



Council of the
European Union

075092/EU XXVII.GP
Eingelangt am 01/10/21

**Brussels, 1 October 2021
(OR. en)**

**12174/21
ADD 4**

**SOC 536
EMPL 390
EDUC 309
ECOFIN 887**

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 3)

Delegations will find attached the SPPM Country Profiles (part 3) 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.

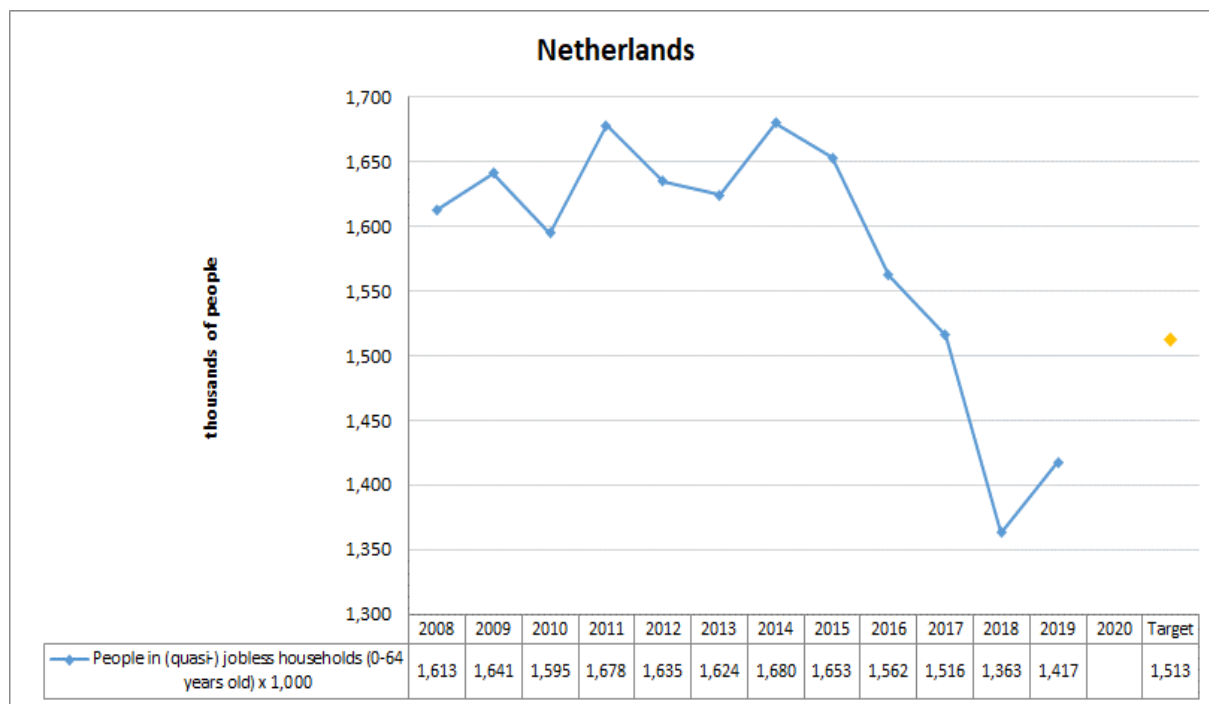
NETHERLANDS¹

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Netherlands' National Reform Programme 2018

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

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

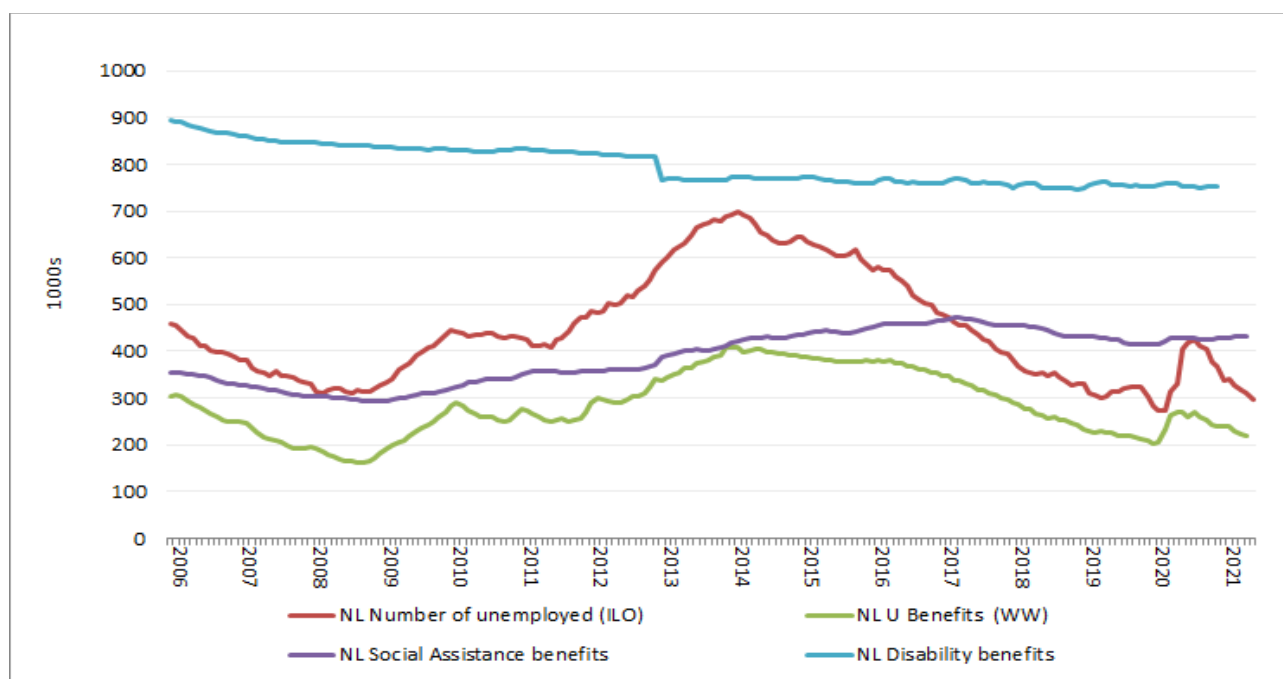
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| NL | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 15.5 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 0.6 pp | 0.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 12.9 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 0.8 pp | 1.5 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.3 pp | 0.5 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 0.4 pp | 2.0 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 7.8 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 1.7 pp | 0.6 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 pp | -0.2 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 62.6 | 69.7 | 53.7 | 70.2 | 54.0 | 49.2 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 72.0 | 74.9 | 73.8 | 79.4 | 81.2 | 1.8 pp | 18.6 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 10.1 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 0.4 pp | -1.1 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 41.0 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 47.6 | 56.1 | 50.5 | 58.6 | 58.0 | -0.6 pp | 17.0 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 3.4 pp | 3.6 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 77.0 | 75.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 73.7 | 77.5 | 74.0 | 74.8 | 69.4 | 72.0 | 69.3 | -2.7 pp | -7.7 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 12.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 15.3 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 0.9 pp | 12.0 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 12.7 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 20.9 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 3.0 pp | 5.5 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 34.5 | 33.6 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 26.9 | -0.9 pp | -7.6 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 0.3 pp | 0.0 pp | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 42.2 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 37.9 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 33.6 | -1.0 pp | -8.6 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 43.9 | 38.9 | 45.6 | 36.2 | 44.5 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 38.1 | 36.0 | 38.8 | 35.9 | 38.2 | 2.4 pp | -5.7 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 11.5 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 pp | -7.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -0.1 pp | 0.2 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| | Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | -0.5 pp | -4.4 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| | Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 pp | -0.3 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| | Infant mortality rate | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | | 0.1 pp | -0.2 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | -0.1 pp | 1.5 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| | Overcrowding rate (0-17) | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 pp | 4.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | NL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.3 | -0.2 pp | 1.6 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.6 | -0.1 pp | 2.7 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 11485 | 11618 | 11288 | 11300 | 11387 | 11536 | 11283 | 11632 | 12713 | 12717 | 12917 | 13181 | 13205 | 0.9% | 8.1% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 pp | 1.0 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 0.6 pp | 1.0 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 14.9 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 17.1 | -1.2 pp | 2.2 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 6.4 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 2.1 pp | 3.7 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 0.2 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | -2.7% | -1.7% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 15.5 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 0.3 pp | 0.0 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 47.2 | 45.9 | 51.2 | 47.4 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 45.5 | 48.0 | 42.5 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 36.1 | -0.7 pp | -8.9 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 70.1 | 69.1 | 72.1 | 70.2 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 69.3 | 70.3 | 66.9 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 64.6 | 63.4 | -0.3 pp | -5.5 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 39.7 | 47.0 | 36.7 | 42.6 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 48.7 | 47.9 | 56.4 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 61.1 | 67.5 | 4.3 pp | 21.4 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | -0.7 pp | 0.7 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.1 pp | -0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | -0.5 pp | -4.4 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 1.6 pp | 0.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 pp | 0.6 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 50.0 | 51.8 | 52.0 | 55.2 | 57.6 | 59.2 | 59.9 | 61.7 | 63.5 | 65.7 | 67.7 | 69.7 | 71.0 | 1.3 pp | 21.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 9.7 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 0.8 pp | 2.9 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.81 | -1.2% | -4.8% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.51 | -3.8% | 18.6% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 pp | -0.1 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.2 | n.a. | 3.0% | 3.0% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.7 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.6 | n.a. | 1.1% | -1.0% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 21.0 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 25.4 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 24.9 | 1.6 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 13.7 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 0.5 pp | -3.8 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.2 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | n.a. | 1.6% | 11.1% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Improvement to the definition of income in 2016 has some impact on comparison of income-based indicators over time.

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

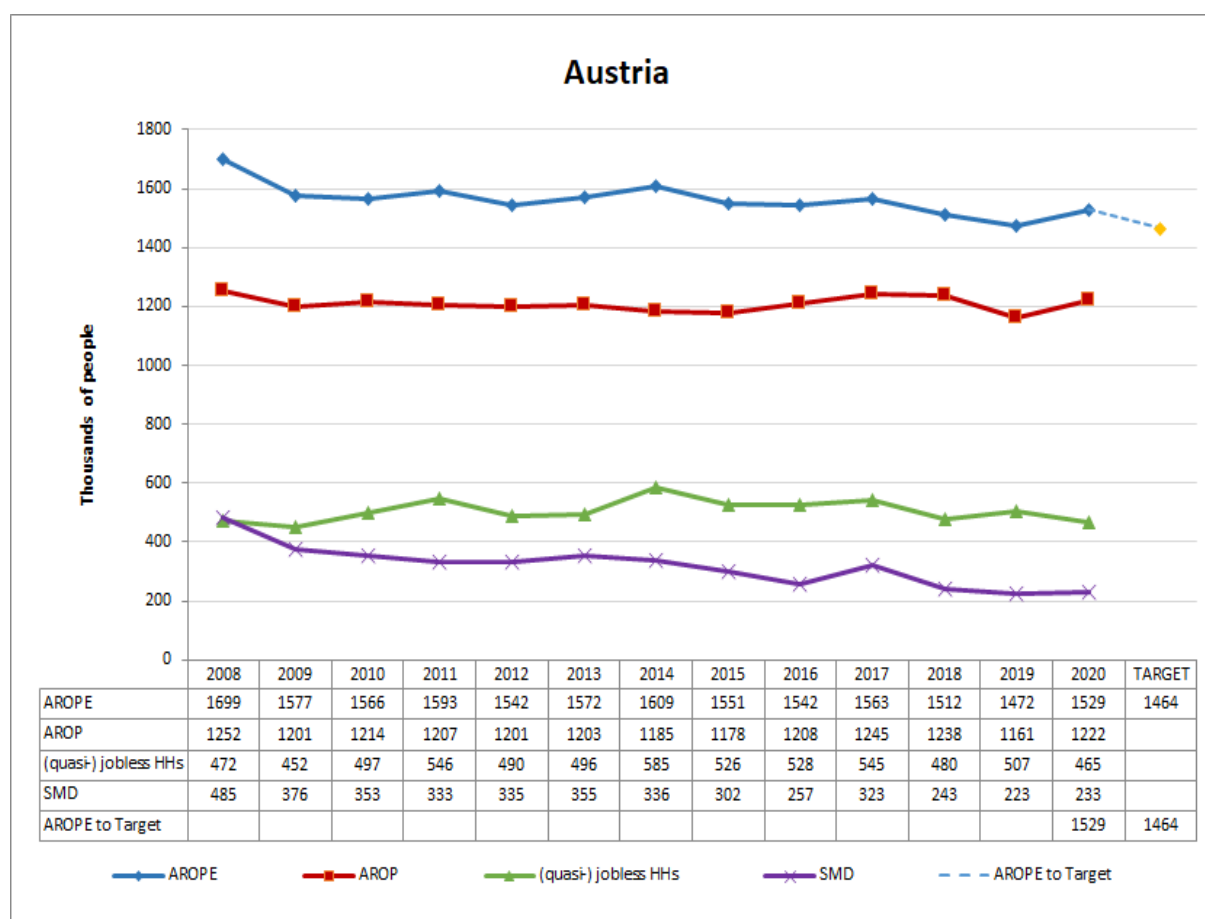
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people (aged 0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average, but with some negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

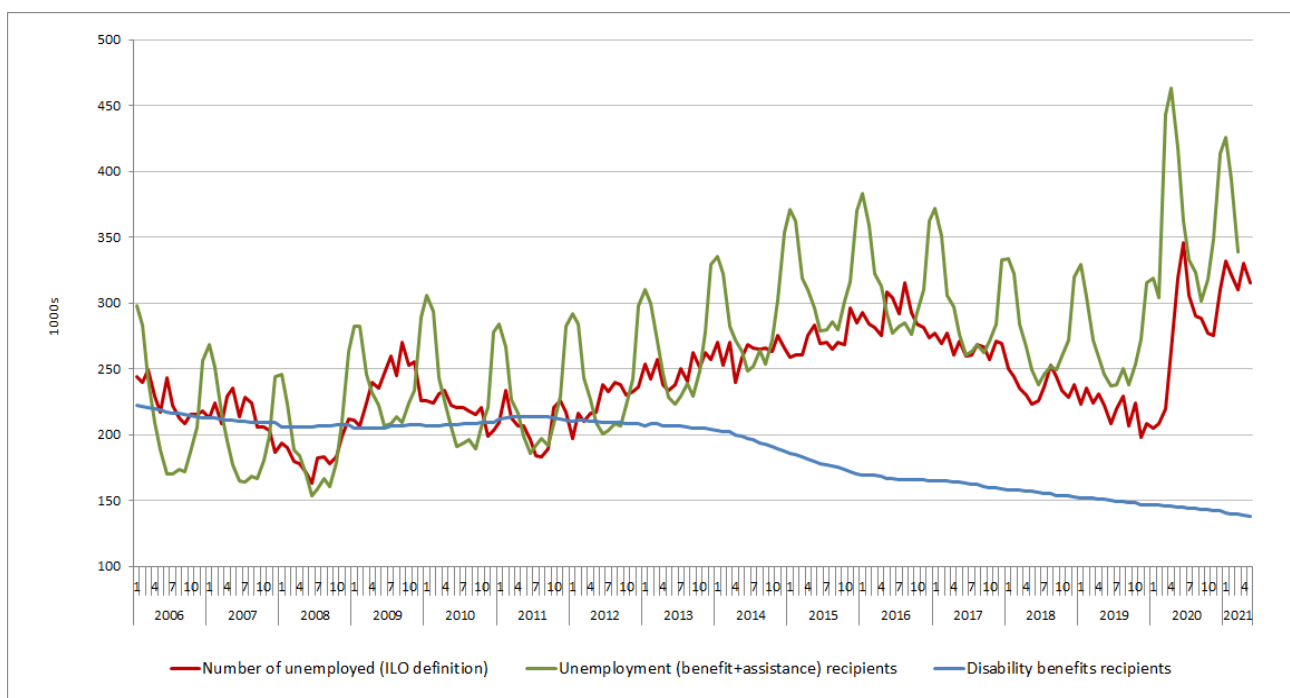
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



| AT | Unemployment |
|-------------------|--|
| definition | Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total |
| unit | Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted |
| source | Eurostat database table une_rt_m |
| | Unemployment benefit |
| definition | Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) |
| comment | An unemployed person is defined as someone without employment who has registered as seeking work with the public employment service (AMS) and is both willing and able to work. Claims for transfer payments can only be made by those who have made employment insurance contributions for an appropriate period. For example, those who have interrupted their working careers for a long period of time (in particular returners) and school leavers receive no unemployment insurance benefit. In order to receive benefit a person must be registered with the AMS. To be entitled to claim unemployment benefit, a person must be able and willing to work, available for work but unemployed and have been in insured employment for the appropriate qualifying period. Unemployment assistance, which is payable on expiry of entitlement to unemployment benefit, combines the principles of social insurance and welfare. Firstly, the rate of the income support is calculated on the basis of the unemployment benefit previously received. Secondly, applicants must be in serious need of financial support, after taking exemption limits into account. |
| | Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income/minimum income |
| definition | Number of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits (until 08/2010)/means-tested minimum income (09/2010 – 12/2016)/minimum income (since 01/2017) resp. social assistance (since 06/2019) |
| unit | Quarterly data (changes in % to the previous year) |
| source | Social Departments of the Federal Provinces |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| comment | <p>Social assistance is defined, implemented and administered by the Federal Provinces (Bundesländer); according to the Austrian Constitution each province has its own Social Assistance Act. Before September 2010, provincial legislation on social assistance had not been harmonised to a large extent. Quarterly figures of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits (see table 1) include between six and nine Federal Provinces; the data of the cities with municipal departments is missing in one of them. The provinces had registered very diverse trends. - In order to realize the objective of combating poverty in all relevant fields of policy, a means-tested minimum income had been introduced as a reform of the social assistance scheme in 2010. The federal government and the provincial governments had agreed on common salient points of a nationwide means-tested minimum income scheme which had been subsequently implemented in the corresponding national and provincial legislation ("agreement between the Federation and the Federal Provinces about the means-tested-minimum-income scheme (BMS) pursuant to Article 15a of the Austrian federal constitution"). On the 1st of September 2010 the laws for the means-tested minimum income were introduced in 7 of 9 federal provinces. The remaining two provinces had introduced the minimum income scheme until October 2011. - Due to the nationwide introduction of the means-tested minimum income scheme, the comparison was started anew in 2012 (see table 2). At the end of 2016, the agreement between the Federation and the Federal Provinces about the means-tested-minimum-income scheme has expired. Since January 2017, minimum income has been solely legislated and administered by the Federal Provinces again. As a result, regulations concerning entitlement and the level of benefits can differ across Federal Provinces. In March 2019, Austria passed a government bill to reform the means-tested minimum income scheme. Since 1st of June 2019 the Principle law for social assistance is in force. The law does not only contain binding requirements, which have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces, but also a number of "optional provisions". Until now 5 of 9 provinces have implemented the reform.</p> |
| Disability benefit | |
| definition | Disability benefit recipients |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV) |
| comment | <p>Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).</p> |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.6 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 17.5 | -0.6 pp | -3.7 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 13.9 | -1.0 pp | -1.9 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 11359 | 11683 | 11710 | 12255 | 12361 | 12542 | 12997 | 13189 | 13842 | 14017 | 13923 | 14212 | 14001 | 0.1% | 7.5% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | -0.2 pp | -3.3 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 0.5 pp | 0.4 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 19.9 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 2.2 pp | 4.0 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | -1.9 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 9.0 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.2% | -0.5% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 22.9 | 20.8 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 19.5 | 22.2 | -2.1 pp | -3.4 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 41.3 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 46.5 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 42.2 | 43.3 | 49.2 | 41.1 | 6.0 pp | 7.9 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 64.5 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 67.6 | 67.4 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 70.4 | 67.2 | 3.4 pp | 5.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 49.6 | 50.9 | 56.0 | 50.2 | 53.2 | 50.2 | 54.1 | 49.1 | 51.9 | 61.0 | 60.0 | 53.0 | 55.3 | -7.0 pp | 3.4 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.2 | -0.3 pp | -0.8 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 pp | 0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 10.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 0.3 pp | -2.1 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 1.1 pp | 0.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 0.9 pp | 0.6 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 38.8 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 45.1 | 46.3 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 54.0 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 0.2 pp | 15.9 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 21.2 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 pp | -6.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 3.2% | 11.4% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.61 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 4.8% | 6.6% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 pp | -0.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | n.a. | 2.7% | 4.1% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.7 | n.a. | 4.1% | 2.7% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.9 | 26.8 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 22.1 | 21.0 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 0.5 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 0.2 pp | -1.5 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.0 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 1.5 | -1.8 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | n.a. | 1.4% | 5.8% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for change over period 2008-2017).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
AUSTRIA 2021

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

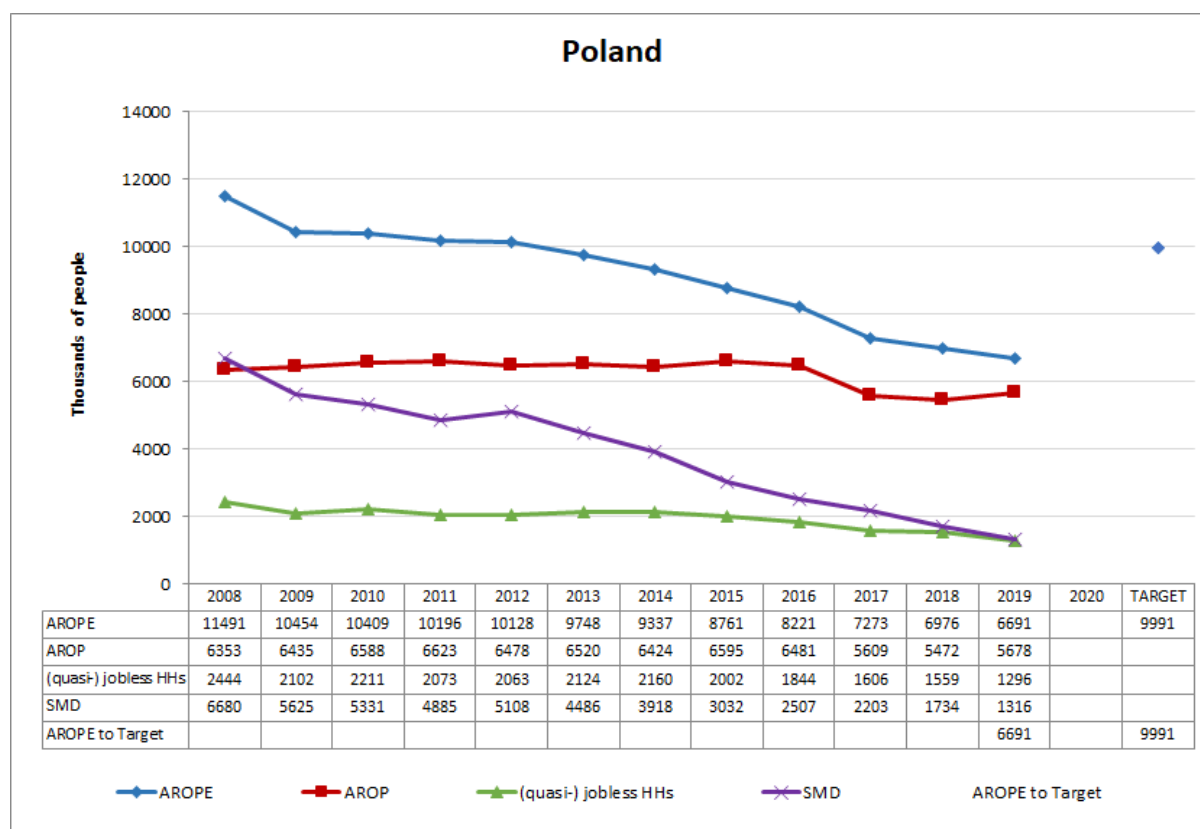
Poland³

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

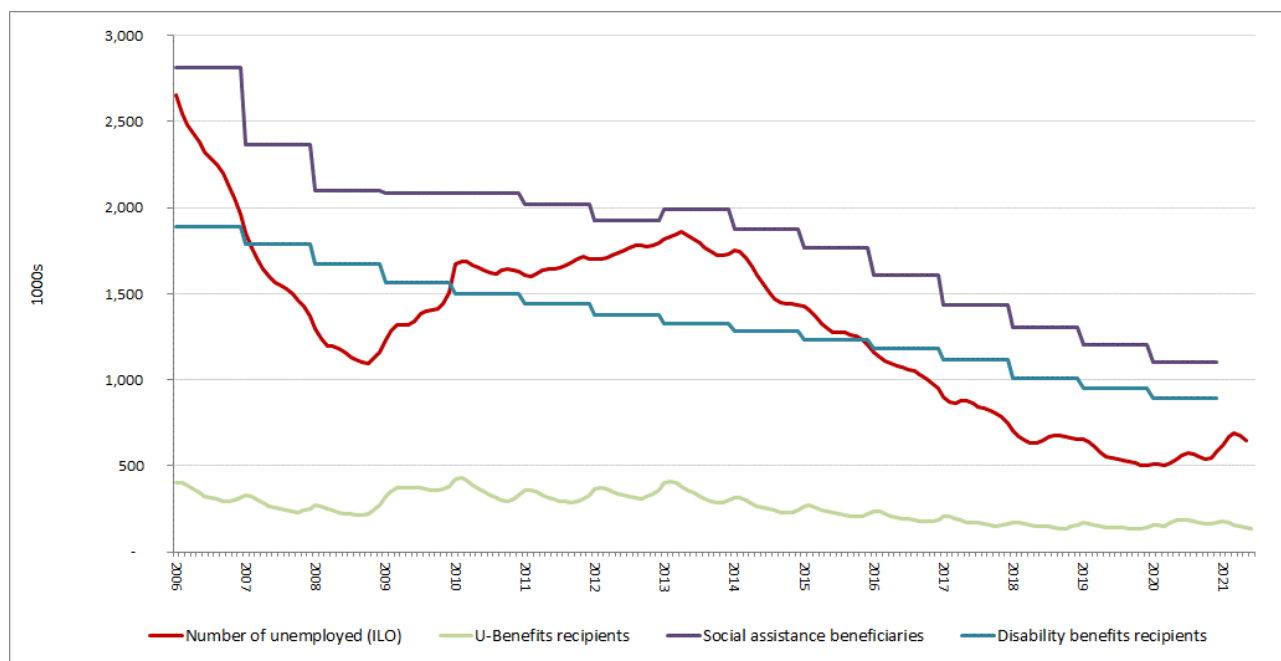
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



| PL | Unemployment |
|---|--|
| definition | Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total |
| unit | thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted |
| source | Eurostat (une_rt_m). Note break in series in December 2009 (due to the incorporation of the 2011 Census results in the weighting of the LFS). |
| Unemployment benefit | |
| definition | Total number of registered unemployed possessing unemployment benefit rights <u>as of the end of month</u> . |
| unit | thousands of recipients, monthly |
| source | administrative data, Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology |
| link | http://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analzy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane |
| comment | 2020: Table 24, Column D; 2019: Table 25N, Column D; 2015-2018: Table 25N, Column F; Before: Table 23, Column F |
| Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income | |
| definition | Total real number of social assistance beneficiaries regardless of their type, form, quantity and source of funding. Both monetary and in kind benefits are included. It informs about total number of persons who received <u>at least one benefit in a given year</u> . Double counting problem is addressed, but in division by benefit kind or form beneficiaries can be enumerated several times. |
| unit | thousands of recipients, annual |
| source | GUS, Local Data Bank and administrative data, Ministry of Family and Social Policy |
| link | Local Data Bank: http://stat.gov.pl/bdlen/app/strona.html?p_name=indeks Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data: https://www.gov.pl/web/rodzina/statystyka-za-2019 , MPiPS-03 report, Dział 3 - Polska OGÓŁEM |
| Disability benefit | |
| definition | Total number of beneficiaries of pensions resulting from an inability to work (disability pensions), from both non-agricultural social security system and farmers social insurance system. |
| unit | thousands of recipients, <u>annual averages</u> |
| source | GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2019, Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2020 |
| link | https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/concise-statistical-yearbook-of-poland-2020,1,21.html |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| PL | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 32.9 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | | -1.2 pp | -16.9 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 22.4 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 13.4 | | 0.4 pp | -9.0 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 17.5 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | | -1.0 pp | -14.9 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.4 | | -0.9 pp | -1.6 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 15.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | | -4.8 pp | -9.5 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | | 0.4 pp | -3.7 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 72.5 | 78.8 | 83.0 | 76.2 | 79.0 | 78.5 | 73.5 | 76.9 | 78.1 | 64.7 | 57.9 | 57.9 | | 0.0 pp | -14.6 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 19.8 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.8 | | 0.8 pp | -8.0 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | | -0.2 pp | 1.9 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | | -0.5 pp | 5.3 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 11.7 | | -3.6 pp | 3.7 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 27.0 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 45.7 | 42.4 | 44.1 | 49.6 | | 5.5 pp | 22.6 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 21.9 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | | 0.1 pp | -1.7 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 0.2 pp | 2.6 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | 1.8 | 1.8 | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 0.3 pp | 2.6 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 31.1 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 22.4 | 24.2 | 20.6 | 24.6 | 52.9 | 58.9 | 55.8 | | -3.1 pp | 24.7 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 8.7 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | | 0.2 pp | -4.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.3 pp | -0.6 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 pp | 0.4 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | | -0.2 pp | 1.6 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | | 0.0 pp | -1.8 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 22.7 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 10.1 | | -0.4 pp | -12.6 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 63.3 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 59.8 | 60.1 | 57.5 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 48.8 | | -1.7 pp | -14.5 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | PL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 30.5 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 18.2 | n.a. | -0.7 pp | -12.3 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.4 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | -1.5 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4039 | 4417 | 4547 | 4993 | 5181 | 5495 | 5736 | 5970 | 6519 | 6648 | 6908 | 7401 | n.a. | 7.2% | 56.8% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 17.7 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 | n.a. | -1.1 pp | -14.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | n.a. | -0.9 pp | -3.3 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 20.6 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 22.0 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | 1.4 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 8.6 | n.a. | -1.9 pp | -1.8 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 20.6 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 8.3 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.4 | n.a. | 2.8% | -14.6% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 32.9 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | -16.9 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 32.7 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 25.3 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 37.5 | 40.3 | 36.9 | n.a. | -3.4 pp | 4.2 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 61.7 | 59.9 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 61.1 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 65.6 | 66.7 | 64.9 | n.a. | -1.7 pp | 3.2 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 49.2 | 54.6 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 55.9 | 61.0 | 64.4 | 62.8 | 60.3 | 63.1 | n.a. | 2.8 pp | 13.9 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | -1.6 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.1 pp | -1.8 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 pp | 0.4 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -0.1 pp | -2.3 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 9.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 0.5 pp | -0.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 31.6 | 32.3 | 34.1 | 36.9 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 42.5 | 44.3 | 46.2 | 48.3 | 48.9 | 49.5 | 51.8 | 2.3 pp | 20.2 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 26.9 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 19.2 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | -7.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.88 | n.a. | -3.3% | -9.3% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.60 | n.a. | 0.0% | 7.1% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 6.0 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -1.8 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | n.a. | -1.2% | 15.7% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | n.a. | 2.3% | 16.9% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 35.8 | 35.2 | 34.1 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 27.8 | 29.5 | 27.6 | n.a. | -1.9 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 9.7 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -3.7 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 | n.a. | 5.8% | 42.1% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
POLAND 2021

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

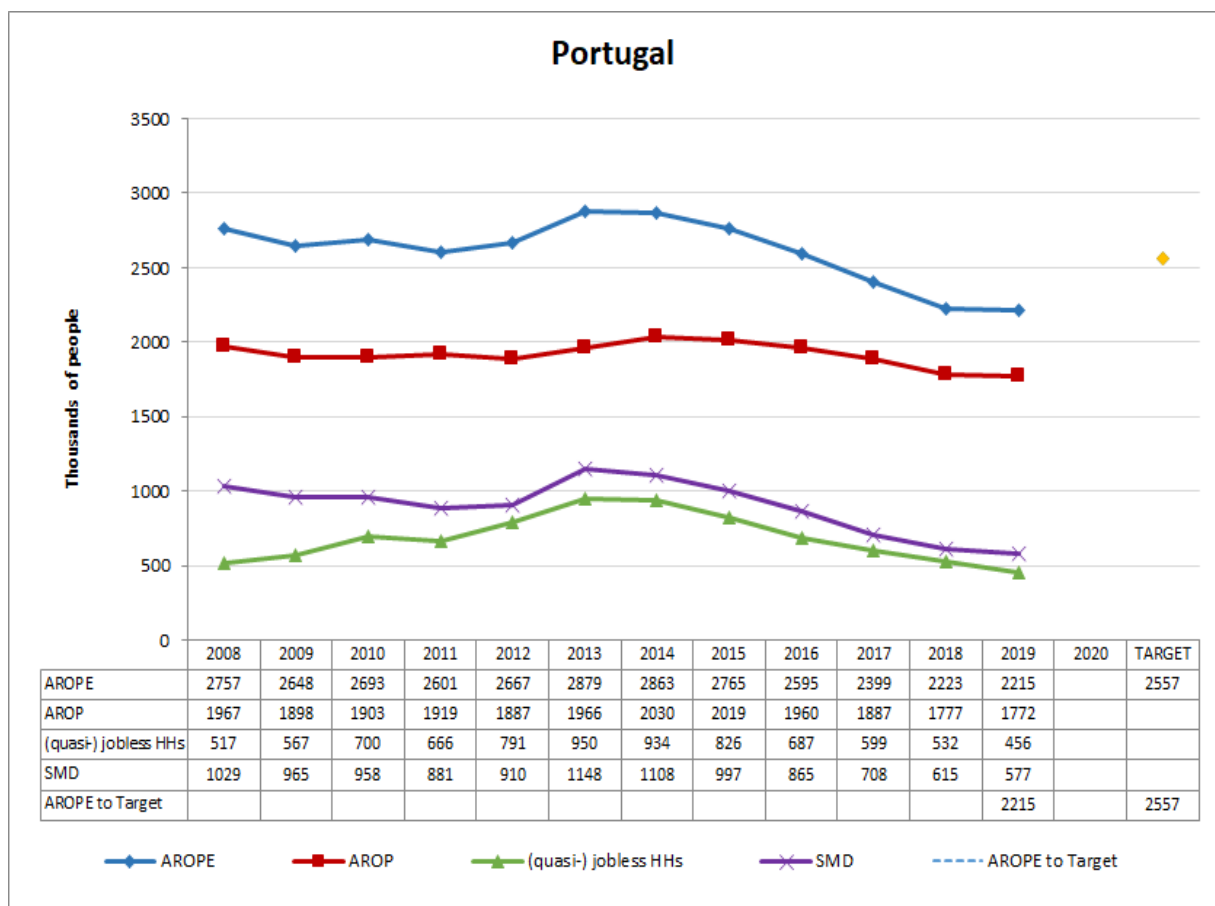
Portugal⁴

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

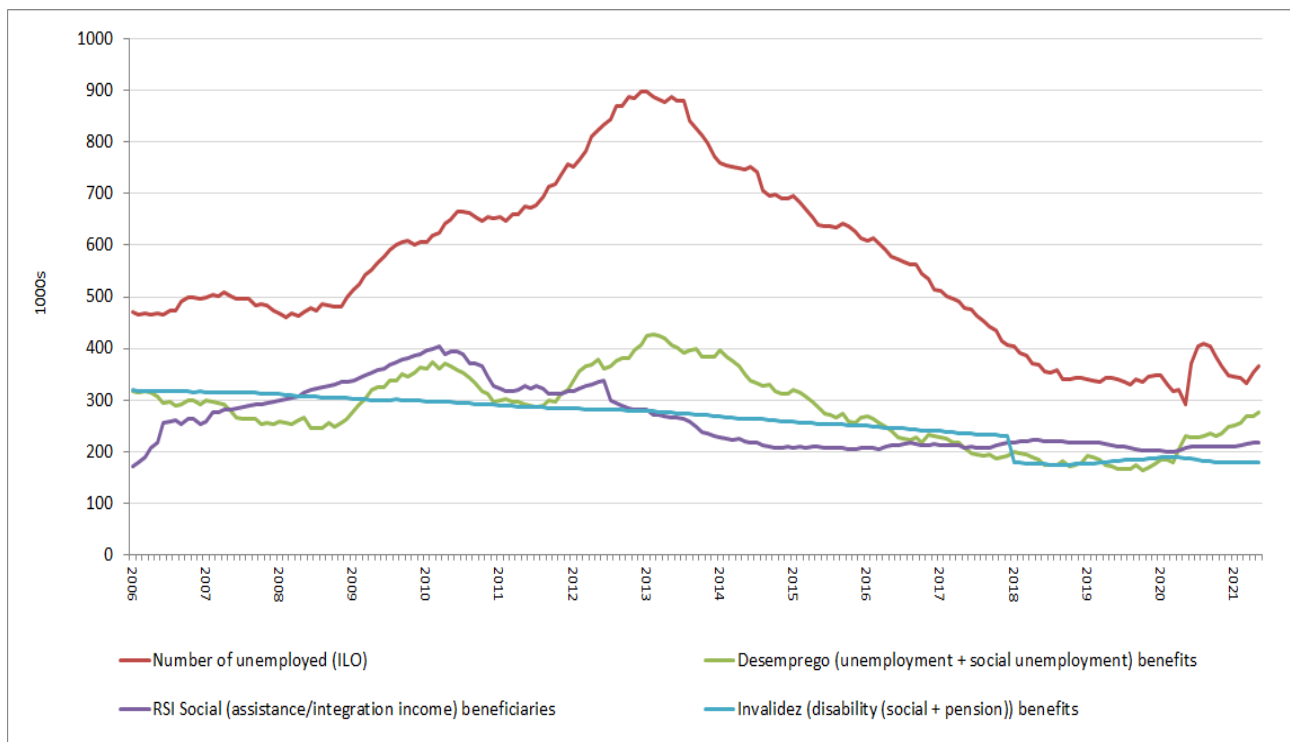
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



| PT | Unemployment |
|-------------------|--|
| definition | Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total |
| unit | Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted |
| source | Eurostat |
| link | https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do |
| | Unemployment benefit |
| definition | "Unemployment + social unemployment" beneficiaries |
| unit | thousands of recipients /benefits paid |
| source | Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security |
| link | http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas |
| comment | Entitlement to Unemployment Benefit for workers resident in national territory covered by the general social security scheme for employed depend on the following conditions: to be capable of and available for work; to be involuntarily unemployed; to be registered as a job seeker at the local Employment Office; to fulfill the qualifying period – to have completed, at least, 360 days with registered earnings within the 24 months immediately prior to unemployment situation. Regarding Social Unemployment Benefit, conditions are the same but it is also subject to means testing and it is granted in case workers have not completed the qualifying period required for UB: i) initial social unemployment benefit, to have completed at least 180 days with registered earnings within the 12 months prior to unemployment; ii) Subsequent social unemployment benefit, to have exhausted entitlement period for UB. |
| | Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income |
| definition | "Social assistance / Social Integration Income" beneficiaries |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Source: Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security Link: http://www2.seg-social.pt/left.asp?02.21.03.09.02 |
| link | http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas |
| note | Important changes were introduced in the Portuguese Means-Testing Scheme, firstly through Statutory Decree 70/2010 of 16 June 2010, and, more recently, through Statutory Decree 133/2012 of 27 June 2012, redefining non-contributory social benefits entitlement conditions, namely those concerning Social Integration Income (portuguese minimum income scheme). The Statutory Decree 1/2016 of 06 January change again the equivalence scale for income evaluation (1 for the first adult (aged 18+); 0.7 for each additional adult; 0.5 for each child). |
| comment | The benefit paid by Social Security corresponds to a differential between the individual's income and a minimum income threshold taken as the baseline. This minimum income is indexed to IAS, an indexation mechanism for social supports that replaces the national minimum salary as a reference for calculating and adjusting pensions, benefits and contributions. Individuals and families who want to have access to this benefit, have to fulfil a number of conditions: legal place of residency in Portugal; aged 18 or over, availability for employment, occupational training or integration activities; not having earnings of one's own or from the family superior to minimum income established by law. |
| | Disability benefit |
| definition | "Disability pension + Disability social pension" |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security |
| link | http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas |
| comment | Disability or Invalidity pension: is a monthly cash benefit designed to protect the insured persons covered by all the social security schemes against permanent incapacity for work. |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| comment | <p>Entitlement to Disability Benefit under the general social security scheme depends if an employee or a self-employed is considered to be in a situation of permanent incapacity to work. A worker is considered to be in a situation of relative incapacity when, due to a permanent incapacity, one is not able to earn more than one-third of the earning corresponding to the regular practice of their activity. A worker is considered to be in a situation of absolute incapacity when one has a permanent and definite incapacity for all kinds of jobs.</p> <p>Disability pension is not payable if the invalidity is the result of an accident at work or occupational disease or if the person is entitled to an old-age pension, and is determined according to the number of years of contributions, the average monthly earnings and the sustainability factor.</p> <p>Social disability pension is also subject to a means testing condition.</p> <p>In January 2018, those who have a social disability pension transitioned to the social benefit for inclusion (new benefit)</p> |
|----------------|--|

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| PT | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|-----|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 29.5 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 27.0 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 22.3 | | 0.4 pp | -7.2 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 18.5 | | -0.5 pp | -4.3 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 | |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 11.8 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | | -0.1 pp | -6.2 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 5.9 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | | -0.4 pp | -0.8 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 | |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 14.2 | 10.7 | 19.6 | 22.8 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 15.3 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 19.4 | 12.9 | 11.0 | | -1.9 pp | -3.2 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 | |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 13.7 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 12.0 | | 1.0 pp | -1.7 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 74.3 | 77.5 | 82.4 | 74.2 | 77.6 | 80.3 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 69.3 | 74.8 | 77.8 | 69.3 | | -8.5 pp | -5.0 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 | |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 19.5 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | | 0.1 pp | -4.1 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | | 1.2 pp | 0.6 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 31.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 41.1 | 42.9 | 47.2 | 45.7 | 48.8 | 50.3 | | 1.5 pp | 19.3 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 | |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 9.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.4 | | -2.1 pp | -5.6 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 | |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 69.0 | 73.0 | 68.0 | 74.0 | 81.0 | 80.0 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 86.2 | 87.4 | 88.4 | 89.2 | | 0.8 pp | 20.2 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 | |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 26.2 | 27.8 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 26.9 | 33.1 | 32.7 | 31.4 | 28.7 | 30.2 | 26.1 | 24.8 | | -1.3 pp | -1.4 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 1.1 pp | 0.0 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 | |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 1.1 pp | 0.0 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 | |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 24.3 | 25.4 | 30.4 | 27.5 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 23.8 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 25.8 | 28.0 | | 2.2 pp | 3.8 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 | |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 11.7 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | | -0.4 pp | -4.8 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 | |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.3 pp | -3.4 pp | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 34.9 | 30.9 | 28.3 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 8.9 | -1.7 pp | -26.0 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 | |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | | -0.3 pp | 1.0 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate | | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | | -0.5 pp | -0.5 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 | |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 11.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.1 | | 0.4 pp | -4.2 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 | |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 23.5 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | | -0.1 pp | -7.3 pp | 24.1 | 24.4 | |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | PT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 26.0 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 21.6 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -4.4 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 17.2 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | -1.3 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 5702 | 5655 | 5837 | 5773 | 5877 | 5892 | 6075 | 6190 | 6483 | 6495 | 6481 | 6961 | n.a. | 6.0% | 7.6% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | -4.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 6.3 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | n.a. | -1.0 pp | -0.1 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 23.2 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 27.4 | 30.3 | 29.0 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 22.4 | n.a. | -2.1 pp | -0.8 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.1 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 12.5 | n.a. | 0.5 pp | -0.6 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 26.6 | 22.1 | 18.9 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 13.2 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | n.a. | -1.1% | -15.5% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 29.5 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 27.0 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 22.3 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -7.2 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 25.7 | 26.3 | 32.2 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 24.0 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 24.2 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -1.5 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 55.4 | 56.9 | 58.8 | 57.6 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 60.4 | 60.4 | n.a. | -0.0 pp | 4.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 53.2 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 57.5 | 55.6 | 58.3 | 64.9 | 59.4 | n.a. | -5.5 pp | 6.2 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 11.3 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.7 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | -0.6 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 3.6 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | -0.5 pp | -1.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 34.9 | 30.9 | 28.3 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 8.9 | -1.7 pp | -26.0 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 10.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 1.1 pp | -1.1 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 50.7 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 47.8 | 46.5 | 46.9 | 47.8 | 49.9 | 52.1 | 56.2 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 0.3 pp | 10.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 27.7 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 22.2 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 20.0 | n.a. | -1.2 pp | -7.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 0.92 | n.a. | 2.2% | 10.8% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.68 | n.a. | 1.5% | 33.3% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 1.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | 0.6 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | n.a. | 1.3% | 17.9% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | n.a. | 0.0% | 23.2% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 35.2 | 32.8 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 28.7 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 7.6 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | n.a. | 0.0 pp | -1.9 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 1.2 | 2.6 | -0.3 | -3.7 | -4.4 | -1.6 | -0.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.1% | 4.4% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
PORTUGAL 2021

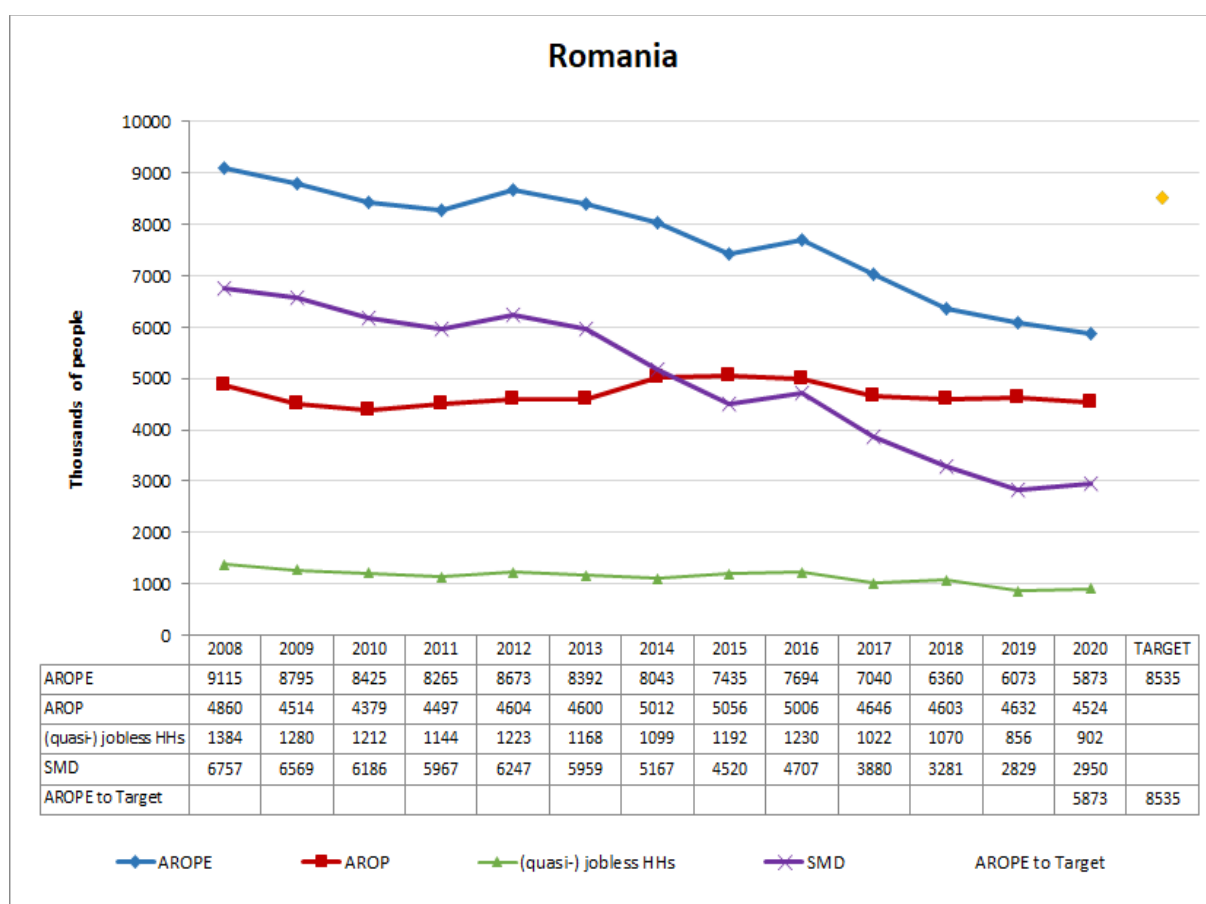
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <i>The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty, including for children and working age people, is lower than the EU average [2]</i> Housing deprivation is higher than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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2021, unless otherwise stated. Note: There is a general break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators.

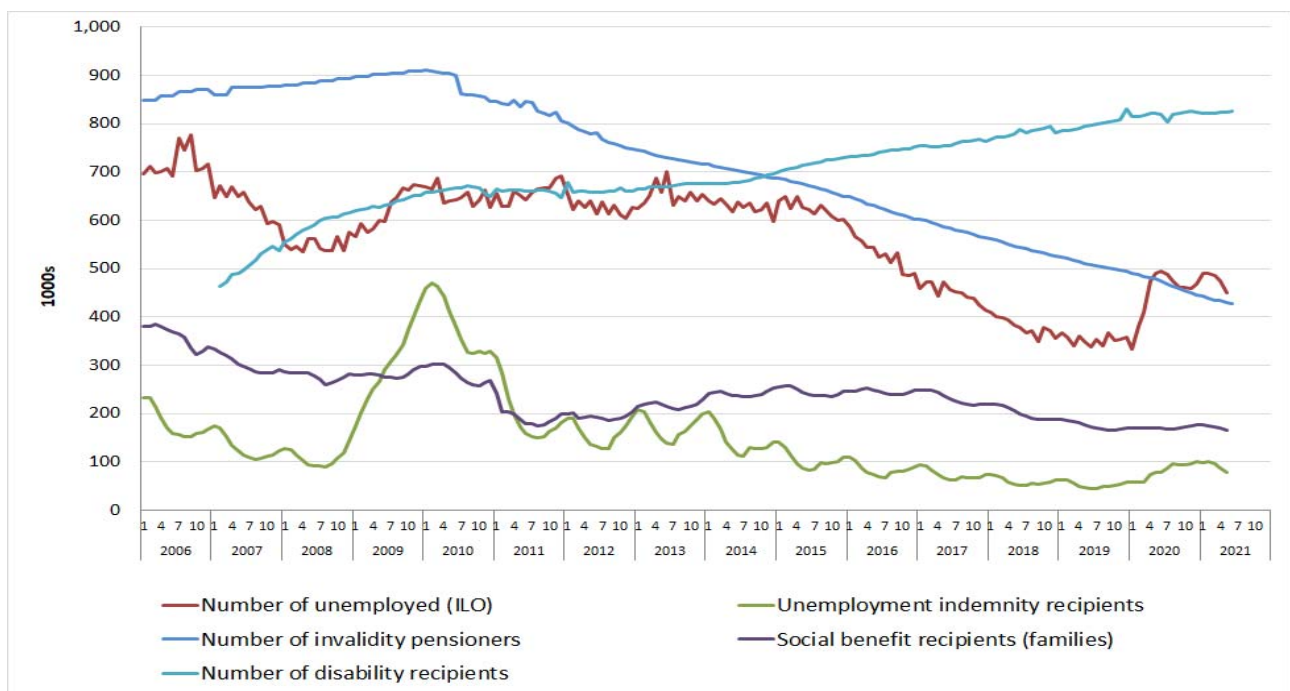
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | RO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 44.2 | 43.0 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 43.2 | 41.9 | 40.3 | 37.4 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 32.5 | 31.2 | 30.4 | -1.3 pp | -13.0 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 23.6 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 0.3 pp | 0.2 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 1837 | 2066 | 2122 | 2186 | 2226 | 2332 | 2408 | 2614 | 2835 | 3189 | 3767 | 4403 | 4634 | 14.8% | 92.0% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 32.7 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 29.5 | 31.1 | 29.8 | 25.9 | 22.7 | 23.8 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 15.2 | -2.3 pp | -18.2 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | -1.4 pp | -2.5 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 32.3 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 38.2 | 36.2 | 34.5 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 31.9 | -2.2 pp | 0.7 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 16.8 | n.a. | -3.1 pp | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 54.2 | 49.6 | 50.6 | 47.7 | 42.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 | -3.9 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | -1.8% | 1.1% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 50.9 | 50.6 | 48.1 | 49.2 | 52.5 | 51.4 | 50.7 | 46.8 | 49.2 | 41.7 | 38.1 | 35.8 | 36.3 | -2.3 pp | -15.1 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 23.4 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 15.8 | -0.8 pp | -8.1 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 52.0 | 55.7 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 50.3 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 50.3 | 48.8 | 47.3 | 47.5 | -1.5 pp | -4.7 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 48.7 | 44.4 | 39.9 | 46.7 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 55.6 | 60.2 | 65.2 | 59.0 | 73.4 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 0.3 pp | 25.0 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 0.4 pp | -1.5 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -0.2 pp | -0.9 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 15.9 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 0.3 pp | -3.7 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 0.2 pp | -1.7 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.6 | 13.9 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 0.1 pp | -1.8 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 43.1 | 42.6 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 43.1 | 41.1 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 0.7 pp | 7.8 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 49.4 | 43.3 | 40.1 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 33.9 | 31.5 | 1.1 pp | -15.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.86 | -7.8% | -2.4% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.41 | -17.6% | -16.0% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 11.1 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 pp | -6.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 8.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | n.a. | 6.3% | -16.2% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 8.1 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.5 | n.a. | 10.2% | -19.8% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 47.2 | 44.1 | 46.6 | 44.9 | 43.1 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 35.0 | -0.6 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 19.1 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 7.1 | -1.7 pp | -10.5 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 8.6 | -6.3 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -0.3 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 3.8 | n.a. | 3.8% | 34.6% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. * For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators. For EU-SILC based indicators, changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019. Breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes 2010-2020 are shown for the longer term change.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ROMANIA 2021

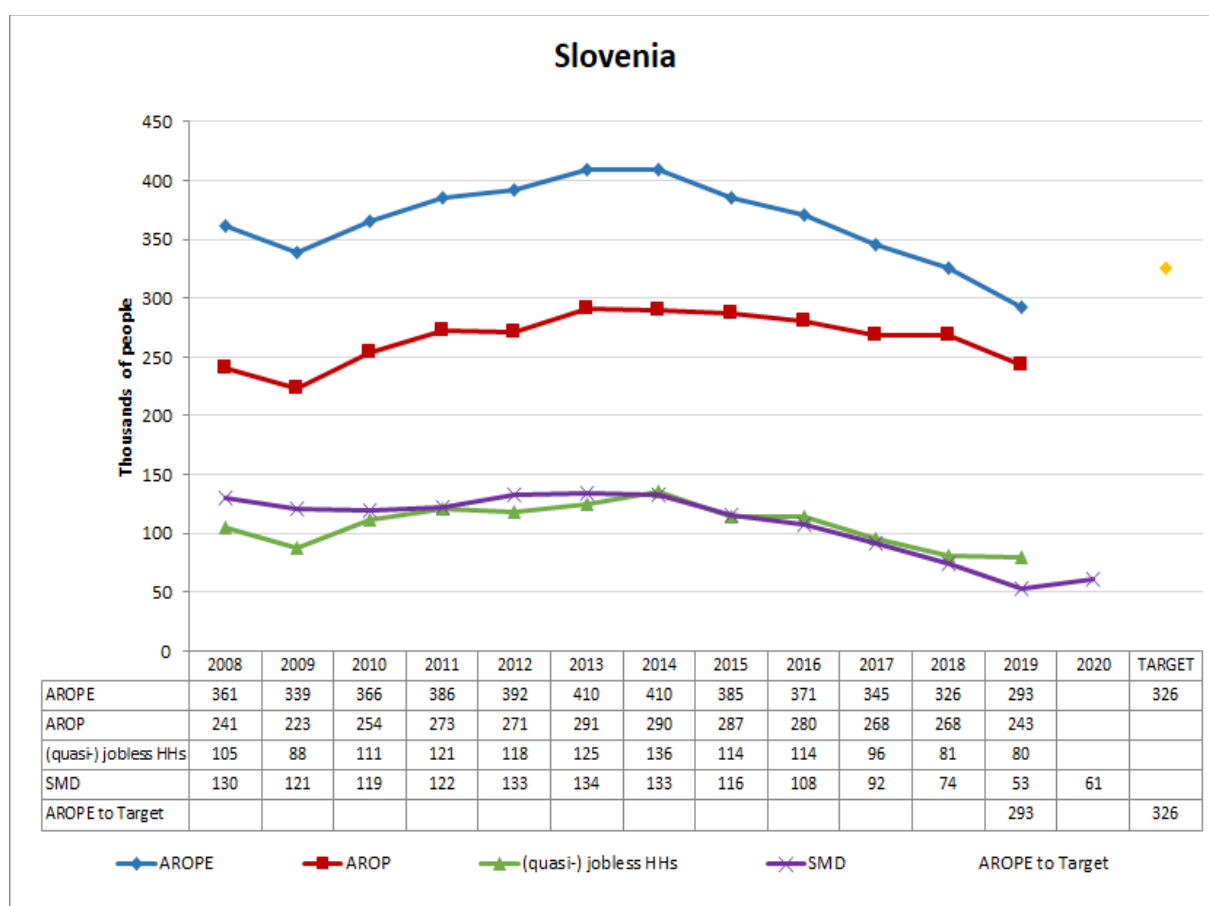
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of people aged 65+ at risk of poverty or social exclusion and their at-risk-of poverty rate are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>The situation of persons with disabilities remains challenging, while the deinstitutionalization process is stalling and community-based services and independent living policies are missing</i></p> <p><i>Regional and urban/rural disparities in poverty and income inequality are deepening, with particular groups of vulnerable people, including the Roma, being more exposed</i></p> | |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], the relative median poverty risk gap is substantially higher than the EU average [1], <i>while children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], the relative median poverty risk gap is substantially higher than the EU average [1], <i>while the coverage and effectiveness of social services remain low and challenges remain concerning the minimum inclusion income</i></p> <p><i>Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract</i></p> | |
| 3. Pensions | <p><i>Pension adequacy for persons with reduced contributory period and women continues to be at risk</i></p> | |
| 4. Long-term care | <p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services, especially at community level, and low public spending on LTC</i></p> | |
| 5. Health | <p>The unmet need for medical care (costs or distance) and the gap in the unmet need for medical care Q1-Q5 are higher than the EU average [2], <i>with the gap being higher for rural areas and marginalised communities, while spending for primary and outpatient care remains low</i></p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

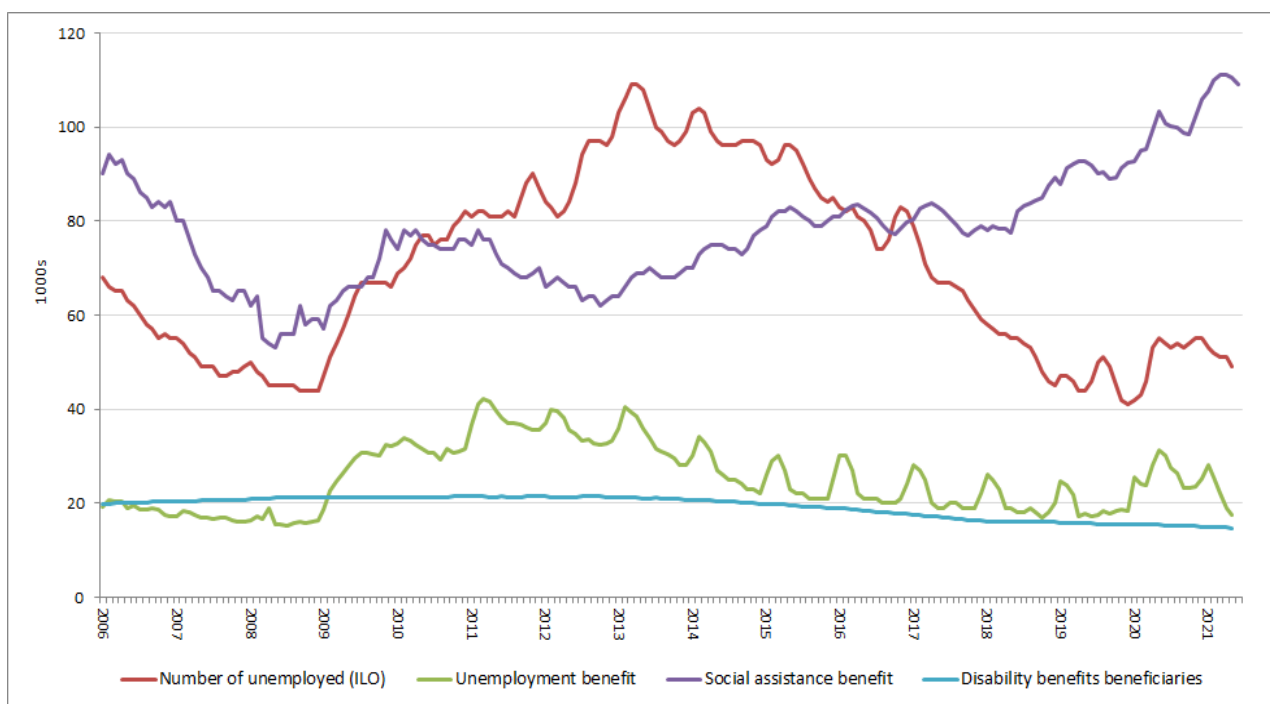
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

| SI | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Latest year change | Change 2008 to latest year | 2018 | 2019 |
| Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being | At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17) | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 11.7 | | -1.4 pp | -3.6 pp | 23.4 | 22.2 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) | 11.6 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 10.5 | | -1.2 pp | -1.1 pp | 19.6 | 18.5 |
| | Severe Material Deprivation (0-17) | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.4 pp | -2.9 pp | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| | Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population) | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | | 0.2 pp | -1.3 pp | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17) | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | | 1.5 pp | -1.8 pp | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Access to adequate resources | In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.7 | | -1.2 pp | -0.9 pp | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households | 77.9 | 77.5 | 88.8 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 94.4 | 93.2 | 93.0 | 79.9 | 80.5 | 74.8 | 87.6 | | 12.8 pp | 9.7 pp | 76.4 | 72.3 |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.6 | | -1.7 pp | -0.4 pp | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | | 0.3 pp | -1.5 pp | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children) | 27.0 | 27.0 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 40.9 | 44.1 | 44.4 | | 0.3 pp | 17.4 pp | 20.4 | 21.5 |
| | Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 13.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 5.4 | | -1.0 pp | -7.6 pp | 32.2 | 29.9 |
| | Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children) | 72.0 | 73.0 | 77.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 81.4 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 90.3 | | 4.4 pp | 18.3 pp | 56.1 | 59.7 |
| | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17) | 16.3 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 17.2 | 20.4 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 18.9 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 16.6 | | 3.3 pp | 0.3 pp | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (total) | 4.8 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.6 | -0.2 pp | 7.8 pp | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (male) | | | | 1.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.1 | -1.0 pp | | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| | Part time due to care responsibilities (female) | 7.7 | 7.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 0.6 pp | 9.1 pp | 25.1 | 25.2 |
| | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty | 50.4 | 53.7 | 51.4 | 45.4 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 51.7 | 54.9 | | 3.3 pp | 4.5 pp | 40.2 | 41.3 |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (0-17) | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | | -0.2 pp | 0.2 pp | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| | Access to quality services | NEET rate (15-19) | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | -1.1 pp | -0.3 pp | 5.7 |
| Early leavers from education and training (18-24) | | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | -0.5 pp | -1.0 pp | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24) | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | | -0.3 pp | 2.5 pp | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Infant mortality rate | | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | | 0.4 pp | -0.3 pp | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Severe housing deprivation (0-17) | | 19.8 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.5 | | -0.8 pp | -13.3 pp | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Overcrowding rate (0-17) | | 48.4 | 47.0 | 44.3 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 17.6 | | -0.5 pp | n.a. | 24.1 | 24.4 |

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | SI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 18.5 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 14.4 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -4.1 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 12.3 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.0 | n.a. | -1.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 8287 | 8599 | 8009 | 8364 | 8563 | 8527 | 8597 | 9061 | 9150 | 9147 | 9463 | 9980 | n.a. | 4.2% | 8.0% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | -1.1 pp | -4.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 6.7 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | n.a. | -0.2 pp | -1.5 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 19.3 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 17.5 | 18.2 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | -1.1 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 14.9 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 6.1 | n.a. | -2.6 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | n.a. | 0.3% | 0.9% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 11.7 | n.a. | -1.4 pp | -3.6 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 46.5 | 48.6 | 47.5 | 43.8 | 46.4 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 44.6 | 43.2 | 45.5 | n.a. | 2.3 pp | -1.1 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 68.1 | 70.1 | 68.2 | 66.2 | 67.8 | 65.7 | 65.9 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 69.4 | n.a. | 2.2 pp | 1.3 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 55.0 | 49.1 | 56.1 | 58.1 | 54.8 | 56.8 | 61.4 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 64.6 | 64.4 | 66.0 | n.a. | 1.6 pp | 11.0 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 4.5 | n.a. | -1.5 pp | -0.6 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | -0.5 pp | -1.0 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 1.6 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 0.7 pp | 1.2 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 32.8 | 35.6 | 35.0 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 33.5 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 38.5 | 42.7 | 47.0 | 48.6 | 50.5 | 1.9 pp | 17.7 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 24.4 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 20.1 | 20.5 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | -3.9 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.83 | n.a. | -2.4% | -1.2% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.43 | n.a. | -4.4% | -2.3% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | n.a. | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 9.2 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.7 | n.a. | 16.0% | n.a. | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.4 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 8.6 | n.a. | 16.2% | n.a. | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 28.0 | 26.2 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 23.7 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | -0.3 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.6 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 0.3 | -4.0 | -2.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | n.a. | 4.3% | 13.7% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. *For general consistency with the main SPPM dashboard annual changes are shown for the period 2018-2019 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2019-2020 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2019 and 2008-2020 respectively. Break in time series in Healthy Life Years indicator (change of question in 2010) which affects the comparison of change since 2008.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVENIA 2021

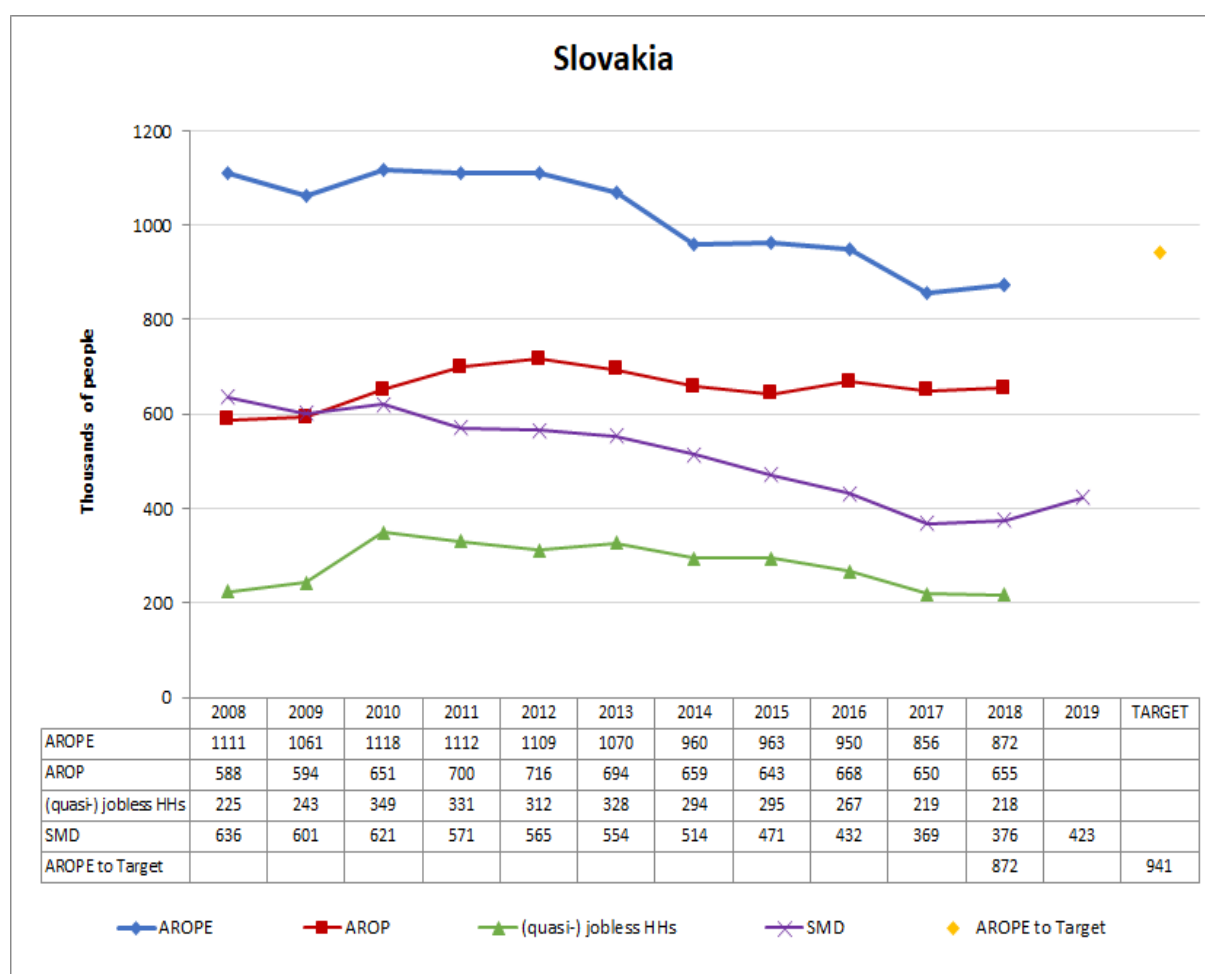
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | Housing deprivation, including for working age people and people aged 65+, is higher than the EU average [2] | <p>The share of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

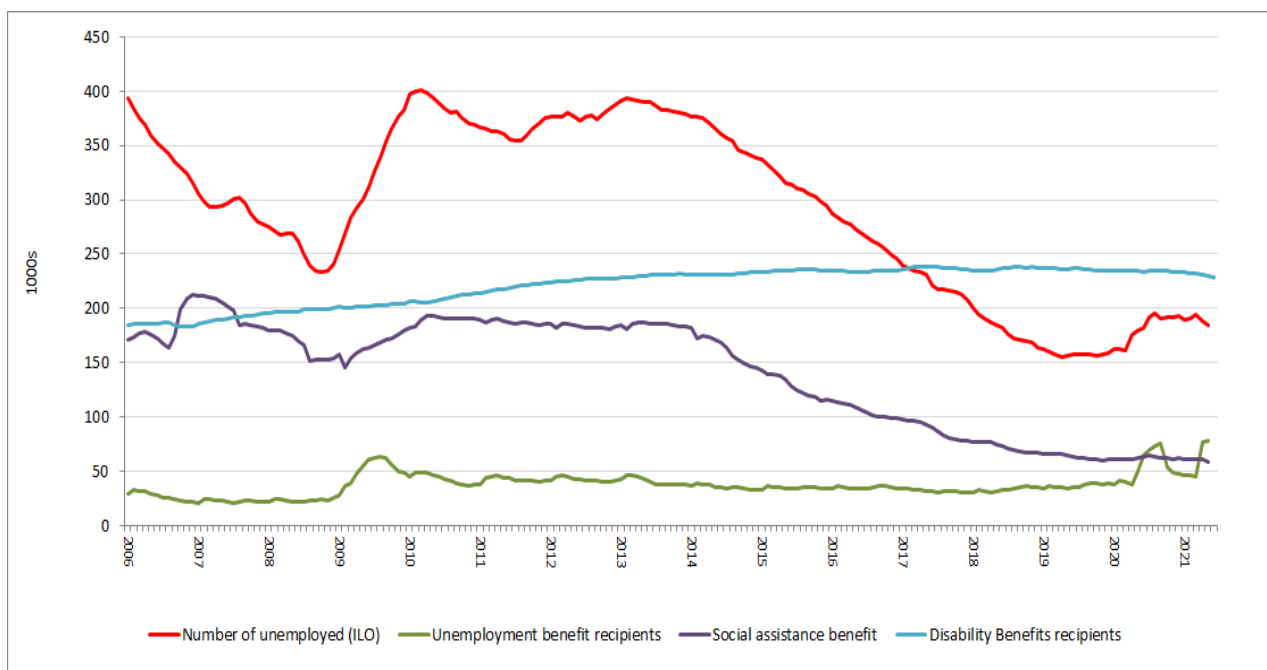
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



| SK | Unemployment |
|---------------------------|---|
| definition | Harmonised unemployment |
| unit | Thousands of persons - ILO definition (seasonally adjusted data) |
| source | Eurostat |
| link | https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/teilm010/default/table?lang=en |
| comment | |
| Unemployment benefit | |
| definition | Unemployment benefit recipients on monthly base |
| unit | The number of recipient persons in thousands |
| source | Social Insurance Agency |
| link | http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-poberatelov-davok-v-nezamestnanosti/1662s |
| comment | <p>The new softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit have come into effect since 1 September 2010. The minimum necessary condition of unemployment insurance decreased from 3 years from the last 4 years into 2 years of contributions from the last 3 years. This change also contributed to the year-on-year growth of the number of recipients from the second half of Year 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of Year 2012, but without any dramatic changes. The latest trend could be considered as positive with stable position in Year 2016 and followed by year-on-year decline in the number of recipients in Year 2017.</p> <p>Softer and unified conditions on unemployment benefit have been implemented since 1 January 2018 - necessary 2 years of contributions from the last 4 years and maximum length of receiving at 6 months are applicable both for permanent and fixed-term contracts. Due to the softer and unified conditions the growth trend in the numbers of beneficiaries has begun since July 2018 and continues in 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Mar).</p> <p>Significant growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic and temporary prolonging of maximum duration for receiving unemployment benefit. Since October 2020 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 August 2020.</p> <p>Due to the second temporary extension of benefit duration on receiving unemployment benefit (entered into force on 19 March 2021) the significant growth of beneficiaries could be seen in April and May 2021. The extension of the supportive period expired on 31 May 2021. Necessary to add that Unemployment Benefits are paid one month backward (benefits paid in September represent August claims).</p> |
| Social assistance benefit | |
| definition | Social assistance benefit on monthly base |
| unit | The number of recipient households in thousands |
| source | Centre Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family |
| link | |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| comment | <p>Social Assistance Benefit: Recipients are defined as recipients of benefits. In the system of assistance in material need (social assistance) we are talking about the recipient, which is the range of jointly assessed persons, i.e. individual, family with children, families without children, etc. This means that for one recipient of assistance in material need may be more of jointly assessed persons.</p> <p>In years 2016 and 2017 is continuing the decrease in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The changes was according better motivation start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person. This trend continues in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people.</p> <p>In 2019 the number of beneficiaries is stable. Since 1 April 2019 introduced some changes in the system of social assistance which had have impact of the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 is the situation stable. Growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic. It is necessary to add that Social Assistance Benefit is paid one month backward (benefits paid in May represent April claims). Since October 2020, the situation is similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continues.</p> |
| Disability benefit | |
| definition | Disability benefit recipients on monthly base |
| unit | The number of recipient persons in thousands |
| source | Social Insurance Agency |
| link | http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-vyplacanych-dochodkov--v-mesiacoch-/3150s |
| comment | <p>The number of recipients are without disability benefits from youth ("invalidi z mladosti") which are funded by state budget. The new lighter conditions on disability benefit have come into effect since 1 January 2010 (the minimum pension period on invalidity benefit is required from all career, not only from last 10 years). This change also contributed to the year-on-year slightly increased of the number of recipients from Year 2011 to 2015, but without any dramatic changes. In 2016 trend could be considered as stable and then followed by slight year-on-year growth in the number of recipients in year 2017. Oppositely, in the first half of 2018 slight year-on-year decline occurred, followed by stable trend in the second half of 2018 and this had continued in 2019 and 2020. Slightly decline of beneficiaries occurred since March 2021 due to higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries.</p> |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | SK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 20.6 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.4 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | -4.2 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 10.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.9 | n.a. | -0.3 pp | 1.0 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 4058 | 4694 | 5016 | 5385 | 5879 | 5743 | 5883 | 6132 | 6280 | 5763 | 5846 | 6302 | n.a. | 6.1% | 42.2% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 0.9 pp | -3.9 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 5.2 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | n.a. | 1.0 pp | 1.0 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 18.1 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 22.8 | 20.5 | 24.1 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.6 | 25.2 | n.a. | -0.4 pp | 7.1 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 7.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 18.5 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 11.4 | n.a. | -0.8 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | n.a. | 10.2% | -0.6% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 24.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 22.0 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -2.3 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 40.8 | 35.7 | 39.4 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 36.3 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 31.1 | 38.0 | n.a. | 6.9 pp | -2.7 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 70.9 | 69.4 | 68.6 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 68.0 | n.a. | 0.9 pp | -2.9 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 53.1 | 59.0 | 61.5 | 65.6 | 69.4 | 73.6 | 79.3 | 72.4 | 75.4 | 79.9 | 77.9 | 77.3 | n.a. | -0.6 pp | 24.2 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.4 | n.a. | -1.6 pp | -1.4 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 6.6 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -0.2 pp | -3.4 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | -0.7 pp | 1.6 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 6.2 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 0.6 pp | -0.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 11.1 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 0.4 pp | -0.4 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 39.2 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 47.0 | 49.0 | 53.0 | 54.2 | 57.0 | 58.3 | 1.3 pp | 19.1 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 21.9 | 19.7 | 16.7 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 14.2 | n.a. | 2.3 pp | -7.7 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.85 | n.a. | -5.6% | 7.6% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.53 | n.a. | -13.1% | -1.9% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | n.a. | 0.1 pp | 1.4 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | n.a. | 15.0% | 53.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | n.a. | 2.2% | 74.1% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.1 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 | n.a. | 0.4 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 5.6 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 5.7 | n.a. | 1.6 pp | 0.1 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 6.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | -2.7 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 2.3% | 25.0% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVAKIA 2021

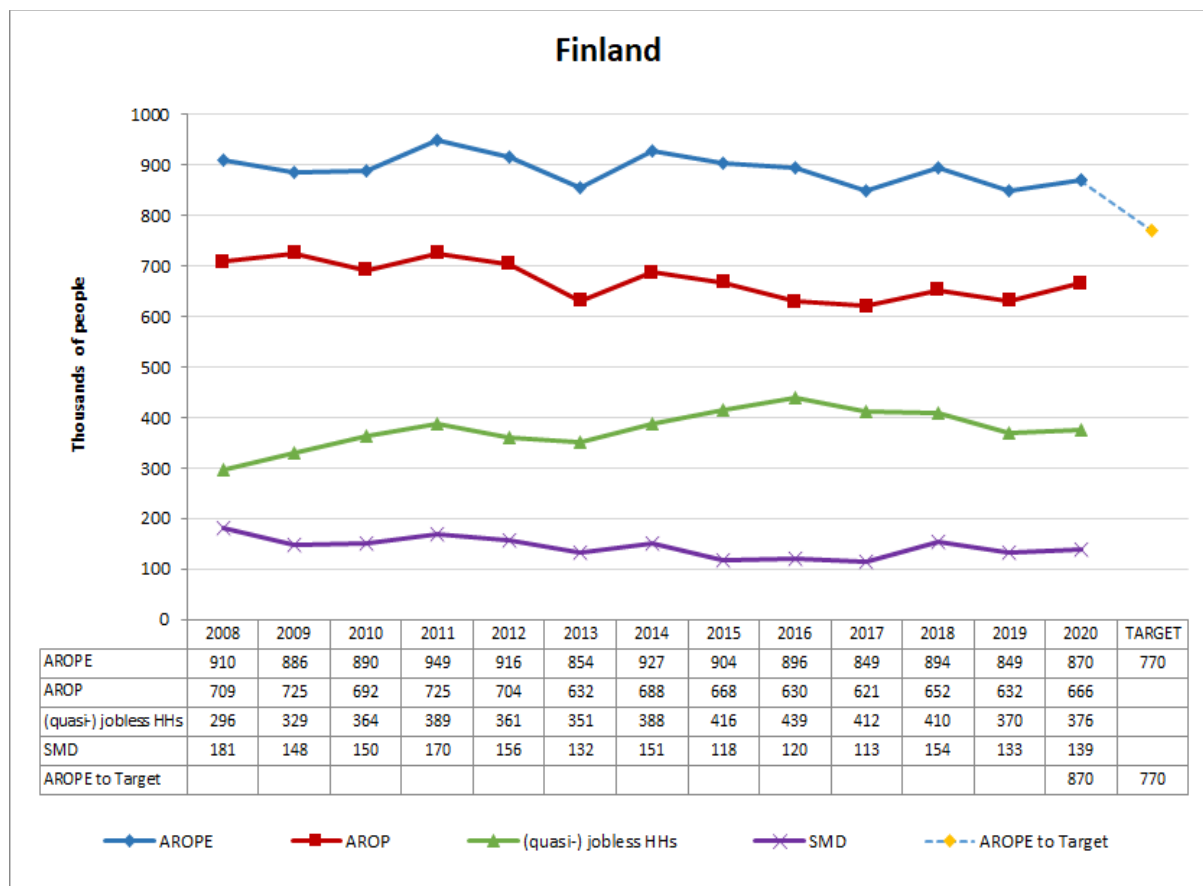
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, including people aged 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>There are persistent challenges regarding Roma communities' access to housing, healthcare, water, energy, and other essential services</i></p> | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for working age people is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is relatively low</i></p> |
| 2. Effectiveness of social protection | <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Social inclusion of disadvantaged groups is hampered by inefficient coordination of social services provision, limited focus on quality and overall limited attractiveness of social work</i></p> <p><i>There are challenges in access to social protection</i></p> | <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is above the EU average, with a substantial positive development [3]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) in reducing working age poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p> <p>In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> |
| 3. Pensions | | |
| 4. Long-term care | <p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i></p> | |
| 5. Health | <p>Life expectancy at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1], and the number of healthy life years at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Treatable mortality is substantially higher than the EU average [1], while preventable mortality is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care - distance is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> | |

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2018)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around mid-June 2020, unless otherwise stated.

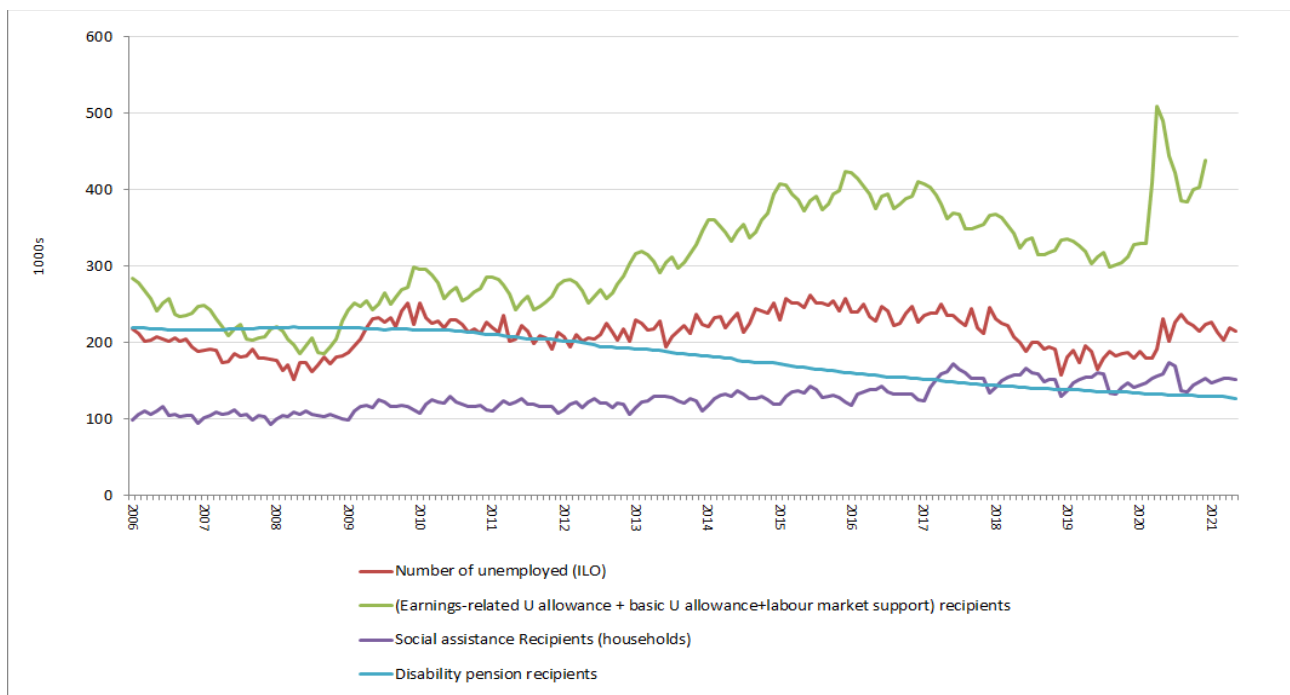
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



| FI | Unemployment |
|-------------------|---|
| definition | Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total |
| unit | Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted |
| source | Eurostat |
| | Unemployment benefit |
| definition | Earnings-related unemployment allowance; Basic unemployment allowance; Labour market support |
| unit | thousands of recipients, at the end of the month |
| source | Social Insurance Institution and the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) |
| comment | Earnings-related unemployment allowance is paid for those who fulfil the eligibility criterias: Employment conditions and are member of an unemployment fund. This is voluntary, you have to pay an annual fee. In the case of unemployment the allowance is related to your salary. Basic unemployment allowance is like earnings-related allowance, but the difference is that you are not a member of an unemployment fund or do not qualify for the earnings-related allowance for some other reason. The basic allowance is flat rate and low. Starting from 2010, basic and earnings-related unemployment allowances are payable not only during unemployment but also during participation in a measure of active labour market policy. Labour market support is flat rate benefit (and low) for those who do not qualify for the eligibility rules of the benefits mentioned above. In practice they are young people and those who have received the allowances mentioned above for the maximum period (from 2017 on 300, 400 or 500 days). Unlike with the unemployment allowance, a demonstrated need of financial assistance is also required. Although in most cases labour market support and basic unemployment allowance are the same rate. |
| | Social assistance benefit |
| definition | Recipients of social assistance (households) by calendar month |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) |
| comment | In 2020 altogether, 8.4 per cent of the Finnish population received social assistance at least one month. The number of households receiving social assistance has grown 20% in between 2015-2020 and 29% in between 2010-2019, from monthly average of 119,000 households in 2010 to 131,000 households in 2015, and to 152,000 households in 2020. |
| | Disability benefit |
| definition | Recipients of disability pension (earnings-related schemes) at the end of the month |
| unit | thousands of recipients |
| source | Finnish Centre for Pensions |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| comment | <p>Disability pensions in the earnings-related pension system consist of full and partial pensions and they may be awarded until further notice or for a specific period of time. The proportion of partial pensions of all pensions has risen and are 18 percent of all disability pensions at the moment.</p> <p>Rehabilitation allowance is a benefit paid during active rehabilitation measures awarded to a person who is still in working life and would face a risk of disability in the near future without rehabilitation. The amount of this allowance is 1.33 times the disability pension and it is paid by the pension system, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension. The number of recipients of these allowances has over doubled in 10 years.</p> <p>The total number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for over 10 years. There are several possible reasons for this. First, the incidence of new disability pensions has decreased in the most important diagnosis groups. They are applied less than before perhaps because of the ability to work has ameliorated, possibly because of increased rehabilitation measures.</p> <p>However, in 2018, the incidence of new disability pensions turned into increase, because of increasing number of disability pensions due to mental disorders. Furthermore, the Activation model for Unemployment Security that was in effect 2018-2019 likely increased the number of disability pension applicants and the incidence of new disability pensions temporarily. However, the number of disability pensions recipients has still decreased, due to higher number of ending disability pensions than new starting ones. The proportion of disability pensions granted for a specific period of time has increased, which can be one reason for the larger number of ending pensions.</p> <p>The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.</p> <p>In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of April 2021, the number of these pensions in payment was 49.</p> |
|----------------|--|

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | FI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 17.4 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 15.6 | 16.0 | -0.9 pp | -1.8 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 12.2 | -0.4 pp | -2.0 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 9933 | 10421 | 10327 | 10760 | 11146 | 11507 | 11550 | 11658 | 11998 | 11896 | 12029 | 12217 | 12174 | 0.2% | 3.8% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | -0.4 pp | -1.1 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 9.9 | -1.1 pp | 2.2 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 15.7 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 0.7 pp | -0.8 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 1.3 pp | -0.3 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | -0.5 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 1.10% | -1.90% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 15.1 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 15.0 | -1.7 pp | -0.8 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 50.2 | 47.3 | 51.5 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 55.3 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 57.0 | 56.9 | 53.7 | 54.0 | 51.4 | 0.3 pp | 3.8 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 65.6 | 64.2 | 67.8 | 66.8 | 68.0 | 71.7 | 70.4 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 72.2 | 72.9 | 71.5 | 0.7 pp | 7.3 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 56.3 | 63.8 | 60.0 | 57.7 | 59.5 | 50.7 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 51.5 | 55.2 | 54.8 | 57.2 | 58.4 | 2.4 pp | 0.9 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | -0.2 pp | -2.2 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 pp | 0.0 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 0.9 pp | -1.6 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 8.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 1.9 pp | 2.4 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 7.8 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 1.1 pp | 1.5 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 56.5 | 55.5 | 56.2 | 57.0 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 60.0 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 65.4 | 66.8 | 67.5 | 0.7 pp | 11.0 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 23.9 | 23.1 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 1.3 pp | -8.6 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.80 | -1.2% | 12.5% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.52 | -3.7% | 6.1% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 pp | 3.9 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | n.a. | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | n.a. | -2.1% | 16.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.0 | n.a. | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.6 | n.a. | 2.1% | 6.7% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 23.7 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 22.2 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 0.0 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | -0.3 pp | -0.7 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 2.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 2.2% | 13.4% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FINLAND 2021

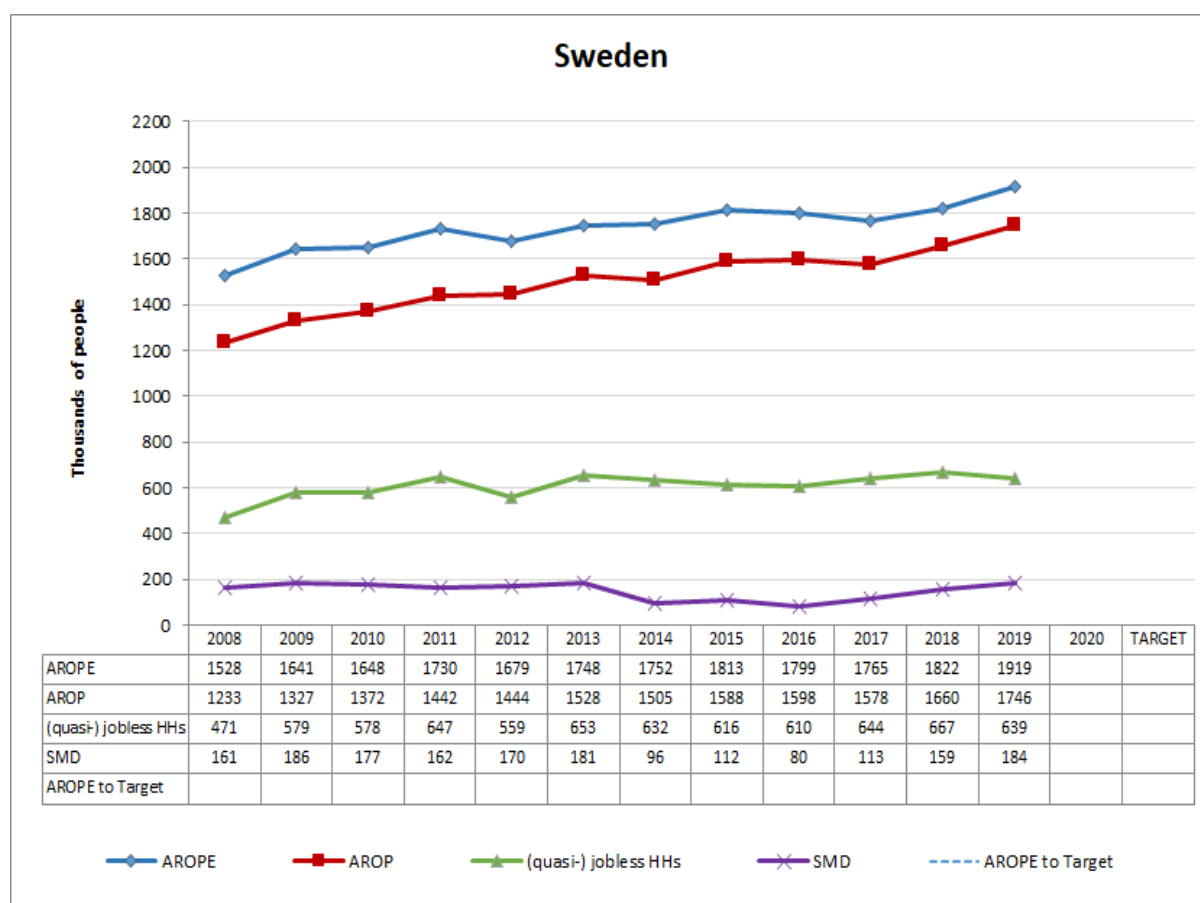
| Social policy area | Key social challenge | Good social outcome |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality | <p>The share of men aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Non-EU migrants experience higher risk of poverty and social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

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Source: National Reform Programme (2019)

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

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

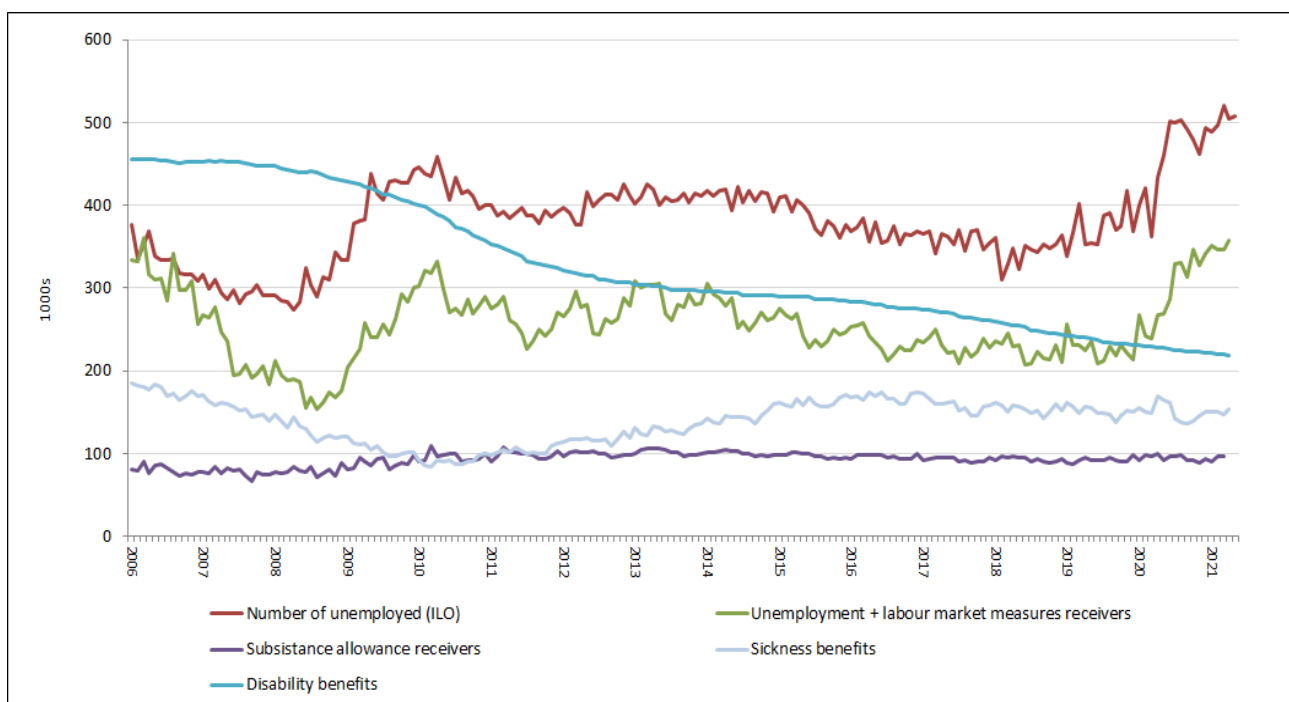
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



| SE | Unemployment |
|-----------------|---|
| definition | Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total |
| unit | Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted |
| source | Eurostat |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | Unemployment benefit |
| definition | Unemployment benefit; labour market measures |
| unit | thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents |
| source | Statistics Sweden |
| homepage | https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income |
| definition | Subsistence allowance |
| unit | measured in full year equivalents (i.e. benefit for 365 days at a 100% withdraw rate). |
| source | Statistics Sweden |
| homepage | https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | Disability benefit (1) |
| definition | Sickness benefit |
| unit | thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents |
| source | Statistics Sweden |
| homepage | https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |
| | Disability benefit (2) |
| definition | Disability benefits |
| unit | thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents |
| source | Statistics Sweden |
| homepage | https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/ |
| extraction date | 18-03-2021 |

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

| Group/Theme | Indicator | SE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EU27_2020 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | change 2018-2019* | change 2008 to 2019* | Mini charts of trends to latest year | 2019 | change 2018 to 2019* | change 2008 to 2019* |
| Europe 2020 | At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %) | 16.7 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 18.8 | n.a. | 0.8 pp | 2.1 pp | | 20.9 | -0.7 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 17.1 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | 3.6 pp | | 16.5 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %) | 10495 | 10885 | 10535 | 10819 | 11366 | 12017 | 11718 | 12092 | 12573 | 12142 | 12248 | 12248 | n.a. | 0.0% | 14.7% | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | Severe material deprivation rate (in %) | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | n.a. | 0.2 pp | 0.0 pp | | 5.5 | -0.6 pp | n.a. |
| | Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %) | 7.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.6 | n.a. | -0.5 pp | 1.6 pp | | 8.3 | -0.5 pp | n.a. |
| Intensity of poverty risk | Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %) | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 19.2 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 21.7 | n.a. | 1.8 pp | 3.7 pp | | 24.5 | 0.0 pp | n.a. |
| Persistence of poverty risk | Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 7.4 | n.a. | 1.7 pp | 4.8 pp | | 11.1 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Material and social deprivation | Material and social deprivation rate (in %) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | n.a. | | 12.4 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Income inequalities | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | n.a. | 4.8% | 17.0% | | 5.0 | -1.2% | n.a. |
| Child poverty and social exclusion | At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17) | 17.3 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 23.1 | n.a. | 2.5 pp | 5.8 pp | | 22.2 | -1.2 pp | n.a. |
| Effectiveness of social protection system | Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 55.0 | 50.0 | 49.0 | 48.3 | 47.6 | 44.6 | 48.0 | 45.3 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 43.3 | 40.8 | n.a. | -2.4 pp | -14.2 pp | | 32.4 | -0.4 pp | n.a. |
| | Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%) | 69.6 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 63.6 | 65.6 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 63.0 | 61.1 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | -8.5 pp | | 61.6 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households | 52.4 | 57.7 | 64.2 | 62.7 | 67.7 | 72.1 | 66.0 | 68.3 | 71.2 | 77.1 | 82.3 | 80.7 | n.a. | -1.6 pp | 28.3 pp | | 62.7 | -0.8 pp | n.a. |
| Social consequences of labour market | In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %) | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.7 | n.a. | 0.6 pp | 0.3 pp | | 9.0 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 pp | 0.3 pp | | 2.8 | -0.3 pp | -0.3 pp |
| Youth exclusion | Early school leavers (in %) | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 1.2 pp | -0.2 pp | | 10.2 | -0.3 pp | -4.5 pp |
| | Youth unemployment ratio (15-24) | 10.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 1.4 pp | 1.8 pp | | 5.9 | 0.5 pp | -0.3 pp |
| | NEETs (15-24) | 7.8 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 1.0 pp | -1.3 pp | | 10.1 | 1.0 pp | 0.4 pp |
| Active ageing | Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in % | 70.1 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 73.6 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.5 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 77.7 | 77.6 | -0.1 pp | 7.5 pp | | 59.2 | 0.4 pp | 16.0 pp |
| Pension adequacy | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in % | 15.9 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 15.4 | n.a. | 0.7 pp | -0.5 pp | | 18.5 | 0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Median relative income of elderly people | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.81 | n.a. | 1.3% | 6.6% | | 0.90 | -1.1% | n.a. |
| | Aggregate replacement ratio | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.55 | n.a. | -1.8% | -9.8% | | 0.57 | -1.7% | n.a. |
| Health | Self reported unmet need for medical care | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | n.a. | -0.1 pp | -1.2 pp | | 1.7 | -0.1 pp | n.a. |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - males | 11.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | n.a. | 12.9 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.9 | n.a. | 1.9% | 38.3% | | 10.2 | 4.1% | 29.1% |
| | Healthy life years at 65 - females | 12.0 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.9 | n.a. | 13.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.6 | n.a. | 5.1% | 38.3% | | 10.4 | 4.0% | 28.4% |
| Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities | At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years) | n.a. | n.a. | 24.0 | 23.8 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 28.7 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 28.3 | n.a. | -1.8 pp | n.a. | | 28.4 | -0.3 pp | n.a. |
| Access to decent housing | Housing cost overburden rate | 10.0 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.4 | n.a. | 1.1 pp | -0.6 pp | | 9.4 | -0.2 pp | n.a. |
| Evolution in real household disposable income | Real change in gross household disposable income (in %) | 3.2 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | -1.0 | 3.0% | 34.2% | | 2.3 | 2.3% | 9.7% |

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SWEDEN 2021

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