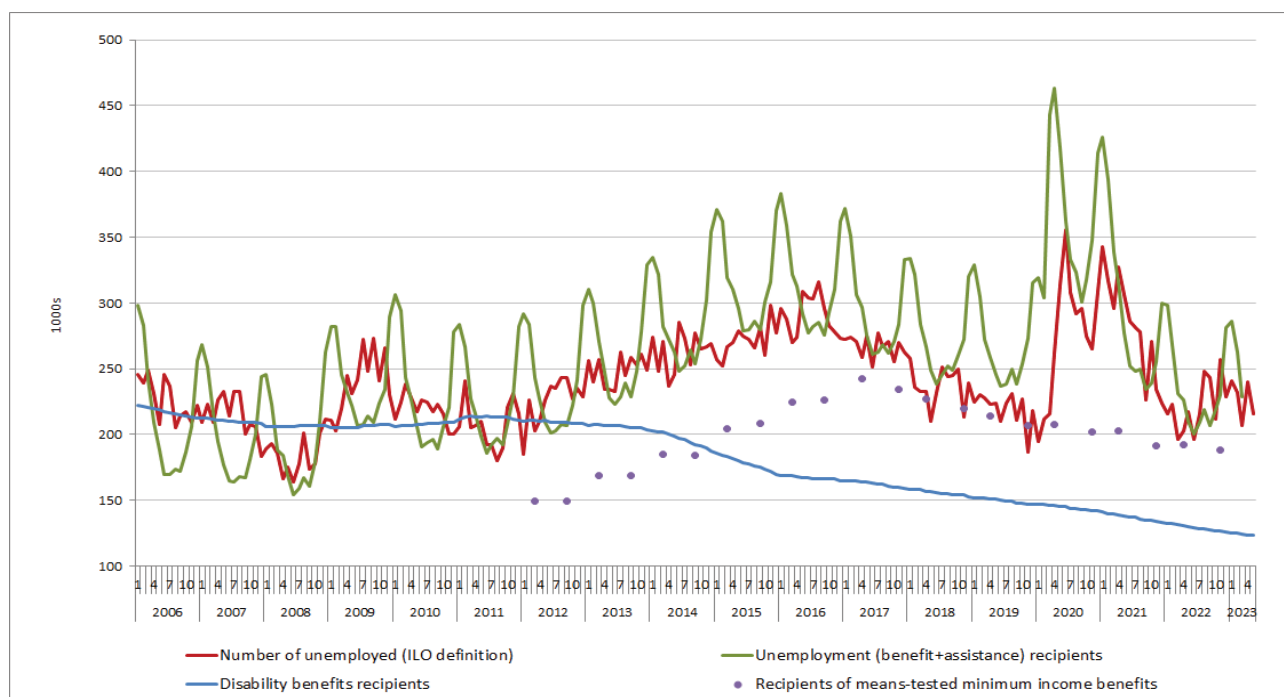
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.5	33.2	32.2	26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	7.7	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
	Old age	12.8	14.1	13.8	10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	1.5	3.6	2.9	1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	26.0	30.3	29.4	23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.3	8.7	7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7
	Old age	12.0	13.2	13.0	10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	1.1	3.1	2.5	1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

	<p>social assistance is in force. The law does not only contain binding requirements, which have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces, but also a number of "optional provisions". Until now 6 of 9 provinces have implemented the reform and 1 province has implemented parts of the reform.</p> <p>In June 2022, an amendment to the Principle Law for Social Assistance came into force giving the provinces more scope for implementing their laws (r.e. improvements for people in assisted living arrangements, improvements concerning the deduction of income). These amendments also have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces.</p>
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV)
comment	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

AT	%						Change 2019 to latest year	EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change		2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well- being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	-1.2 pp	1.5 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.9	18.4	19.9	19.2	-0.7 pp	4.3 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	4.4	5.5	2.7	2.2	-0.5 pp	-2.2 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.7	6.5	6.9	4.7	-2.2 pp	-3.0 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.4	6.8	11.7	10.9	-0.8 pp	2.5 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.1	8.7	10.3	1.6 pp	2.1 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.0	72.0	67.4	61.0	-6.4 pp	6.0 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.5	14.6	16.3	17.1	0.8 pp	5.6 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.7	13.4					16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	7.7					22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63.2	62.9					32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	24.0	24.5					53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	1.4 pp	0.7 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	33.1	33.2	33.1	33.8	0.7 pp	0.7 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.3	-0.3 pp	1.1 pp	5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	39.2	39.4	39.3	40.4	1.1 pp	1.2 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	61.6	47.0	45.9	46.7	0.8 pp	-14.9 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.7	6.3	4.8	6.8	2.0 pp	0.1 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	-0.6 pp	2.0 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	0.4 pp	0.6 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	2.9	3.1	2.7		-0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.2	4.8						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	23.9	23.7	27.4	3.7 pp	3.3 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	AT					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.7	17.3	17.5	0.2 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	13.9	14.7	14.8	0.1 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	14212	14001	14670	15072	-1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	0.5 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	6.1	7.4	5.7	-1.7 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.9	22.7	22.2	23.9	1.7 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	8.2	9.3	9.5	0.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.6	4.4	5.2	0.8 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.7 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children [% of people aged 0-17]	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	-1.2 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.3	7.8	5.8	6.3	0.5 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	1.4 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.2	41.1	44.1	42.0	-2.1 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.4	67.2	67.3	66.1	-1.2 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.8	62.2	60.3	51.6	-8.7 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.2	0.6 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	-0.8 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	0.4 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	-0.8 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.1	-0.4 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	54.2	55.4	56.4	1.0 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.4	0.4 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.95	-2.1 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.62	0.59	-4.8 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.7	8.0	9.3	n.a.	16.3 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	8.3	9.7	n.a.	16.9 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
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)	21.5	20.6	21.4	22.7	1.3 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.0	6.3	6.1	7.4	1.3 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.6	-2.6	2.1	0.0	2.1 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

AUSTRIA 2023

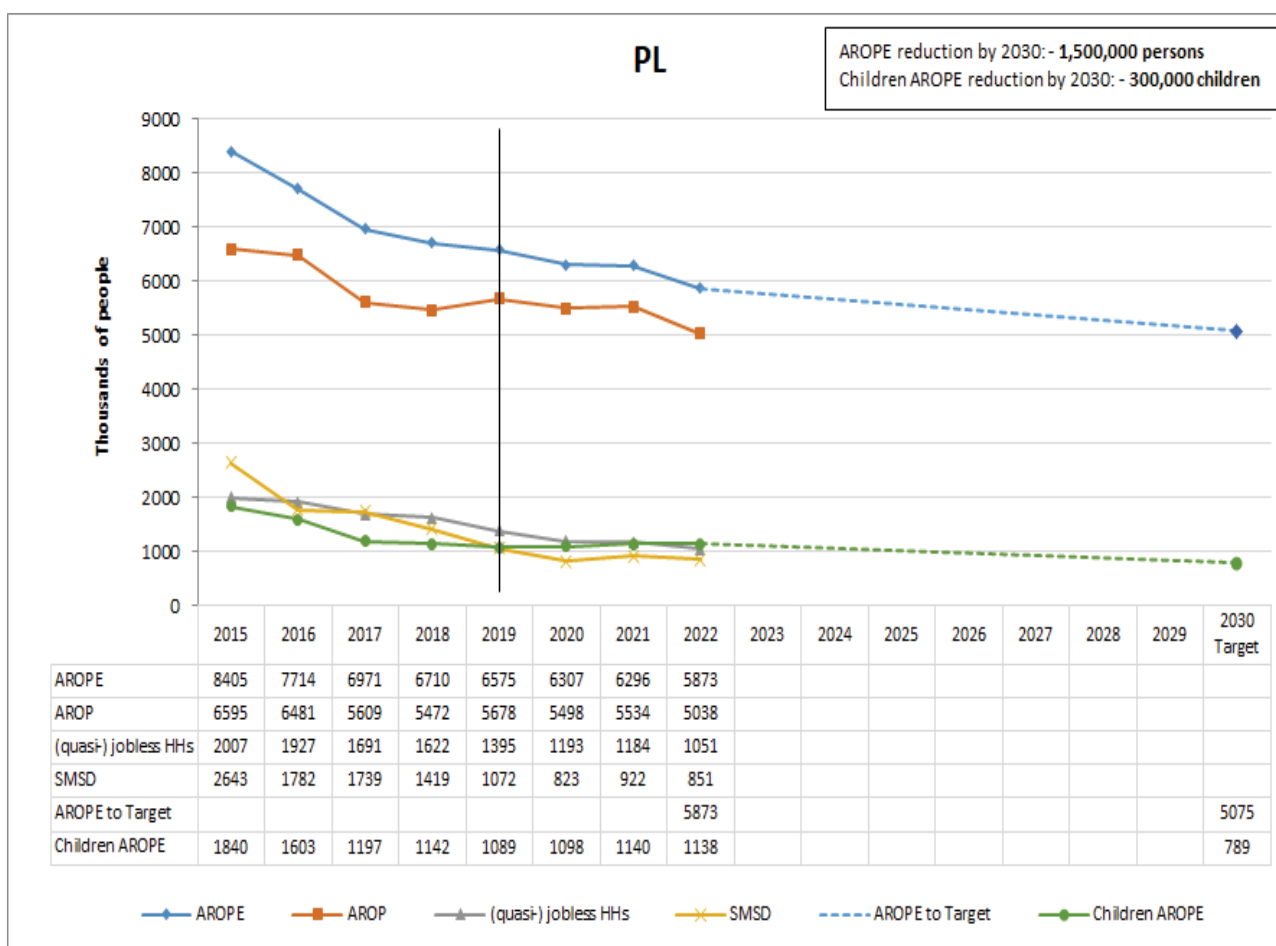
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate (aged 18-64) for men is around the EU average with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is around the EU average and with some negative development [9]	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for both men and women are worse than the EU average, and there is some positive development for women only [4], while no clear improvement for men or getting worse [2]	

Poland

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 1,500,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 300,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

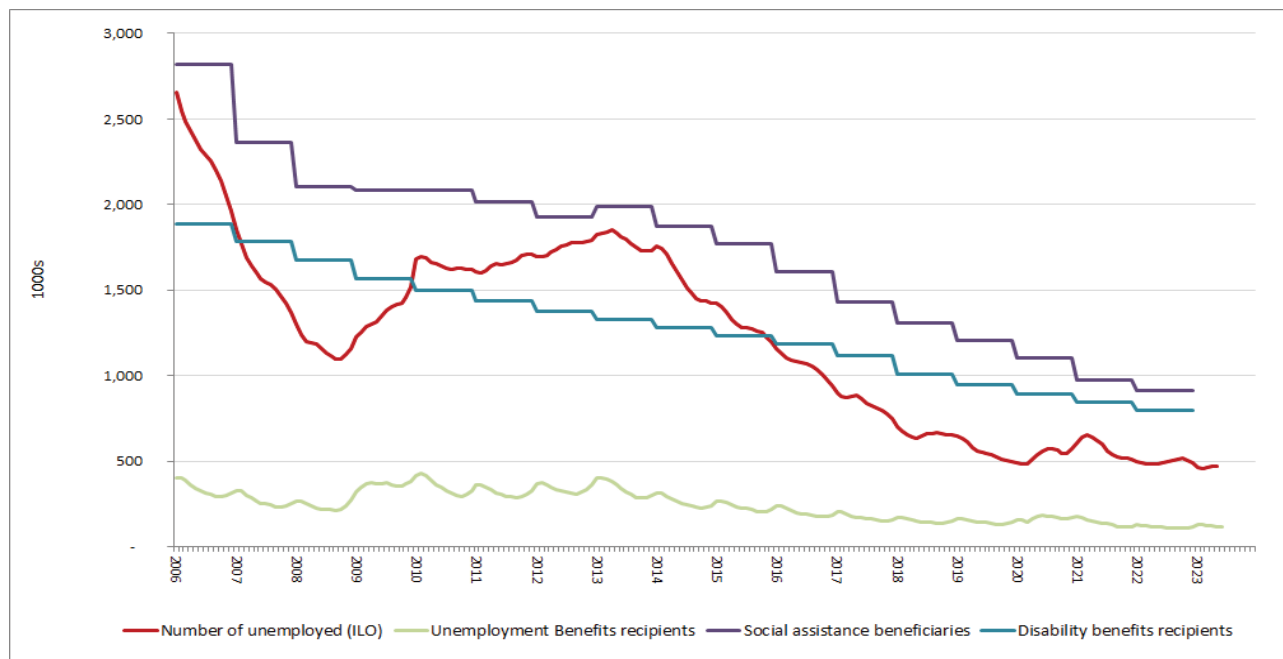
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.6	23.3		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.6		7.9	8.8
	Disability	1.2	1.6		2.0	2.2
	Old age	9.1	9.6		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	1.6	1.6		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	3.0	3.8		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.5	0.5		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.1		0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0		0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.2		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	20.2	22.8		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.6		7.9	8.7
	Disability	1.1	1.5		1.6	1.7
	Old age	9.1	9.6		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	1.6	1.6		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	2.8	3.6		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



PL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m). Note break in series in December 2009 (due to the incorporation of the 2011 Census results in the weighting of the LFS).
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Total number of registered unemployed possessing unemployment benefit rights as of the end of month.
unit	Thousands of recipients, monthly
source	Administrative data, Ministry of Family and Social Policy
link	https://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analizy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane
comment	Statystyki strukturalne 2023; Tab. Sygnalne, Dane
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Total real number of social assistance beneficiaries regardless of their type, form, quantity and source of funding. Both monetary and in kind benefits are included. It informs about total number of persons who received <u>at least one benefit in a given year</u> . Double counting problem is addressed, but in division by benefit kind or form beneficiaries can be enumerated several times.
unit	Thousands of recipients, annual
source	GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2022
link	https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/maly-rocznik-statystyczny-polski-2023,1,25.html , page 236 TABL. 13 (162). ŚWIADCZENIA POMOCY SPOŁECZNEJ/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS
	Disability benefit
definition	Total number of beneficiaries of pensions resulting from an inability to work (disability pensions), from both non-agricultural social security system and farmers social insurance system.
unit	Thousands of recipients, <u>annual averages</u>
source	GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2022, Tab. 1 (199). EMERYCI I RENCIŚCI / RETIREES AND PENSIONERS
link	https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/concise-statistical-yearbook-of-poland-2023,1,24.html

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PL	%	EU27					2020		Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022		2020	2021			2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7		16.1	16.5	0.2 pp	0.5 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.3		13.5	14.6	-0.3 pp	0.9 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3		2.5	2.5	-0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.1		3.2	2.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.8		5.6	6.2	0.6 pp	0.5 pp		
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10.7	10.7	9.8	10.5		10.7	9.8	0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	10.2	9.9
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.3	62.7	72.3	56.2		62.7	72.3	-16.1 pp	0.9 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.8	11.9	12.8	12.9		11.9	12.8	0.1 pp	1.1 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.9	2.0	4.4	1.6		2.0	4.4	-2.8 pp	-0.3 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.3	9.2	12.8	14.3		9.2	12.8	1.5 pp	6.0 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11.7	19.0	21.3	18.5		19.0	21.3	-2.8 pp	6.8 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.6	39.1	44.2	44.3		39.1	44.2	0.1 pp	-5.3 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9		20.4	16.8	4.1 pp	0.7 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.0	10.2	9.0	8.8		10.2	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										5.2	5.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.0	14.3	13.0	12.2		14.3	13.0	-0.8 pp	-1.8 pp	26.2	26.1
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55.8	52.0	49.7	52.2		52.0	49.7	2.5 pp	-3.6 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.9	2.5	3.3	3.8		2.5	3.3	0.5 pp	-0.1 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.3	2.0	7.0	3.5		2.0	7.0	-3.5 pp	1.2 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.2	5.4	5.9	4.8		5.4	5.9	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3.7	1.5	2.4	2.0		1.5	2.4	-0.4 pp	-1.7 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.9			3.6	3.9	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	10.1										
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48.8	48.1	46.4	46.8		48.1	46.4	0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	PL					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.9	17.0	16.8	15.9	-0.9 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.7	-1.1 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7401	8010	8322	8944	5.3 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	-0.1 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.8	-0.4 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.0	19.7	20.7	1.0 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.6	7.9	9.0	9.0	0.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	8.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	0.1 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	-3.0 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children [% of people aged 0-17]	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7	0.2 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.9	0.7 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	4.1 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.9	36.8	35.7	38.6	2.9 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.9	66.3	66.1	68.4	2.3 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.3	62.1	63.6	59.7	-3.9 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.9	9.6	9.0	9.3	0.3 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.0 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	5.2	5.4	5.9	4.8	-1.1 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	-0.3 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.2	8.8	11.2	8.0	-3.2 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.3	50.4	54.7	56.4	1.7 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	19.2	18.6	16.8	-1.8 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.85	0.87	0.89	2.3 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.61	3.4 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	-0.4 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.7	n.a.	1.3 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	8.7	8.9	n.a.	2.5 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	27.6	27.1	26.9	24.6	-2.3 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Housing cost overburden rate	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.6	-0.1 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.4	4.0	-3.6	0.0	-3.6 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

POLAND 2023

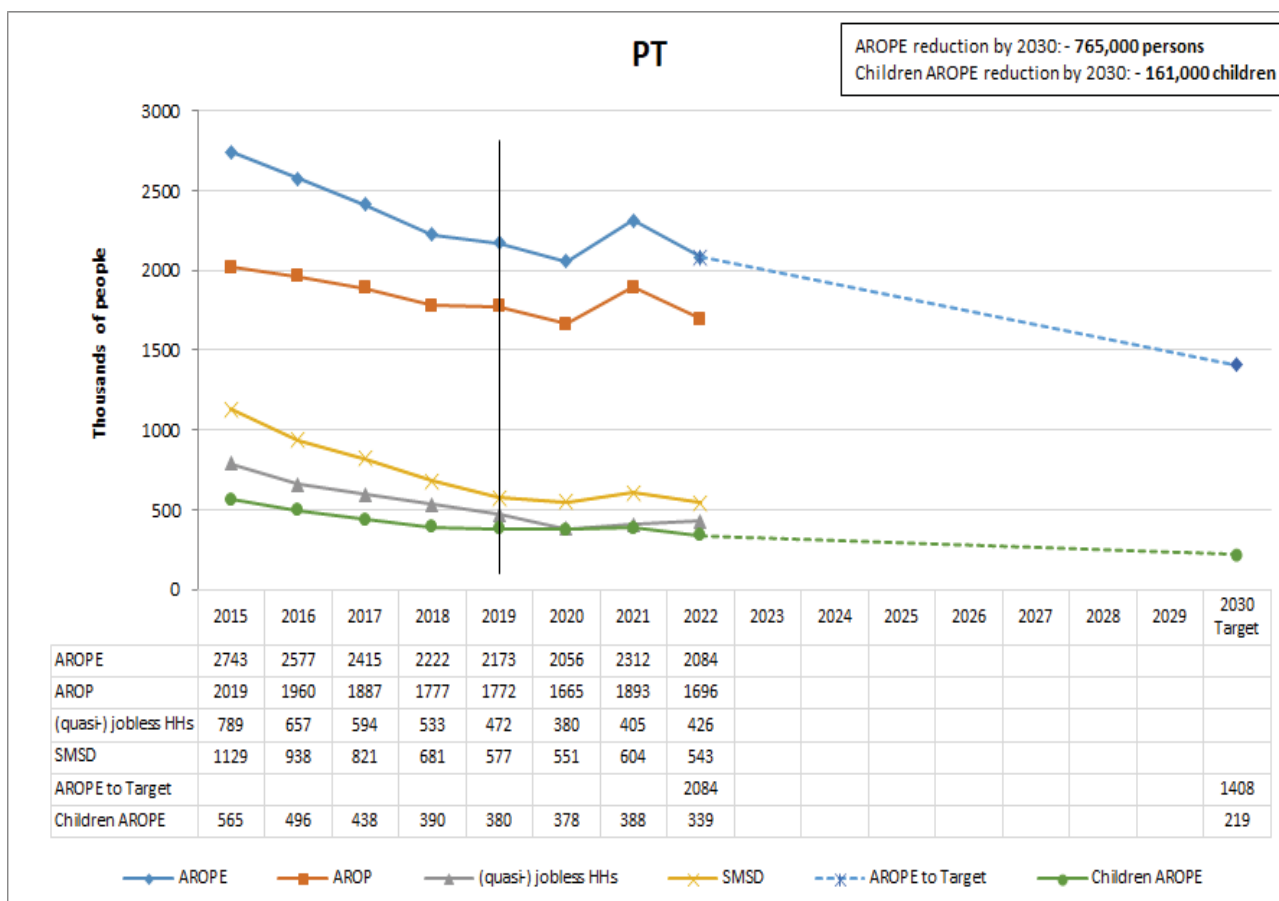
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The share of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>S50/S20 is better than the EU average and shows some positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at medium work intensity ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is around the EU average but shows substantial negative development [10], and the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty stands around EU average, also showing substantial negative development [10]</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and shows some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection</i></p>	
3. Pensions	<p>The median relative income of older people (65+) –[9] is around the EU average with some negative development</p> <p><i>Low retirement age and pension adequacy for women; preferential pension arrangements.</i></p>	
4. Long-term care	<i>Access to quality long-term care services, deinstitutionalisation of LTC remain a challenge</i>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 (T, M and W) and healthy life years at 65 for men worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [2]</p> <p>Potential years of life lost (T) substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p>	

Portugal

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 765,000 by 2030,
and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 161,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

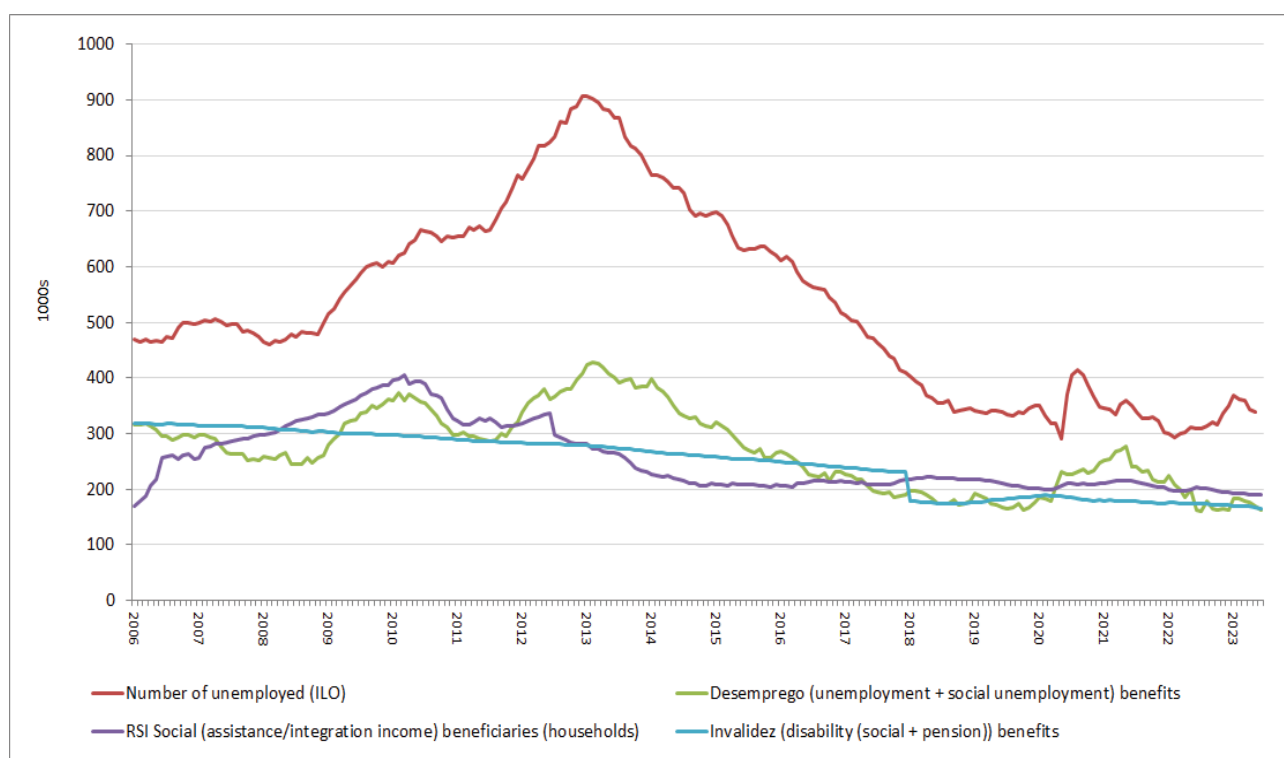
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.1	26.4		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0		7.9 8.8
	Disability	1.7	1.8		2.0 2.2
	Old age	11.4	12.4		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	1.8	2.0		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.2	1.4		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	0.7	1.5		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	2.1		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3		0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.6	0.6		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	21.2	24.3		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0		7.9 8.7
	Disability	1.4	1.5		1.6 1.7
	Old age	10.8	11.8		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	1.8	2.0		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.6	1.4		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PT		%	EU27					EU27_2020		
			2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)		21.9	21.9	22.9	20.7	-2.2 pp	-1.2 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)		18.5	19.1	20.4	18.5	-1.9 pp	0.0 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)		5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	0.0 pp	-0.9 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)		5.2	3.8	4.1	5.3	1.2 pp	0.1 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		11.0	11.4						
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children		12.0	10.8	13.3	12.9	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households		69.4	66.7	81.2	79.0	-2.2 pp	9.6 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work		15.5	17.1	17.8	15.0	-2.8 pp	-0.5 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		2.6	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.3 pp	-0.3 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		50.3	51.1	49.4	50.2	0.8 pp	-0.1 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		3.4	5.3	2.2	3.9	1.7 pp	0.5 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)		89.2	82.9	83.3	53.7	-29.6 pp	-35.5 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)		24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	-5.5 pp	1.3 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		4.2	5.3	7.8	7.7	-0.1 pp	3.5 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		5.8	6.9	11.2	10.9	-0.3 pp	5.1 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty		28.0	25.7	18.1	27.2	9.1 pp	-0.9 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)		6.9	5.3	7.4	6.2	-1.2 pp	-0.7 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)		3.4	3.7	2.6	3.0	0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		10.6	8.9	5.9	6.0	0.1 pp	-4.6 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		1.4	1.4	2.0	2.5	0.5 pp	1.1 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate		2.8	2.4	2.4		0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		7.1	7.5						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)		16.2	16.5	17.5	16.0	-1.5 pp	-0.2 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PT								EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year latest change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.1	20.0	22.4	20.1	-2.3 pp	-1.0 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.2	16.2	18.4	16.4	-2.0 pp	-0.8 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6961	7400	7442	7360	-1.6 %	8.7 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.3	-0.7 pp	-0.3 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.6	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp			
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.4	24.4	27.1	21.7	-5.4 pp	-0.7 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.7	13.5	11.9	-1.6 pp	-1.3 pp			
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	-9.4 %	-0.6 %			
Income inequalities	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.9	21.9	22.9	20.7	-2.2 pp	-1.2 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.1	0.8 pp	-1.5 pp			
Child poverty and social exclusion	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	-5.5 pp	1.3 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.2	26.0	20.0	23.7	3.7 pp	-0.5 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	60.4	61.8	57.7	61.4	3.7 pp	1.0 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.4	58.6	64.2	62.0	-2.2 pp	-0.4 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	9.5	11.3	10.2	-1.1 pp	-0.5 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.7	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.6	8.9	5.9	6.0	0.1 pp	-4.6 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp			
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	8.0	9.1	7.6	6.6	-1.0 pp	-1.4 pp			
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.5	59.0	63.4	65.9	2.5 pp	7.4 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.4	21.4	24.2	20.5	-3.7 pp	0.1 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.96	3.2 %	4.3 %			
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.66	3.1 %	-2.9 %			
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.9	0.6 pp	1.2 pp			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	8.4	8.4	n.a.	0.0 %	6.3 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.9	7.1	7.4	n.a.	4.2 %	7.2 %			
Access to decent housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.8	27.3	29.7	26.4	-3.3 pp	-2.4 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	4.1	5.9	5.0	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp			
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.8	-1.7	2.4	1.9	2.4 %	0.6 %			

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

PORTUGAL 2023

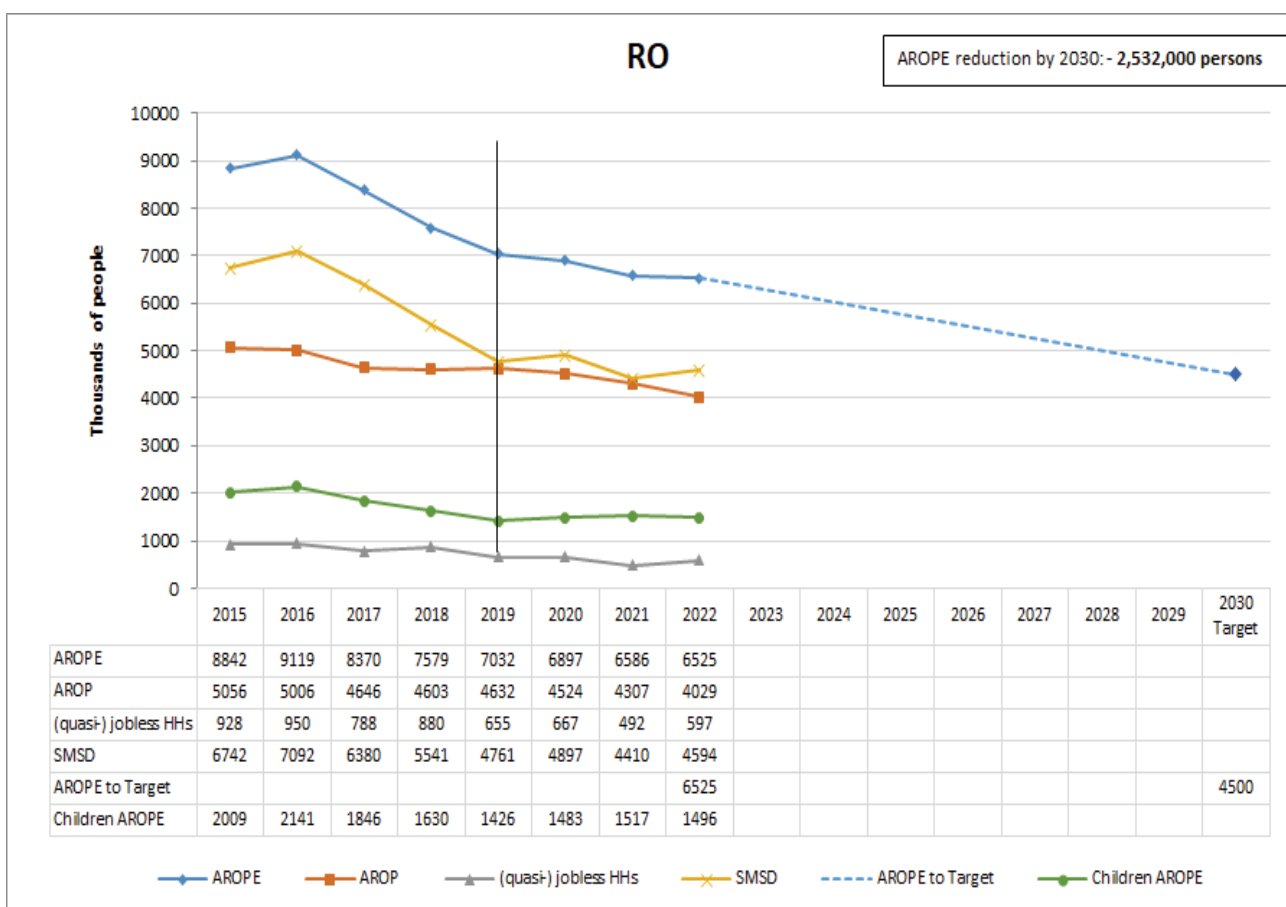
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>S80/S20 and S50/S20 are at around the EU average but show substantial negative development [10]</p> <p><i>Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma people than for general population.</i></p> <p><i>High risk of energy poverty</i></p>	Share of people (aged 0-64), including children, living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Relative median poverty risk gap (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2], and the at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at medium work intensity ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$), as well as the impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty are substantially worse than EU average [1]</p> <p>Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is around EU average, but shows some negative development [9], and the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than EU average [1], while the <i>adequacy of minimum income is at a low level</i></p> <p>In-work poverty in general and for women is worse than EU average [2], while for men it is around EU average but showing substantial negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection</i></p>	
3. Pensions	Housing deprivation (65+) is significantly worse than the EU average [1] and material and social deprivation (65+) is around EU average but shows some negative development [9], substantially for men [10]	
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient availability and affordability of long-term care services hinder access to long-term care, which is improving but still insufficient and facing increasing demand, while public spending on LTC is low</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth and at 65 for women and the gap in unmet needs for medical care between low and medium income households (Q1-Q5) are worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [2]	

ROMANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 2,532,000 by 2030

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

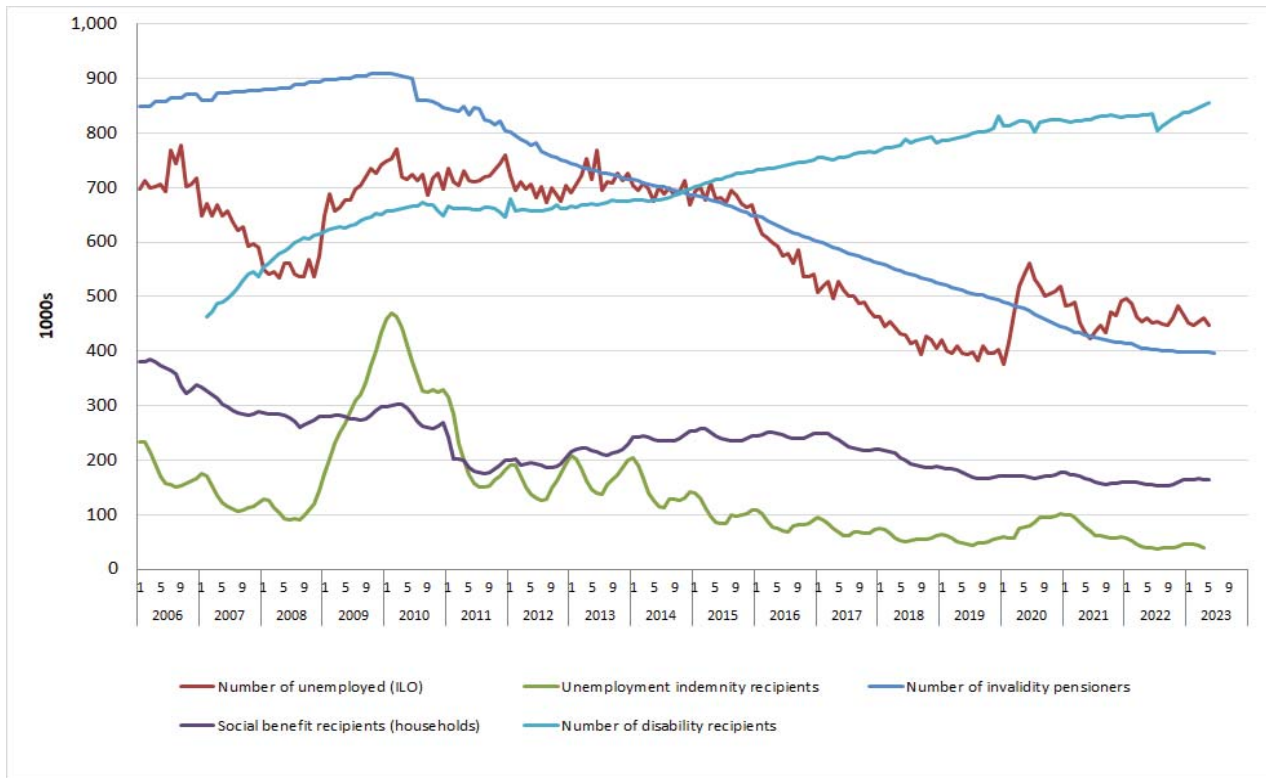
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO					EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.9	17.0		26.8	30.3
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9		7.9	8.8
	Disability	0.9	0.9		2.0	2.2
	Old age	7.1	8.3		10.8	11.7
	Survivors	0.6	0.7		1.6	1.7
	Family/Children	1.7	1.9		2.2	2.5
	Unemployment	0.0	0.2		1.2	2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.5	0.5		2.9	3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1		0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2		0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.0		0.6	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	14.4	16.4		23.9	27.0
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9		7.9	8.7
	Disability	0.8	0.8		1.6	1.7
	Old age	7.0	8.1		10.3	11.2
	Survivors	0.6	0.6		1.5	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9		1.6	1.8
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1		1.0	2.0
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

RO	%						EU27 2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year		
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	39.1	40.7	41.7	41.5	-0.2 pp	2.4 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	30.8	30.1	29.8	27.0	-2.8 pp	-3.8 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	25.8	29.7	28.2	30.8	2.6 pp	5.0 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.0	5.7	3.2	4.7	1.5 pp	-0.3 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.8	22.2	21.5	22.3	0.8 pp	0.5 pp		
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	18.0	17.0	17.3	16.2	-1.1 pp	-1.8 pp	10.2	9.9
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	92.4	91.5	82.3	85.9	3.6 pp	-6.5 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	27.4	26.4	28.1	24.0	-4.1 pp	-3.4 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.1	6.2	1.7	8.0	6.3 pp	-5.1 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	7.8	4.3	-3.5 pp	3.3 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63.3	48.4	43.5	50.7	7.2 pp	-12.6 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11.5	11.0	8.3	17.1	8.8 pp	5.6 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	42.6	37.5	39.1	33.1	-6.0 pp	-9.5 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.7	-0.2 pp	0.4 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.0	4.2	7.5		3.3 pp	2.5 pp	26.2	26.1
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18.5	20.4	22.4	24.8	2.4 pp	6.3 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.4	5.9	6.3	6.7	0.4 pp	-1.7 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.5	10.1	12.1	11.3	-0.8 pp	0.8 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	5.8	5.6	5.2		-0.4 pp	-0.6 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	24.1	24.6						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	66.3	67.4	60.7	60.9	0.2 pp	-5.4 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

RO										EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	36.1	35.6	34.5	34.4	-0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.8	23.4	22.5	21.2	-1.3 pp	-2.6 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4403	4634	5204	6020	11.8 %	36.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	24.5	25.3	23.1	24.3	1.2 pp	-0.2 pp	6.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.2	0.7 pp	-0.3 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	33.0	31.9	38.1	32.0	-6.1 pp	-1.0 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.0	17.3	15.4	-1.9 pp	-1.4 pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	38.7	38.9	34.5	36.4	1.9 pp	-2.3 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.0	-16.0 %	-15.3 %	4.74	-5.0 %	-5.0 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children [% of people aged 0-17]	39.1	40.7	41.7	41.5	-0.2 pp	2.4 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	36.7	40.0	36.3	41.8	5.5 pp	5.1 pp	14.5	1.6 pp	1.4 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	42.6	37.5	39.1	33.1	-6.0 pp	-9.5 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	15.3	15.8	17.9	16.5	-1.3 pp	1.2 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	47.5	51.0	52.9	1.9 pp	5.5 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
	At-risk-of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.3	84.2	73.9	75.0	1.1 pp	-9.3 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.7	15.2	14.3	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.2 pp	0.4 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.5	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	40.4	41.5	43.8	46.7	2.9 pp	6.3 pp	62.3	1.8 pp	3.7 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.5	43.7	38.7	37.2	-1.5 pp	-7.3 pp	20.2	0.7 pp	0.8 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.97	12.8 %	16.9 %	0.9	-1.1 %	0.0 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.52	36.8 %	23.8 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	0.5 pp	0.0 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	0.5 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	5.7	4.0	n.a.	-29.8 %	-40.3 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.0	4.0	n.a.	-33.3 %	-38.5 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
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)	45.4	45.2	44.1	42.9	-1.2 pp	-2.5 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.6	7.1	7.6	8.5	0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	9.1	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	1.6 %	1.9 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

ROMANIA 2023

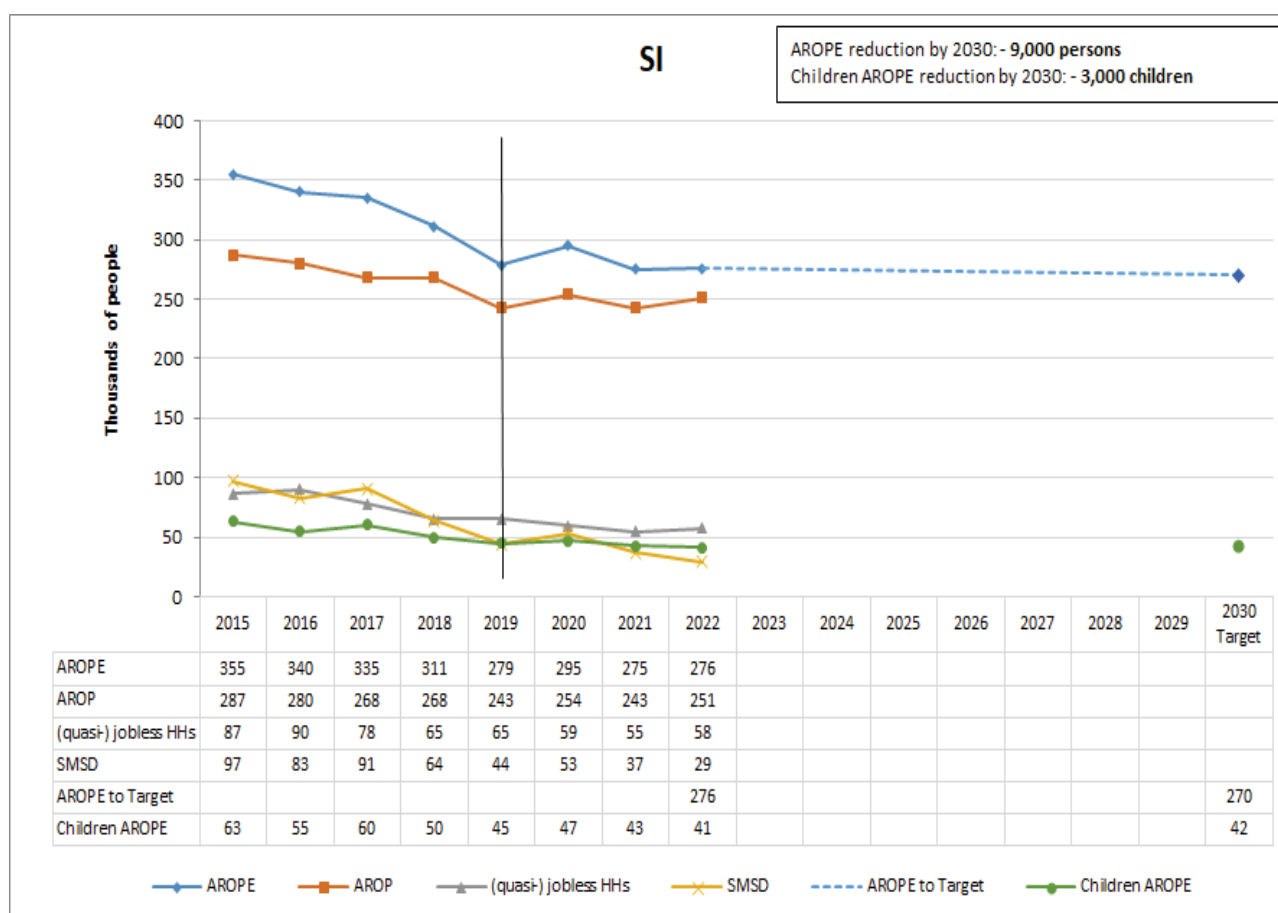
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The risk of poverty rate for the working age population (aged 18-64) general and for women is worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse for men, accompanied by a substantially worse than EU average relative median poverty risk gap [1].</p> <p>S80/S20 and S50/S20 are substantially worse than the EU average [1].</p> <p><i>The rate of at risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities remains a challenge.</i></p> <p><i>The number of Roma at risk of poverty is increasingly high, particularly affecting children and housing deprivation shows the highest rate for Roma in the EU. It is accompanied with high urban/rural inequalities and regional disparities.</i></p>	The share of people (aged 0-64), including children living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>Relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) and at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in medium ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) and higher ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) intensity work households are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2], accompanied by <i>high risk of poverty or social exclusion for children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background.</i></p> <p>Relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], and the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. <i>Challenges remain concerning the minimum inclusion income, comprising the low coverage and effectiveness of social services.</i></p> <p><i>Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract, accompanied by substantially worse than EU average in-work poverty of men and the total population [1]</i></p>	

3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2], as well a material and social deprivation and housing deprivation of older people (+65) although with some positive developments [5]	
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient availability and affordability of long-term care services leads to high unmet needs and limited access, especially to home care and community-based care</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average, without clear improvement or getting even worse [1] in combination with worse healthy life years at birth and substantially worse at 65, without clear improvement or getting worse [2], while potential years of life lost in combination with amenable and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1], as well as the unmet needs for medical care (due to costs, waiting or distance), without clear improvement or getting worse [2] together with a substantially worse gap between low and high income households (Q1-Q5).	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 9,000 by 2030,
and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 3,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

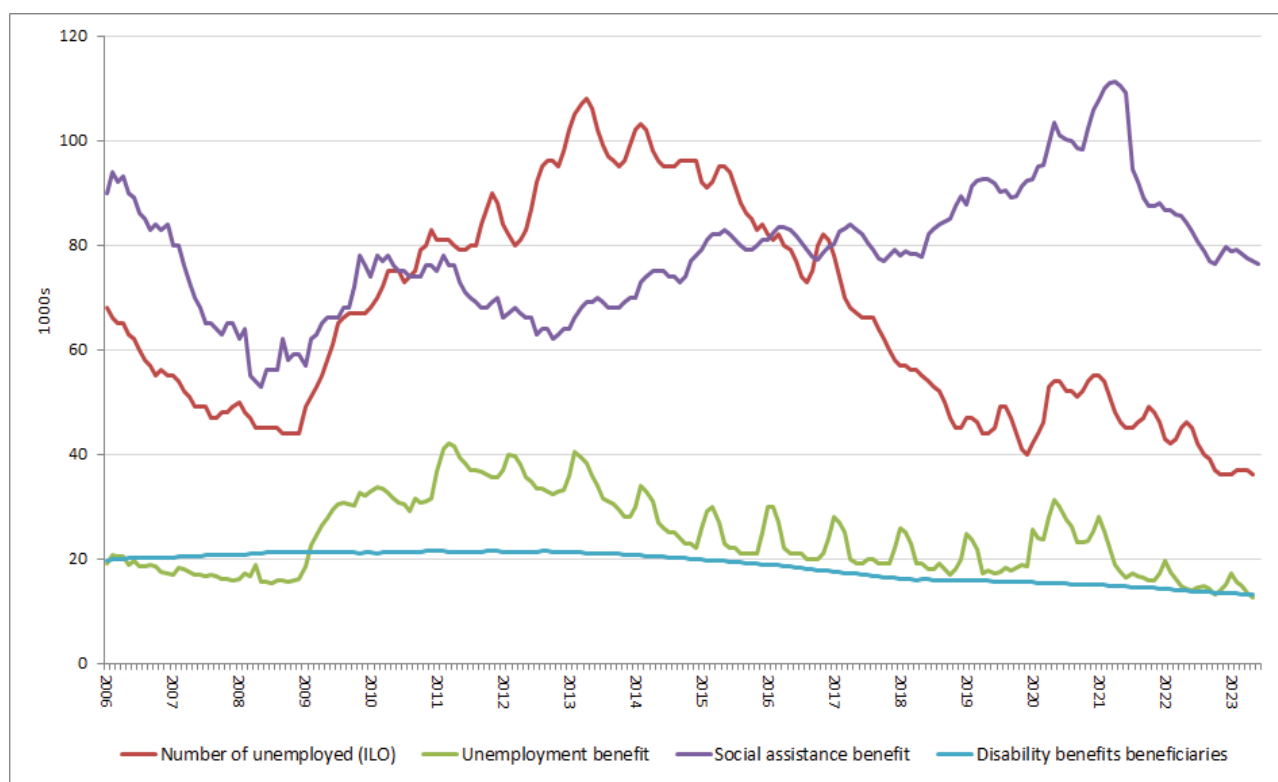
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.7	25.6		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.6		7.9 8.8
	Disability	1.1	1.2		2.0 2.2
	Old age	8.9	10.0		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	1.2	1.3		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	2.1		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1		0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.7		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	19.8	23.6		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.6		7.9 8.7
	Disability	1.0	1.2		1.6 1.7
	Old age	8.9	9.9		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	1.2	1.3		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SI	%						EU27 2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.3	-0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.3	-0.9 pp	-1.2 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.8	0.7 pp	0.6 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.6	4.5	5.2		0.7 pp	0.6 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	-0.7 pp	-0.3 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.7	78.4	90.6	85.9	-4.7 pp	2.2 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.6	9.0	8.8	7.4	-1.4 pp	-1.2 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.5	2.2	8.8	2.6	-6.2 pp	0.1 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	44.4	42.1	38.7	49.7	11.0 pp	5.3 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	5.4	5.1	13.5	6.4	-7.1 pp	1.0 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	90.3	90.7	74.4	89.1	14.7 pp	-1.2 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.8	12.6	12.3	13.2	0.9 pp	0.4 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	5.1	4.1	3.7		-0.4 pp	-1.4 pp	5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.2	16.8	17.2	18.0	0.8 pp	1.8 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	54.9	57.5	58.5	53.3	-5.3 pp	-1.7 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	3.4	5.6	9.8	4.2 pp	5.3 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.1	1.0 pp	-0.5 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.6	2.2	4.0	3.5	-0.5 pp	0.9 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.2	1.8		-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.5	4.7						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	17.6	16.0	15.2	16.2	1.0 pp	-1.4 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	SI					EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	2022	latest year change
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	13.7	14.3	13.2	13.3	0.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.0	12.4	11.7	12.1	0.4 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9980	10193	10548	11275	5.2 %	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	-0.4 pp	6.7	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	0.2 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.2	16.9	17.1	17.1	0.0 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.0	6.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.1	6.1	4.8	4.4	-0.4 pp	12.7	0.8 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	1.2 %	4.74	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.3	-0.7 pp	24.7	0.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.3	4.9	3.4	3.8	0.4 pp	14.5	1.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	0.1 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.5	44.6	44.8	37.3	-7.5 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.4	68.5	71.0	68.2	-2.8 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	73.8	71.0	72.0	75.3	3.3 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	0.0 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	-0.2 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.1	1.0 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	4.3	4.3	3.6	-0.7 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.3	6.9	6.6	8.4	1.8 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	49.9	52.7	55.2	2.5 pp	62.3	1.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.0	21.0	18.1	19.5	1.4 pp	20.2	0.7 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.80	-4.8 %	0.9	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	-1.1 pp	2.2	0.2 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.4	10.0	n.a.	6.4 %	n.a.	0.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.6	11.0	11.4	n.a.	3.6 %	n.a.	-2.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.5	26.8	24.2	22.3	-1.9 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	0.0 pp	9.1	0.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.7	4.4	4.1	0.0	4.1 %	0.1	1.6 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

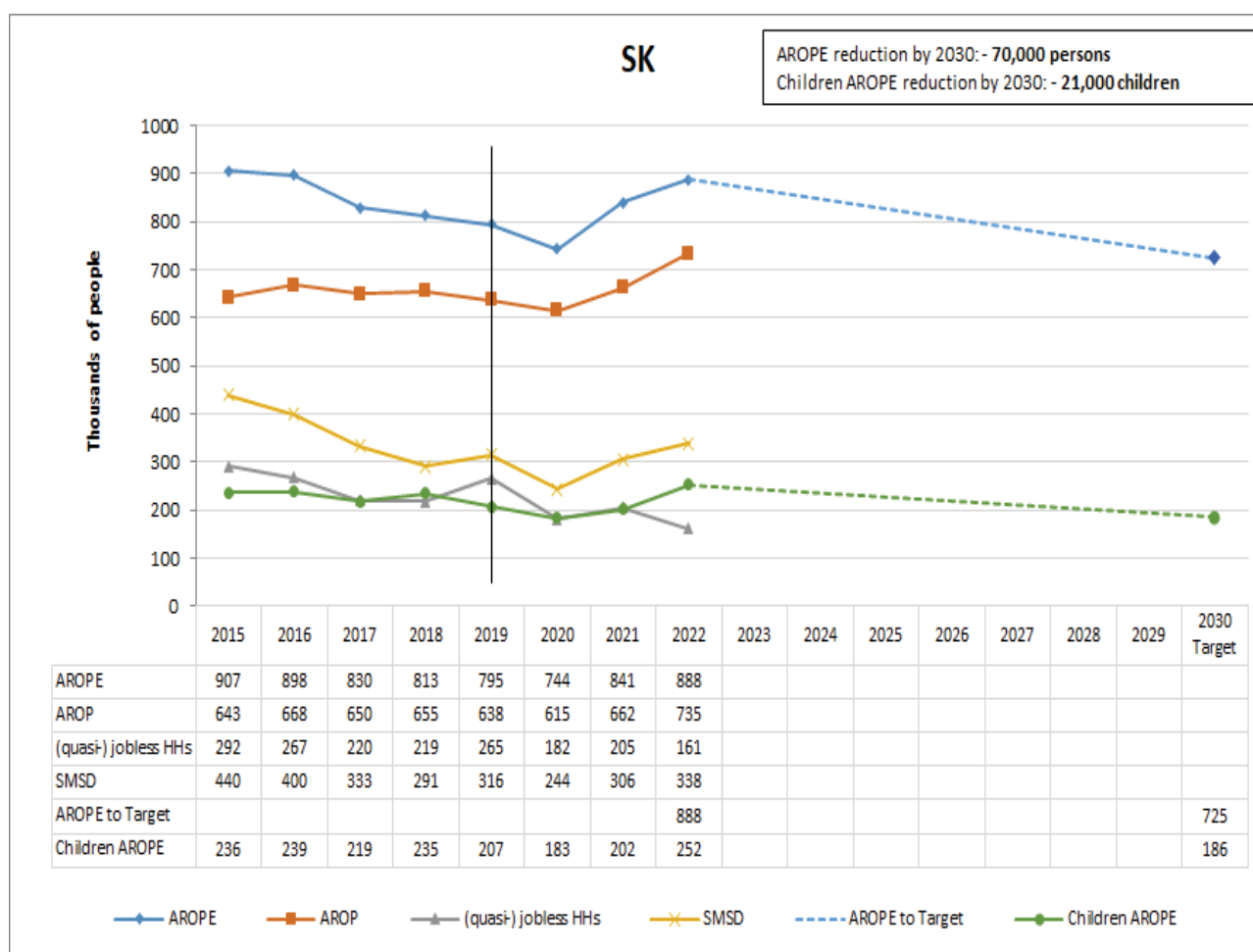
SLOVENIA 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households, for the total population and for age group 18-64, is worse than the EU average [2]	<p>The shares of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households, adults (18-64) and children (0-17) are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of people (total), adults (18-64) and children (0-17) at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of adults (18-64) and children (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share-ratios S80/S20, S80/S50, S50/S20 are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The material and social deprivation is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < \text{work intensity} \leq 0.55$) is worse than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background, namely those with low-educated parents, face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than the rest</i></p>	The relative median poverty risk gap (age group 18-64) is substantially lower than the EU average [3] and in-work poverty is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions	<p>The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than EU average [2]</p> <p>The housing deprivation of older people (65+) is worse than EU average [2]</p>	The relative median poverty risk gap for older people (65+) is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>Unmet need for medical care (due to costs, waiting or distance) is substantially worse than the EU average, and getting worse [1]</p> <p>The gap between the lowest and the highest quintile (Q1-Q5) in unmet need for medical care is around the EU average and with some negative development [9]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 70,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 21,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROPE and SMSD; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and Child AROPE.

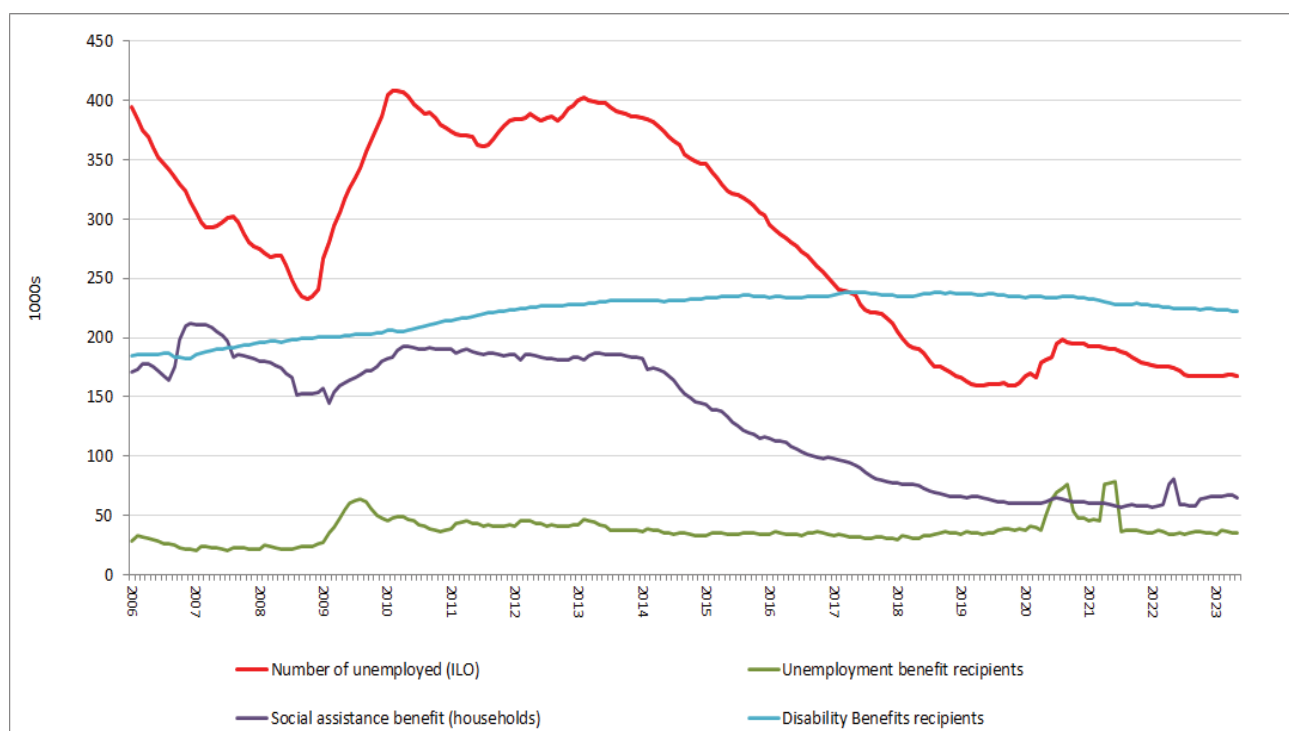
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	19.1		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.9		7.9 8.8
	Disability	1.5	1.6		2.0 2.2
	Old age	7.1	7.8		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	0.8	0.9		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.6	0.8		2.9 3.2
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3		0.5 0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3		0.5 0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0		0.6 0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.0	0.0		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.1		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.7	18.3		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.9		7.9 8.7
	Disability	1.3	1.3		1.6 1.7
	Old age	6.9	7.5		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	0.8	0.9		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SK	Unemployment
definition	Harmonised unemployment
unit	Thousands of persons - ILO definition (seasonally adjusted data)
source	Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/teilm010/default/table?lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	-
comment	<p>The new softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit have come into effect since 1 September 2010. The minimum necessary condition of unemployment insurance decreased from 3 years from the last 4 years into 2 years of contributions from the last 3 years. This change also contributed to the year-on-year growth of the number of recipients from the second half of Year 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of Year 2012, but without any dramatic changes. The latest trend could be considered as positive with stable position in Year 2016 and followed by year-on-year decline in the number of recipients in Year 2017. Softer and unified conditions on unemployment benefit have been implemented since 1 January 2018 - necessary 2 years of contributions from the last 4 years and maximum length of receiving at 6 months are applicable both for permanent and fixed-term contracts. Due to the softer and unified conditions the growth trend in the numbers of beneficiaries has begun since July 2018 and continues in 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Mar). Significant growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic and temporary prolonging of maximum duration for receiving unemployment benefit. Since October 2020 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 August 2020. Due to the second temporary extension of benefit duration on receiving unemployment benefit (entered into force on 19 March 2021) the significant growth of beneficiaries could be seen from April to June 2021. Since July 2021 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 May 2021. Since January 2023 situation has looked stable with slight year-on-year growth in April/May 2023. Necessary to add that Unemployment Benefits are paid one month backward (benefits paid in July represent June claims).</p>
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social assistance benefit on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient households in thousands
source	Centre Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
link	

comment	<p>Social Assistance Benefit: Recipients are defined as recipients of benefits. In the system of assistance in material need (social assistance) we are talking about the recipient, which is the range of jointly assessed persons, i.e. individual, family with children, families without children, etc. This means that for one recipient of assistance in material need may be more of jointly assessed persons. In years 2016 and 2017 is continuing the decrease in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The changes was according better motivation start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person. This trend continues in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people. At the beginning 2019 the number of beneficiaries was stabile. Since 1 April 2019 introduced some changes in the system of social assistance which had have impact of the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 is the situation stable. Growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic. It is necessary to add that Social Assistance Benefit is paid one month backward (benefits paid in May represent April claims). Since October 2020, the situation is similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continues. In 2021 the declining trend still continues and since may to December the situation looks stable. At the beginning of 2022, the situation has not changed. In the months of April and May, the impact of the influx of emigrants from Ukraine to Slovakia was reflected in the development of aid recipients of assistance in material need. Due to the availability of UNHCR international assistance for the aforementioned group of persons since May, this group was no longer part of the system of assistance in material need from June to September 2022. After the termination of the provision of financial assistance by UNHCR, this group was re-integrated into the system of aid in material need, which was reflected in the growth of the number of recipients of assistance in material need from October 2022.</p>
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	-
comment	<p>The number of recipients are without disability benefits from youth ("invalidi z mladosti") which are funded by state budget. The new lighter conditions on disability benefit have come into effect since 1 January 2010 (the minimum pension period on invalidity benefit is required from all career, not only from last 10 years). This change also contributed to the year-on-year slightly increased of the number of recipients from Year 2011 to 2015, but without any dramatic changes. In 2016 trend could be considered as stable and then followed by slight year-on-year growth in the number of recipients in year 2017. Oppositely, in the first half of 2018 slight year-on-year decline occurred, followed by stable trend in the second half of 2018 and this had continued in 2019 and 2020. Slightly decline of beneficiaries occurred from February 2021 to June 2022 due to higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries. Since January 2023 situation has looked stable.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%						EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	5.0 pp	3.7 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.0	17.0	17.6	22.1	4.5 pp	3.1 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.4	4.9	7.4	10.8	3.4 pp	3.4 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.8	3.9	4.7	4.8	0.1 pp	-2.0 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.9	8.9	6.9		-2.0 pp	-7.0 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.0	7.5	8.2	10.5	2.3 pp	4.5 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89.7	91.2	94.9	95.2	0.3 pp	5.5 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13.8	14.0	13.8	18.4	4.6 pp	4.6 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0 pp	-1.6 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5.0	4.8	0.5	2.4	1.9 pp	-2.6 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	14.7	10.1	10.7	11.3	0.6 pp	-3.4 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	68.1	76.7	62.6	73.7	11.1 pp	5.6 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	-3.7 pp	-2.9 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.9	11.0	15.6	10.1	-5.5 pp	0.2 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)							5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.1	15.8	22.1	14.7	-7.4 pp	-0.4 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.7	38.2	44.5	32.8	-11.7 pp	-1.9 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.2	3.0	9.6	2.6	-7.0 pp	-5.6 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	5.1	5.1	4.9		-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.4	3.8						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43.0	38.5	39.4	42.6	3.2 pp	-0.4 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SK										EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest change	2022	latest change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.8	13.8	15.6	16.5	0.9 pp	1.7 pp	16.5	-0.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.9	11.4	12.3	13.7	1.4 pp	1.8 pp	13.7	-0.3 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6302	6046	5655	5896	1.2 %	0.7 %	5896	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	5.7	6.3	0.6 pp	0.4 pp	6.3	0.4 pp	6.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	-1.1 pp	-2.5 pp	3.8	-0.7 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.2	23.7	27.7	18.4	-9.3 pp	-6.8 pp	18.4	-1.4 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	-2.3 pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.4	9.7	9.2	10.5	1.3 pp	-0.9 pp	10.5	0.8 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	-2.5 %	-6.6 %	3.1	-5.0 %	4.74	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	5.0 pp	3.7 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.0	10.2	9.7	14.1	4.4 pp	2.1 pp	14.1	1.6 pp	14.5	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	-3.7 pp	-2.9 pp	25.0	-1.3 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.0	40.0	43.1	33.8	-9.2 pp	-4.2 pp	33.8	-1.8 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	69.5	70.4	68.4	-1.9 pp	0.4 pp	68.4	-0.7 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.5	76.5	74.7	82.6	7.9 pp	5.1 pp	82.6	-0.4 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.4	5.3	6.7	7.2	0.5 pp	2.8 pp	7.2	-0.4 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	4.1	-0.4 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	7.4	-0.2 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	5.3	-0.6 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.4	10.8	11.0	9.6	-1.4 pp	-0.8 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.8	60.2	60.6	64.1	3.5 pp	5.3 pp	64.1	1.8 pp	62.3	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.3	12.3	13.9	11.9	-2.0 pp	-0.4 pp	11.9	0.7 pp	20.2	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.86	0.93	0.96	3.2 %	12.9 %	0.96	-1.1 %	0.9	-1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.53	0.57	0.60	5.3 %	13.2 %	0.60	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.8	0.2 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.6	4.8	n.a.	4.3 %	4.3 %	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.7	4.7	5.1	n.a.	8.5 %	8.5 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
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)	17.1	18.7	19.5	18.8	-0.7 pp	1.7 pp	18.8	-0.9 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	3.2	7.1	2.2	-4.9 pp	-3.5 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	9.1	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	0.7	1.8	-1.1	1.8 %	2.6 %	-1.1	1.6 %	0.1	1.6 %	1.9 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SLOVAKIA 2023

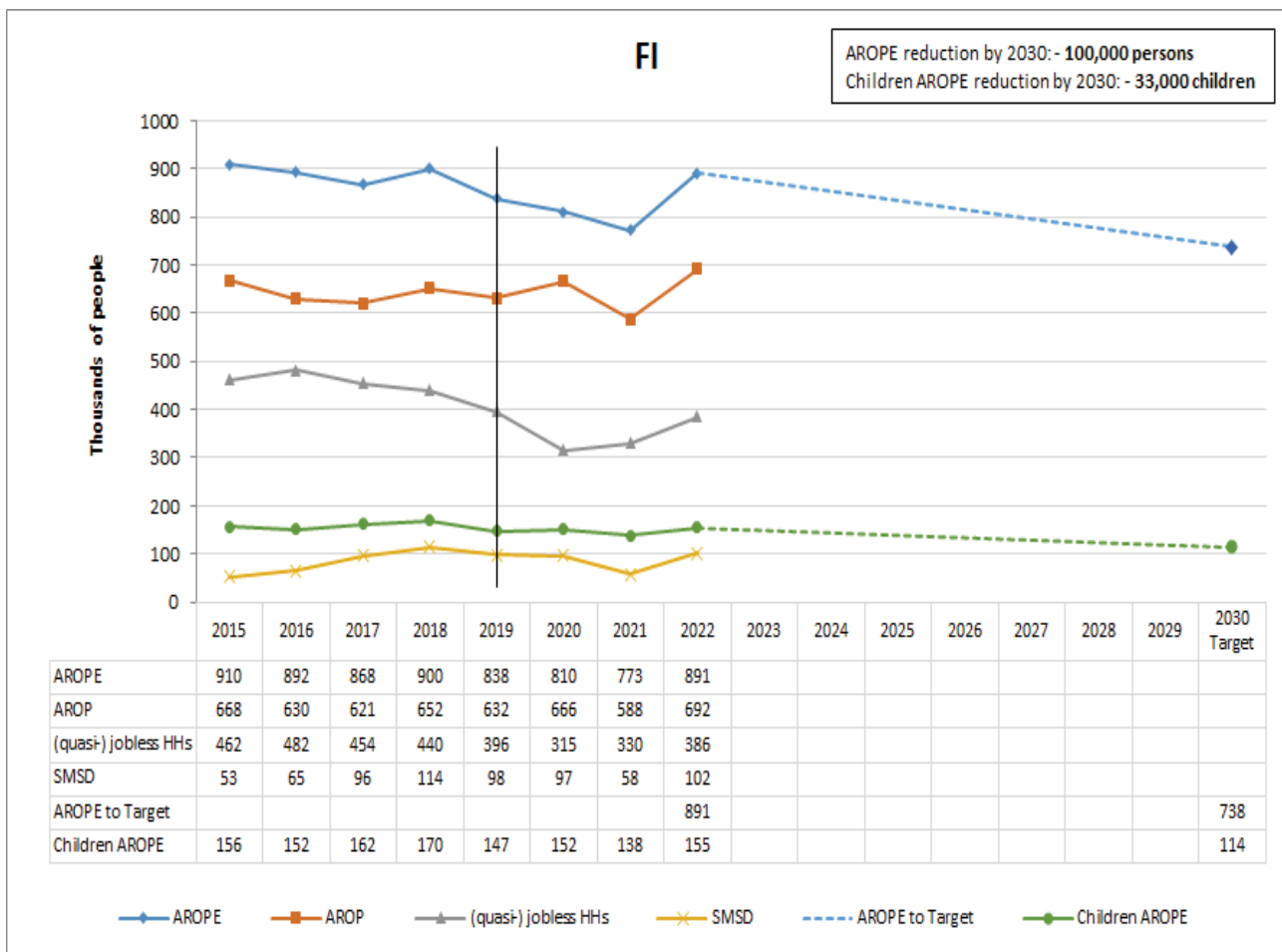
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>Housing cost overburden is around the EU average with negative development for general population [7], working age population (18-64) [7] and for children (0-17) [10]</p> <p><i>Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma than for general population.</i></p>	<p>Share of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households – is substantially better than EU average [3]</p> <p>S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially lower than EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (18-64) is worse than the EU average [2], while adequacy of minimum income support is low.</p> <p><i>There are challenges in access to social protection</i></p>	
3. Pensions	Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average	
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 (T, M and W), healthy life years at birth and at 65 and child mortality, 1-14 are substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p> <p>Potential years of life lost (T) are worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [2], accompanied by substantially worse than EU average amenable mortality, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p> <p>People face unmet needs for medical care – indicators on waiting and distance are substantially worse than the EU average, and no clear improvement or getting worse [1]</p>	

FINLAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 100,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 33,000

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. (iv) 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

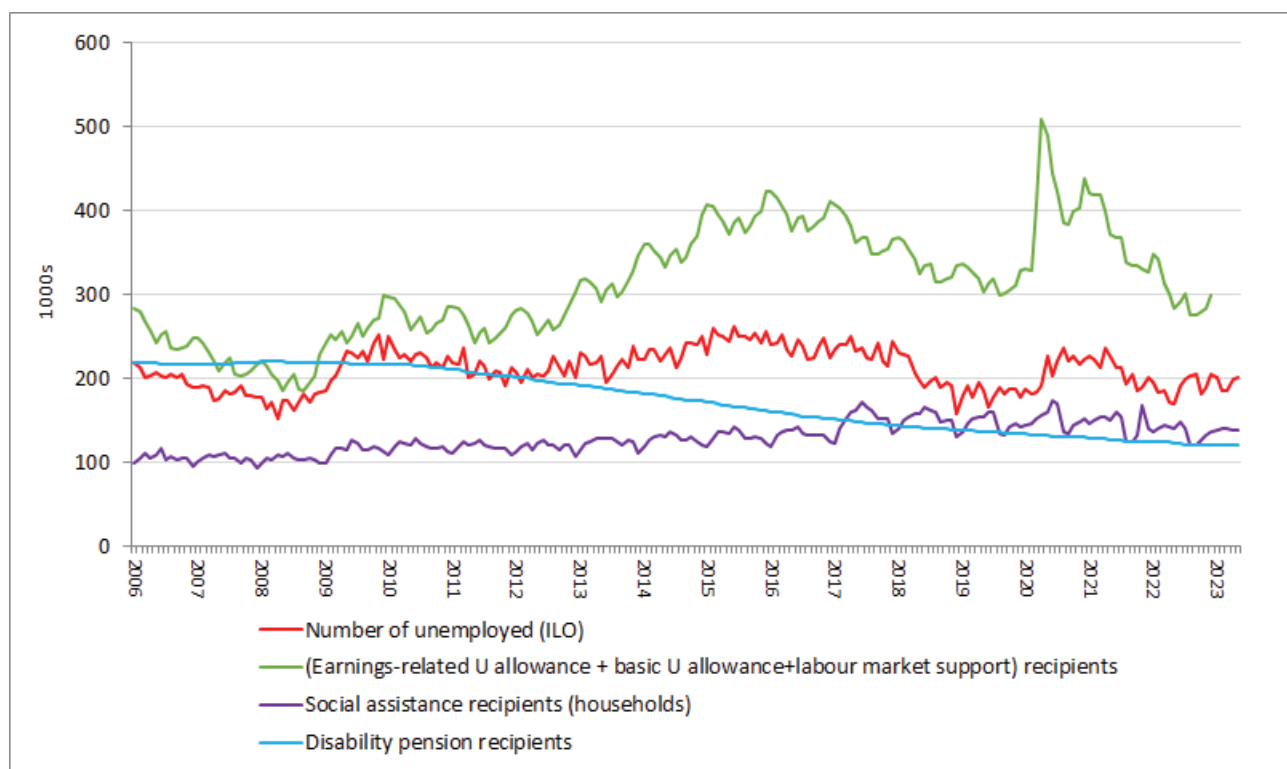
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2019 2020
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	29.6	31.4		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.0		7.9 8.8
	Disability	2.8	2.9		2.0 2.2
	Old age	12.9	13.5		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	0.8	0.8		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	1.6	2.2		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.0	2.2		2.9 3.2
	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 0.7
	Unemployment	0.7	0.8		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.9	0.9		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	27.6	29.2		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.0		7.9 8.7
	Disability	2.8	2.9		1.6 1.7
	Old age	12.9	13.5		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	0.8	0.8		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Earnings-related unemployment allowance; Basic unemployment allowance; Labour market support
unit	Thousands of recipients, at the end of the month
source	Social Insurance Institution and the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) for earnings-related unemployment allowance. Social Insurance Institution (Kela) for basic unemployment allowance and labour market support.
comment	Earnings-related unemployment allowance is paid for those who fulfil the eligibility criteria: Employment conditions and are member of an unemployment fund. This is voluntary, you have to pay an annual fee. In the case of unemployment, the allowance is related to your salary. Basic unemployment allowance is like earnings-related allowance, but the difference is that you are not a member of an unemployment fund or do not qualify for the earnings-related allowance for some other reason. The basic allowance is flat rate and low. Starting from 2010, basic and earnings-related unemployment allowances are payable not only during unemployment but also during participation in a measure of active labour market policy. Labour market support is flat rate benefit (and low) for those who do not qualify for the eligibility rules of the benefits mentioned above. In practice they are young people and those who have received the allowances mentioned above for the maximum period (from 2017 on 300, 400 or 500 days). Unlike with the unemployment allowance, a demonstrated need of financial assistance is also required. Although in most cases labour market support and basic unemployment allowance are the same rate.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Recipients of social assistance (households) by calendar month
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)
comment	Social assistance is the last-resort form of financial assistance. Social assistance can be paid to individuals or families who need support and whose other disposable means, such as income and assets, do not cover their essential daily needs. Social assistance is a means-tested benefit, and it is usually granted for one month at a time. Its amount is based on the client's essential expenses. The amount of social assistance is the difference between the client's disposable income and assets and the expenses that give eligibility for social assistance. Usually, a social assistance recipient has other income, such as housing allowance, unemployment security or sickness allowance. In such cases, the social assistance granted is lowered by the amount corresponding to the client's income. In this sheet figures include the data (recipients=households) on basic social assistance (some 94.5 percent of all social assistance granted) as well as data (recipients=households) on supplementary and preventive social assistance (some 5.5 percent of all social assistance granted). Please see more of basic social assistance, supplementary social assistance and preventive social assistance: https://stm.fi/en/income-security/social-assistance .
	Disability benefit
definition	Recipients of disability pension (earnings-related schemes) at the end of the month
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Finnish Centre for Pensions

comment	<p>Disability pensions in the earnings-related pension system consist of full and partial pensions and they may be awarded until further notice or for a specific period of time. The proportion of partial pensions of all pensions has risen and is 18 percent of all disability pensions. Almost 30 percent of new disability pensions are partial pensions.</p> <p>Rehabilitation allowance is a benefit paid during active rehabilitation measures awarded to a person who is still in working life and would face a risk of disability in the near future without rehabilitation. The amount of this allowance is 1.33 times the possible disability pension and it is paid by the pension system, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension. The number of recipients of these allowances has increased at the same time as the number of disability pensions has decreased.</p> <p>The total number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for over 10 years. There are several possible reasons for this. First, the incidence of new disability pensions has decreased in the most important diagnosis groups. They are applied less than before perhaps because of the ability to work has ameliorated, possibly because of increased rehabilitation measures.</p> <p>However, in 2018, the incidence of new disability pensions turned into increase, because of increasing number of disability pensions due to mental disorders. Furthermore, the Activation model for Unemployment Security that was in effect 2018-2019 likely increased the number of disability pension applicants and the incidence of new disability pensions temporarily. However, the number of disability pensions recipients has still decreased, due to higher number of ending disability pensions than new starting ones. The proportion of disability pensions granted for a specific period of time has increased, which can be one reason for the larger number of ending pensions.</p> <p>The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.</p> <p>In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of January 2022, the number of these pensions in payment was 86.</p>
	<p>The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.</p> <p>In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of May 2023, the number of these pensions in payment was 140.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FI	%						EU27 2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.8	14.5	13.2	14.9	1.7 pp	1.1 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	11.6	9.1	9.5	0.4 pp	-0.8 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.0 pp	-0.1 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.8	7.6	6.8	8.5	1.7 pp	1.7 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.4	8.2	4.9	5.7	0.8 pp	1.3 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	-0.5 pp	-0.5 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.5	63.4	42.6	46.1	3.5 pp	-10.4 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.9	-0.5 pp	-0.8 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.6	9.5	8.1	9.3	1.2 pp	-1.3 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	27.6	30.1	34.0	34.3	0.3 pp	6.7 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20.4	21.5	21.4	19.6	-1.8 pp	-0.8 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67.8	63.8	70.6	73.2	2.6 pp	5.4 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	3.1 pp	0.6 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	0.0 pp	0.4 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.6	2.3	2.9	0.6 pp		5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11.1	9.9	10.9	10.6	-0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	64.2	60.7	70.1	66.8	-3.3 pp	2.5 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	0.4 pp	0.7 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.2 pp	1.1 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3.5	4.3	3.4	5.9	2.5 pp	2.4 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	1.8	1.8		0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	3.2	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.1	1.4						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	9.0	8.2	10.5	2.3 pp	0.8 pp	25.4	24.9

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	FI					EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	latest change	2022	latest change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.4	14.9	14.2	16.3	2.1 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)								
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11.6	12.2	10.8	12.7	1.9 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	12217	12174	12047	12565	2.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.8 pp	6.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	10.0	8.3	8.6	10.1	1.5 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.9	13.7	13.2	14.8	1.6 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp
		6.5	6.3	6.7	8.7	2.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.7	1.1 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.7 %	4.74	-5.0 %	-5.0 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	13.8	14.5	13.2	14.9	1.7 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	0.9 pp	14.5	1.6 pp	1.4 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	3.1 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	51.4	57.6	49.8	-7.8 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	72.9	71.5	75.4	70.7	-4.7 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.5	65.3	51.7	59.5	7.8 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	-0.3 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	-0.3 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.2 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.5	10.9	9.1	7.7	-1.4 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	NEETs (15-24)	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.6	0.0 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	65.9	66.6	68.3	71.2	2.9 pp	62.3	1.8 pp	3.7 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.0	14.5	13.1	15.5	2.4 pp	20.2	0.7 pp	0.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.79	-1.3 %	0.9	-1.1 %	0.0 %
Pension adequacy	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.50	-2.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.7	5.4	4.4	6.5	2.1 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	9.4	10.3	n.a.	9.6 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	10.3	11.4	n.a.	10.7 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %
Health	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.5	19.7	18.5	22.2	3.7 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.4	1.1 pp	9.1	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.2	0.8	1.6	-1.6	1.6 %	0.1	1.6 %	1.5 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

FINLAND 2023

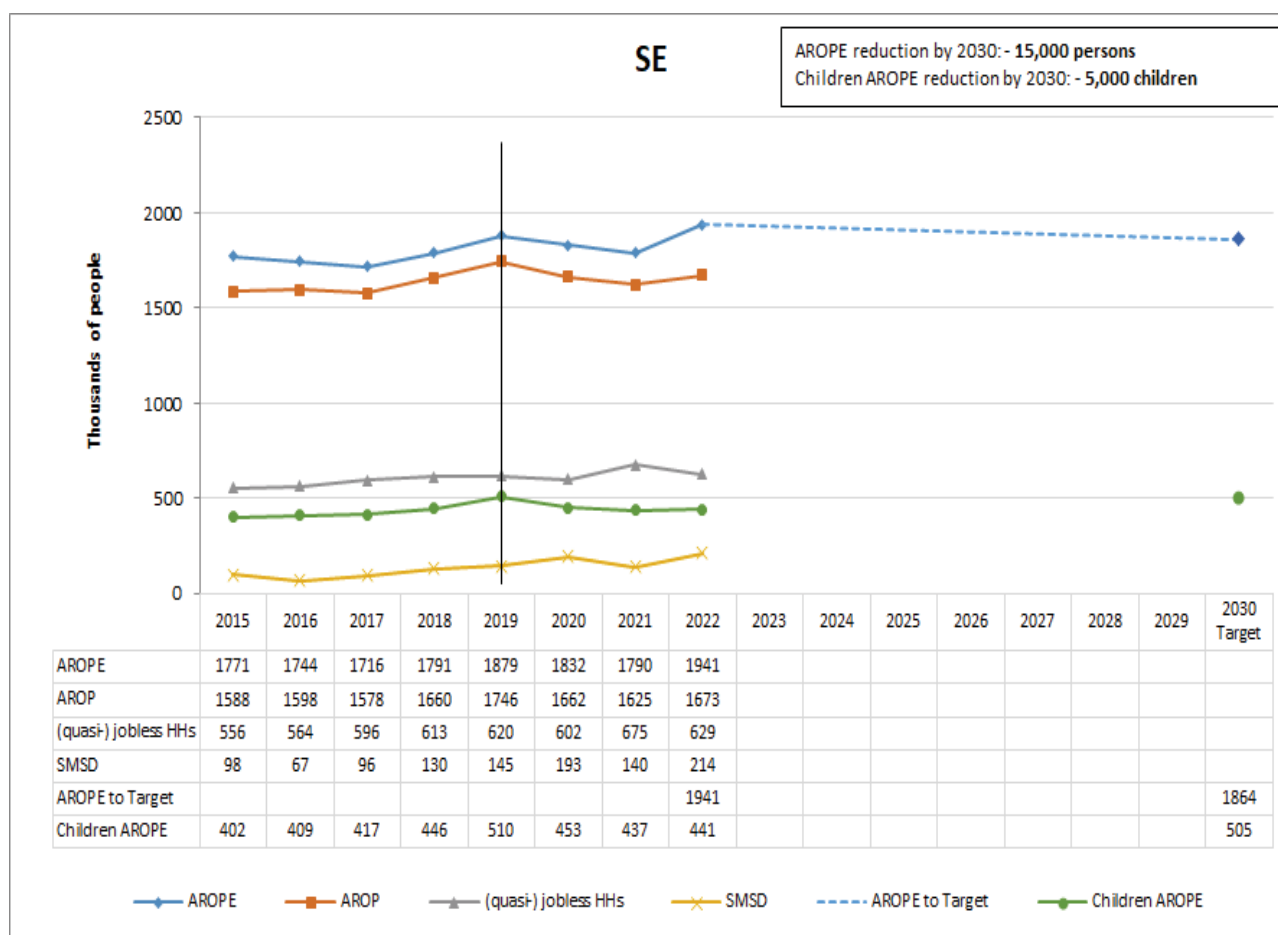
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		<p>The rates of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion for the total population, working age population (18-64) and children (0-17) are substantially better than the EU average [3] and with substantially positive development for the working age population [8]</p> <p>At-risk-of poverty rates for the total population, working age population (18-64) and children (0-17) are substantially better than the EU average [3] with positive development for the working age population [7]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>S50/S20 is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Housing deprivation rates for the total population, children (0-17) working age population (18-64) and older people (65+) are substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden for working age population (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty, working age poverty (18-64) and child poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap (0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty (total, men and women) is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		

5. Health	<p>Healthy life years at birth for men are worse than the EU average, [2] and they are substantially worse for women [1], but partly this is caused by comparability problems in this indicator, for example compared to Sweden.</p> <p>The rate of unmet needs for medical care (due to costs, waiting or distance) is worse than the EU average [2]</p>	
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NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 15,000 by 2030,
and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 5,000

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. (iv) 2021-2022 change not significant for AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2022 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

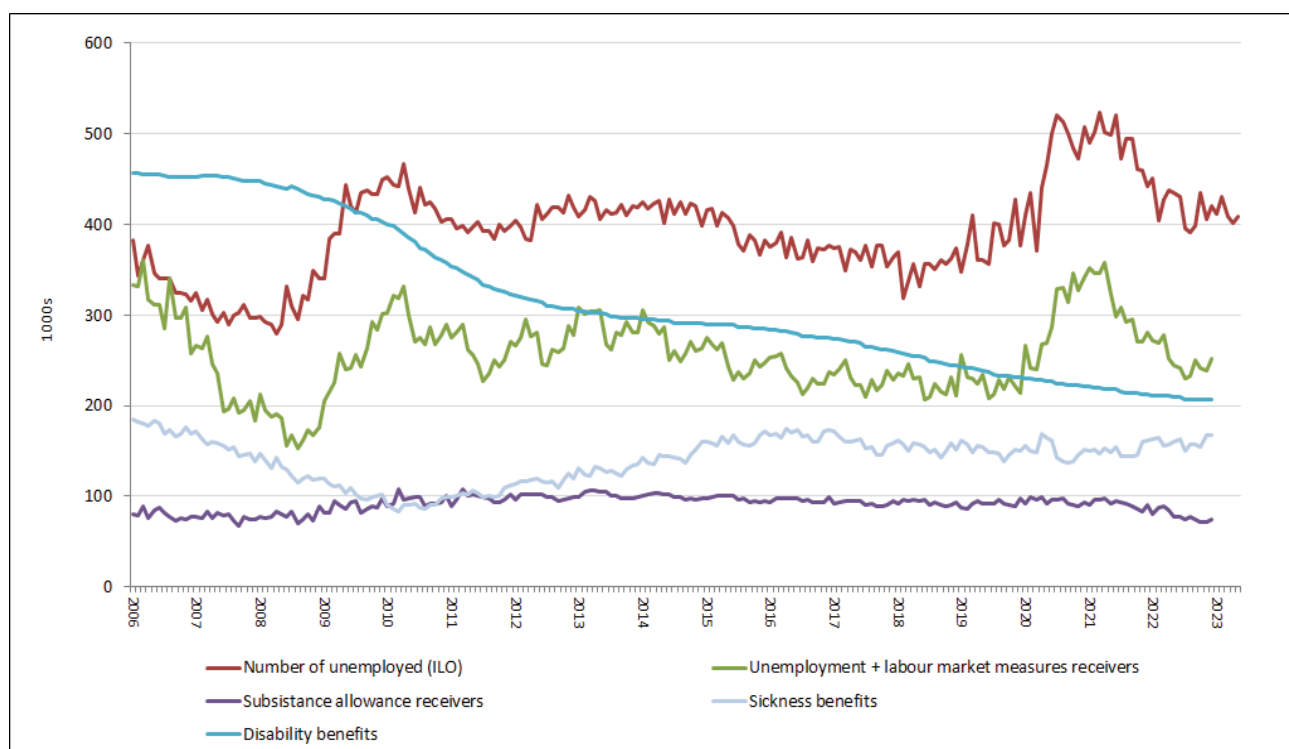
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE				EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.1	28.7		26.8 30.3
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3		7.9 8.8
	Disability	2.6	2.6		2.0 2.2
	Old age	12.0	12.6		10.8 11.7
	Survivors	0.2	0.2		1.6 1.7
	Family/Children	2.9	2.9		2.2 2.5
	Unemployment	0.8	1.0		1.2 2.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.6		0.6 0.7
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.7	0.7		2.9 3.2
	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 0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0		0.2 0.3
	Housing	0.4	0.4		0.4 0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3		0.6 0.7
	Non-means tested				
	Total	26.5	28.1		23.9 27.0
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3		7.9 8.7
	Disability	2.6	2.6		1.6 1.7
	Old age	12.0	12.6		10.3 11.2
	Survivors	0.2	0.2		1.5 1.6
	Family/Children	2.9	2.9		1.6 1.8
	Unemployment	0.8	1.0		1.0 2.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4		0.1 0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
extraction date	18/03/2021
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit; labour market measures
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Subsistence allowance
unit	Measured in full year equivalents (i.e. benefit for 365 days at a 100% withdraw rate).
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023
	Disability benefit (1)
definition	Sickness benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023
	Disability benefit (2)
definition	Disability benefits
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SE	%						EU27 2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2021	2022
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	0.2 pp	-3.1 pp	24.4	24.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.5	18.7	18.1	17.2	-0.9 pp	-4.3 pp	19.5	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.5	3.3	1.7	3.0	1.3 pp	0.5 pp	7.5	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.4	-1.1 pp	-1.8 pp	8.3	7.6
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.4	4.5	13.3		8.8 pp	5.9 pp		
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.1	7.3	7.1	6.6	-0.5 pp	-1.5 pp	10.2	9.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89.7	88.7	85.0	82.3	-2.7 pp	-7.4 pp	71.4	70.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.0	11.5	11.3	10.9	-0.4 pp	-3.1 pp	14.8	15.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	18.5	16.6	16.3	-0.3 pp	0.3 pp	16.1	13.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	37.1	35.6	39.2	38.1	-1.1 pp	1.0 pp	22.0	22.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23.9	27.6	26.8	27.1	0.3 pp	3.2 pp	32.8	31.2
	Childcare above 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.6	68.4	71.6	70.6	-1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	53.8	55.9
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.4	0.1 pp	-1.3 pp	25.7	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14.8	13.8	11.0	9.7	-1.3 pp	-5.1 pp	21.0	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.2	7.7	6.7	5.5	-1.2 pp	-3.7 pp	5.2	5.7
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.3	16.6	12.9	11.7	-1.2 pp	-5.6 pp	26.2	26.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.1	46.3	48.4	46.4	-2.0 pp	7.3 pp	44.1	42.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.6	4.6	3.9	3.8	-0.1 pp	-2.8 pp	7.8	7.1
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.5	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	6.6	5.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	0.4 pp	2.3 pp	9.8	9.6
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.4 pp	0.7 pp	1.7	1.9
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.4	1.8		-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp	3.2	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SE										EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2022	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.4	17.7	17.2	18.6	1.4 pp	0.2 pp	21.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.1	15.7	16.0	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	16.5	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12248	12050	12404	12344	-1.3 %	2.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	0.9 pp	0.8 pp	6.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp		
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.2	-0.6 pp	-0.1 pp	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.3 pp		
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.7	1.0 pp	0.0 pp	23.1	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp		
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	5.5	8.7	n.a.	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.7	1.2 pp	0.7 pp	12.7	0.8 pp	0.2 pp		
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.4	7.9 %	0.7 %	4.74	-5.0 %	-5.0 %		
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	0.2 pp	-3.1 pp	24.7	0.3 pp	1.9 pp		
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	5.4	5.1	4.4	5.5	1.1 pp	0.1 pp	14.5	1.6 pp	1.4 pp		
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.4	0.1 pp	-1.3 pp	24.4	-1.3 pp	-1.0 pp		
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	42.7	44.5	39.9	-4.7 pp	-1.0 pp	35.294	-1.8 pp	2.9 pp		
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.1	63.2	64.8	61.4	-3.4 pp	0.2 pp	62.156	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.6	79.9	79.4	73.3	-6.1 pp	-11.3 pp	61.9	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp		
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	6.6	7.4	0.8 pp	-0.3 pp	8.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp		
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	2.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp		
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	0.4 pp	2.3 pp	9.6	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp		
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	12.3	13.4	12.4	-1.0 pp	1.7 pp	5.9	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp		
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	5.3	6.2	5.1	4.9	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	9.6	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp		
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	76.5	76.3	76.9	77.3	0.4 pp	0.8 pp	62.3	1.8 pp	3.7 pp		
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.3	15.6	13.1	16.1	3.0 pp	0.8 pp	20.2	0.7 pp	0.8 pp		
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.81	-1.2 %	0.0 %	0.9	-1.1 %	0.0 %		
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.54	-3.6 %	-1.8 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %		
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.5 pp	0.4 pp	2.2	0.2 pp	0.5 pp		
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	15.9	15.4	14.5	n.a.	-5.8 %	-8.8 %	n.a.	0.0 %	-6.9 %		
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	16.6	16.4	14.8	n.a.	-9.8 %	-10.8 %	n.a.	-2.0 %	-4.8 %		
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	26.2	28.6	25.4	30.6	5.2 pp	4.4 pp	28.8	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp		
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	8.3	8.5	9.1	0.6 pp	-0.3 pp	9.1	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp		
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	-0.2	4.3	0.3	4.3 %	4.2 %	0.1	1.6 %	1.9 %		

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SWEDEN 2023

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The housing cost overburden (18-64) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.</i></p>	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, in total and for the age group 18-64 is substantially worse than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]</p>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		<p>The life expectancy at birth, for total population, males and females, and at 65 for males is better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>Healthy life years at birth and at 65 for males and females is substantially better than the EU average [3]</p>