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COVER NOTE

From: The Social Protection Committee
To: Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
Subject: Key Social Challenges: Report drawn from the 2021 SPC Annual
Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM)
= SPPM Country Profiles (Part 2)

Delegations will find attached the SPPM Country Profiles (part 2) annexed to the SPC "Report on key social challenges" (doc. 12174/21 ADD 1).

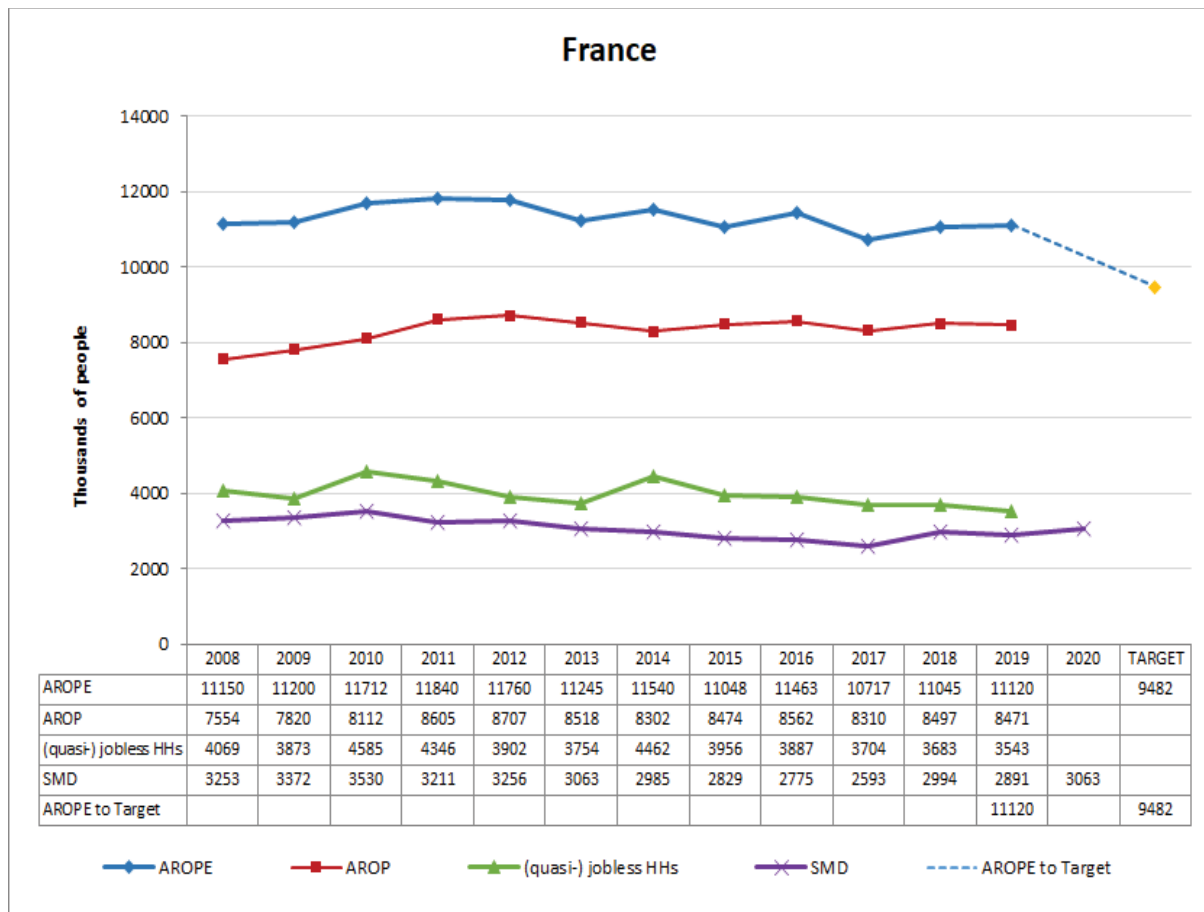
The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 12174/21.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

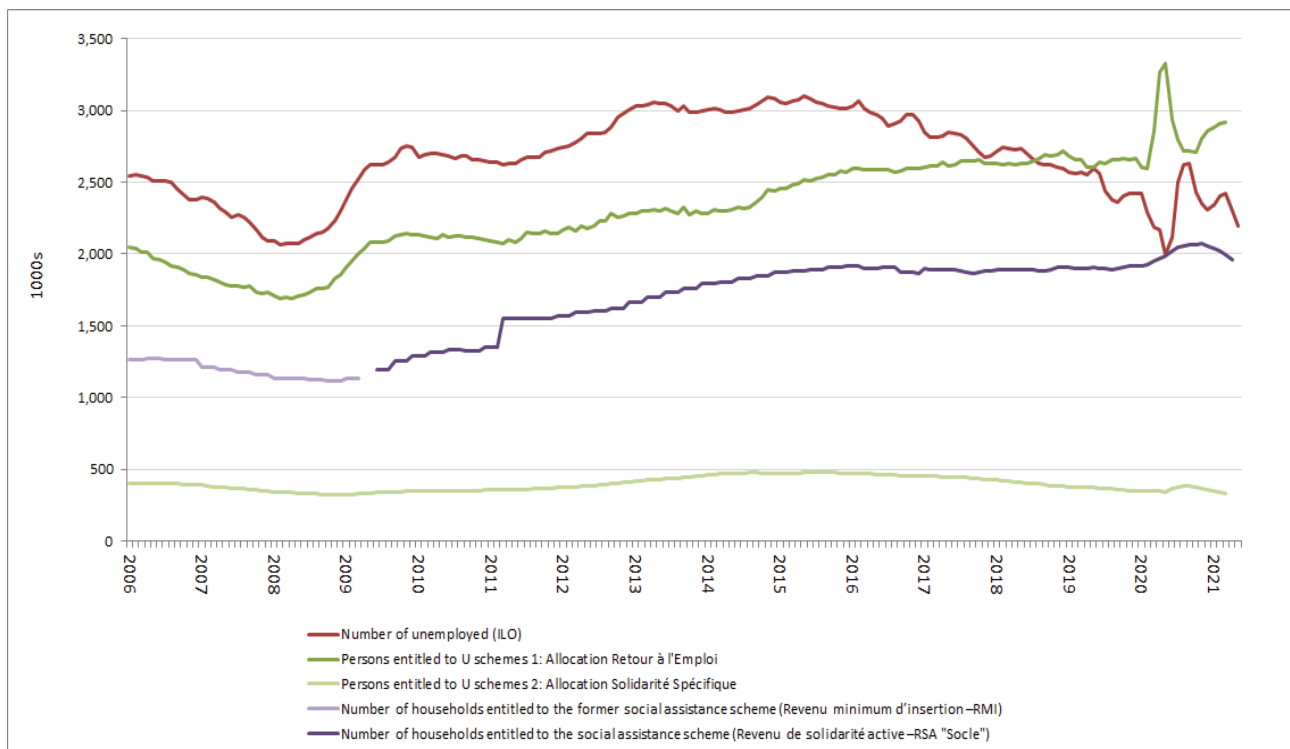
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR													EU27_2020	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017	2018
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.7	31.0	31.0	30.9	31.4	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	31.7	31.4	26.9	26.7
	Sickness/Health	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	7.8	7.8
	Disability	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
	Old age	11.2	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.7	10.8	10.7
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
	Unemployment	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2
	Housing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested													
	Total	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
	Housing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
	Non-means tested													
	Total	25.5	27.5	27.6	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.2	28.0	23.9	23.8
	Sickness/Health	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	7.7	7.7
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Old age	11.1	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FR	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=fr
	Unemployment benefit 1
definition	persons entitled to U unemployment insurance scheme : ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi)
unit	thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted (the whole of France)
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	persons entitled to U assistance scheme: ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)
unit	thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (the whole of France)
source	DREES
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Households entitled to social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle
unit	thousands of beneficiaries (the whole of France)
source	CNAF
link	DREES
	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
comment	<p>The revenu de solidarité active (RSA) scheme has been introduced in June 2009. It replaces two former social assistance benefits, the former minimum income scheme (revenu minimum d'insertion, RMI), and the lone parents benefit (allocation de parent isolé, API), and the various in-work benefits which were related to these two social assistance benefits. Notably for these reasons, the data on RMI and the data on RSA are not fully comparable. RSA was introduced in French 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 - Social assistance benefit for Young People
definition	persons entitled to social assistance Benefit Youth guarantee
unit	thousands of beneficiaries (the whole of France)
source	DREES
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
comment	<p>The Youth Guarantee is a scheme aimed at young people aged 16 to 25 who are neither in employment, education nor training (NEET) and who are in a precarious situation. It offers them intensive support from a local mission and an allowance for twelve months. The program can be extended for a maximum of six months. The provided data correspond to the number of young people receiving Youth Guarantee support at the end of the month in question.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	FR															EU27_2020			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.5	18.5	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.1	18.5	17.7	18.2	17.0	17.4	17.9	n.a.	0.5 pp	-0.6 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.6	n.a.	0.2 pp	1.1 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10496	10644	10669	10897	11271	11516	11584	11931	12373	12214	12134	12283	n.a.	-0.5%	3.2%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0 pp	-0.7 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.8	8.4	9.9	9.4	8.4	8.1	9.6	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-0.9 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.5	18.2	19.5	17.1	16.2	16.8	16.6	15.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.5	n.a.	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.5	13.1	n.a.	0.6 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	n.a.	0.9%	-3.0%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.2	21.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	20.8	21.6	21.2	22.6	22.1	22.9	22.5	n.a.	-0.4 pp	1.3 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.8	46.2	46.6	43.3	40.8	43.9	44.6	43.1	42.4	45.0	44.4	42.1	n.a.	-2.3 pp	-4.7 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	70.1	70.1	68.3	67.7	69.1	70.0	69.3	69.8	70.8	70.7	69.6	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-1.2 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.8	50.0	54.1	54.3	57.5	60.4	52.3	62.4	54.0	59.8	60.8	59.2	n.a.	-1.6 pp	9.4 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.3	7.1	7.4	n.a.	0.3 pp	0.9 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	-0.5 pp	0.0 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.8	9.7	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.0	-0.2 pp	-3.8 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.2	9.2	9.0	8.5	9.1	9.3	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.2	7.8	7.2	7.2	0.0 pp	0.0 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.5	11.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.1	10.6	11.4	0.8 pp	0.9 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	38.2	38.9	39.8	41.4	44.5	45.6	46.9	48.7	49.9	51.3	52.3	53.1	53.8	0.7 pp	15.6 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.1	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.9	11.2	n.a.	1.3 pp	-2.9 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.00	n.a.	-3.8%	5.3%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.65	n.a.	-3.0%	0.0%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	n.a.	0.0 pp	-0.7 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.4	n.a.	2.0%	19.5%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.6	n.a.	2.7%	14.9%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	23.3	23.8	23.2	22.9	23.9	22.8	21.1	19.8	21.0	22.9	n.a.	1.9 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.5	n.a.	0.8 pp	1.3 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	-0.4	-1.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.1	n.a.	2.1%	11.4%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

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

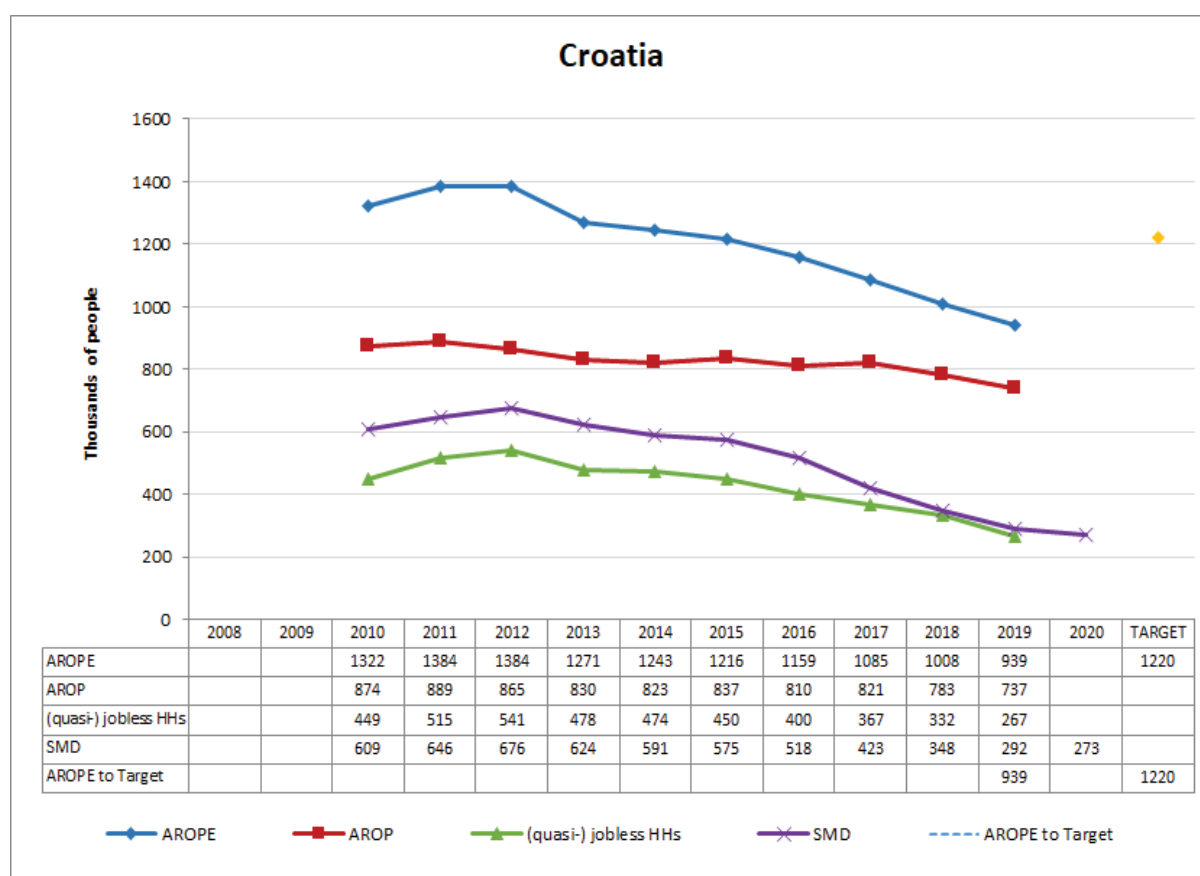
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p><i>The risk of exposure to poverty of low-work intensity households with dependent children is high and increasing</i></p> <p><i>There is a high unmet demand for social housing in certain regions.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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

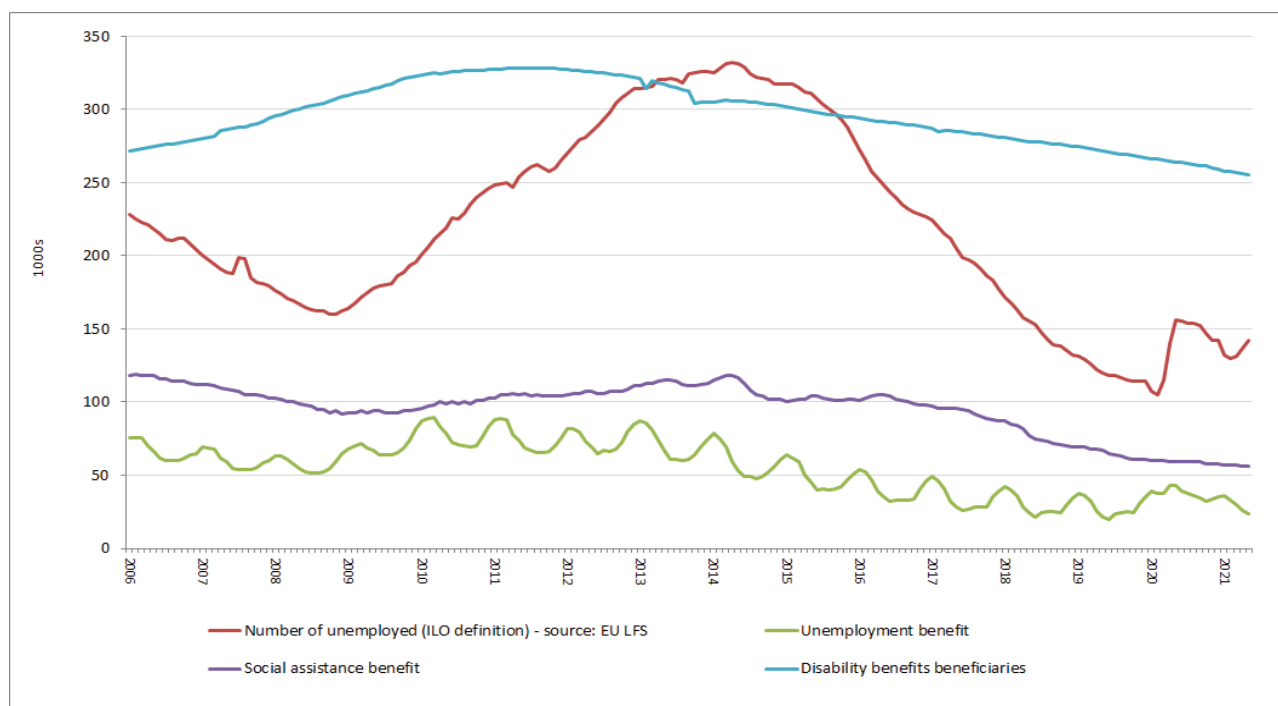
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployed persons on the CES register are entitled to unemployment benefit in the reporting month based on the stipulations of the Labor Market Act, Official Gazette No. 118/2018, 32/20.
unit	number of persons of unemployment benefit beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Employment Service
link	www.hzz.hr
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	On the basis of the Social Welfare Act that entered into force on 1 January 2014 ("The Official Gazette" No. 157/13, 152/14, 99/15, 52/16, 16/17, 130/17, 98/19, 64/20) a new right was introduced – a guaranteed minimum benefit (GMB), encompassing the four social benefit: the maintenance assistance (from Social Welfare system) and extended financial benefit which was defined by the Act on Employment Mediation and Unemployment Rights as well as the right to survivor benefit defined under the Act on the Rights of Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Their Family Members and the Act on the Protection of Military and Civilian War-Disabled Persons. That is a form of social benefit by which the state guarantees that every year, depending on the funds available, it will determine the amount to which every person or household with insufficient income and assets for satisfying the basic living needs is entitled. The right to a social benefit is depending on the family structure and it is means-tested (income and property). The right can be exercised by persons of all ages, under the conditions prescribed by the Social Welfare Act.
unit	number of persons of social assistance beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy of the Republic of Croatia
link	Website under construction
comment	In the column for the 2014, the number of maintenance assistance and GMB beneficiaries' was shown, since the all maintenance assistance beneficiaries have not been yet translated into GMB.
Disability benefit	
definition	disability pension is a pension granted on the grounds of person's total or occupational disability if disability occurred prior to the age of 65
unit	number of disability pension beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Pension Insurance Institute
link	http://www.mirovinsko.hr/
comment	Number of disability pension beneficiaries from October 2013 does not include beneficiaries whose benefit payment have been suspended because they have not submitted their Personal Identification Number. From February 2015 disability pensioners are translated into old age pensioners after reaching the statutory retirement age and these pensioners are included in the total number of disability pension beneficiaries.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HR	%															EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2018	2019
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)			29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3	29.0	28.2	26.6	25.8	23.7	20.7		-3.0 pp		23.4	22.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)			19.6	21.1	23.3	21.8	21.1	20.9	20.4	21.4	19.7	17.1		-2.6 pp		19.6	18.5
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)			14.8	14.4	18.1	13.7	13.1	13.4	11.6	8.8	7.6	5.7	4.7	-1.0 pp		6.5	5.7
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)			11.5	13.8	15.7	11.4	12.9	12.7	10.8	10.7	9.0	6.9		-2.1 pp		7.0	6.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)						14.1		14.6	14.7	17.0	13.8	12.5		-1.3 pp		14.1	11.9
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children			7.7	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.5		-0.2 pp		10.8	10.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households			82.5	71.5	73.2	76.3	74.0	80.4	80.9	84.8	85.5	80.1		-5.4 pp		76.4	72.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work			11.5	13.0	14.0	14.8	13.3	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.1	12.4		-0.7 pp		15.2	14.6
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)			0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.1		-0.8 pp		14.3	13.8
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)			10.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	16.6	9.5	13.5	14.5	15.9	14.6		-1.3 pp		20.4	21.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)			14.0	8.0	9.0	13.0	6.4	6.5	4.4	9.2	8.1	9.5		1.4 pp		32.2	29.9
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)			34.0	43.0	31.0	34.0	33.8	46.4	46.9	42.3	47.0	47.4		0.4 pp		56.1	59.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)			28.1	28.0	31.4	27.2	28.0	26.8	26.1	24.9	29.5	24.5		-5.0 pp		25.5	25.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	3.7	5.2	4.6	4.7	7.5	9.8	9.4	10.4	10.6	0.2 pp	2.5 pp	20.1	20.3
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)				2.9					2.8	3.4	3.7	4.1		0.4 pp		4.4	4.9
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.1	11.1	10.5	9.5	6.2	8.0	6.9	7.0	11.0	14.5	13.1	13.9	17.0	3.1 pp	3.9 pp	25.1	25.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty			37.0	37.2	34.4	37.2	40.1	41.9	38.0	32.5	30.6	33.5		2.8 pp		40.2	41.3
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)			10.6	7.6	5.4	8.3	7.2	5.4	5.1	4.9	3.7	3.3		-0.4 pp		8.1	8.0
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9.3	9.5	10.7	11.1	10.6	11.9	12.5	12.3	14.1	10.5	8.5	8.4	9.1	0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	5.7	5.6
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.2	-0.8 pp	-2.2 pp	10.5	10.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)			2.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		0.0 pp		1.6	1.4
	Infant mortality rate	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.7	3.6	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0		-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	3.4	3.4
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)			17.6	13.2	11.8	10.8	9.3	8.8	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.1		0.5 pp		6.4	6.0
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)			58.6	59.6	60.0	56.6	55.2	53.8	53.1	52.6	52.6	53.5		0.9 pp		24.1	24.4

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	HR																EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	32.6	32.6	29.9	29.3	29.1	27.9	26.4	24.8	23.3	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	19.5	20.0	19.3	18.3	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	n.a.	n.a.	4567	4454	4417	4448	4644	4952	5391	5666	5922	6440	n.a.	7.4%	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	15.2	15.9	14.7	13.9	13.7	12.5	10.3	8.6	7.2	6.9	-1.4 pp	n.a.		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	15.9	16.8	14.8	14.7	14.4	13.0	12.2	11.2	9.2	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	27.6	27.9	31.0	28.1	27.9	26.4	28.2	26.0	28.9	26.2	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	n.a.	14.7	14.5	15.2	14.8	14.6	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.3	19.2	16.1	14.7	12.3	10.3	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	n.a.	-4.8%	n.a.		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	n.a.	n.a.	29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3	29.0	28.2	26.6	25.8	23.7	20.7	n.a.	-3.0 pp	n.a.		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	n.a.	n.a.	31.3	31.9	33.3	34.3	35.1	35.5	28.6	24.8	24.9	24.7	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	n.a.	n.a.	52.9	54.2	54.9	56.3	57.1	55.8	56.5	53.7	55.0	55.4	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	n.a.	n.a.	69.1	62.6	61.9	64.2	63.3	67.5	66.9	67.7	70.7	69.2	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.0	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.1	6.6	8.4	10.2	11.0	10.1	10.2	6.6	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.1	-0.3 pp	-3.2 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.2	-0.8 pp	-2.2 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.7	9.2	11.6	11.9	12.7	14.9	15.3	14.0	11.6	9.8	7.9	5.5	6.9	1.4 pp	-1.8 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.6	13.4	15.7	16.2	16.6	19.6	19.3	18.1	16.9	15.4	13.6	11.8	12.2	0.4 pp	0.6 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	37.1	39.4	39.1	38.2	37.5	37.8	36.2	39.2	38.1	40.3	42.8	43.9	45.5	1.6 pp	8.4 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	n.a.	n.a.	37.5	36.4	33.1	31.9	29.7	31.8	32.8	32.7	32.0	33.6	n.a.	1.6 pp	n.a.		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	n.a.	0.78	0.82	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.79	0.75	n.a.	-5.1%	n.a.		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	n.a.	n.a.	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.39	n.a.	-2.5%	n.a.		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	5.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	7.4	7.7	5.5	6.0	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	n.a.	-8.0%	n.a.		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	6.5	7.3	7.9	5.9	5.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	n.a.	-2.0%	n.a.		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	47.0	49.5	44.3	37.7	38.1	39.9	38.8	37.9	37.1	37.4	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	8.0	6.8	8.4	7.5	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.7	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.6	-2.8	-1.9	-0.7	-5.3	-1.1	-1.4	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.6	n.a.	3.6%	4.3%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators (where available) and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators. No long-term comparison to 2008 for EU-SILC-based indicators, as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010, while for LFS-based indicators changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2020.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CROATIA 2021

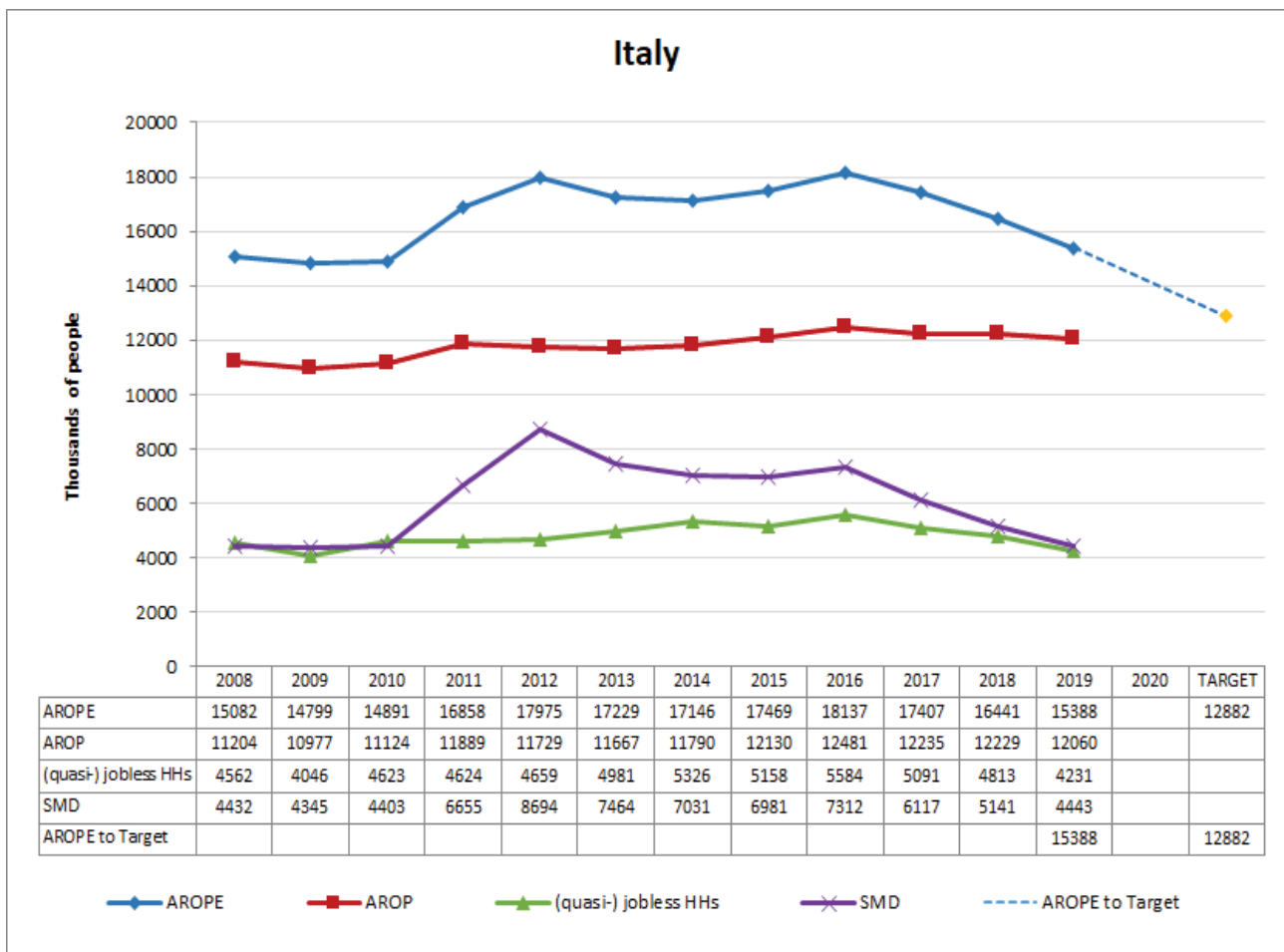
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

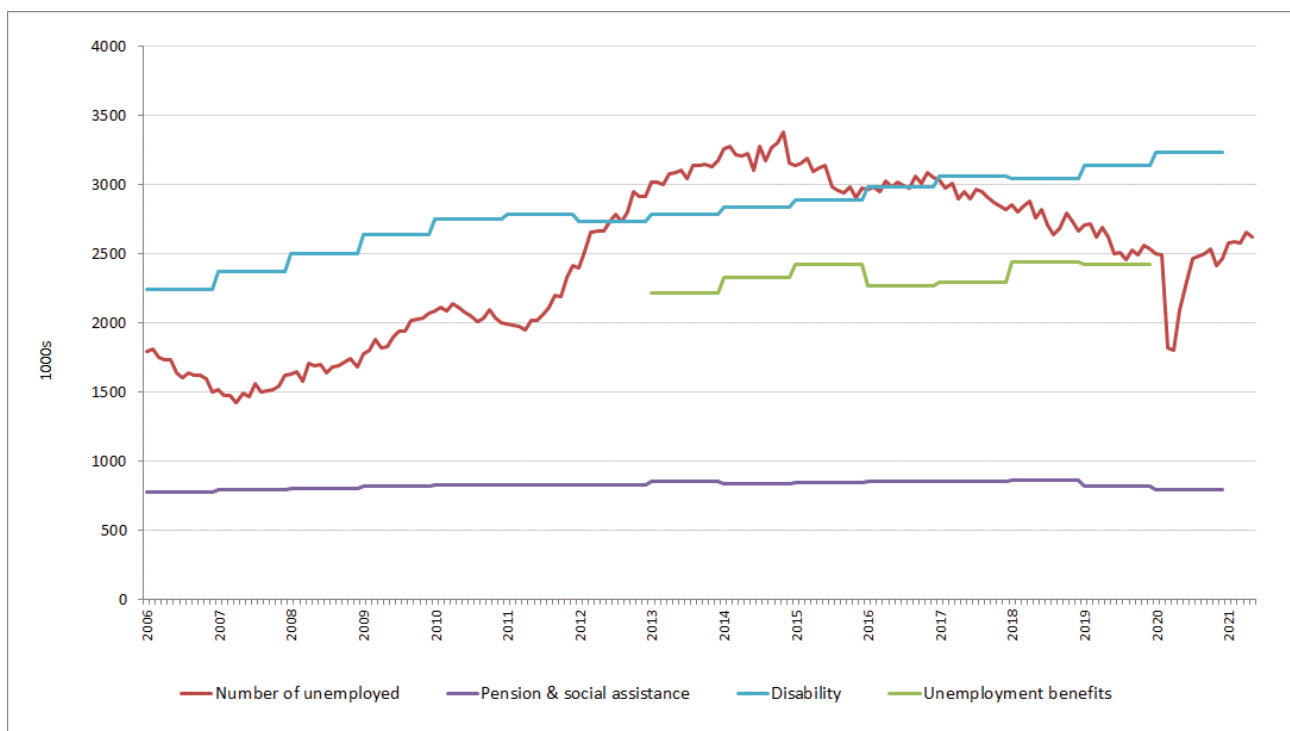
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - 15+ Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Source: Istat
link	https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/259994
comment	DATA AT 30.7.2021- time series updated
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Source: Inps
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1039
comment	Available only in Italian. time series 2015-2019
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Social pension and allowance
unit	thousands of pensions
source	Source: Inps - National Institute for pensions
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1037
comment	at 1st January. Available only in Italian. See pag. 6 (pensioni e assegni sociali)
Disability	
definition	pensions for civil invalids
unit	thousands of pensions
source	Source: Inps
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/6/37/53/o/381
comment	at 1st January. Available only in Italian.
Assegno di natalità	
definition	
unit	thousands of allowances
source	Source: Inps
link	http://inps.it
comment	NO AVAILABLE DATA ON INPS WEBSITE

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IT	%															EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2018	2019
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	28.4	28.7	29.5	31.5	34.1	32.0	32.1	33.5	33.2	32.1	30.6	27.8		-2.8 pp	-0.6 pp	23.4	22.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.2	24.1	25.2	25.9	26.2	25.2	25.1	26.8	26.7	26.4	26.2	24.5		-1.7 pp	0.3 pp	19.6	18.5
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	8.6	8.5	8.6	12.1	16.8	13.5	13.7	13.0	12.4	9.8	8.1	6.5		-1.6 pp	-2.1 pp	6.5	5.7
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	7.0	6.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	8.0	9.3	8.6	9.3	8.2	7.3	6.2		-1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	7.0	6.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.7	16.4	14.9	18.0	18.8	19.7	17.4	20.0	19.9	18.5	19.6	17.1		-2.5 pp	-0.6 pp	14.1	11.9
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.1	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.5	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.8	15.0	15.5	14.0		-1.5 pp	1.9 pp	10.8	10.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	79.2	74.1	81.7	79.7	79.7	78.0	79.9	81.4	76.6	76.6	79.4	86.4		7.0 pp	7.2 pp	76.4	72.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.0	20.9	20.6	21.6	22.1	20.6	19.5	21.6	21.5	21.9	22.0	20.3		-1.7 pp	0.3 pp	15.2	14.6
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	9.3	10.4	12.1	12.1	9.6	7.6		-2.0 pp	-4.4 pp	14.3	13.8
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.0	14.0	13.6	16.9	22.3	16.5	16.1	18.7		2.6 pp	2.7 pp	20.4	21.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.0	20.0	17.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	23.3	18.3	20.9	21.8	16.6		-5.2 pp	-2.4 pp	32.2	29.9
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.0	73.0	70.0	75.0	70.0	69.0	69.7	62.6	74.3	67.7	69.2	76.6		7.4 pp	4.6 pp	56.1	59.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.6	24.6	28.9	32.3	29.7	33.4	34.8	33.2	32.9	28.0	32.0	33.5		1.5 pp	8.9 pp	25.5	25.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26.2	24.1	22.6	20.4	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.3	15.2	16.0	14.3	12.6	11.9	-0.7 pp	-14.3 pp	20.1	20.3
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	4.4	4.9
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	32.5	29.7	27.9	25.4	23.8	21.9	20.8	20.1	20.1	21.1	18.6	16.5	15.6	-0.9 pp	-16.9 pp	25.1	25.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	21.9	24.2	23.2	21.0	22.0	25.4	23.9	22.1	24.2	21.7	26.2	26.2		0.0 pp	4.3 pp	40.2	41.3
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.2	9.3	10.2	10.8	10.5	11.2	10.2	10.9	10.7	9.4	9.2	9.9		0.7 pp	0.7 pp	8.1	8.0
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	11.4	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.0	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.9	11.2	10.7	11.1	0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	5.7	5.6
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	19.6	19.1	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.0	14.7	13.8	14.0	14.5	13.5	13.1	-0.4 pp	-6.5 pp	10.5	10.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	5.1	1.5	1.9	1.4		-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	1.6	1.4
	Infant mortality rate	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.4		-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	3.4	3.4
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	9.7	11.4	10.7	12.2	13.3	12.6	14.0	14.5	11.2	7.7	7.0	6.4		-0.6 pp	-3.3 pp	6.4	6.0
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	34.3	34.3	35.8	35.9	38.9	39.3	39.4	41.2	41.7	40.6	41.9	41.6		-0.3 pp	7.3 pp	24.1	24.4

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	IT																EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.9	25.0	28.1	29.9	28.5	28.3	28.7	30.0	28.9	27.3	25.6	n.a.	-1.7 pp	0.1 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.9	18.4	18.7	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.9	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	1.2 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9158	9140	9135	9466	9297	9189	9152	9237	9742	9913	10029	10259	n.a.	0.7%	-6.5%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.3	7.4	11.1	14.5	12.3	11.6	11.5	12.1	10.1	8.5	7.4	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-0.1 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	9.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.3	12.1	11.7	12.8	11.8	11.3	10.0	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-0.4 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	23.1	24.8	26.6	26.0	28.2	28.2	29.3	31.6	28.1	29.5	30.0	n.a.	0.5 pp	6.8 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.7	13.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	14.3	14.5	13.9	15.3	14.1	n.a.	-1.2 pp	1.4 pp		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.8	21.6	17.2	12.5	12.6	11.9	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.0	n.a.	-1.3%	15.4%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	28.4	28.7	29.5	31.5	34.1	32.0	32.1	33.5	33.2	32.1	30.6	27.8	n.a.	-2.8 pp	-0.6 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	19.6	21.0	21.1	19.5	20.4	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.4	19.4	21.6	20.2	n.a.	-1.4 pp	0.7 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	56.0	57.1	57.5	56.3	56.8	57.6	57.6	56.7	55.7	55.3	55.7	55.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.9	49.8	57.0	58.1	55.7	57.2	59.7	57.2	59.6	55.8	58.5	65.1	n.a.	6.6 pp	10.2 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.1	10.2	9.7	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.8	12.3	12.3	11.8	n.a.	-0.5 pp	2.7 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.6	4.7	-0.9 pp	1.7 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	19.6	19.1	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.0	14.7	13.8	14.0	14.5	13.5	13.1	-0.4 pp	-6.5 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.5	7.3	7.8	7.9	10.1	10.9	11.6	10.6	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.0	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	16.6	17.6	19.0	19.7	21.0	22.2	22.1	21.4	19.9	20.1	19.2	18.1	19.0	0.9 pp	2.4 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.3	35.6	36.5	37.8	40.3	42.7	46.2	48.2	50.3	52.2	53.7	54.3	54.2	-0.1 pp	19.9 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.4	22.9	20.4	24.0	24.7	22.0	20.2	19.9	23.2	22.0	20.2	19.8	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-4.6 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	n.a.	0.0%	14.8%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.73	n.a.	0.0%	43.1%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.5	1.8	2.4	1.8	n.a.	-0.6 pp	-3.4 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.6	7.9	n.a.	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	10.4	9.4	9.8	10.6	n.a.	8.2%	39.5%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.2	n.a.	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	10.1	9.8	9.2	10.2	n.a.	10.9%	43.7%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	27.8	32.1	31.5	30.7	29.9	29.6	31.0	29.2	30.0	29.5	n.a.	-0.5 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.3	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.2	8.2	8.7	n.a.	0.5 pp	0.4 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-1.5	-1.8	-1.6	-0.3	-5.2	-0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	-2.6	0.3%	-4.9%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ITALY 2021

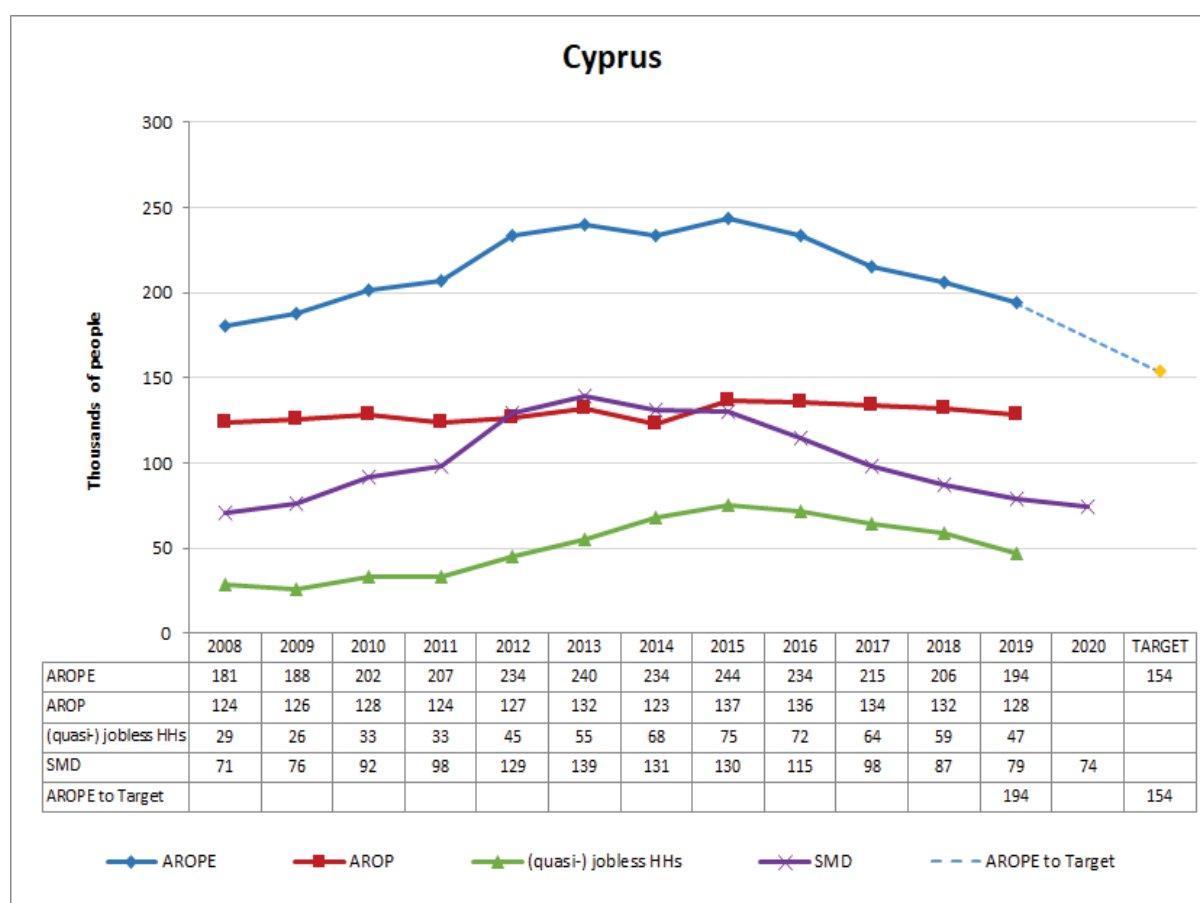
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate, including for children and working age people, is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

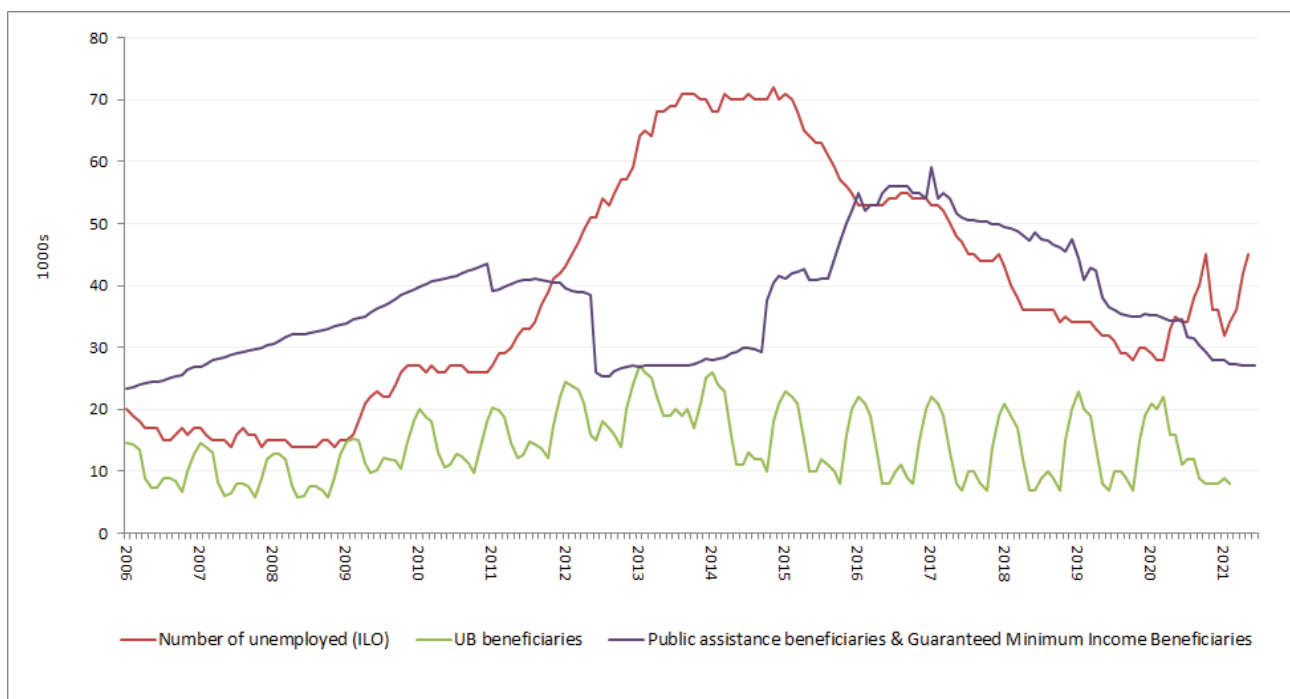
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CY	%															EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2018	2019
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.5	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7	24.7	28.9	29.6	25.5	25.5	23.0		-2.5 pp	1.5 pp	23.4	22.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.9	15.5	12.8	16.7	17.1	16.5	17.3	16.7		-0.6 pp	2.7 pp	19.6	18.5
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	9.7	9.3	12.5	14.8	18.1	18.7	15.6	17.2	17.7	13.6	12.6	11.7	11.8	0.1 pp	2.1 pp	6.5	5.7
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	5.0	6.4	7.3	9.4	9.0	7.7	8.8	5.4		-3.4 pp	2.0 pp	7.0	6.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	5.5	6.5	3.8	5.5	4.1	9.8	6.7	6.8	9.0	6.2	6.3	9.3		3.0 pp	3.8 pp	14.1	11.9
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	8.0	5.8	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.9		-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	10.8	10.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.2	63.3	67.1	61.6	55.7	69.0	59.1	65.4	65.6	62.4	76.7	58.5		-18.2 pp	1.3 pp	76.4	72.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12.5	10.6	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.8	9.1	11.8	12.3	12.6	11.9	14.3		2.4 pp	1.8 pp	15.2	14.6
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	3.0	5.7	9.4	6.8	10.6	10.3	6.1		-4.2 pp	-3.9 pp	14.3	13.8
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	20.0	12.0	16.0	17.0	19.0	22.0	19.8	11.4	18.0	17.5	21.1	25.0		3.9 pp	5.0 pp	20.4	21.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	39.0	39.0	34.0	34.0	32.0	34.0	31.4	49.4	40.7	39.5	37.1	36.7		-0.4 pp	-2.3 pp	32.2	29.9
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	37.0	45.0	45.0	39.0	42.0	46.0	48.2	32.0	37.8	43.1	48.8	49.2		0.4 pp	12.2 pp	56.1	59.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	13.6	14.6	14.8	18.1	19.3	20.6	20.4	22.2	17.2	15.0	21.7	16.1		-5.6 pp	2.5 pp	25.5	25.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14.3	15.4	16.8	11.0	13.9	11.1	7.6	6.6	7.2	6.1	7.9	10.9	9.5	-1.4 pp	-4.8 pp	20.1	20.3
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)																4.4	4.9
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	19.5	21.3	24.6	16.7	20.9	17.1	12.2	11.0	12.4	9.8	12.1	15.9	14.6	-1.3 pp	-4.9 pp	25.1	25.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.0	51.4	49.6	47.1	45.5	43.6	52.9	44.7	41.4	41.5	42.9	40.1		-2.8 pp	-3.9 pp	40.2	41.3
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.6		0.8 pp	1.1 pp	8.1	8.0
	Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.6	5.1	6.8	7.1	8.7	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.2	9.1	7.1	9.5	8.9	-0.6 pp	3.3 pp	5.7
Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		13.7	11.7	12.7	11.3	11.4	9.1	6.8	5.2	7.6	8.5	7.8	9.2	11.5	2.3 pp	-2.2 pp	10.5	10.2
Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		0.7	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.2		-0.3 pp	0.5 pp	1.6	1.4
Infant mortality rate		3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.4	2.6		0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	3.4	3.4
Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		2.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.6		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	6.4	6.0
Overcrowding rate (0-17)		5.1	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.9	1.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.7		-0.6 pp	-2.4 pp	24.1	24.4

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	CY															EU27_2020			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.3	23.5	24.6	24.6	27.1	27.8	27.4	28.9	27.7	25.2	23.9	22.3	n.a.	-1.6 pp	-1.0 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.9	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.4	14.7	n.a.	-0.7 pp	-1.2 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10945	11256	10816	11497	11444	10299	9457	9188	9704	10126	10503	11154	n.a.	4.9%	-10.5%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.7	15.0	16.1	15.3	15.4	13.6	11.5	10.2	9.1	8.4	-1.1 pp	0.0 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	6.5	7.9	9.7	10.9	10.6	9.4	8.6	6.8	n.a.	-1.8 pp	2.3 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.3	17.2	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.7	18.5	19.8	17.3	15.1	18.6	16.0	n.a.	-2.6 pp	0.7 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	10.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.6	7.1	8.8	n.a.	1.7 pp	-1.1 pp		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.7	22.8	21.0	17.5	15.5	13.3	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	n.a.	6.8%	6.5%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.5	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7	24.7	28.9	29.6	25.5	25.5	23.0	n.a.	-2.5 pp	1.5 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	30.6	33.1	33.6	37.0	37.4	37.0	41.5	36.2	35.6	35.9	36.4	35.2	n.a.	-1.1 pp	4.7 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	48.2	49.8	52.4	55.6	57.0	58.1	60.5	58.2	58.0	58.1	58.3	58.1	n.a.	-0.1 pp	9.9 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	50.4	50.6	48.6	46.6	45.4	52.4	51.7	50.9	51.4	47.8	57.4	45.3	n.a.	-12.1 pp	-5.1 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.0	9.0	7.8	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.8	n.a.	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	3.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	5.8	4.5	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.0 pp	1.6 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.7	11.7	12.7	11.3	11.4	9.1	6.8	5.2	7.6	8.5	7.8	9.2	11.5	2.3 pp	-2.2 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	5.6	6.7	8.7	10.8	14.9	14.5	12.4	10.8	9.0	7.9	6.4	7.0	0.6 pp	3.2 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	9.7	9.9	11.7	14.6	16.0	18.7	17.0	15.3	16.0	16.1	13.2	13.7	14.4	0.7 pp	4.7 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.8	55.7	56.3	54.8	50.7	49.6	46.9	48.5	52.2	55.3	60.9	61.1	61.0	-0.1 pp	6.2 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	49.3	48.6	42.6	39.8	33.4	26.1	27.2	20.8	22.9	24.6	23.5	25.9	n.a.	2.4 pp	-23.4 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.77	n.a.	-3.8%	30.5%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.41	n.a.	-4.7%	24.2%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.7	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-1.8 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.1	9.8	9.7	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.3	8.4	11.2	9.5	8.1	8.1	n.a.	0.0%	-11.0%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.6	8.1	7.9	5.9	7.7	8.7	8.7	7.3	10.3	8.5	6.9	7.1	n.a.	2.9%	-6.6%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	42.2	38.2	39.9	36.7	38.1	35.5	35.7	36.5	34.1	33.0	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	n.a.	0.3 pp	0.5 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	8.5	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-5.6	-4.9	-5.8	2.8	7.8	5.1	4.6	2.7	n.a.	2.7%	5.1%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CYPRUS 2021

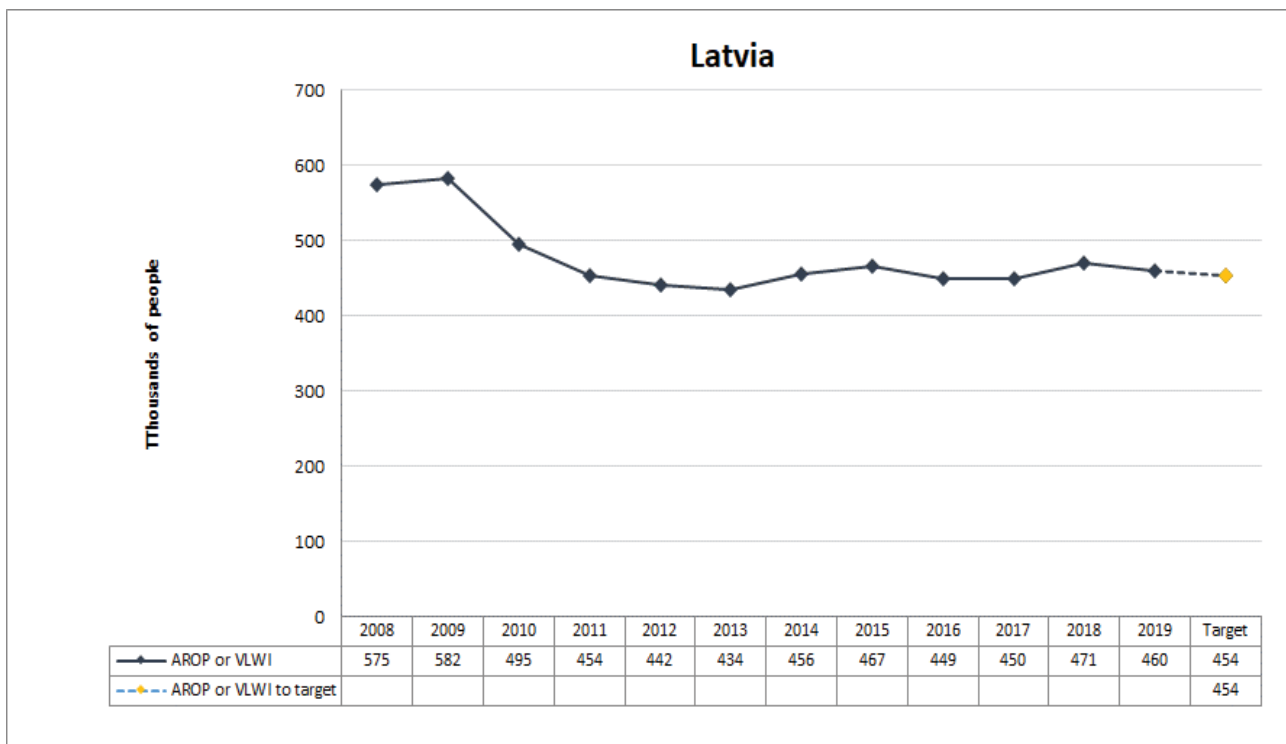
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The severe material deprivation rate is higher than the EU average, with some positive development for the general population and for children [4], but the share of working age people living in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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

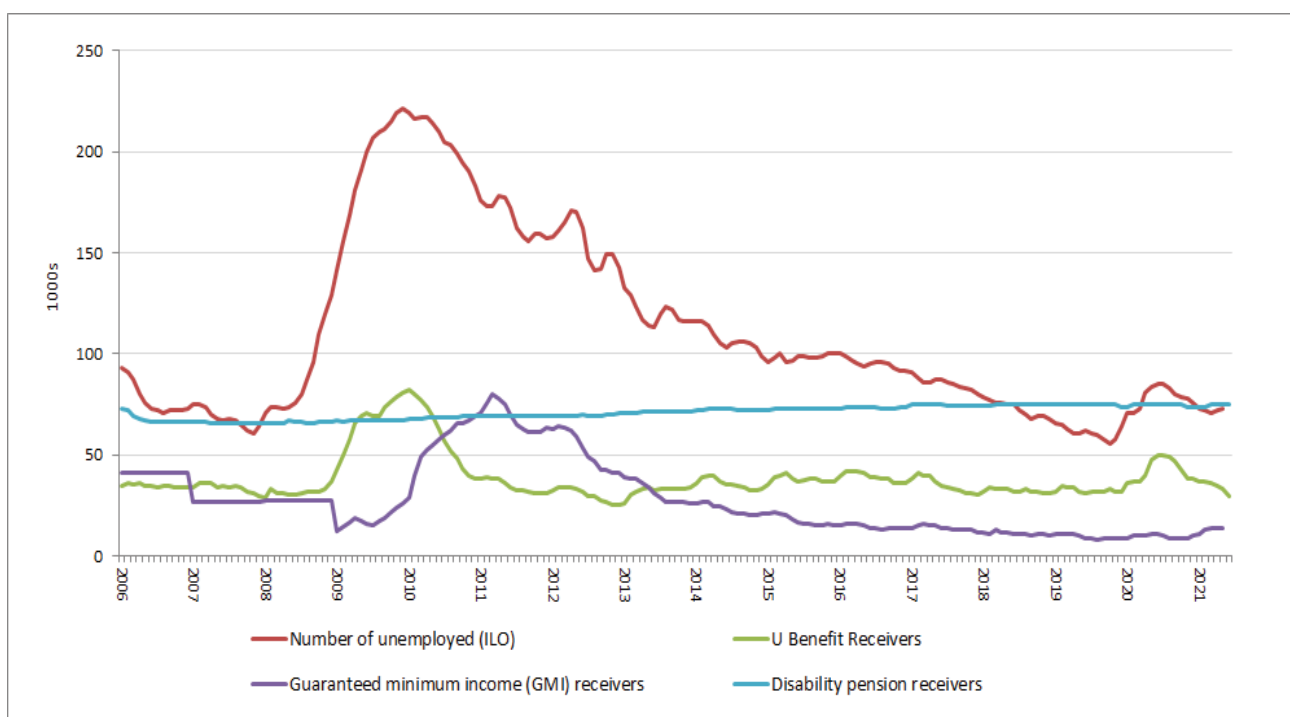
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	LV															EU27_2020			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	34.2	37.9	38.2	40.1	36.2	35.1	32.7	30.9	28.5	28.2	28.4	27.3	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-6.9 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	25.9	26.4	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2	22.5	21.8	22.1	23.3	22.9	n.a.	-0.4 pp	-3.0 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4283	4279	3525	3566	3661	3868	4392	4855	5554	5549	6018	6619	n.a.	8.9%	29.3%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	19.3	22.1	27.6	31.0	25.6	24.0	19.2	16.4	12.8	11.3	9.5	7.8	n.a.	-1.7 pp	-11.5 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.4	7.4	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.0	9.6	7.8	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.6	n.a.	0.0 pp	2.2 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.6	29.0	28.9	31.7	28.6	27.5	23.6	25.5	24.0	25.3	27.8	28.2	n.a.	0.4 pp	-0.4 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.6	15.6	10.5	9.3	12.6	12.1	10.8	10.1	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.5	n.a.	0.0 pp	2.9 pp		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.3	28.7	24.8	25.2	20.6	15.5	n.a.	-5.1 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.5	n.a.	-3.5%	-10.0%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	32.4	38.4	42.2	44.1	40.0	38.4	35.3	31.3	24.7	23.9	22.5	18.9	n.a.	-3.6 pp	-13.5 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	14.2	14.8	26.7	29.1	25.3	25.4	21.5	17.6	21.6	21.9	19.1	23.4	n.a.	4.3 pp	9.2 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.3	32.5	53.3	59.4	57.0	54.9	49.2	45.0	45.8	44.6	40.4	41.7	n.a.	1.3 pp	10.4 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.3	83.1	71.2	66.6	69.8	67.9	73.0	76.9	75.7	77.8	77.0	75.8	n.a.	-1.2 pp	-7.5 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	11.2	9.7	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.3	9.4	8.5	9.0	8.2	8.7	n.a.	0.5 pp	-2.0 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	4.5	8.8	8.8	7.8	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.2	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.5	14.3	12.9	11.6	10.6	9.8	8.5	9.9	10.0	8.6	8.3	8.7	7.2	-1.5 pp	-8.3 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	13.7	14.4	11.6	11.5	9.1	7.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	0.7 pp	-0.6 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	17.5	17.8	16.0	14.9	13.0	12.0	10.5	11.2	10.3	7.8	7.9	7.1	-0.8 pp	-4.7 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	59.1	52.5	47.8	50.5	52.8	54.8	56.4	59.4	61.4	62.3	65.4	67.3	68.6	1.3 pp	9.5 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	58.8	55.5	36.8	33.0	33.7	36.1	39.3	42.1	43.1	43.9	49.0	50.5	n.a.	1.5 pp	-8.3 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.53	0.57	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.77	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.30	0.34	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.40	0.38	n.a.	-5.0%	26.7%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	9.9	9.9	15.1	16.1	12.4	13.8	12.5	8.4	8.2	6.2	6.2	4.3	n.a.	-1.9 pp	-5.6 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.5	n.a.	7.1%	-6.2%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	6.4	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.8	n.a.	2.1%	-2.0%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	46.4	46.3	45.3	43.3	43.2	41.8	42.5	40.7	43.6	42.1	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	9.3	9.8	12.5	11.2	11.4	9.6	8.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	5.4	n.a.	-1.3 pp	-3.3 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.8	-15.0	-4.7	-5.8	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.6	4.4	2.5	4.3	0.3	n.a.	0.3%	2.8%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

LATVIA 2021

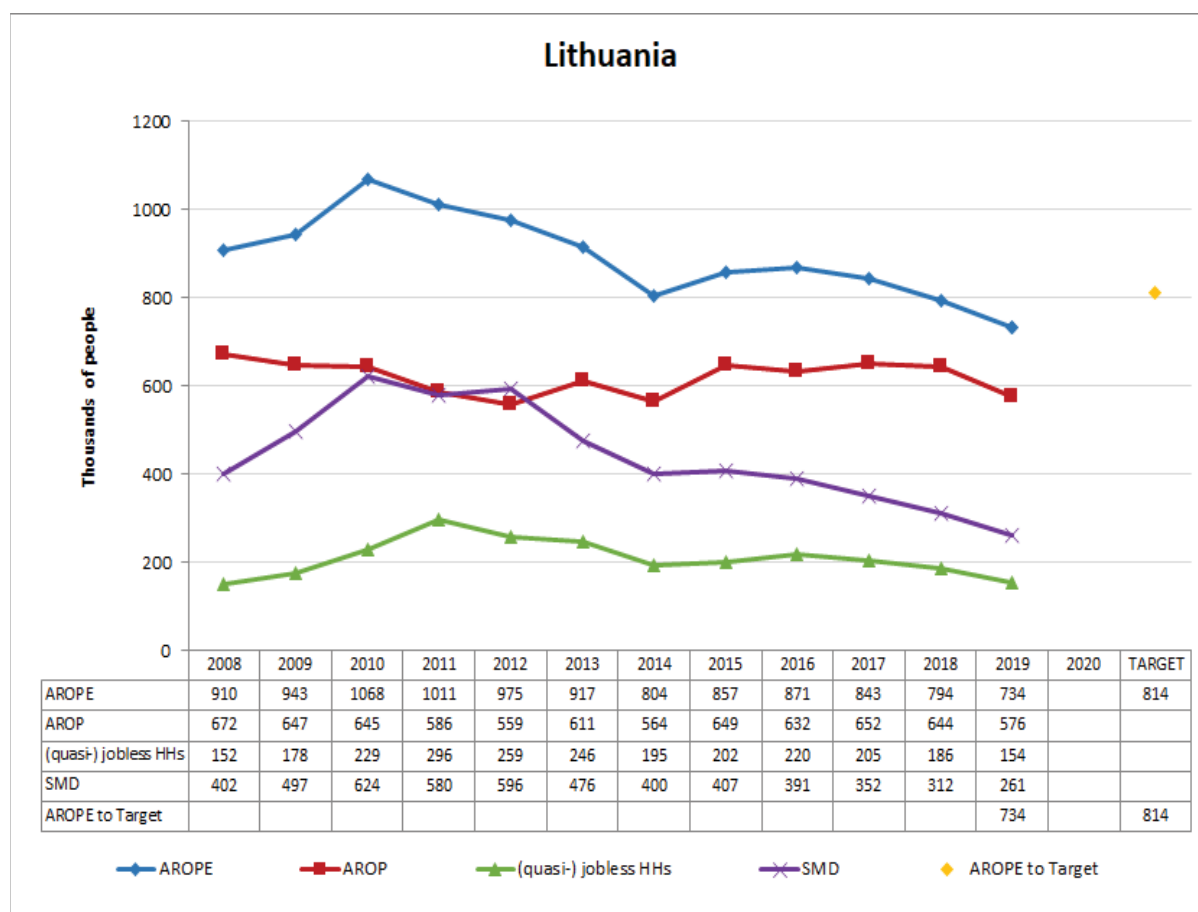
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for the general population and for people aged 65+ are substantially higher than the EU average [1], while the impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

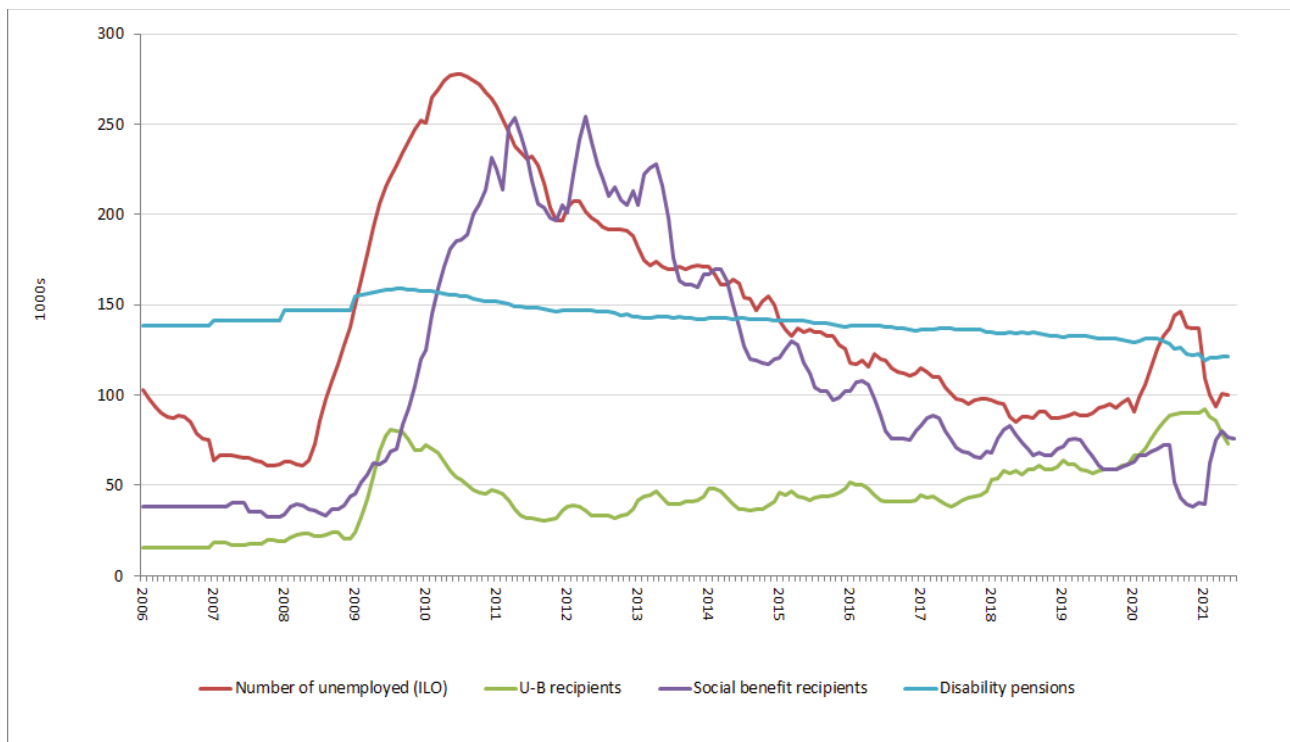
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



LT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat [une_rt_m]
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The State Social Insurance Fund Board
link	https://atvira.sodra.lt/en-eur/
comment	<p>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.</p>
	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	<p>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.</p>

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	LT																EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.3	29.6	34.0	33.1	32.5	30.8	27.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	28.3	26.3	n.a.	-2.0 pp	-2.0 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.9	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1	22.2	21.9	22.9	22.9	20.6	n.a.	-2.3 pp	-0.3 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4111	4289	3611	3641	4034	4369	4557	4951	5618	5891	6421	6905	n.a.	7.3%	36.0%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	12.5	15.6	19.9	19.0	19.8	16.0	13.6	13.9	13.5	12.4	11.1	9.4	n.a.	-1.7 pp	-3.1 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.1	7.2	9.5	12.7	11.4	11.0	8.8	9.2	10.2	9.7	9.0	7.5	n.a.	-1.5 pp	1.4 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.6	23.8	32.6	29.0	22.6	24.8	22.7	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.2	26.0	n.a.	-2.2 pp	0.4 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.9	11.4	7.4	7.7	12.3	10.2	16.0	14.3	13.5	16.1	15.6	19.2	n.a.	3.6 pp	8.3 pp		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.9	28.4	28.9	26.2	24.0	20.1	n.a.	-3.9 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.8	5.3	6.0	6.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.4	n.a.	-9.2%	5.4%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.1	30.8	35.8	34.6	31.9	35.4	28.9	32.7	32.4	31.6	28.0	26.5	n.a.	-1.5 pp	-2.6 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.7	29.0	34.5	36.4	34.5	32.0	30.5	22.4	21.5	23.2	22.9	31.6	n.a.	8.7 pp	7.8 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.2	52.6	58.2	60.8	58.7	55.8	56.1	48.1	47.9	45.9	45.2	52.0	n.a.	6.8 pp	4.8 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	70.3	71.8	65.0	64.9	65.2	66.0	70.9	75.5	77.0	78.2	80.2	74.9	n.a.	-5.3 pp	4.6 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.5	10.5	12.7	9.6	7.7	9.2	8.4	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-1.4 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	3.3	7.4	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.6 pp	1.2 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	8.7	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	5.4	4.6	4.0	5.6	1.6 pp	-1.9 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.0	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	7.2	2.8 pp	3.2 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.8	12.1	13.2	11.8	11.2	11.1	9.9	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.0	8.6	10.8	2.2 pp	2.0 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.0	51.2	48.3	50.2	51.7	53.4	56.2	60.4	64.6	66.1	68.5	68.4	67.6	-0.8 pp	14.6 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	39.9	35.3	29.8	30.9	35.7	31.7	31.9	36.0	37.4	40.3	42.7	37.4	n.a.	-5.3 pp	-2.5 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.70	0.73	0.93	0.90	0.78	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.64	0.68	n.a.	6.3%	-2.9%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.43	n.a.	7.5%	0.0%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.7	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.4	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-4.3 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.0	n.a.	7.1%	5.3%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.4	n.a.	1.6%	-1.5%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	40.7	41.4	44.7	42.2	40.9	44.8	44.4	45.1	43.0	39.9	n.a.	-3.1 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.0	5.6	10.6	11.1	8.9	8.2	7.1	9.1	7.8	7.2	5.6	4.8	n.a.	-0.8 pp	-0.2 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.4	-11.8	-0.3	0.6	1.2	3.6	1.3	4.1	6.5	0.9	3.7	7.7	n.a.	7.7%	17.5%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LITHUANIA 2021

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

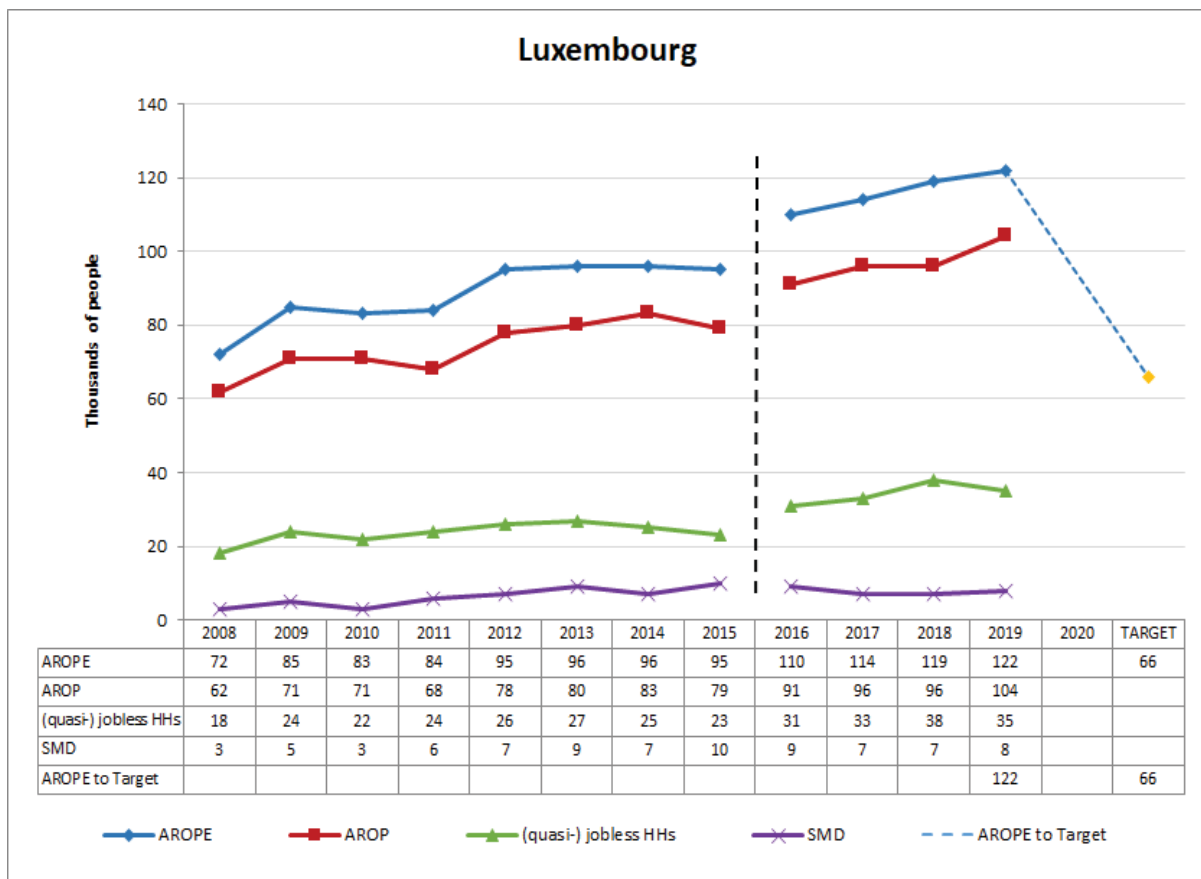
LUXEMBOURG⁷

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

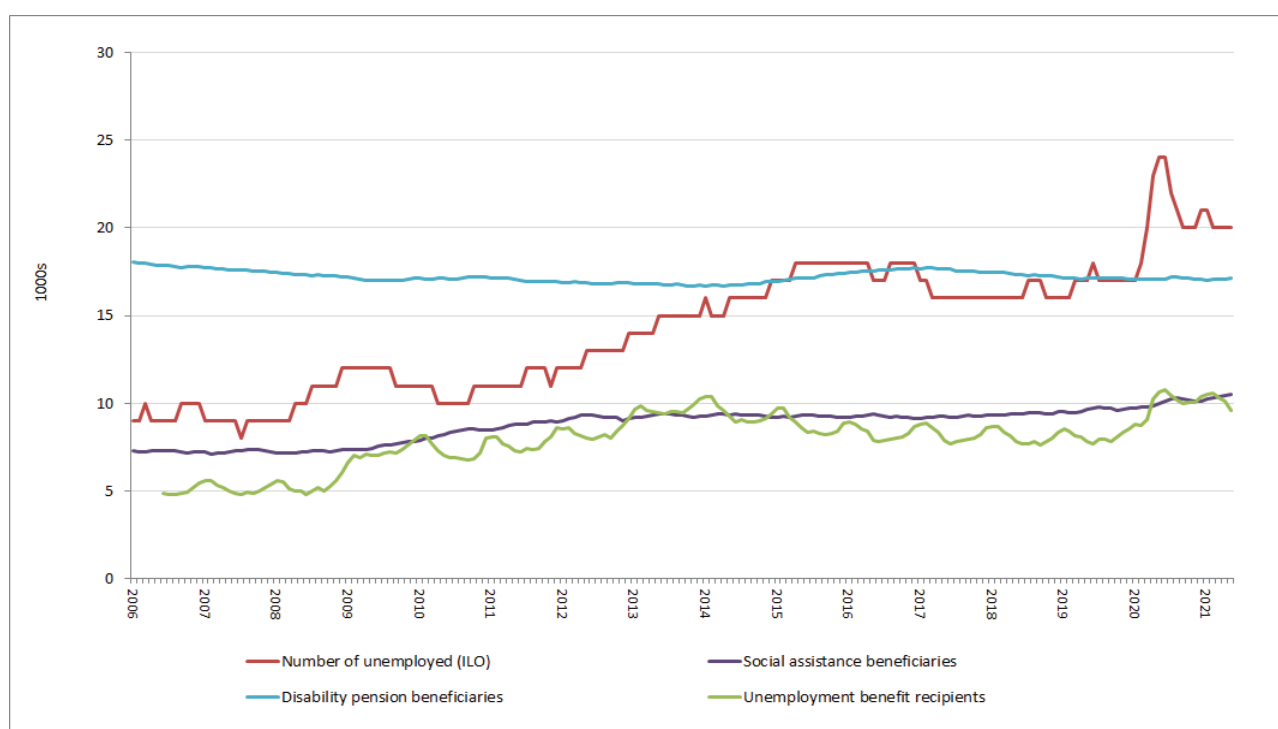
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



LU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Total of beneficiary households of the social assistance benefit (social inclusion benefit since 01/01/2019; complementary allocation before 01/01/2019)
unit	Thousands of households
source	IGSS
	Disability benefit
definition	Total of disability pensions of the general pension scheme (permanent and transitory, but without "indemnité d'attente", beneficiaries aged below 65)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	IGSS
	Early retirement
definition	Early retirement beneficiaries (without "préretraites", beneficiaries aged below 65)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	IGSS
	Unemployment benefit recipients
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients (Demandeurs d'emploi indemnisés), including non residents with reduced working capacity
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	ADEM

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	LU																EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.5	17.8	17.1	16.8	18.4	19.0	19.0	18.5	19.1	19.4	20.7	20.6	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.5	n.a.	0.8 pp	n.a.		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	16166	16265	15961	15961	15948	16818	16962	17571	16701	17758	16517	17366	n.a.	3.4%	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	8.3	7.5	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.6	17.6	18.6	15.7	15.0	17.5	16.3	17.4	20.5	23.4	23.6	24.6	n.a.	1.0 pp	n.a.		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.4	8.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	9.2	8.7	12.0	9.5	8.6	7.6	8.3	n.a.	0.7 pp	n.a.		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.7	4.8	3.9	4.5	3.4	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.3	n.a.	3.1%	n.a.		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26.0	26.4	23.0	22.0	21.1	23.7	25.4	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	43.2	44.8	50.2	50.0	47.9	45.9	40.6	43.8	39.5	38.3	40.4	34.0	n.a.	-6.4 pp	n.a.		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	66.7	66.1	67.8	69.0	67.0	64.9	63.4	65.8	64.4	63.5	64.8	62.0	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.4	47.1	45.9	41.0	44.3	51.9	58.3	41.3	47.4	48.7	45.0	51.2	n.a.	6.2 pp	n.a.		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.6	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.0	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.4 pp	0.1 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.4	7.7	7.1	6.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	9.3	5.5	7.3	6.3	7.2	8.2	1.0 pp	-5.2 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.9	7.5	1.6 pp	2.3 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.6	1.0 pp	0.4 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.1	38.2	39.6	39.3	41.0	40.5	42.5	38.4	39.6	39.8	40.5	43.1	44.0	0.9 pp	9.9 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.4	8.2	8.9	11.7	9.9	9.6	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.19	1.11	1.25	1.25	n.a.	0.0%	n.a.		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.87	0.86	n.a.	-1.1%	n.a.		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	n.a.	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.3	10.7	9.5	9.0	9.1	10.1	n.a.	11.0%	-5.6%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.5	12.4	11.8	11.9	10.6	10.8	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.8	10.6	n.a.	20.5%	-8.6%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	21.2	20.5	22.8	20.7	21.0	22.3	23.5	22.7	26.6	26.0	n.a.	-0.6 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.8	6.0	7.0	7.1	9.3	10.1	n.a.	0.8 pp	n.a.		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.0	3.7	2.5	-0.6	3.8	1.7	5.6	1.2	2.0	5.0	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.5%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Major break in series in 2016 for EU-SILC based indicators, so no figures shown for changes compared to 2008.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES LUXEMBOURG 2021

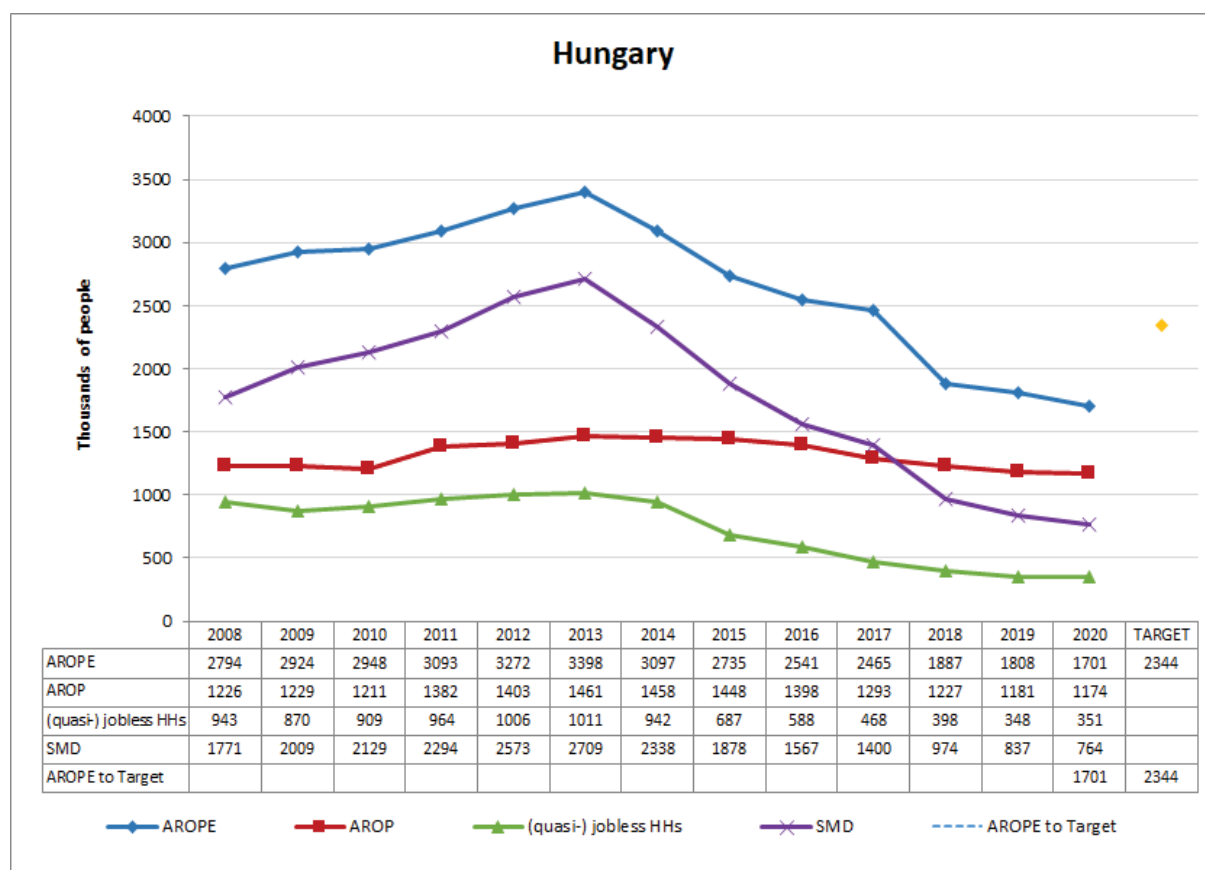
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The share of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, including children and working age people, the at-risk-of poverty rate, and the share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-)jobless households,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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

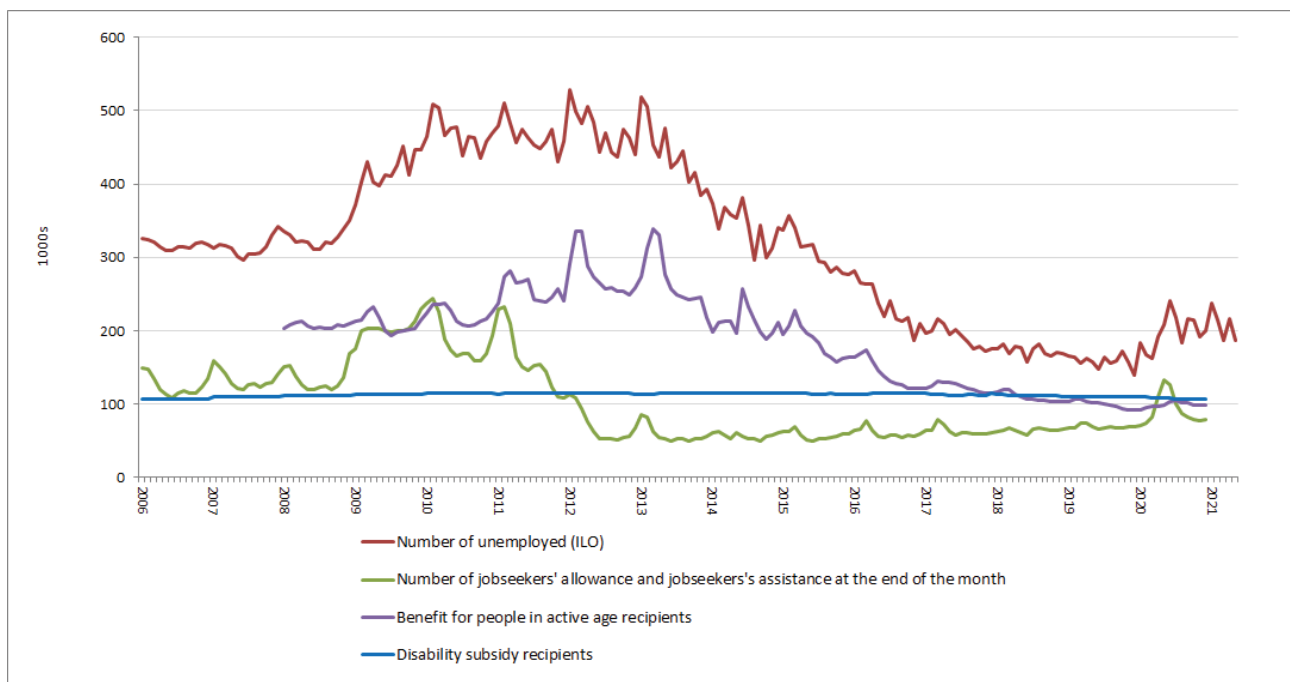
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



HU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
comment	Eurostat table name: Unemployment by sex and age – monthly data (une_rt_m)
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients - Recipients of jobseekers' allowance and jobseekers' assistance
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for Innovation and Technology
link	https://nfsz.munka.hu/tart/munkaeropiac
comment	At the end of 2010 data from 2008 till 2010 about jobseekers' allowance were modified because of the changes in the functioning of the IT system, which revised the number of recipients of unemployment benefit. On the other hand data of 2006, 2007 were also modified because we have found significant differences between this number of HU jobseekers allowance, assistance receivers and number of recipients of jobseekers allowance, assistance (were registered by PES).
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Recipients of benefit for people in active age (Former name of the benefit was regular social assistance)
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Hungarian Treasury
definition	Benefit for people in active age is an income supplement provision in the form of cash, provided by county offices. Its aim to guarantee a minimal standard of living for those who have no income.
comment	From the 1 July 2006 the conditions of the provision and the way of calculation of the amount of support changed. Before that the local government awarded regular social assistance to a person who was over 18 years of age, was of active age, and had lost at least 67 per cent of his or her working ability or received blind persons' benefit, or to a person who was of active age but not in employment, in the case that their subsistence was not provided by other means. By the new terms for the support is entitled only one person in a family. The assessing of the entitlement is based on the income projected to the consumer unit instead of the previous income per capita. The consumer unit is the rate which shows the structure of consumption within a family. The first major member of the family and the disabled child's rate is 1,0 while the ratio of the companion (spouse) and a child is lower (0,9-0,7). The amount of support is variable and supplements the family's effective total income to the limit of the entitlement. The regular social assistance from 1 January 2009 was changed to benefit for people in active age. In 2018 the benefit for people in active age consists of two types of allowances:

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

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

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

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

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

Only one person in a family can be eligible to the benefit for persons in active age, except for the case when two claimants are entitled to different cash benefits (one person is entitled to employment substituting benefit, the other to regular social assistance).

Disability benefit	
definition	Disability subsidy recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance https://www.onyf.hu/en/
definition	Financial support for severely disabled persons over the age of 18, who are unable to care for themselves or need permanent assistance from others.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HU	%															EU27_2020		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2018	2019
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	33.4	37.2	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	41.8	36.1	33.6	31.6	23.8	22.4	17.7	-4.7 pp	-15.7 pp	23.4	22.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.7	20.6	20.3	23.7	22.9	23.8	25.0	22.7	19.9	14.8	13.8	11.5	9.5	-2.0 pp	-10.2 pp	19.6	18.5
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	21.5	25.5	28.8	30.4	34.1	35.6	31.9	24.9	21.1	19.2	15.2	13.1	11.0	-2.1 pp	-10.5 pp	6.5	5.7
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	11.1	11.9	13.9	14.8	16.4	15.1	15.2	11.2	9.2	7.5	4.8	4.6	5.3	0.7 pp	-5.8 pp	7.0	6.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.4	16.6	9.0	17.3	14.2	14.5	15.9	13.4	15.9	4.3	6.4	6.5	2.0	-4.5 pp	-11.4 pp	14.1	11.9
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	7.4	8.4	7.2	7.6	6.8	8.1	8.5	10.3	11.5	11.0	8.6	8.6	5.3	-3.3 pp	-2.1 pp	10.8	10.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	70.9	68.8	69.7	74.4	76.3	77.9	79.3	75.2	62.4	40.8	72.4	51.7	69.8	18.1 pp	-1.1 pp	76.4	72.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13.3	14.1	12.4	15.0	12.5	14.0	15.2	16.0	15.6	12.7	10.8	9.4	5.9	-3.5 pp	-7.4 pp	15.2	14.6
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.8	4.6	3.4	2.0	2.8	3.3	1.4	-1.9 pp	-0.6 pp	14.3	13.8
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5.0	5.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	8.6	10.8	12.2	11.8	13.7	13.6	9.1	-4.5 pp	4.1 pp	20.4	21.5
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23.0	17.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	17.0	12.7	9.6	13.7	14.0	8.9	7.6	11.6	4.0 pp	-11.4 pp	32.2	29.9
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52.0	57.0	65.0	59.0	61.0	68.0	73.6	79.5	73.1	76.9	83.0	83.8	77.9	-5.9 pp	25.9 pp	56.1	59.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.8	16.7	16.5	18.6	21.6	20.8	23.1	22.5	17.5	14.2	36.9	32.2	47.6	15.4 pp	30.8 pp	25.5	25.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.1	9.6	9.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.9	9.5	11.6	12.4	13.0	11.9	-1.1 pp	2.8 pp	20.1	20.3
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)																4.4	4.9
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.7	14.1	13.5	10.5	12.6	12.3	11.5	11.8	12.9	15.9	17.4	17.5	16.9	-0.6 pp	3.2 pp	25.1	25.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	57.7	55.5	57.2	51.3	47.7	45.7	45.2	48.1	54.4	64.1	66.1	62.8	68.1	5.3 pp	10.4 pp	40.2	41.3
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	13.0	10.0	11.9	13.6	15.0	15.6	14.0	8.2	9.1	10.2	9.3	3.2	5.7	2.5 pp	-7.3 pp	8.1	8.0
	Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.3	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.8	0.2 pp	1.3 pp	5.7
Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		11.7	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.8	12.1	0.3 pp	0.4 pp	10.5	10.2
Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		1.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	1.6	1.4
Infant mortality rate		5.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.6		0.3 pp	-2.0 pp	3.4	3.4
Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		28.7	17.5	27.4	25.7	28.1	28.6	28.3	25.3	28.3	27.3	14.2	17.3	16.2	-1.1 pp	-12.5 pp	6.4	6.0
Overcrowding rate (0-17)		64.4	64.8	66.5	66.4	67.2	66.1	63.5	62.6	62.3	62.7	35.6	38.1	33.7	-4.4 pp	-30.7 pp	24.1	24.4

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	HU															EU27_2020			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.2	29.6	29.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	31.8	28.2	26.3	25.6	19.6	18.9	17.8	-0.7 pp	-9.3 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.8	12.3	12.3	-0.5 pp	-0.1 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	3958	4097	4025	4281	4563	4366	4535	4751	4960	4999	5162	5616	5819	8.1%	23.5%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.4	26.3	27.8	24.0	19.4	16.2	14.5	10.1	8.7	8.0	-1.4 pp	-9.2 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.0	11.3	11.9	12.8	13.5	13.6	12.8	9.4	8.2	6.6	5.7	5.0	5.0	-0.7 pp	-7.0 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.3	16.3	16.5	18.2	20.9	21.0	22.3	21.8	18.8	16.7	24.1	28.9	36.3	4.8 pp	11.6 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.2	7.9	5.8	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.6 pp	-2.6 pp		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.0	37.1	31.9	25.1	20.1	20.3	18.5	0.2 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.8%	17.5%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	33.4	37.2	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	41.8	36.1	33.6	31.6	23.8	22.4	17.7	-1.4 pp	-11.0 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	59.2	57.1	56.7	51.4	47.6	44.4	43.6	42.0	43.8	46.4	48.8	38.5	44.1	-10.3 pp	-20.7 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	76.2	75.8	76.1	72.9	71.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.5	71.3	72.2	71.4	69.6	-0.8 pp	-4.8 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	48.5	48.8	52.8	55.7	59.5	59.5	63.2	56.6	53.6	43.1	59.8	56.1	62.4	-3.7 pp	7.6 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.8	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.7	9.3	9.7	10.2	8.5	8.5	7.8	0.0 pp	2.7 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.0 pp	-2.5 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.7	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.8	12.1	0.3 pp	0.4 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.0	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.0	0.3 pp	-0.9 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.5	13.6	12.6	13.2	14.8	15.5	13.6	11.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.7	0.7 pp	0.2 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	30.9	31.9	33.6	35.3	36.1	37.9	41.7	45.3	49.8	51.7	54.4	56.7	59.6	2.9 pp	28.7 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	17.5	16.8	19.0	22.0	20.2	19.0	17.1	15.1	16.8	13.3	14.4	18.8	1.1 pp	-3.1 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.90	0.87	-7.2%	-10.0%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.59	0.55	0.53	-6.8%	-9.8%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	3.4	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2 pp	-2.4 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	n.a.	-2.9%	19.6%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.4	n.a.	0.0%	15.6%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	34.6	38.2	41.3	41.1	37.3	34.5	32.2	31.7	27.4	26.5	27.7	-0.9 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	11.6	8.9	11.3	13.0	14.7	14.3	12.8	8.5	8.8	10.7	9.6	4.2	5.2	-5.4 pp	-7.4 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-2.0	-4.1	-0.6	3.6	-3.4	1.8	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.4	7.0	4.6	n.a.	4.6%	25.9%		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2016 due to population reweighting.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

HUNGARY 2021

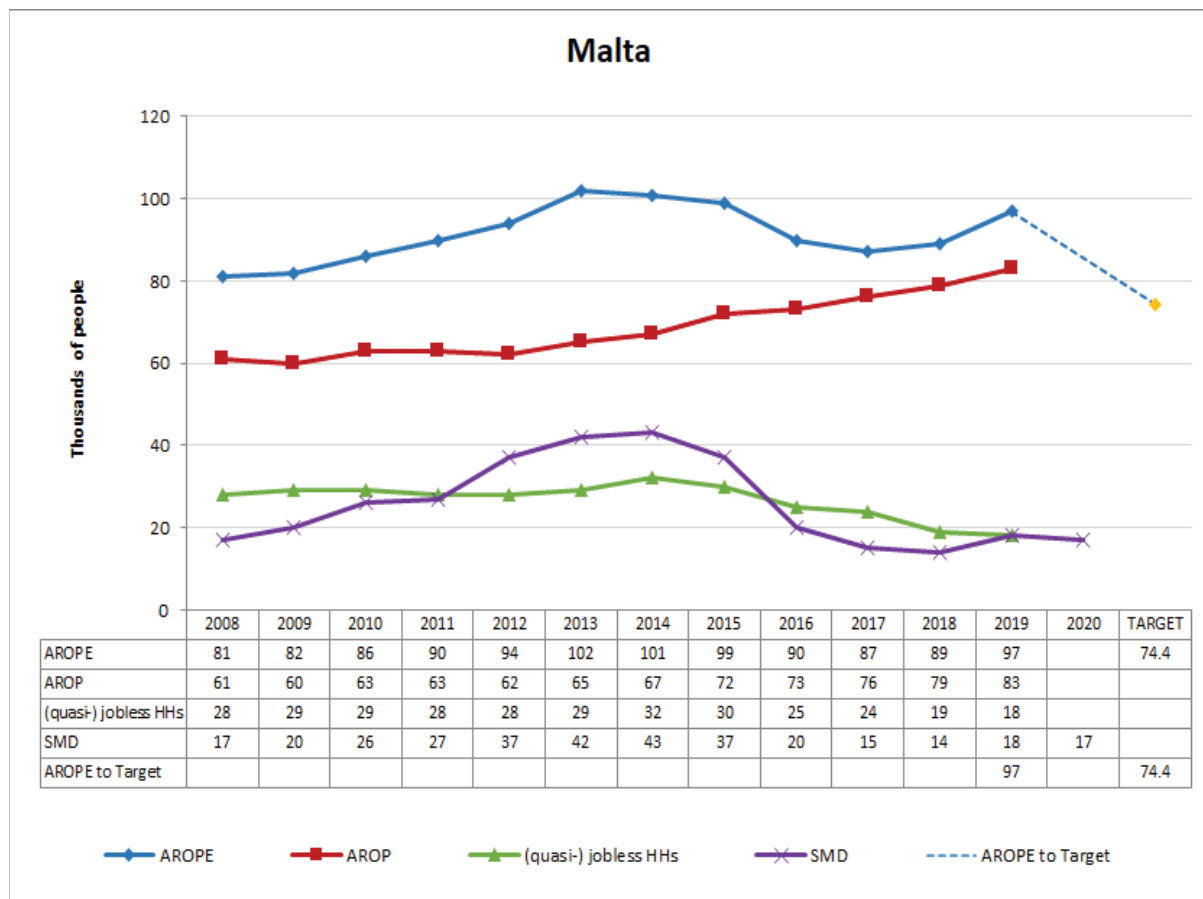
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap, including for children and working age people, is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of children living in a household suffering from severe material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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated.

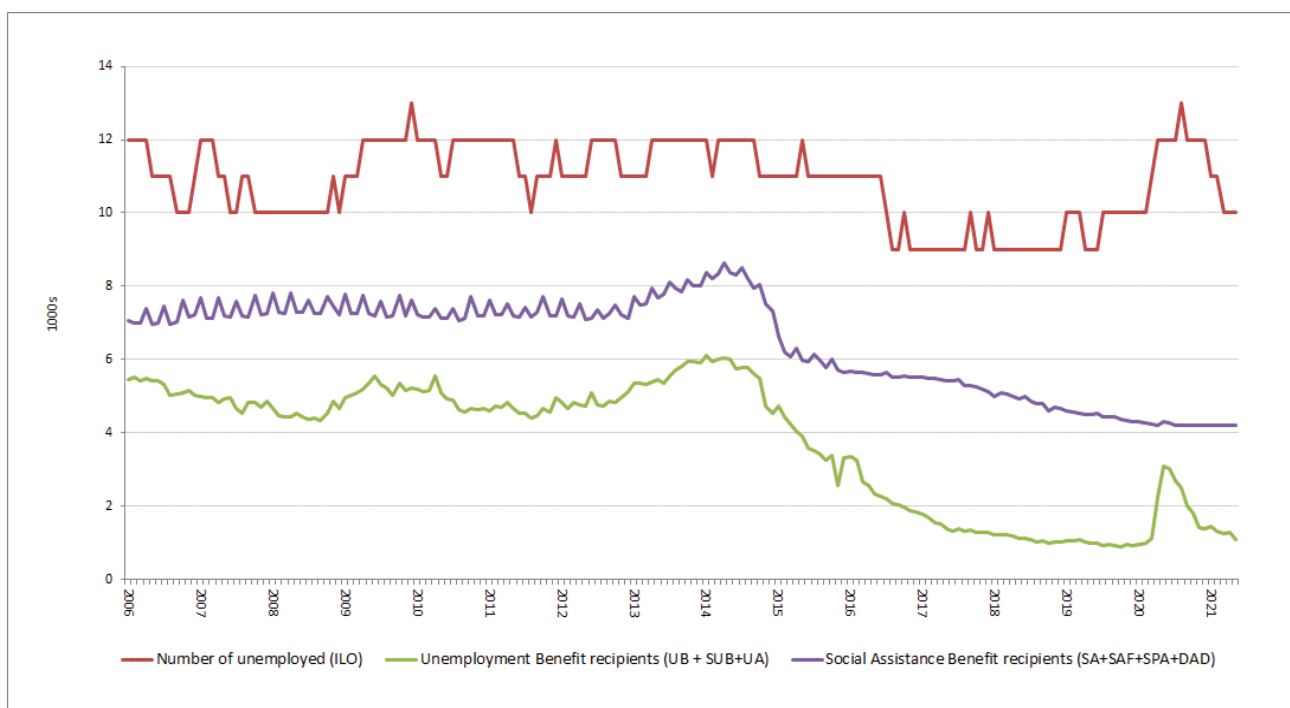
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



MT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
comment	
Unemployment benefit	
definition	1) Unemployment Benefit - UB; 2) Special Unemployment Benefit - SUB; 3) Unemployment Assistance - UA
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Work-Incentives-and-Unemployment-Benefits.aspx
comment	1) Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions and is registering with Jobsplus under Part I of the Unemployment Register. 2) Special Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions; qualifies for the Unemployment Assistance and is the Head of Household.; 3) Unemployment Assistance may be awarded to a head of household who is registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register.
Social assistance benefit	
definition	1) Social Assistance - SA; 2) Social Assistance for Carers - SAF; 3) Supplementary Allowance - SPA (only low income earners are being considered as related to the crisis); 4) Social Assistance for Drug Addicts - DAD
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx
comment	<p>1) A Social Assistance may be awarded to a Head of Household who may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be incapable of working due to medical reasons; or • cannot engage in employment due to having care and custody of children, and is legally or defacto separated; or • be married, in a civil union; cohabiting, or caring for the spouse who may be critically ill. <p>In this case the application is subject to approval by a Medical Board, appointed in accordance with the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta).</p> <p>2) To be entitled for this benefit, the claimant must either be single or a widow (male or female), who is taking care of a sick relative by themselves on a full- time basis. Relatives must be the parents, grand-parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters' in-laws and father/mother in-laws. Claimants and patients are to give proof that they are residing in the same residence. The case will be then referred for a medical examination;</p> <p>3) Supplementary Allowance is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act from time to time. In this regard, not all Supplementary Allowance beneficiaries are related to the economic crisis but only beneficiaries on low household income. SPA is paid every 13 weeks (roughly every 3 months), being Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, and Sep/Oct; 4) The Drug Addict Assistance may be awarded to a person who is following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic program.</p> <p>An official document from the institution concerned is received by the Department of Social Security confirming date when the drug or alcohol therapeutic programme was initiated.</p>

	Disability benefit
definition	1) Severe Disability Assistance ; 2) Assistance for the visually impaired; 3) Disablement Pension (termed as Injury Pension in Social Security Act CAP 318)- DP; 4) Invalidity Pension - IP
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx
comment	1) Payable to citizens of Malta over 16 years of age. Various types of disabilities are listed under the Social Security Act; 2) Claimant must be 14 years of age and over, and provide a medical certificate from an ophthalmologist from Malta's National State Hospital explaining the patient's visual medical condition. This Benefit is means tested. Claimant's income, together with the rate of the Pension for the Visually Impaired, must not exceed the National Minimum Wage as applicable to an 18-year-old person. (As from 2015, the income from employment is excluded from the calculation of the weekly means test); 3) Payable if injury or disease caused or contracted whilst at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between the range of 20% and 89%. Rates awarded according to the degree of Disability. Where the degree of disability is assessed at 90% and over, the person concerned is automatically awarded an Invalidity Pension at the full rate. 4) The Invalidity Pension may be awarded to a person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or part-time employment or self-employment due to a serious disease or physical or mental impairment, subject to the relative social security contribution conditions under the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta).
comment	<p>In 2019, the Maltese economy recorded a growth rate of 4.4 per cent in terms of real GDP. This robust economic growth is primarily attributed to strong domestic demand, while there was a negative contribution from net exports.</p> <p>The domestic demand was the main driver for growth, contributing 4.3 percentage points towards real GDP. Underpinning this positive performance was the consistent growth in government consumption and investment. Buoyant Government consumption in 2019 mainly reflected higher expenditure on intermediate consumption and higher compensation of employees. In the meantime, the growth in investment activity was due to increases in both public and private investment. An increase in private consumption was also registered, supported by strong employment growth and increases in disposable income. From an external standpoint, both export and import activity in real terms and their respective prices moderated due to weaker external demand conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about unprecedented stresses in the global economy. In Malta, while the outbreak of the pandemic exerted adverse effects on the broad economy, the sectors most severely hit by the partial-lockdown measures are the tourism industry, the wholesale and retail trade sector, transportation and storage and the accommodation and food services sector. Against this background, the Maltese economy is expected to contract by 5.4 per cent in real terms during 2020. Given the high degree of openness of the Maltese economy, international developments are projected to weigh heavily on Malta's net export performance. Indeed, the main contributor to the decline in real GDP for 2020 is a negative net exports balance of 7.2 percentage points. The domestic component of the economy is expected to contribute 1.8 percentage points to growth in 2020, as public expenditure is expected to compensate for the negative contributions of private consumption and gross fixed capital formation. In spite of Government's policy efforts to ease cash flows challenges faced by local businesses, some negative consequences on the labour market are expected to materialize in the short-term. Employment is expected to decline by 3.3 per cent in 2020, with a concomitant rise in the unemployment rate (based on the Harmonised definition) to 5.9 per cent. The inflation rate is expected to decline to 1.0 per cent in 2020. Underlying the deceleration in inflation is the unprecedented drop in oil prices as a result of the COVID-19 developments together with subdued services inflation resulting from the suppression in demand being more austere than the supply-side restraints.</p>

comment

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group/Theme	Indicator	MT															EU27_2020			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	change 2018-2019*	change 2008 to 2019*	Mini charts of trends to latest year	2019	change 2018 to 2019*	change 2008 to 2019*
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.1	24.6	23.9	23.0	20.3	19.3	19.0	20.1	n.a.	1.1 pp	0.0 pp		20.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.8	17.1	n.a.	0.3 pp	1.8 pp		16.5	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7958	8146	8023	8417	8760	9149	9412	10052	10358	10739	10759	11153	n.a.	2.1%	24.5%		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.3	5.0	6.5	6.6	9.2	10.2	10.3	8.5	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	0.6 pp	-0.7 pp		5.5	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.9	9.2	7.3	7.1	5.5	4.9	n.a.	-0.6 pp	-3.7 pp		8.3	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.3	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.1	18.9	17.9	17.5	15.9	17.5	17.0	17.1	n.a.	0.1 pp	-3.2 pp		24.5	0.0 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.4	9.7	8.4	10.7	12.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	13.3	n.a.	2.4 pp	5.6 pp		11.1	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	15.6	10.7	8.3	9.3	9.9	n.a.	0.6 pp	n.a.		12.4	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	n.a.	-2.3%	-1.9%		5.0	-1.2%	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.0	26.5	26.7	27.8	31.0	33.0	31.8	28.4	24.0	23.0	22.8	23.6	n.a.	0.8 pp	-1.4 pp		22.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	33.2	34.9	34.0	32.8	37.1	32.5	33.3	30.3	30.7	30.1	30.6	26.3	n.a.	-4.3 pp	-6.9 pp		32.4	-0.4 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.9	57.8	57.8	58.6	60.6	59.1	58.1	55.6	56.2	55.5	54.6	53.5	n.a.	-1.1 pp	-2.4 pp		61.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.6	55.1	62.9	60.4	62.7	65.0	64.3	68.7	67.8	70.6	75.9	71.3	n.a.	-4.6 pp	9.7 pp		62.7	-0.8 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.5	n.a.	0.1 pp	1.4 pp		9.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.6	2.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.2 pp	-1.5 pp		2.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	27.2	25.7	23.8	22.7	21.7	20.8	20.9	20.2	19.2	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.7	-0.5 pp	-10.5 pp		10.2	-0.3 pp	-4.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.8	0.6 pp	-0.3 pp		5.9	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.3	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.5	8.8	8.6	7.3	8.6	9.2	0.6 pp	0.9 pp		10.1	1.0 pp	0.4 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	30.1	29.1	31.9	33.2	34.7	37.1	39.5	42.3	45.8	47.2	50.2	51.1	52.9	1.8 pp	22.8 pp		59.2	0.4 pp	16.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.0	22.2	21.7	21.0	22.3	20.9	23.5	24.3	26.0	26.2	26.7	29.1	n.a.	2.4 pp	3.1 pp		18.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.71	n.a.	-1.4%	-2.7%		0.90	-1.1%	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.60	0.58	n.a.	-3.3%	41.5%		0.57	-1.7%	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	n.a.	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp		1.7	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	11.5	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.0	14.4	n.a.	2.9%	37.1%		10.2	4.1%	29.1%
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.9	12.9	14.2	14.5	15.1	n.a.	4.1%	30.2%		10.4	4.0%	28.4%
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	n.a.	n.a.	29.0	28.7	32.8	32.7	34.6	34.0	32.6	29.2	30.0	33.5	n.a.	3.5 pp	n.a.		28.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.6	n.a.	0.9 pp	-0.7 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		2.3	2.3%	9.7%

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
MALTA 2021

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