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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	2025 SPC Annual Report - Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and developments in social protection policies - Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles

Delegations will find attached the Country Profiles annexed to the Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and developments in social protection policies.

The full report can be found in doc. 13348/25 ADD 1.

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 13348/25 REV 1.

Social Protection Committee

Annual Report 2025

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

- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -



LOGO

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- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -

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Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

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

Notes:

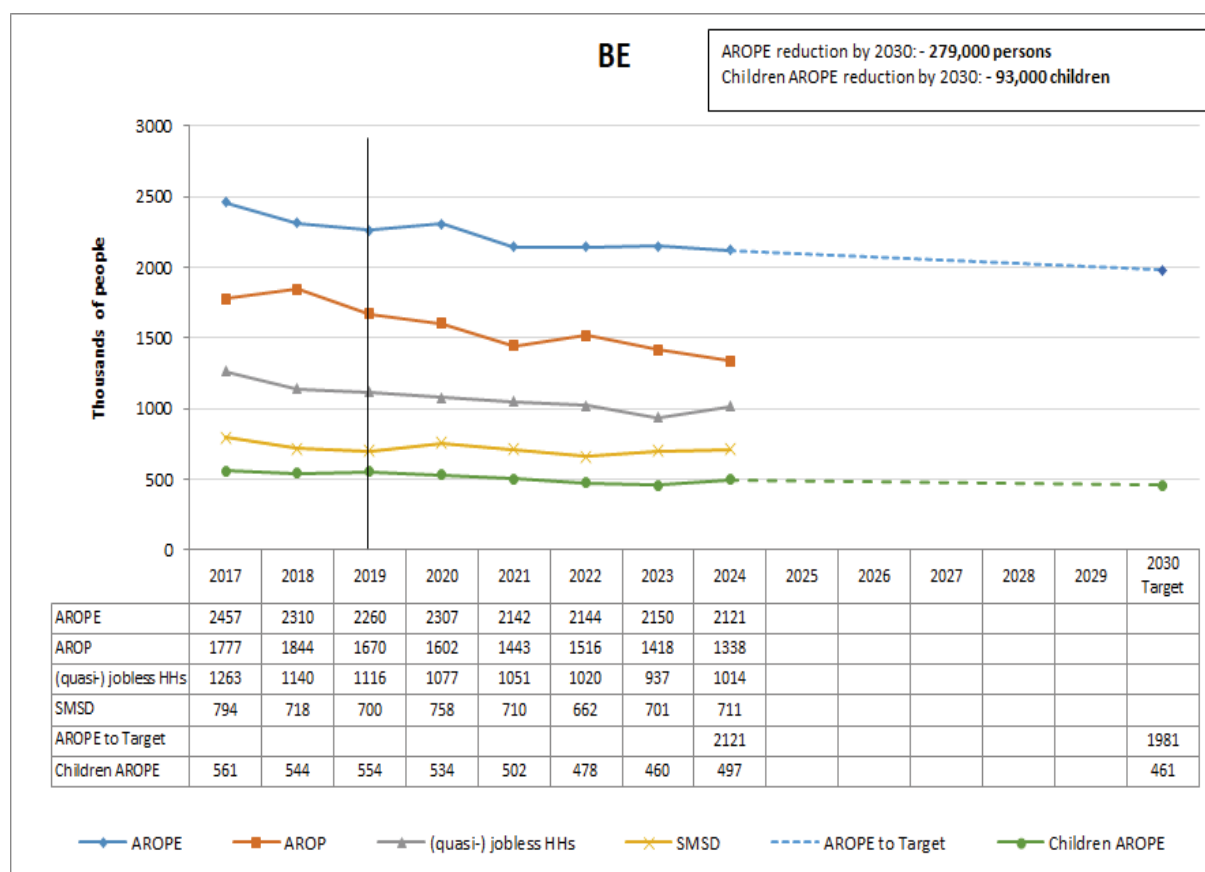
1. Figures reflect the data available at the start of July 2025 unless otherwise indicated.
2. Definitions of variables are provided in the “Definitions and data sources” section at the end of the second annex to the report.
3. The data on trends in take-up of selected benefits are collected via the SPC. The data includes only a selection of benefits which are considered most reactive to crises. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.
4. Concerning the Key Social Challenges and Good Social Outcomes tables:
 - The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool (using EU-SILC 2024 data), not only those included in the table, based on the figures available at the end of May 2025.
 - The assessment of changes in the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).
 - The numbers in square brackets (e.g. [3]) refer to the categories of messages resulting from the analysis and used as a basis for determining KSCs and GSOs, based on the 5 x 5 two-way table in the main report section describing the SPPM methodology used for the identification of Member States' key social challenges and good social outcomes.
 - The identification of non-JAF challenges – reported in italics - is part of the qualitative step of the assessment and it is based on expert knowledge from country analysis and relevant literature. The aim is to complement and qualify the findings and deepening the understanding of the challenges identified by the first-step quantitative screening. Qualitative data available from reputable sources (e.g. OECD Reports, EUROFOUND, the Expert Network for Analytical Support in Social Policies, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights' (FRA), Academic Network of European Disability Experts, and other indicators from the Portfolio of EU Social Indicators of the SPC Indicators Sub-Group) are used to complement the JAF-based KSCs and GSOs with additional country-specific evidence.
 - While the SPPM VA exercise is mainly based on a few key EU-SILC and LFS indicators, for non-EU born people compared with native-born people, other elements – such as the number of new non-EU born residents including asylum seekers and refugees - can also have an impact on these kinds of challenges and the comparability of the related indicators across countries may be limited. The observed gaps are predominantly influenced by structural differences in migrant demographics, which are in turn shaped by differences in asylum policies.

BELGIUM

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes:

i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low

work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE and SMSD; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE.

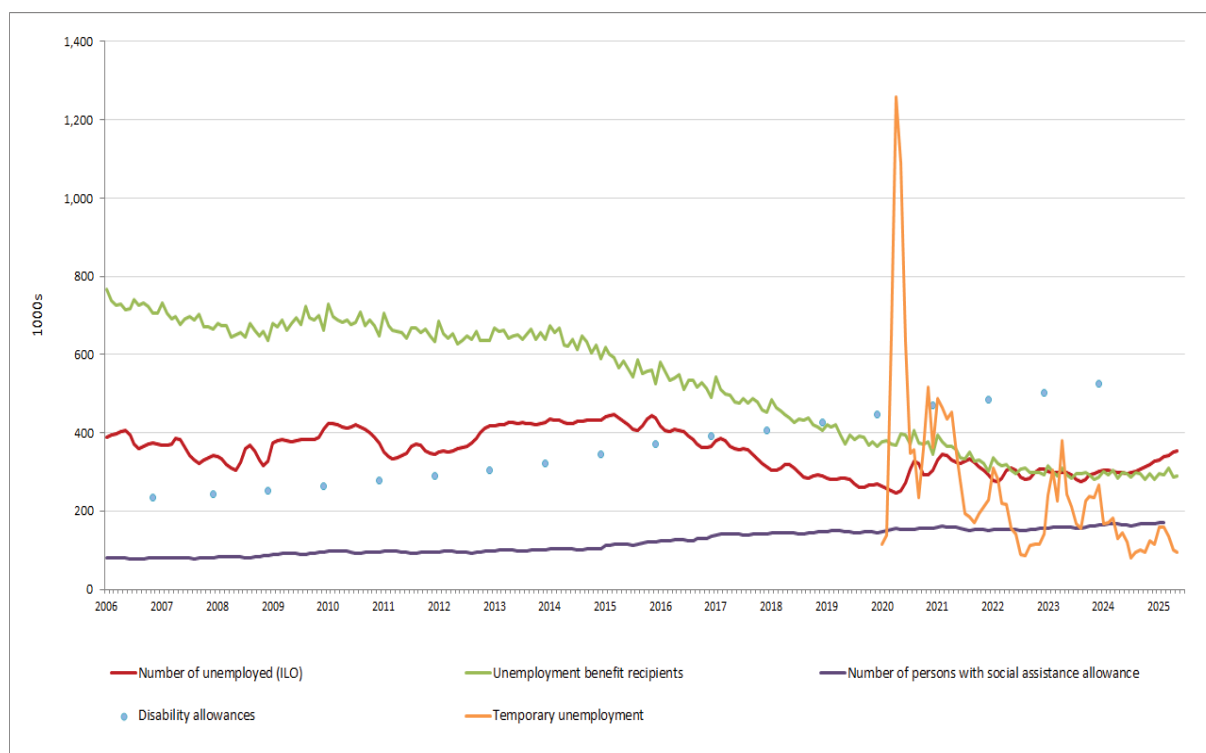
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.3	31.0	28.7	27.2	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.6	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	11.0	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	25.8	29.4	27.2	25.5	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.6	8.4	8.0
	Disability	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	10.8	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
Definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
Unit	Monthly average of persons - seasonally adjusted
Source	Source: Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/EI_LMHU_M_custom_6960229/default/table?lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
Definition	Number of full-time unemployed with an unemployment benefit
Unit	Number of recipients, monthly
Source	Administrative data National Employment Office; FPS Social Security on the basis of the NEO website
link	https://www.onem.be/statistiques/chiffres/chomage-complet/total-chomeurs-complets-indemnises-demandeurs-d-emploi-non-demandeurs-d-emploi
comment	This number is the sum of a number of different administrative categories of unemployed: after full-time employment, after studies, after voluntary part-time employment, different categories of early retirement and unemployed with social or familial difficulties
	Social assistance benefit
Definition	Number of social assistance recipients ('leefloon')/ Revenu d'intégration)
Unit	Number of recipients, monthly
Source	Federal Public Service for Social Integration
link	https://stat.mi-is.be/fr/form/export/exportdashboard
comment	Total population

	Disability benefit
Definition	Number of persons with an invalidity allowance (schemes for employees and self-employed)
Unit	Number of recipients, yearly
Source	Sum of employees and the self-employed.
link	https://www.inami.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/statistiques-indemnites/statistiques-2022#invalidite-en-2022 and https://www.inami.fgov.be/SiteCollectionDocuments/stat_si2022.pdf evolution 2017 - 2022
	Temporary unemployment
Definition	Temporary unemployment and diverse allocations (Economic reasons, bad weather, technical incident, force majeure, strike/lock-out, annual holidays, unspecified, crisis suspension for employees, force majeure terrorist threat).
Unit	Number of recipients, monthly
Source	Source : ONEM : https://www.onem.be/statistiques/chiffres/chomage-temporaire-et-allocations-connexes

BE	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.0	22.0	20.5	19.6	19.0	20.2	1.2 pp	-2.8 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.9	15.6	15.1	14.1	13.2	14.5	1.3 pp	-4.4 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8.4	8.1	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	10.5	10.8	9.7	9.7	8.8	9.0	0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	10.5	10.1	-0.4 pp	-2.6 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.2	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.6	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.6	67.8	72.1	67.6	65.7	70.5	4.8 pp	-8.1 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.9	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.9	0.8 pp	-3.0 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	19.5	18.8	17.8	17.9	20.4	20.0	-0.4 pp	0.5 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	36.0	35.8	33.9	34.8	35.9	32.2	-3.7 pp	-3.8 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16.6	13.6	14.0	19.7	18.5	18.8	0.3 pp	2.2 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82.9	84.0	83.8	78.7	80.1	80.1	0.0 pp	-2.8 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.4	15.6	14.2	21.2	15.4	14.8	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	21.3	20.0	21.4	22.0	22.3	21.3	-1.0 pp	0.0 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.6	7.3	9.9	9.5	10.8	9.4	-1.4 pp	1.8 pp	6.1	6.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	24.9	23.9	24.8	25.9	25.9	25.3	-0.6 pp	0.4 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.0	49.2	53.7	53.0	55.4	52.5	-3.0 pp	13.4 pp	41.4	41.9
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	-0.4 pp	-2.2 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	7.0	0.8 pp	-1.4 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.1			-0.6 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.3	4.0			3.0			-0.3 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.6	9.7	10.3	11.0	9.4	11.8	2.4 pp	2.2 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

BE									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	20.3	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.2	-0.4 pp	-1.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	14.1	12.7	13.2	12.3	11.5	-0.8 pp	-3.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13260	13377	13617	14485	15081	15789	2.5%	4.3%
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.5	11.3	0.8 pp	-1.5 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.3	16.2	15.2	18.2	14.0	15.6	1.6 pp	-0.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.4	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	7.4	-1.1 pp	-3.0 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.0	11.0	10.2	9.5	10.4	11.2	0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.1 %	-4.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	22.0	20.5	19.6	19.0	20.2	1.2 pp	-2.8 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	13.0	11.9	12.0	10.8	11.7	13.7	2.0 pp	0.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.4	15.6	14.2	21.2	15.4	14.8	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	44.9	53.3	48.8	50.8	52.7	1.9 pp	10.9 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.2	66.7	71.4	68.3	70.8	72.8	2.0 pp	7.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.9	59.8	56.8	60.0	52.6	50.8	-1.8 pp	-13.1 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.3	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	7.0	0.8 pp	-1.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.6	0.5 pp	1.1 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	8.6	7.4	6.6	6.7	7.3	0.6 pp	-1.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	52.1	53.1	54.5	56.6	57.8	59.4	1.6 pp	7.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	21.3	17.0	20.0	18.3	14.4	-3.9 pp	-3.1 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.73	0.75	0.77	2.7 %	-1.3 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.0 %	2.1 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.3 pp	-0.4 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.8	11.3	n.a.	4.6 %	7.6 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.7	n.a.	8.3 %	9.3 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.0	35.5	33.3	33.8	32.1	30.0	-2.1 pp	-2.0 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	6.8	-0.9 pp	-1.6 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.9	1.0	2.7	-1.1	2.3	0.0	2.3 %	4.9 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

BELGIUM 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rates of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (aged 0-64 and in working age 18-64) are substantially worse than the EU average [1] <i>Social inclusion of persons with disabilities remains a challenge.</i> <i>There is a large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people.</i> <i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high.</i>	The risk of poverty rates for total population and working age population are substantially better than the EU average [3]. The at risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i>	The impact of social transfers (both including and excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially better than the EU average for the working age population [3 and 3], while the impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is also substantially better than the EU average for the total population [3] At-risk-of poverty rates of people (18-64) living in quasi-jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The median relative income of older people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2], as well as the aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2] <i>The gender pension gap is high.</i>	

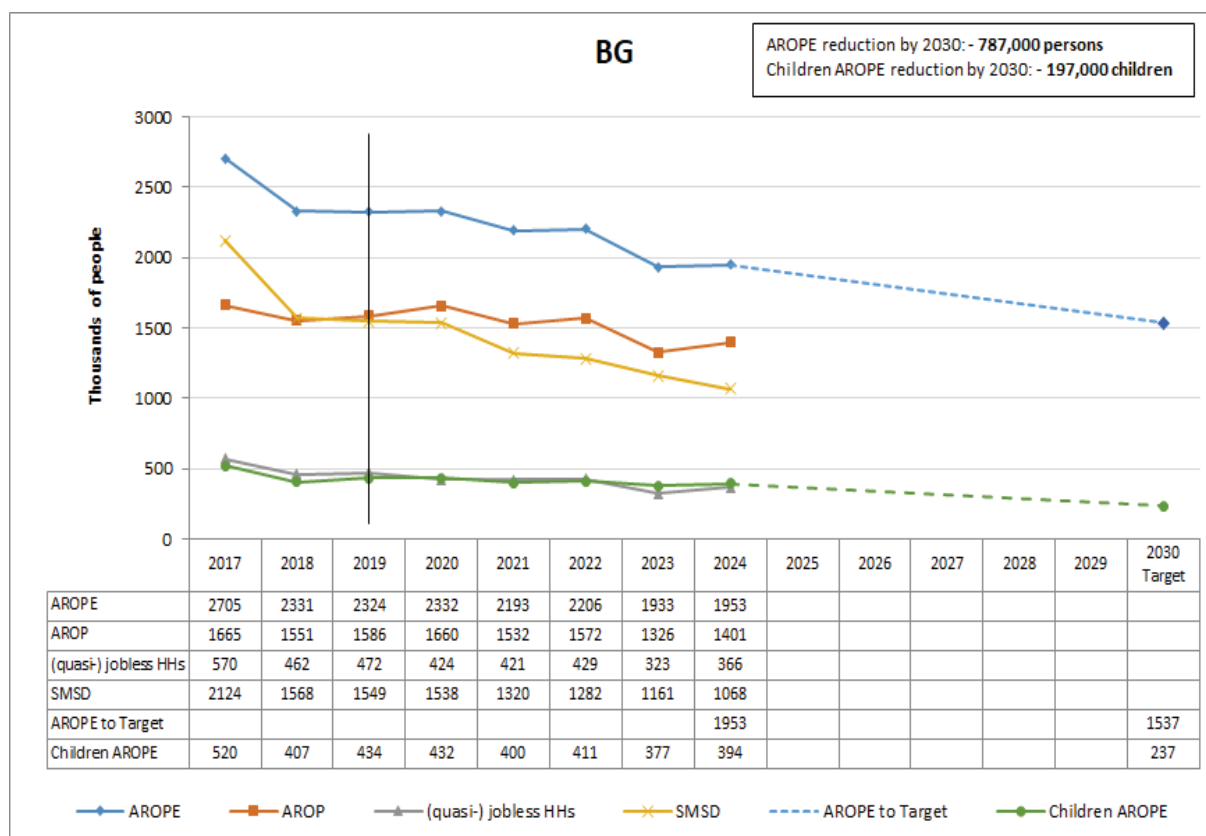
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The interquintile gap (Q1-Q5) in unmet need for medical care due to distance is around the EU average with a slightly negative development [9]	Healthy life years at 65 for men is better than the EU average and some positive development [7]

BULGARIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROP, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE.

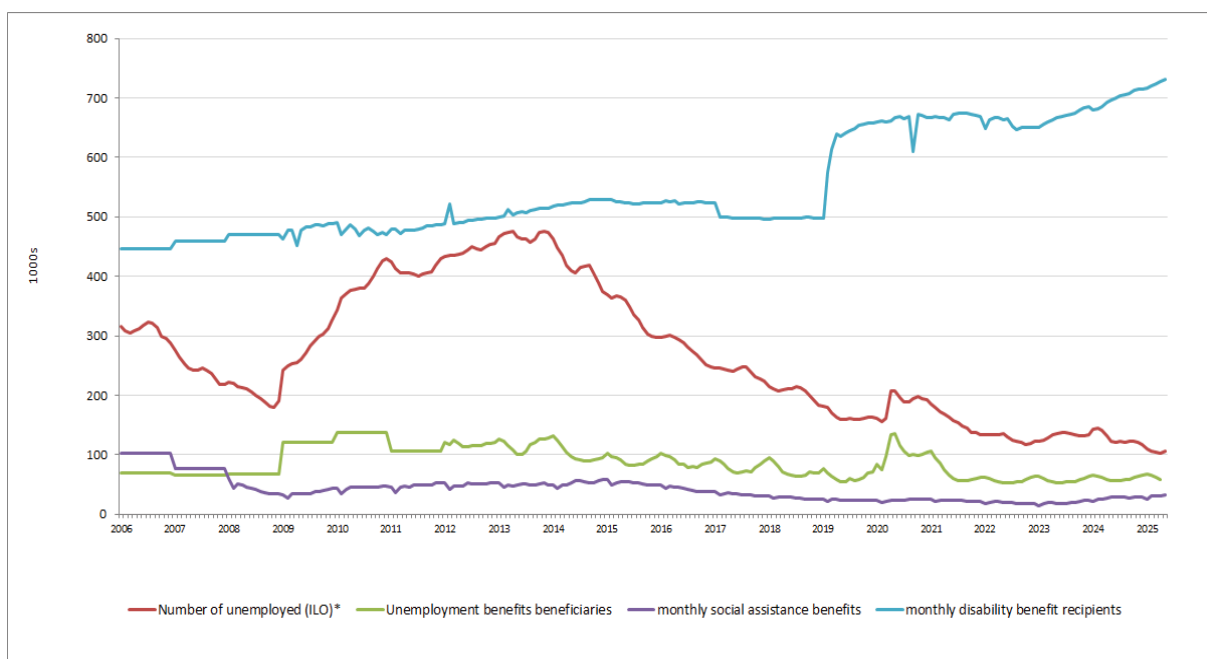
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

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	Old age	6.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	15.6	17.7	17.8	17.7	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.9	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefits beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	National Social Security Institute
link	https://nssi.bg/publikacii/statistika/bezrobotitsa/
comment	
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Monthly social assistance benefit recipients /Number of cases/
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social assistance Agency
comment	
	Disability benefit
definition	Monthly disability benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social Assistance Agency
comment	

BG	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	35.8	35.5	33.0	33.9	33.9	35.1	1.2 pp	-0.7 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.5	28.3	24.2	25.9	26.9	28.2	1.3 pp	0.7 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	22.8	24.8	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.2	-0.8 pp	-4.6 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	11.3	10.7	10.6	10.6	8.3	10.4	2.1 pp	-0.9 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	22.0	22.0	22.6	19.0	20.0	19.4	-0.6 pp	-2.6 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.2	12.8	13.0	12.6	15.1	15.5	0.4 pp	4.3 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	85.7	90.1	72.6	79.3	84.4	83.0	-1.4 pp	-2.7 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	19.9	20.7	18.5	19.6	21.7	21.8	0.1 pp	1.9 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	8.9	1.8	6.0	2.8	3.0	0.2 pp	2.0 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7	6.1	16.9	11.4	14.6	18.2	3.6 pp	-0.5 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	6.3	22.1	18.3	19.5	24.4	16.0	-8.4 pp	9.7 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	79.0	69.3	72.5	73.2	70.7	75.9	5.2 pp	-3.1 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	31.9	29.2	-2.7 pp	-9.5 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)									21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)									26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	27.1	22.5	38.1	30.8	27.3	27.9	0.6 pp	0.8 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	15.1	13.5	9.7	14.3	11.1	8.2	-2.9 pp	-6.9 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	9.6	9.4	8.3	7.2	6.3	-0.9 pp	-4.4 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.9	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.3	8.2	-1.1 pp	-5.7 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.8	4.9			-0.7 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	15.2	15.3			10.6			-4.6 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	61.2	61.0	58.1	55.9	56.5	55.1	-1.4 pp	-6.1 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

BG											EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	33.2	33.5	31.7	32.2	30.0	30.3	0.3 pp	-2.9 pp		21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9	20.6	21.7	1.1 pp	-0.9 pp		16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5022	5188	5625	5803	6693	7848	10.3 %	41.3 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	22.1	22.1	19.1	18.7	18.0	16.6	-1.4 pp	-5.5 pp		6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.0	7.9	0.9 pp	-1.3 pp		7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.5	28.3	25.2	26.0	22.4	21.1	-1.3 pp	-6.4 pp		22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.1	17.3	17.1	16.8	15.0	15.7	0.7 pp	-0.4 pp		n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	33.6	33.7	30.4	30.4	29.4	27.1	-2.3 pp	-6.5 pp		12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.0	5.3 %	-14.1 %		4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	35.8	35.5	33.0	33.9	33.9	35.1	1.2 pp	-0.7 pp		24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	28.4	29.8	27.1	27.2	27.2	25.8	-1.4 pp	-2.6 pp		13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	31.9	29.2	-2.7 pp	-9.5 pp		23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.6	20.4	29.8	24.4	27.7	27.7	-0.1 pp	4.0 pp		34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.4	42.9	50.1	48.2	54.5	52.9	-1.6 pp	6.5 pp		62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.7	80.2	69.7	73.2	74.5	75.4	0.9 pp	-2.3 pp		64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	11.7	12.1	0.4 pp	3.1 pp		8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp		1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.3	8.2	-1.1 pp	-5.7 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp		6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	14.3	13.9	12.3	11.4	10.5	-0.9 pp	-3.2 pp		9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	63.5	63.4	64.8	68.3	69.5	69.9	0.4 pp	6.4 pp		65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	47.0	49.5	45.7	45.5	35.3	36.6	1.3 pp	-10.4 pp		19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.68	0.75	0.76	1.3 %	13.4 %		0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.46	0.44	-4.3 %	18.9 %		0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp		2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	8.6	7.7	9.2	10.4	n.a.	13.0 %	13.0 %		n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	9.9	9.0	10.9	12.0	n.a.	10.1 %	15.4 %		n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	50.9	52.7	45.3	49.9	42.4	43.8	1.4 pp	-7.1 pp		28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.0	14.4	11.6	15.1	11.1	8.0	-3.1 pp	-8.0 pp		8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	-0.8	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	n.a.	6.1 %		2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

BULGARIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rates [1] and risk of poverty rates are substantially worse than the EU average for the total population [1] and for children [1], and worse for the working age population [2], as well as persistent poverty rates, while the severe material and social deprivation rates are worse than the EU average with substantial positive development for the total population and the working age population [5] with positive development for children [4]. Income inequality is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The inability to keep home adequately warm is worse than the EU average for both the general population and people at risk of poverty with substantial positive development [5], yet the gap between people at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty remains substantially worse than the EU average [1]. <i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities and Roma is substantially higher than that of the general population, and their active inclusion remains challenging especially in combination with high regional disparities and urban/rural inequalities.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (both including and excluding pensions) in reducing poverty especially poverty of children, is worse than the EU average [2], as well as their poverty gap rate [2]. <i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i> In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Adequacy of social assistance remains limited.</i>	

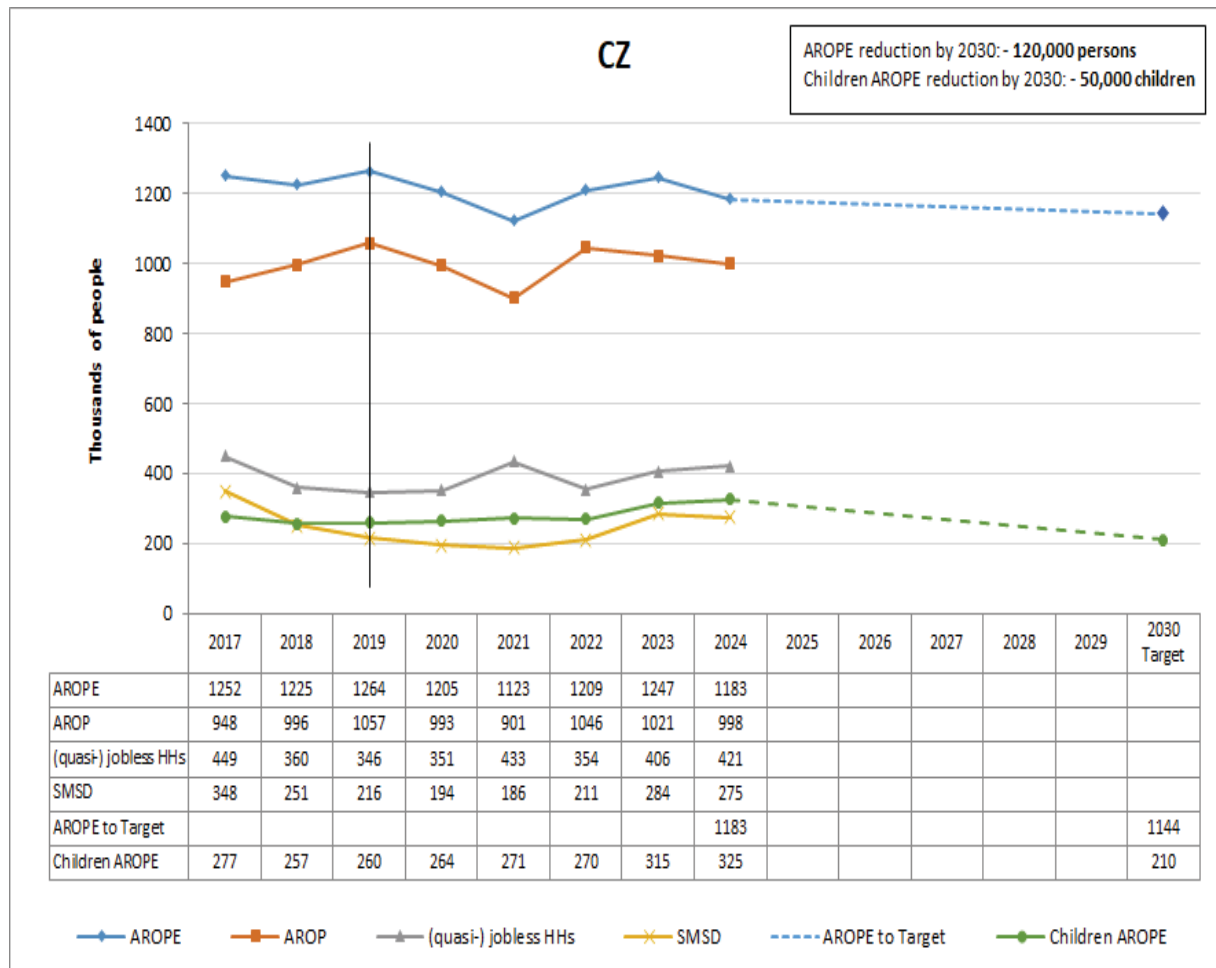
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion, the risk of poverty; the persistent poverty rate and the severe material and social deprivation rates of older people (65+, total, men and women) are substantially worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2].	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is better than the EU average with some positive development [7].
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient access to long-term care services leads to high unmet needs.</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 indicators are worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5]. The rates of potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	The healthy life years at birth for women indicator is substantially better than the EU average [3].

CZECHIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low

work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE.

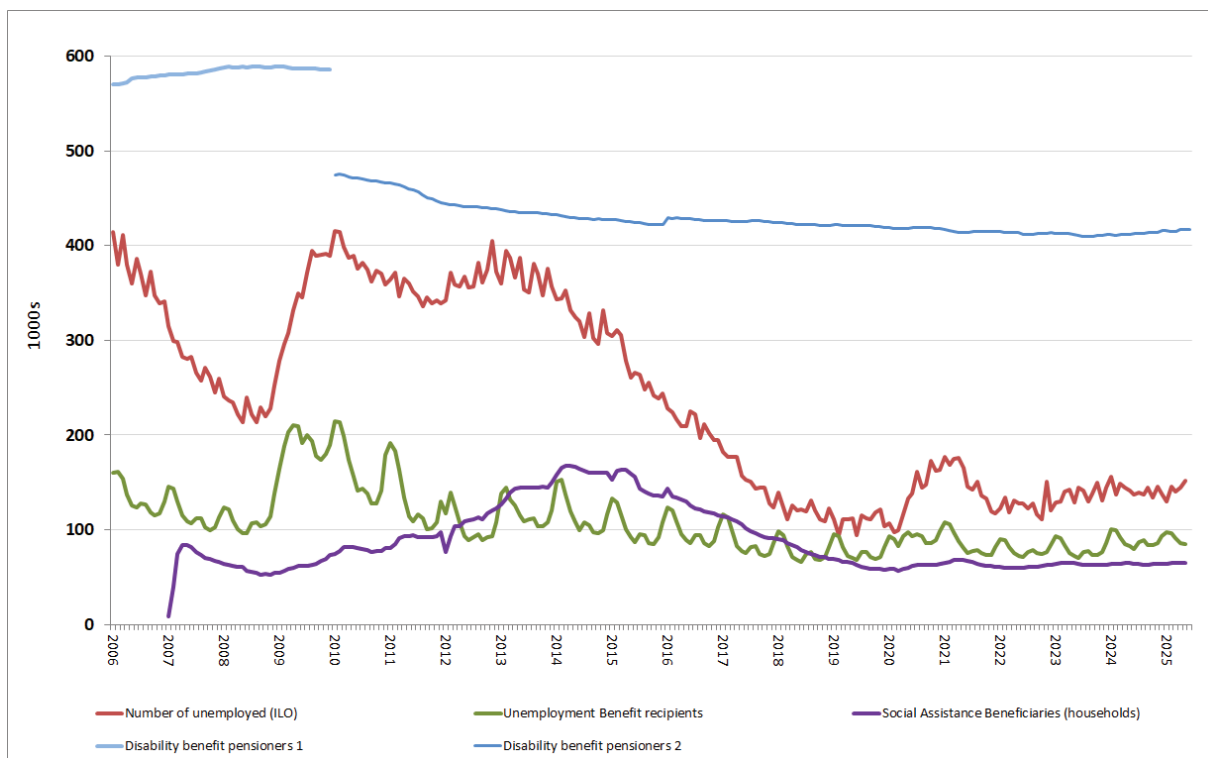
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.0	20.9	20.6	19.4	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.7	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.9	8.9	8.5	8.5	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	17.7	20.7	20.3	19.0	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.7	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.9	8.9	8.5	8.5	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



CZ	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat - (Unemployment by sex and age – monthly average)
comment	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefits recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	www.mpsv.cz
comment	
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social assistance beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of households
source	MoLSA

comment	Number of “social assistance beneficiaries” represents relevant number of recipients of Allowance for Living (it doesn’t include other members of a households entitled to this benefit) introduced as of 1/1/2007 under the Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in Material Need (by the end of 2006 the system of social assistance benefits was regulated in absolutely different way, because of this fact, there is no reasonable comparability). Generally, the development of number of “social assistance beneficiaries” reflects situation on labour market and income situation of households as well as relevant legal adjustment.
Disability benefit	
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree)
unit	Thousands of persons
source	https://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/informace-o-vyplacenyach-davkach
comment	From the beginning of 2010 the new types of disability were implemented to the social system. Currently three levels of disability are differentiated (the 1st, 2nd , 3rd) instead of the former two levels (full disability, partial disability). The 3rd level is equal to the full disability while the partial disability was split in the current 1st and 2nd level. From January 2010 all receivers of disability pension older than 65 years of age are no more implicated in the number of disability pensioners. They are implicated in the number of old age pensioners. This change is displayed in the drop of number of disability pensioners in January 2010. According to these changes, new data (starting January 2010) are being presented separately.

CZ	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.4	15.0	15.4	0.4 pp	2.4 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.4	13.9	1.5 pp	2.7 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	4.6	4.2	-0.4 pp	1.5 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.7	4.1	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.6	0.1 pp	2.9 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.9	2.1	5.4	9.1	4.3	8.6	4.3 pp	1.7 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	5.5	1.4 pp	0.5 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	75.5	77.6	75.8	81.3	80.7	87.5	6.8 pp	12.0 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.7	8.3	7.0	7.8	7.4	8.6	1.2 pp	-0.1 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.4	2.3	4.1	5.0	3.0	5.1	2.1 pp	1.7 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.0	28.6	26.4	25.3	26.8	30.3	3.5 pp	3.3 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52.4	49.6	36.0	54.5	54.2	51.5	-2.7 pp	-0.9 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.0	17.4	23.0	22.9	23.8	22.8	-1.0 pp	7.8 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.3	21.1	17.8	15.6	18.0	17.7	-0.3 pp	-2.6 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	2.4	2.0			1.9	2.0	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	6.1	6.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.0	26.6	23.4	20.6	23.7	23.1	-0.6 pp	-2.9 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.0	43.1	49.6	48.0	43.4	40.1	-3.3 pp	-3.9 pp	41.4	41.9
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.5	8.6	11.2	2.6 pp	4.8 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.7	3.8	6.0	3.8	2.4	-1.4 pp	0.2 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.4	-1.0 pp	-1.3 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2			-0.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.4	3.3			4.8			1.4 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.6	26.6	28.3	1.7 pp	4.2 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

CZ												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	12.1	11.5	10.7	11.8	12.0	11.3	-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.5	8.6	10.2	9.8	9.5	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8421	8490	8289	9212	9725	10183	-3.3 %	0.7 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.6	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	0.1 pp	0.8 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.1	14.8	16.7	18.3	18.7	18.2	-0.5 pp	4.1 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.7	3.9	4.5	6.7	4.9	5.4	0.5 pp	-0.3 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	6.3	6.1	-0.2 pp	0.8 pp			
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	-2.9 %	-0.6 %			
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.4	15.0	15.4	0.4 pp	2.4 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	6.6	7.0	6.2	8.5	8.7	0.2 pp	2.7 pp			
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.0	17.4	23.0	22.9	23.8	22.8	-1.0 pp	7.8 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	39.2	40.6	46.6	40.0	39.5	40.6	1.1 pp	1.5 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	72.1	75.8	70.5	71.3	73.2	1.9 pp	2.5 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.0	58.6	59.0	69.2	67.6	74.3	6.7 pp	13.3 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	0.6 pp	0.2 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0 pp	0.2 pp			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.4	-1.0 pp	-1.3 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	0.2 pp	0.8 pp			
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	5.7	6.6	6.5	8.0	6.3	4.6	-1.7 pp	-1.1 pp			
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	66.7	68.2	69.8	72.9	74.0	77.0	3.0 pp	10.3 pp			
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.4	15.4	11.2	16.6	15.2	9.5	-5.7 pp	-7.9 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.73	0.76	0.82	7.9 %	12.3 %			
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.56	7.7 %	12.0 %			
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1 pp	0.0 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	n.a.	4.2 %	-7.5 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.8	n.a.	1.3 %	-4.9 %			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.7	23.8	18.2	21.1	19.4	15.6	-3.8 pp	-9.1 pp			
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.9	9.1	9.2	0.1 pp	2.3 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.5	1.5	5.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	-0.7 %	5.4 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

CZECHIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<i>While the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is comparatively low, indebtedness continues to be a problem. Poverty affects to a higher degree vulnerable groups, in particular Roma people.</i> Housing cost overburden is worse than the EU average for the general population [10], children (0-17) [2] and working age population [10]. Inability to keep home warm for people at risk of poverty and their gap with people not at risk of poverty are around the EU average with some negative development [9].	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially better than the EU average [3] The S80/S20 ratio as well as the S50/S20 are substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. The risk of poverty rate for people living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2], also for children (0-17) and it is around the EU average for working age population with substantially negative development [10]. <i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i>	In work poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap for older people (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3] as well as the risk of poverty or social exclusion of older men [3].
4. Long-term care	<i>Access to long-term care is insufficient, especially as concerns homecare.</i>	

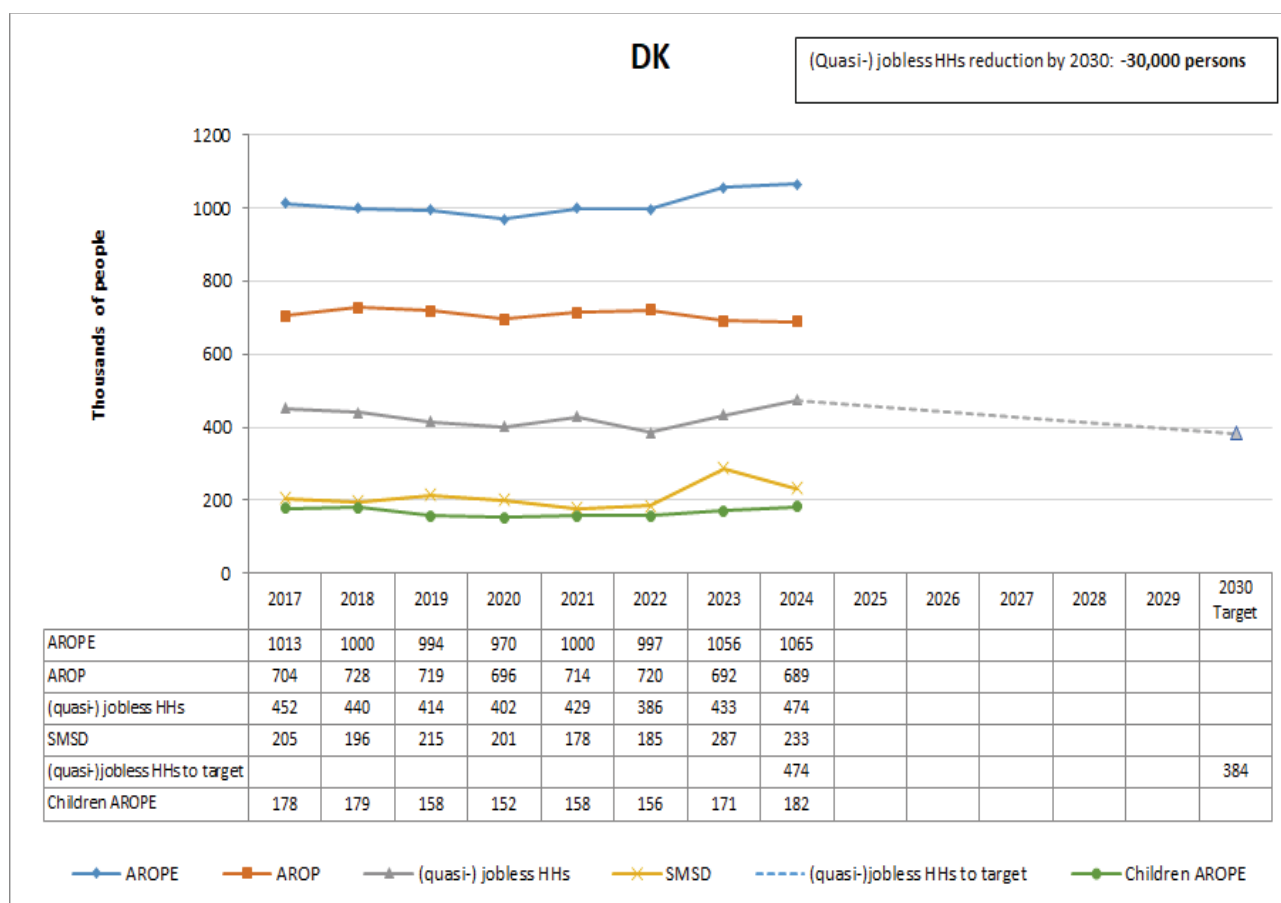
5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 is worse than the EU average for the total population men and women with some positive development [4], while healthy life years at 65 is worse than the EU average for men [2].	
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DENMARK

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 30,000 by 2030

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low

work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 30,000; (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

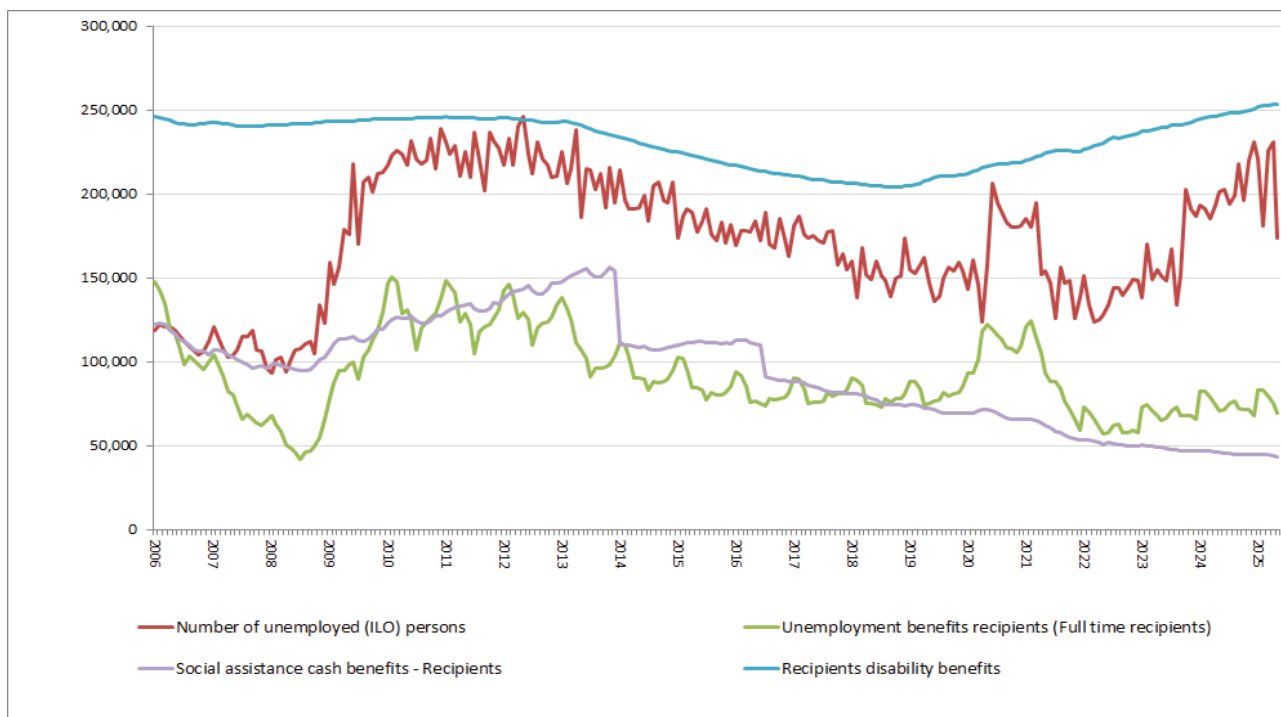
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DK						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	30.4	32.1	29.7	26.9	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.1	8.4	8.1
	Disability	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.2	12.2	11.1	10.3	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	11.0	11.3	10.4	9.6	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	19.4	20.8	19.4	17.3	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.1	8.4	8.0
	Disability	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	5.7	5.7	5.1	4.9	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Note: numbers of benefit recipients are not seasonally adjusted.

DK	Number of unemployed
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat une_rt_m
	Unemployment recipients
definition	Unemployment benefits recipients, full time recipients.
unit	full time persons recipients (both passive and active recipients) (seasonally adjusted) (dagpenge)
source	y01a02, Dagpenge, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/a-dagpenge/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
comment	
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Numbers of recipients of cash benefits + recipients of education and integration benefits (kontanthjælp)
unit	Both passive and active recipients
source social assistance benefit	y36a02, Kontanthjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/kontanthjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/

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

DK	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.8	15.3	15.9	0.6 pp	2.1 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.7	10.1	0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.8	5.1	4.7	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.0	5.8	5.7	4.6	6.6	6.2	-0.4 pp	1.2 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.8	4.2		3.5	6.2		0.0 pp	1.4 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.9	1.1 pp	0.9 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.2	65.1	49.2	60.4	46.4	54.1	7.7 pp	-11.1 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.0	0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.9	7.6	8.1	6.8	8.0	5.8	-2.2 pp	-2.1 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58.1	60.1	61.0	67.9	61.9	57.1	-4.8 pp	-1.0 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.6	8.2	9.7	5.2	13.9	13.6	-0.3 pp	6.0 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	85.6	84.5	82.5	87.8	83.2	86.4	3.2 pp	0.8 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	23.8	12.7	-11.1 pp	1.1 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	57.8	61.1	57.2	56.9	54.1	-2.8 pp	7.2 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	7.9	5.2	-2.7 pp	-0.4 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.4	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.0	3.0	1.1	3.8	5.1	4.8	-0.3 pp	2.8 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5			0.5 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.7	3.8			1.5			-1.2 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.8	11.9	11.1	12.4	9.7	11.4	1.7 pp	0.6 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

DK									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	16.8	17.3	17.1	17.9	18.0	0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.6	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13423	13077	13740	13946	13692	14578	-0.4 %	-1.8 %
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.9	4.0	-0.9 pp	0.2 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.5	9.1	9.7	8.8	9.8	10.6	0.8 pp	1.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.4	21.4	18.1	-3.3 pp	-0.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.9	6.9	6.3	6.9	5.8	n.a.	n.a.	-0.1 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	9.4	8.1	-1.3 pp	1.0 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	0.2 %	1.7 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.8	15.3	15.9	0.6 pp	2.1 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.6	7.3	5.6	5.8	8.8	7.3	-1.5 pp	-0.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	23.8	12.7	-11.1 pp	1.1 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	52.4	53.9	50.4	51.4	50.4	-1.0 pp	3.2 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.9	70.0	70.0	68.5	69.6	69.4	-0.2 pp	1.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.5	48.7	50.8	54.1	45.5	45.3	-0.2 pp	-9.2 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.1	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.4	10.1	2.7 pp	4.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.3	71.4	72.3	72.9	74.2	75.0	0.8 pp	3.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.9	11.7	12.7	14.3	12.3	12.3	0.0 pp	2.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.0 %	1.3 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.0 %	-6.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.1	0.4 pp	1.3 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.4	9.5	10.0	9.5	n.a.	-5.0 %	-11.2 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.8	11.9	10.2	10.4	10.3	n.a.	-1.0 %	-12.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.7	26.3	28.1	1.8 pp	5.0 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	15.6	14.1	15.5	14.7	15.4	14.6	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.9	0.3	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.1	2.2 %	5.5 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

DENMARK 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion is around the EU average for total population and working age population with some negative development [9]. The rate of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average for total population [2], substantially worse than the EU average for the working age population [1] and around the EU average with negative development for children [0-17][9]. The S80/S20 and S80/S50 ratios are around the EU averages with negative developments [9]. A significant proportion of households are facing high housing costs. If measured as housing cost overburden, while recognising the limitations of this indicator, this is worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse for the working age population and for older people (65+) [1].*	The risk of poverty rate is substantially better for total population and children (0-17) [3]. The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The inability to keep home adequately warm among population at risk of poverty and the gap between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty are better than the EU average with some positive development [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The risk-of poverty rates of children and the working age population (18-64) living in households in very low work intensity are substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions	The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2]. The aggregate replacement ratio is worse than the EU average [2], however, this indicator excludes “other social benefits,” which represent a significant component of pension income in Denmark, hence different	

	methodologies can identify a better performance.	
4. Long-term care		<i>Good coverage of LTC services, in particular homecare</i>
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and 65 for both men and women are around the EU average with negative developments [9 ad 10], while healthy life years at birth for both men and women are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The unmet need rate for medical care is around the EU average with some negative development [9], when due to distance is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	The gap in unmet need for medical care due to waiting time between people in the first and people in the fifth quintile (Q1 - Q5) is substantially better than the EU average [3].

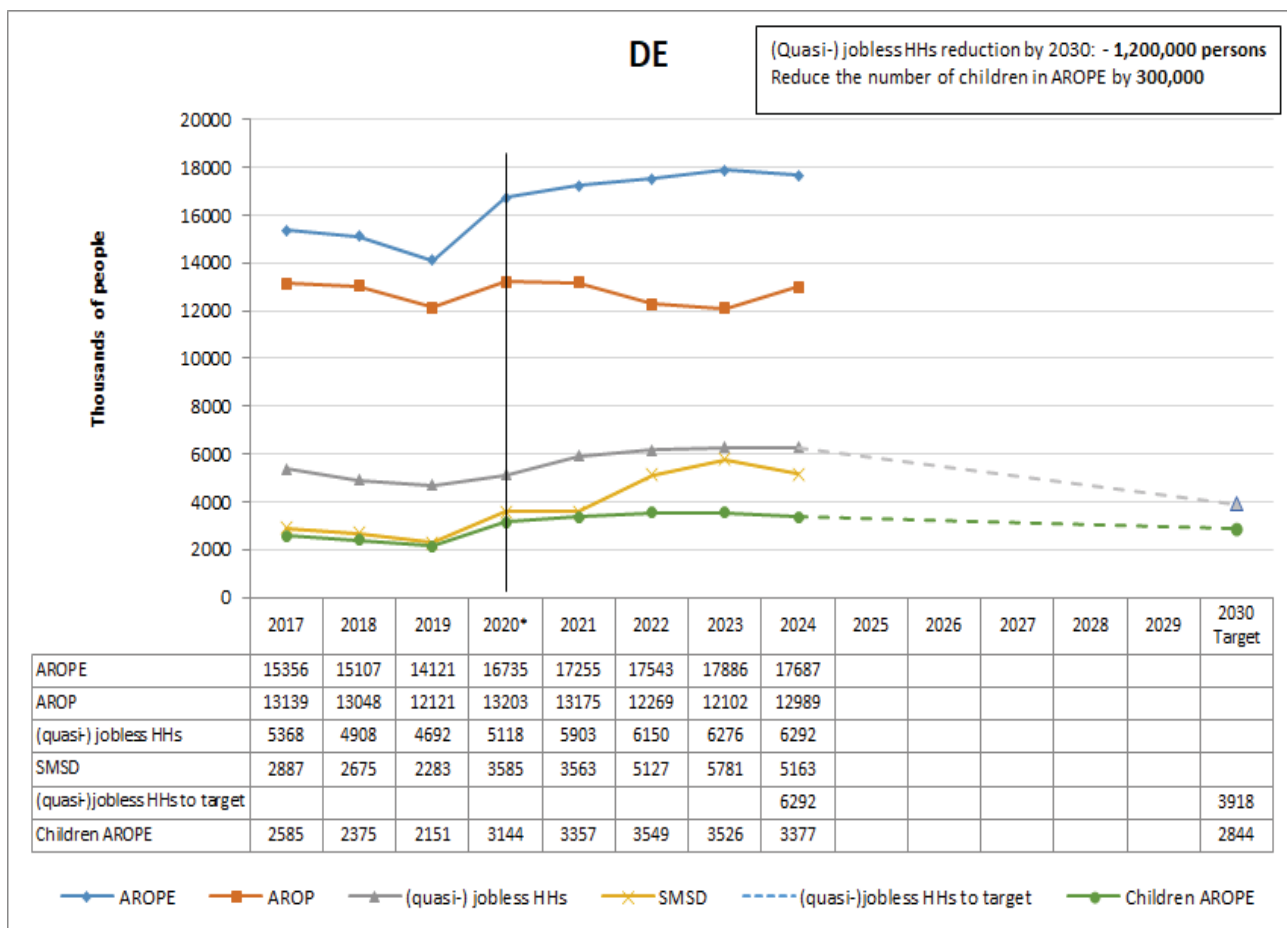
* The Housing cost overburden indicator measures the share of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40% of disposable income (both 'net' of housing allowances). The Methodological Guidelines and Description of EU-SILC variables (version April 2020) describes allowances (only means-tested ones included) as including rent benefits and benefits to owner-occupiers, but excluding tax benefits and capital transfers. The document defines housing costs as monthly and actually paid, connected with the household's right to live in the accommodation. They include structural insurance (for tenants: if paid), services and charges (sewage removal, refuse removal, etc.; mandatory for owners, for tenants: if paid), regular maintenance and repairs, taxes (for tenant: on the dwelling, if applicable) and the cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas and heating). For owners paying a mortgage, related interest payments are included (any tax relief deduced, but housing benefits not deduced). For tenants at market price or at reduced price, also rental payment is included. For rent free tenants, housing benefits should not be deduced from the total housing cost.

GERMANY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 1,200,000 by 2030, and the child population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 300,000 by decreasing children living in households with very low work intensity by 300,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2020 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year

is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity ((quasi-)jobless households) by 1,200,000, and the child population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 300,000 by decreasing children living in households with very low work intensity by 300,000. * Major break in series in EU-SILC data for Germany in 2020. Due to the major break in series and to provide a baseline that is consistent with future developments, the figure from the 2020 survey shall be used as the starting point for the national poverty reduction target. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2020-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE.

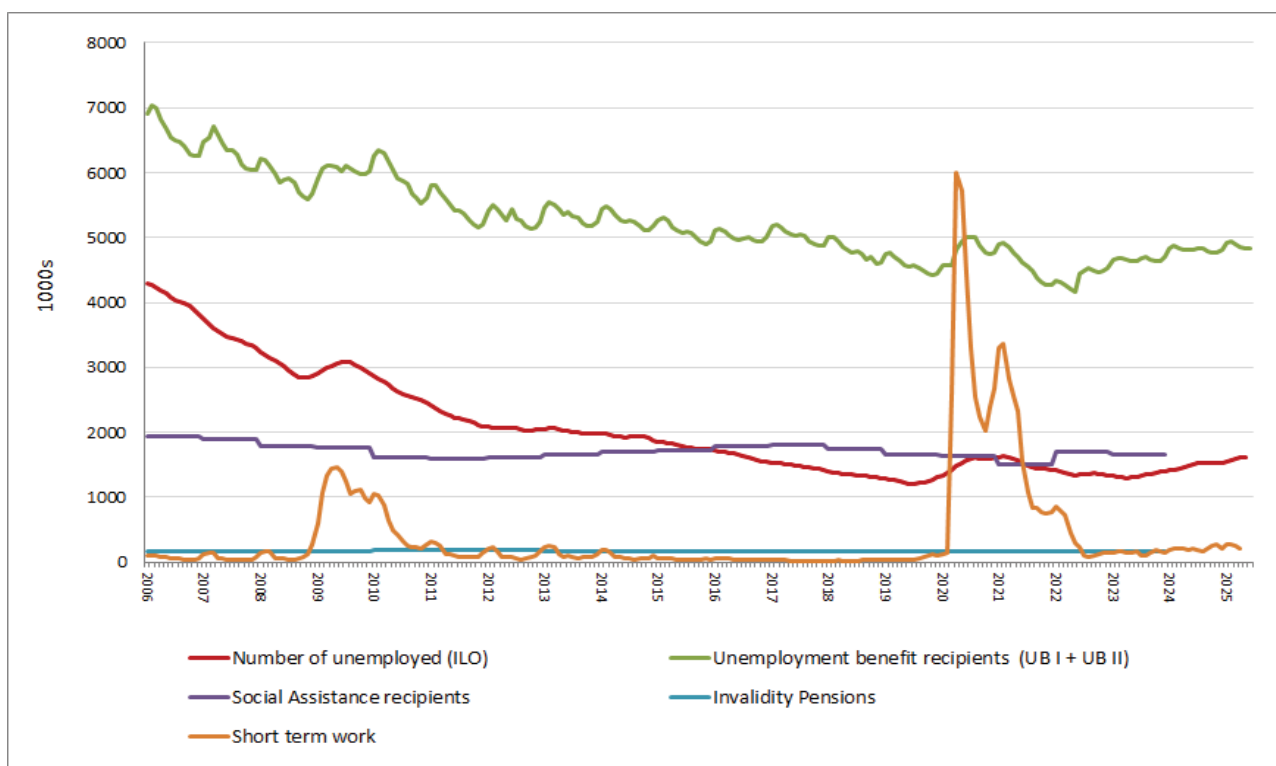
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DE						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.3	31.1	30.1	28.8	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	10.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	24.9	27.3	26.4	25.1	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	9.5	10.0	9.8	9.6	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Old age	10.1	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Number of Unemployed
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted (not calendar adjusted) [une_rt_m]
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-055624_QID_AED9213_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;S_ADJ,L,Z,0;AGE,L,Z,1;UNIT,L,Z,2;SEX,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-055624AGE,TOTAL;DS-055624S_ADJ,SA;DS-055624UNIT,THS_PER;DS-055624SEX,T;DS-055624INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=S-ADJ_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23%23
	Unemployment benefit recipients
definition	Benefit recipients (UB I + UB II, i.e. recipients of unemployment benefits under SGB III (Arbeitslosengeld) and recipients of Citizen's Benefit under SGB II who are able to work (Bürgergeld für erwerbsfähige Leistungsbeziehende).
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Statistics of the Federal Employment Agency)
link	https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=627730&topic_f=monatsbericht-monatsbericht
comment	Monatsbericht zum Arbeits- und Ausbildungsmarkt in Deutschland, Leistungsberechtigte in Figure 2.1 (Leistungsberechtigte in den Rechtskreisen SGB III und II); since March 2020, Figure 2.2 (Arbeitslosigkeit und Leistungsbezug), too.

	Social Assistance recipients
definition	Social Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	amtliche Sozialberichterstattung
link	http://www.statistikportal.de/de/sbe/ergebnisse/mindestsicherung/b-13-empfaengerinnen-und-empfaenger-nach-leistungssystemen
comment	table B1.3.0 (recipients of Sozialgeld und HLU) . Please note that the definition of “social assistance” used in Germany differs from the definition used for the reported figures. https://www.bmas.de/EN/Social-Affairs/Social-assistance/social-assistance.html
	Disability benefit recipients
definition	New disability pension recipients
unit	Thousand of recipients (annual figures)
source	Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund (German statutory pension insurance scheme)
link	https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/Allgemein/de/Navigation/6_Wir_ueber_uns/02_Fakten_und_Zahlen/03_statistiken/statistikpublikationen_node.html
comment	Rentenversicherung in Zeitreihen (3 Rentenzugang - Renten wegen verminderter Erwerbsfähigkeit)
	Short term work benefit recipients
definition	Short-term work recipients
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Statistics of the Federal Employment Agency)
link	https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=1524090&topic_f=kurzarbeit-zr2_ https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=1524090&topic_f=kurzarbeit-hr
comment	Kurzarbeiter (Konjunkturelles Kurzarbeitergeld)

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

DE										EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019/2020* to latest year	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	20.4	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.1	-0.2 pp	0.7 pp	21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	16.1	16.0	14.8	14.4	15.5	1.1 pp	-0.6 pp	16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13616	14537	14002	13876	14452	15115	-0.9%	-11.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.0	4.4	4.3	6.2	6.9	6.2	-0.7 pp	1.8 pp	6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.0	0.1 pp	1.7 pp	7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	24.5	22.5	20.3	21.5	20.4	-1.1 pp	-4.1 pp	22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.6	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	6.4	1.1 pp	-3.4 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	9.1	9.0	11.7	12.7	11.4	-1.3 pp	2.3 pp	12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.1%	-7.8%	4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.4	23.9	22.9	-1.0 pp	0.6 pp	24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.4	11.2	11.2	14.7	15.3	12.8	-2.5 pp	1.6 pp	13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	18.8	17.2	-1.6 pp	-6.4 pp	23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.2	34.6	40.3	42.2	41.7	35.7	-6.0 pp	1.1 pp	34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.0	61.1	63.4	64.8	64.9	61.8	-3.1 pp	0.7 pp	62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.7	56.9	52.0	51.0	52.5	62.8	10.3 pp	5.9 pp	64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.9	8.5	8.6	7.1	6.5	6.5	0.0 pp	-2.0 pp	8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	10.3	10.1	12.3	12.5	13.0	12.9	-0.1 pp	n.a.	9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.5	8.6	7.7	6.9	7.5	7.5	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.7	70.7	71.9	73.3	74.5	75.2	0.7 pp	3.5 pp	65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	21.0	20.5	19.8	20.6	21.2	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-1.2%	1.2%	0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.0%	6.5%	0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6 pp	0.5 pp	2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	11.5	10.4	10.2	8.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.8	11.7	11.4	8.6	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.8	29.7	31.0	28.3	29.8	29.7	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.9	9.0	11.0	11.9	13.0	12.0	-1.0 pp	n.a.	8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.2	-0.1	0.6	1.7	0.4	1.4	0.4%	2.7%	2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Major break in EU-SILC-based series in 2020, so longer term change in EU-SILC based indicators refer to the change compared to 2020. LFS-based indicators refer still to 2019. There is a significant break in time series for the housing cost overburden rate in Germany for 2023 and for the early school leavers indicator in 2021, so longer-term changes not shown. The reduction of "healthy life years at 65 - males" and "the reduction of healthy life years at 65 - females" in Germany is mainly attributed to methodological adjustments. Therefore, comparability to previous years is limited and changes are not shown.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

GERMANY 2025

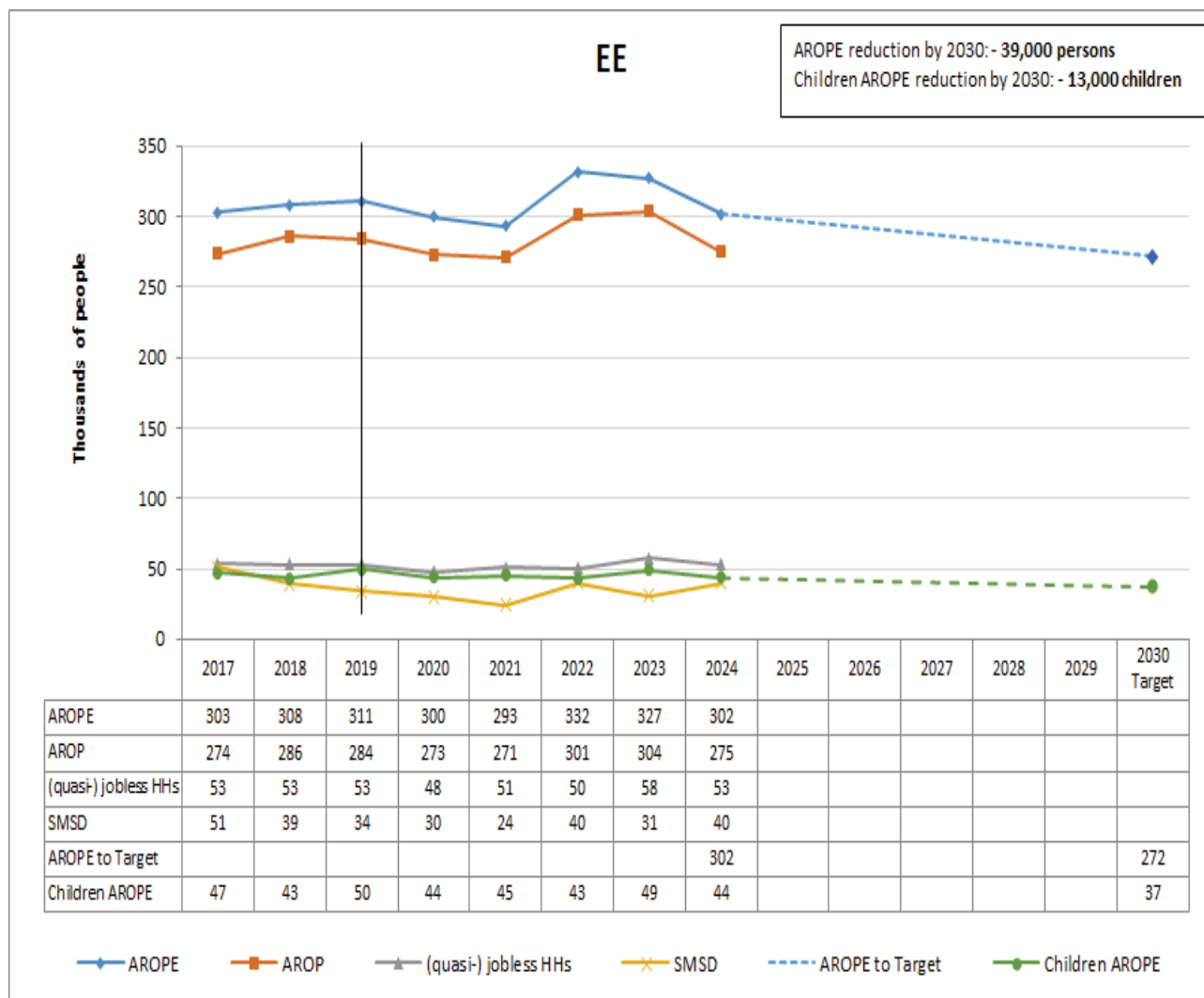
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-) jobless households is worse than the EU average for total population, children and working age population [2]. The severe material and social deprivation and the material and social deprivation rates are around the EU average with some negative development for total population and the working age population (aged 18-64) [9]. Housing cost overburden is worse than the EU average for total population [2] and for older people (65+) [2]. <i>There is a large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless household is around the EU average with some negative development for the general population and the working age population (aged 18-64) [9].	
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people and material and social deprivation rates are around the EU average with some negative development [9]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2],	
4. Long-term care		<i>Good access to LTC, in particular homecare</i>
5. Health		

ESTONIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 39,000 by 2030, and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 13,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change significant for all; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs.

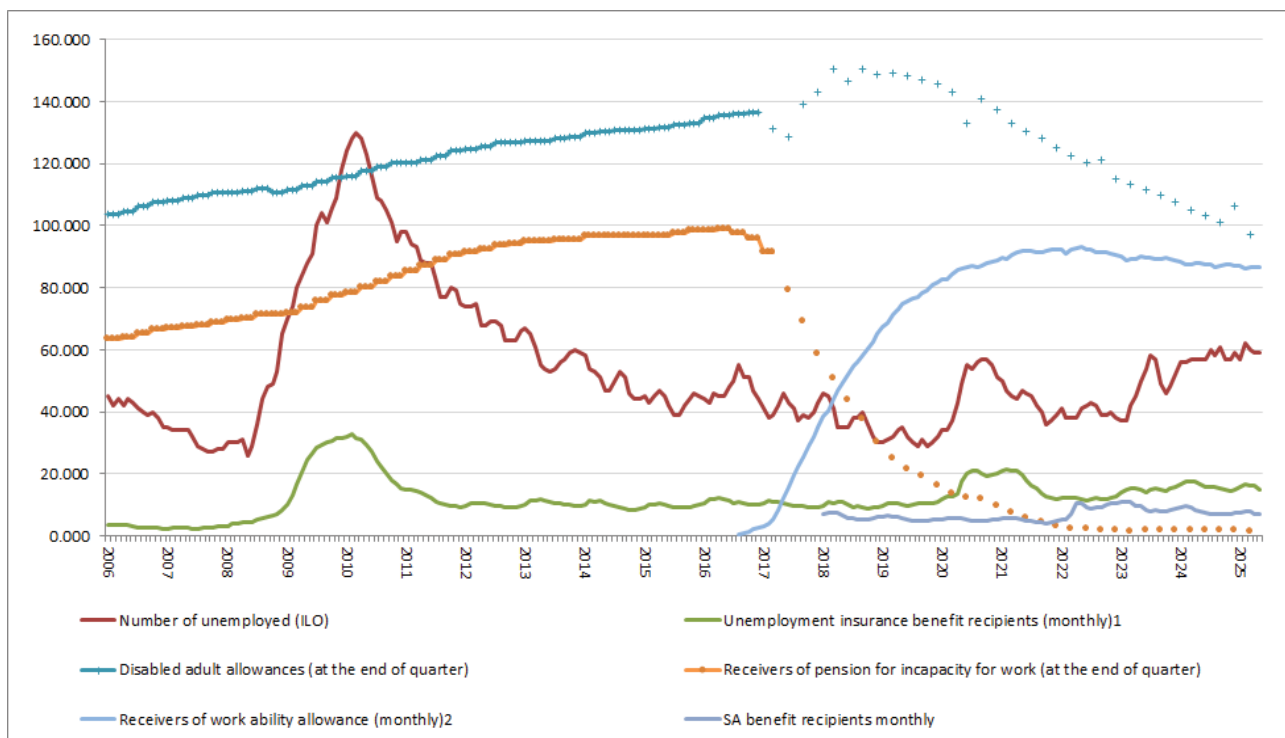
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EE						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.9	18.6	16.9	15.4	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.3	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	15.8	18.5	16.8	15.3	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.3	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment insurance benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/en/statistics-and-research/main-statistical-indicators/unemployment-insurance-benefit
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	To find statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients (payments) please open the link above and select a "Unemployment insurance benefit ". A Tableau table opens, where the sheet "Väljamaksed" shows statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients by month. Definition: Unemployment insurance benefit recipients - unemployed persons who received a payment of unemployment insurance benefit during the specified period. Unemployment insurance is a type of compulsory insurance, unemployment insurance is financed from unemployment insurance premiums paid by the insured persons (employees) and the employers.

	The unemployment insurance benefit is paid to unemployed persons whose unemployment insurance period in the three preceding years is at least 12 months and whose last relationship did not end on their own initiative or mutual agreement.
Note	Data has been updated 3.07.24 since 2022.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Subsistence benefit (to maintain subsistence level) receivers
unit	Number of granted applications by households (thousands, monthly)
source	Ministry of Social Affairs
link	in estonian: https://www.sm.ee/toetuste-statistika Some of the main statistics (no of households receiving subsistence benefit during the year, etc.) are available also at the Statistics Estonia database: https://andmed.stat.ee/en/stat/sotsiaalelu_sotsiaalne-kaitse_sotsiaalabi_toimetulekutoetused
eligible age group	all age groups

comment	To reach specific tables, please use first link and open from the selection "Toimetulekutoetus kohalike omavalitsusüksuste lõikes" (meaning in english "Subsistence benefit by local governments") a report with the appropriate year and quarter. For example, the report "2020. aasta I kvartal" (meaning in english "The first quarter of 2020"). An excel table opens, where on sheet "Taotlused" (meaning in English "Applications") row number 8, column C you can find the total number of granted applications. The second link is intended as additional information and refers to the Statistics Estonia annual data. A person living alone or a family whose monthly disposable income, after deduction of the fixed expenses connected with permanent dwelling during the current month, is below the subsistence level has right to receive a subsistence benefit. A recipient of the subsistence benefit whose family (household) members are all minors is entitled to a supplementary social benefit of 15 euros. The subsistence level increased (by 20%) from 63.91 to 76.7 euros for the 1st household member from the beginning of 2011 (the subsistence level of the second and each subsequent adult member of a family is 80 per cent of the subsistence level of the first member of the family). The subsistence level increased also in 2014 (by 17 % compared to the previous year) from 76,7€ to 90€ for the 1st household member. From 2015 to 2017, the subsistence level of each child of a family (household) is equal to the subsistence level of the first member of the family. The subsistence level increased (by 31%) from the beginning of 2016 to 130€ for the 1st household member. In 2018, the subsistence level for the 1st household member was 140 and the subsistence level of each child of a family is 120 per cent of the subsistence level of the first member of the family. Starting from 2019, the subsistence level was increased to 150 euros. From 1 June 2022, the subsistence level for a person living alone or the first member of a family is 200 euros per month and 160 euros for the second and each subsequent adult member of the family. The subsistence level for each minor member of the family is 240 euros per month.
	Disability benefit
definition	Recipients of benefits for disabled persons (number of 16 years old or older persons)
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Source: Social Insurance Fund
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and older

comment	To reach specific tables, please select from the menu on the left "Riikliku sotsiaalkindlustuse statistika ja aruanded (kord kvartalis)" (meaning in english "National social security statistics and reports (quarterly)"). From there, select a report with the appropriate year and number of months. For example, the report "Riiklik sotsiaalkindlustus 2020 3 kuud" (meaning in english "National Social Security 2020 3 months") for the first quarter of 2020. An excel table opens, where on sheet "Koond" (meaning in English "Summary") excel row number 84 shows the "Puuetega inimeste sotsiaaltoetused" (meaning in English "Social benefits for disabled"). To find the correct result, the number of beneficiaries at the end of the reporting period in column 1, rows 06 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age), 10 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of working age) and 14 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of retirement age) must be summed. Disability is the loss of or an abnormality in an anatomical, physiological or mental structure of function of a person, which in conjunction with different relational and environmental restrictions prevents participation in social life on equal bases with others. From 2008 the disabled adult allowance was replaced by disability allowance for a person of working age and disability allowance for a person of retirement age. Therefore the indicator since 2008 includes recipients of three types of benefits: recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age, for disabled persons of working age and for disabled persons of retirement age.
Incapacity for work	
definition	Receivers of pension for incapacity for work
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Social Insurance Board
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	The right for the pension for incapacity for work has a person, who is at least 16 years of age and has been declared to be permanently incapable to work, loss of whose working capacity is 40 to 100 per cent and who by the initial date of granting of the pension has acquired the following pensionable service or accumulation period in Estonia. Please see Work ability allowance – after implementing work ability reform in 2016, the incapacity of work pension is no longer granted (no new receivers).
Work ability allowance	
definition	Work ability allowance recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/en/statistics-and-research/main-statistical-indicators/work-ability-allowance
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age

comment	To find statistics about work ability allowance recipients please open the link above and select "Work ability allowance". See the Tableau sheet "Väljamaksed", which shows statistics about work ability allowance recipients by month. Definition: Work ability allowance recipients – persons who received a payment of work ability allowance during the specified period. After the implementation of Work Ability Reform at 2016 the receivers of incapacity for work pension are gradually re-assessed and starting to receive work ability allowance instead of incapacity for work pension. Note: data has been updated since 2022.
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EE	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19.7	17.4	17.4	16.6	18.3	16.5	-1.8 pp	-3.2 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.2	15.2	15.5	13.6	16.0	14.1	-1.9 pp	-3.1 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.3	3.6	0.3 pp	1.5 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.6	-0.7 pp	0.0 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.2	6.1	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.0	-1.4 pp	-5.2 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.3	10.2	9.7	9.6	10.2	8.5	-1.7 pp	-2.8 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.1	56.6	72.5	73.7	74.0	75.5	1.5 pp	20.4 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15.6	13.9	13.1	11.4	13.2	11.6	-1.6 pp	-4.0 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	9.0	5.3	12.3	12.2	9.1	-3.1 pp	1.1 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.8	17.7	20.4	21.4	25.7	27.7	2.0 pp	3.9 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.5	19.6	20.7	20.1	20.8	21.0	0.2 pp	1.5 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	75.8	75.0	72.2	75.0	74.3	76.4	2.1 pp	0.6 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.3	20.8	-4.5 pp	0.2 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.7	10.9	12.7	13.0	11.6	10.9	-0.7 pp	0.2 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.2	15.2	17.2	17.7	16.1	15.1	-1.0 pp	0.9 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	53.1	49.7	49.8	45.8	53.5	7.7 pp	6.6 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.9	5.7	6.8	1.1 pp	3.1 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.4	4.1	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.7	-0.4 pp	3.3 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.7	11.0	1.3 pp	-0.2 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.3	5.5	-1.8 pp	-2.0 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.7			0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.7	2.9			4.6			0.9 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	21.4	20.9	21.6	23.7	25.0	27.3	2.3 pp	5.9 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

EE										EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.7	22.8	22.2	25.2	24.2	22.2	-2.0 pp	-1.5 pp	21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.7	20.7	20.6	22.8	22.5	20.2	-2.3 pp	-1.5 pp	16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8544	8599	8886	10238	9295	9889	-2.2 %	1.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	0.6 pp	0.5 pp	6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	-0.6 pp	0.0 pp	7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.8	20.3	23.4	22.3	18.8	-3.5 pp	-3.2 pp	22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.7	13.8	14.3	15.3	14.5	12.8	-1.7 pp	-3.9 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	6.6	5.1	7.5	6.5	8.2	1.7 pp	0.5 pp	12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.0	-6.3 %	-1.0 %	4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.7	17.4	17.4	16.6	18.3	16.5	-1.8 pp	-3.2 pp	24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.5	6.2	3.0	5.5	6.3	8.4	2.1 pp	0.9 pp	13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.3	20.8	-4.5 pp	0.2 pp	23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	28.1	31.7	30.6	28.1	27.7	31.5	3.9 pp	3.4 pp	34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	44.8	47.9	48.0	42.1	42.0	49.1	7.1 pp	4.3 pp	62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.9	69.8	75.0	75.6	75.6	75.6	0.0 pp	6.7 pp	64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.6	0.0 pp	0.3 pp	8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.5 pp	0.9 pp	1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.7	11.0	1.3 pp	-0.2 pp	9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	7.8	6.7	8.3	7.5	8.4	0.9 pp	3.3 pp	6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	9.0	10.9	10.7	9.6	10.2	0.6 pp	2.5 pp	9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.9	71.3	71.6	73.7	76.0	75.7	-0.3 pp	3.8 pp	65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.6	42.5	41.6	53.1	47.0	40.0	-7.0 pp	-4.6 pp	19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.56	0.61	8.9 %	5.2 %	0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.50	8.7 %	2.0 %	0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.5	13.0	8.1	9.1	12.9	8.5	-4.4 pp	-7.0 pp	2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.9	n.a.	-2.8 %	7.8 %	n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.1	n.a.	0.0 %	12.5 %	n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	39.3	39.9	37.1	47.8	41.0	39.1	-1.9 pp	-0.2 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	7.6	8.6	1.0 pp	4.2 pp	8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.5	2.8	4.2	-3.2	-1.0	0.0	-1.0 %	2.5 %	2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

ESTONIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average [2], as well as the risk of poverty rate of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households [2]. Material and social deprivation is around the EU average with negative development [9] and substantially negative development for children (0-17) [6]. Housing cost overburden is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10] for total population, children, working age population and older people (65+) [10]. <i>High gap in the risk of poverty or social exclusion between persons with and without disabilities.</i>	The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households (0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3]. Housing deprivation is better than the EU average with some positive development for the general population and the working age population (18-64) [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average for the total population [1], and worse than the EU average for the working age population (18-64) [2]. In work poverty is worse than the EU average [2] and the risk of poverty rate for working age population living in quasi-jobless households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty (0-17) is better than the EU average with some positive development [7].
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average for the total population and women [1], worse than the EU average for older men [2]. The risk of poverty of total population of older people, men and women is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as the relative median poverty risk gap and the persistent risk of poverty (65+) [1]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2] and the median relative income of older people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
4. Long-term care	<i>The availability, affordability and quality of long-term care services is insufficient</i>	

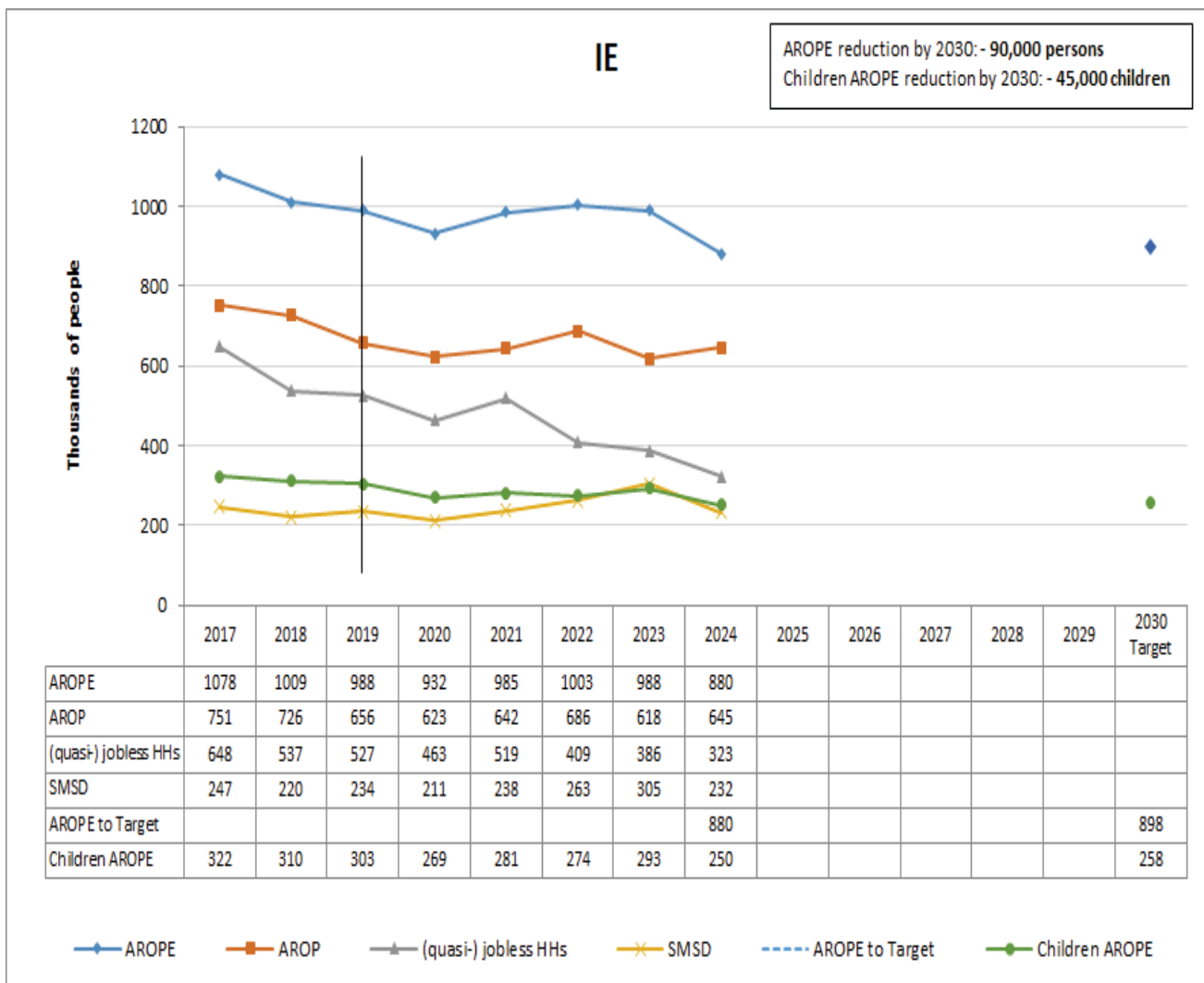
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average [2], with some negative development for women at birth and for total population at 65 [9]. The preventable mortality rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and potential years of life lost are worse than the EU average [2]. Unmet needs for medical care are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and worse than the EU average when due to distance [2], while the gap between first and higher quintile of the population in unmet needs due to waiting time is worse than the EU average [2].	
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IRELAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROP; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROP and SMSD. 2030 targets met in 2024, hence no dotted line to 2030 shown.

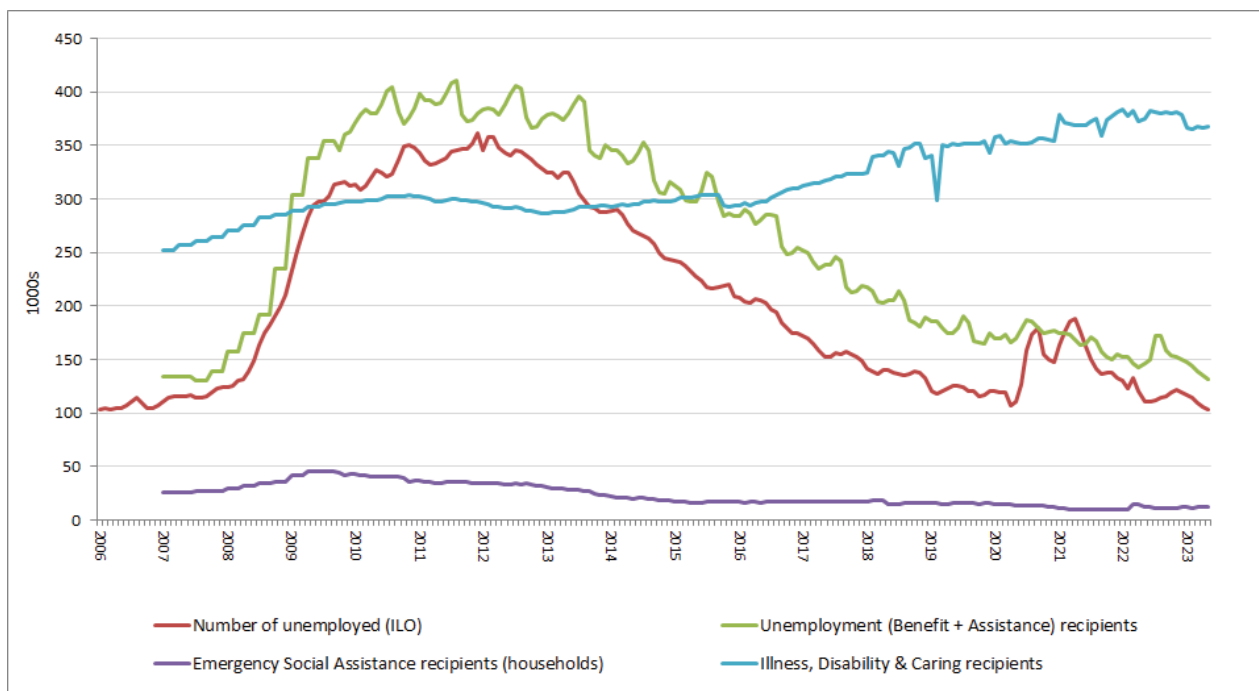
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IE						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	12.8	14.4	12.7	11.0	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	8.4	8.1
	Disability	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.0	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	9.7	11.3	10.0	8.3	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	8.4	8.0
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Note: "Illness, Disability & Caring recipients" does not include Disablement Benefit in Dec 2018, Jan 2019, Dec 2019, Mar-Dec 2020 and Jan-May 2023

IE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total (seasonally adjusted). (2019 to date have been updated - see link below)
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	CSO Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Unemployment, Table MUM01 https://statbank.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/Monthly%20Unemployment/Monthly%20Unemployment_statbank.asp?SP=Monthly%20Unemployment&Planguage=0
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit and Assistance recipients (JA + JB + JBSE)
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Emergency Social Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of households
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

	Disability benefit
definition	Illness, Disability & Caring recipients
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

IE	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.1	22.4	23.5	22.3	24.3	20.6	-3.7 pp	-4.5 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	14.8	14.5	15.4	14.7	14.8	0.1 pp	-1.9 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8.9	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.5	7.5	-1.0 pp	-1.4 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	14.2	12.2	13.4	10.1	9.8	8.5	-1.3 pp	-5.7 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.8	12.2	7.3	5.5	4.9		0.0 pp	-3.9 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	-0.6 pp	-0.2 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.9	53.9	45.1	57.5	40.5	63.3	22.8 pp	5.4 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.6	11.9	10.3	-1.6 pp	0.4 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.0	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.7	12.1	1.4 pp	-5.9 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.0	10.5	7.1	11.5	11.4	12.3	0.9 pp	-1.7 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.9	74.7	70.0	81.6	77.0	81.3	4.3 pp	18.4 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	26.6	15.4	9.2	11.9	17.0	14.3	-2.7 pp	-12.3 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.3	13.3	16.8	20.8	16.0	14.8	-1.2 pp	-0.5 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.6	21.9	22.6	24.0	25.6	26.1	0.5 pp	5.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.3	4.6		5.7	6.1	6.7	0.6 pp	2.4 pp	6.1	6.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.8	28.7	30.2	31.3	33.4	34.5	1.1 pp	7.7 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	58.3	57.8	63.1	58.9	59.5	54.9	-4.6 pp	-3.4 pp	41.4	41.9
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.8	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.7	5.7	1.0 pp	-0.1 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.2	9.3	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	-0.1 pp	-3.6 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	-1.2 pp	-2.3 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.1	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2			0.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.0	2.5							6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.5	6.3	8.4	2.1 pp	4.1 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

IE										
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.2	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.2	16.7	-2.5 pp	-3.5 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	12.8	12.8	13.4	12.0	12.3	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11815	11832	12330	12542	12941	14091	3.1 %	12.1 %	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	6.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	4.5	-1.5 pp	-2.0 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.9	11.4	12.4	9.6	9.1	7.4	-1.7 pp	-5.5 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.6	14.0	14.8	16.7	15.7	14.5	-1.2 pp	-1.1 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	9.1	6.4	5.7	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	-4.3 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	12.5	12.3	9.4	11.2	10.6	9.7	-0.9 pp	-2.8 pp	
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	-4.7 %	-8.5 %	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	25.1	22.4	23.5	22.3	24.3	20.6	-3.7 pp	-4.5 pp	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	15.4	14.9	12.5	14.4	13.4	15.1	1.7 pp	-0.3 pp	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.3	13.3	16.8	20.8	16.0	14.8	-1.2 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.4	55.6	60.2	57.2	57.7	52.9	-4.9 pp	-5.5 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.3	68.2	69.8	67.2	68.4	65.7	-2.7 pp	-1.6 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.8	49.6	47.0	49.4	39.9	58.6	18.7 pp	6.8 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.0	-0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	-1.2 pp	-2.3 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	6.8	7.3	5.3	5.7	5.7	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	10.1	12.0	7.7	6.7	6.4	5.8	-0.6 pp	-4.3 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.7	60.7	62.9	66.9	67.7	68.1	0.4 pp	6.4 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	11.8	16.1	18.9	25.0	18.7	20.3	1.6 pp	8.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.82	0.92	0.88	-4.3 %	-4.3 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.40	2.6 %	-13.0 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	11.3	12.3	11.3	11.6	n.a.	2.7 %	-11.5 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.1	12.5	13.0	11.9	11.9	n.a.	0.0 %	-15.6 %	
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)	34.0	33.5	37.9	37.2	32.7	30.1	-2.6 pp	-3.9 pp	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.2	4.2	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.7	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.3	4.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	0.0	2.2 %	10.9 %	

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES IRELAND 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Housing cost overburden rates for children and working age population are around the EU average and with negative development [9, 10]. Inability to keep home adequately warm among population at risk of poverty is around the EU average with some negative development like their gap with population not at risk of poverty [9]. <i>High poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities and single parents.</i> <i>The Roma and Traveller communities remain socially marginalized.</i>	The risk of poverty or social exclusion is better than the EU average with some positive development [7] for total population, and substantially better for the working age population like their risk of poverty [3]. Persistent poverty rates are substantially better than the EU average [3]. Housing deprivation rates (total and for all age groups) are substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The risk-of poverty rate of children living in quasi-jobless household is better than the EU average with substantial negative development [6]	Impact of social transfers rates (including and excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty are substantially better than the EU average [3]. The relative median poverty risk gap rates (0-17, (18-64 and 65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for total population, men and women is	

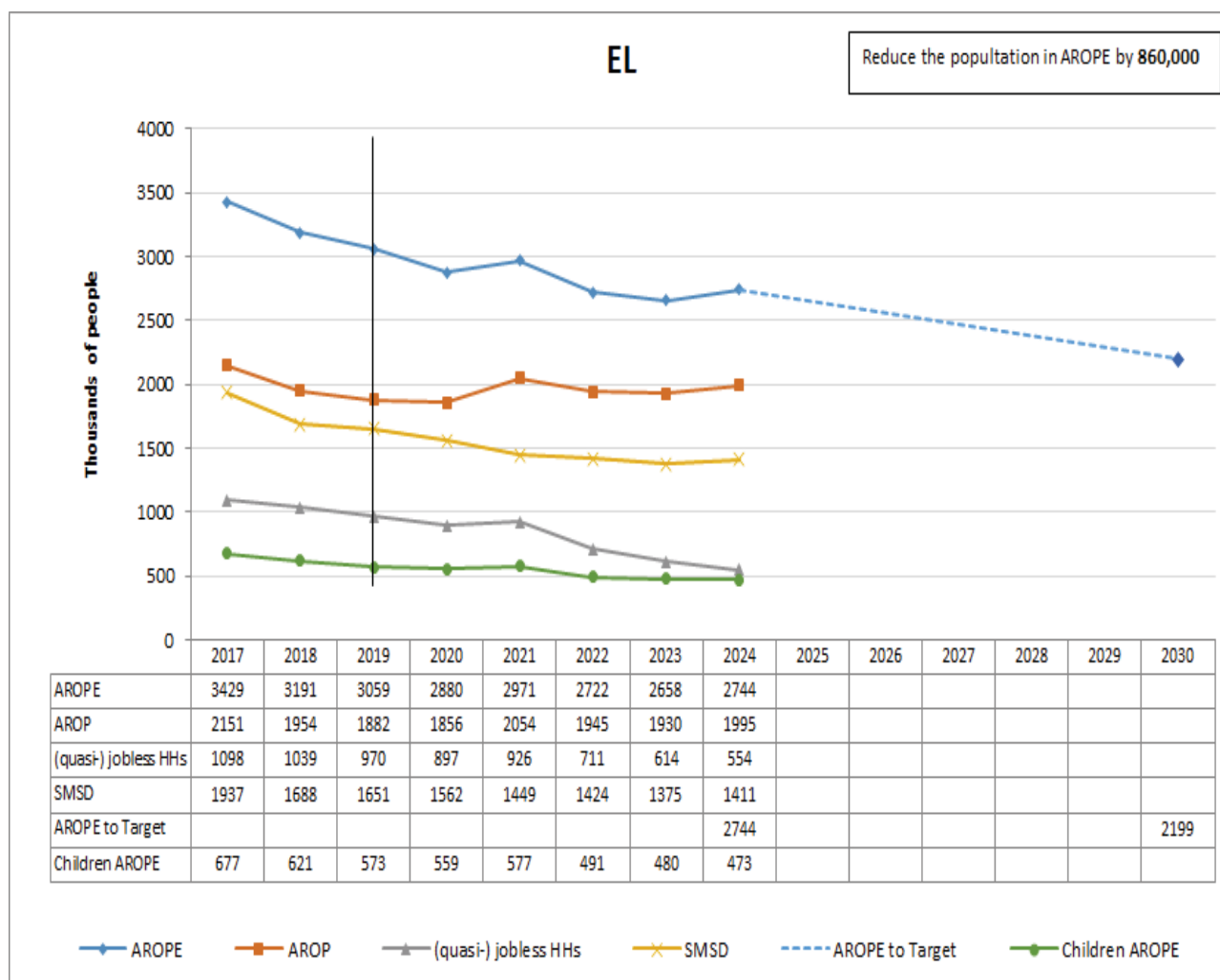
	around the EU average and with negative development [9]	
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NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

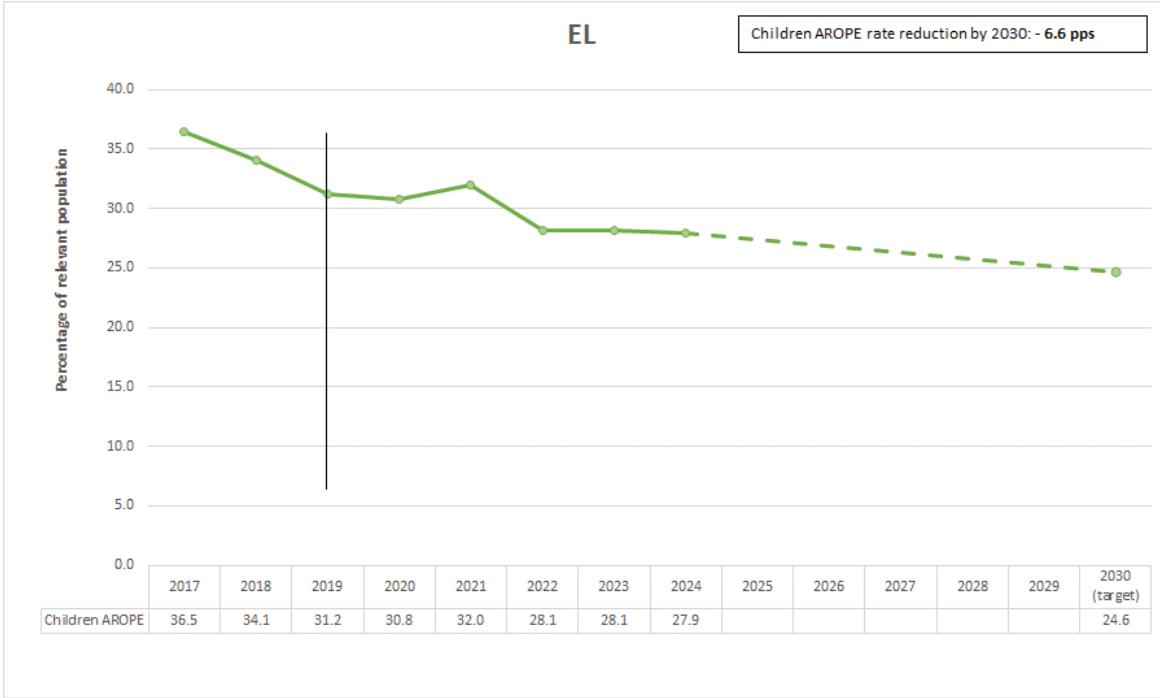
(a) Total population



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for SMSD.

(b) Child population



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

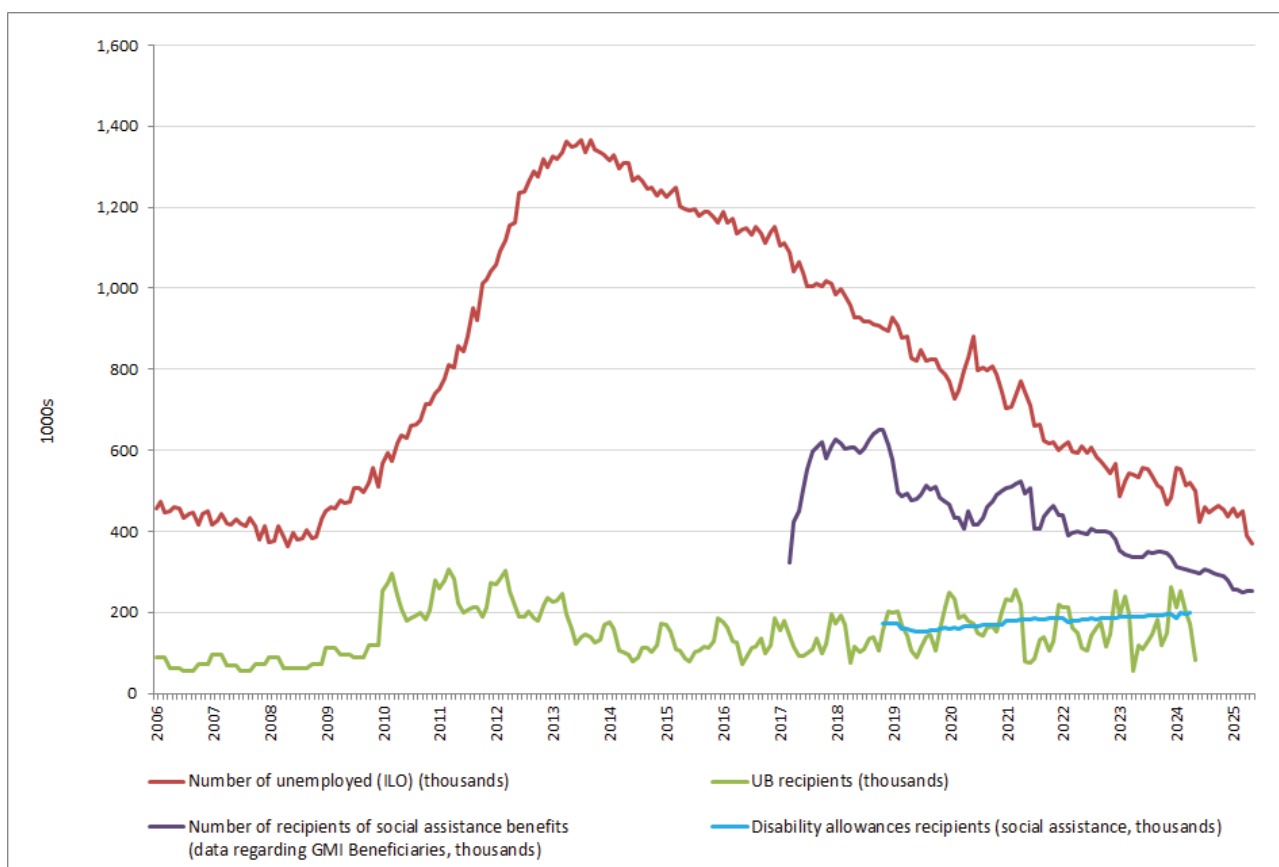
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EL						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	24.9	28.7	26.3	23.9	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.9
	Old age	13.4	15.3	13.8	12.4	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	23.3	27.1	24.7	22.3	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.4	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Old age	13.3	15.2	13.7	12.3	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



EL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Labour Force Survey
	https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SJO02/2022-M01
	Unemployment benefit Recipients
definition	Registered at the Greek Public Employment Service (DYPA) for unemployment benefit
unit	Thousands of receivers
source	Greek Public Employment Service
	https://www.dypa.gov.gr/statistika
age group	over 15 years old
comment	Data as on 26 June 2025
	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits (data regarding GMI Beneficiaries)
definition	Members of approved applications for Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI)
unit	Total number of persons (members of households)
source	GMI platform
age group	The applicant: over 18 years old (no limit regarding the rest members of the household)
comment	Data as on 1 July 2025
	Disability allowances recipients (social assistance)
definition	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits for disabled

unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Directory of Social policies for people with disabilities
comment	Data as on 3 June 2025

EL	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year		
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31.2	30.8	32.0	28.1	28.1	27.9	-0.2 pp	-3.3 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.1	20.9	23.7	22.4	21.8	22.4	0.6 pp	1.3 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	18.2	19.0	16.1	15.5	15.6	13.9	-1.7 pp	-4.3 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.9	7.7	7.5	4.7	4.2	3.7	-0.5 pp	-4.2 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.8	14.0	14.0	12.8	17.9		0.0 pp	4.1 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.9	11.4	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.7	0.2 pp	1.8 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74.5	73.3	77.6	78.6	86.9	88.4	1.5 pp	13.9 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16.5	16.4	19.3	19.7	18.9	19.9	1.0 pp	3.4 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.4	11.1	15.8	8.7	12.0	9.0	-3.0 pp	-9.4 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.0	10.4	16.5	20.4	17.6	19.9	2.3 pp	5.9 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.0	45.1	41.7	39.8	37.3	49.4	12.1 pp	0.4 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	45.1	41.0	41.7	40.7	49.7	41.7	-8.0 pp	-3.4 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	22.4	22.0	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	8.1	1.7 pp	3.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7.3	6.9	8.0	8.7	9.0	11.1	2.1 pp	3.8 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	30.6	33.7	26.9	24.8	23.2	22.2	-1.0 pp	-8.4 pp	41.4	41.9
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	43.6	42.4	35.7	30.0	29.9	28.0	-1.9 pp	-15.6 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.0	7.8	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.5	-0.9 pp	-2.5 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	-0.7 pp	-1.1 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.2	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.4 pp	0.0 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.4			-0.3 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.6	8.9			11.6			3.0 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.4	41.5	40.9	-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

EL												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	29.0	27.4	28.3	26.3	26.1	26.9	0.8 pp	-2.1 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.9	17.7	19.6	18.8	18.9	19.6	0.7 pp	1.7 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5859	6105	5950	6505	6833	7462	3.6 %	16.5 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.8	14.9	13.9	13.9	13.5	14.0	0.5 pp	-1.8 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.5	8.3	7.5	-0.8 pp	-5.2 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.0	27.3	26.4	23.8	22.5	23.3	0.8 pp	-3.7 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.0	12.1	12.5	0.4 pp	0.7 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	31.1	30.7	29.2	29.7	28.2	29.1	0.9 pp	-2.0 pp			
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	-0.2 %	3.1 %			
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	31.2	30.8	32.0	28.1	28.1	27.9	-0.2 pp	-3.3 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	34.4	36.2	32.2	31.5	29.2	28.8	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp			
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	22.4	22.0	-0.4 pp	-3.8 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	22.8	24.7	20.6	20.3	18.2	16.6	-1.6 pp	-6.2 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	63.0	63.4	59.3	59.2	58.1	56.4	-1.6 pp	-6.6 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.3	59.6	63.8	63.6	66.5	67.2	0.7 pp	8.9 pp			
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	10.0	11.1	10.6	9.8	10.5	0.7 pp	0.4 pp			
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	11.3	10.5	9.2	7.7	6.2	5.4	-0.8 pp	-5.9 pp			
	Early school leavers (in %)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	-0.7 pp	-1.1 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	5.4	-1.3 pp	-3.5 pp			
	NEETs (15-24)	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.6	11.5	9.5	-2.0 pp	-1.3 pp			
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	42.9	42.6	48.3	51.9	54.1	57.3	3.2 pp	14.4 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.5	19.4	19.3	21.0	23.9	24.9	1.0 pp	4.4 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.94	0.92	-2.1 %	-8.0 %			
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.74	0.78	0.84	7.7 %	3.7 %			
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	8.1	6.5	6.4	9.0	11.6	12.1	0.5 pp	4.0 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.1	n.a.	-5.8 %	0.0 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.0	8.3	n.a.	-7.8 %	7.8 %			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.0	29.0	28.3	29.1	30.6	33.0	2.4 pp	1.0 pp			
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	36.2	33.3	28.8	26.7	28.5	28.9	0.4 pp	-7.3 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.2	-3.3	9.2	0.4	3.3	0.0	3.3 %	9.5 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

GREECE 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1], <i>particularly for non-EU born</i>, while the risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average for the total population [2] and substantially worse for the working age population [1]. Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (18-64) is worse than the EU average for children (0-17) and working age population [2]. Severe material and social deprivation rates are substantially worse than the EU average for the total population and the working age population [1] with some positive development for children (0-17) [4], as well as material and social deprivation rates. Housing cost overburden is substantially worse than the EU average for total population, working age population and older people (65+) [1] and worse than the EU average with some positive development for children (0-17) [5]. Inability to keep home adequately warm is substantially worse than the EU average for total population, for people at risk of poverty and the gap between people at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty is also substantially worse than the EU average [1]. <i>Regional disparities are high.</i>	The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty (0-17) and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2] and <i>there are gaps in access to social protection and the social protection system has limited ability to reduce poverty</i> <i>While measures supporting access to services are in progress, the transition from institutional to</i>	

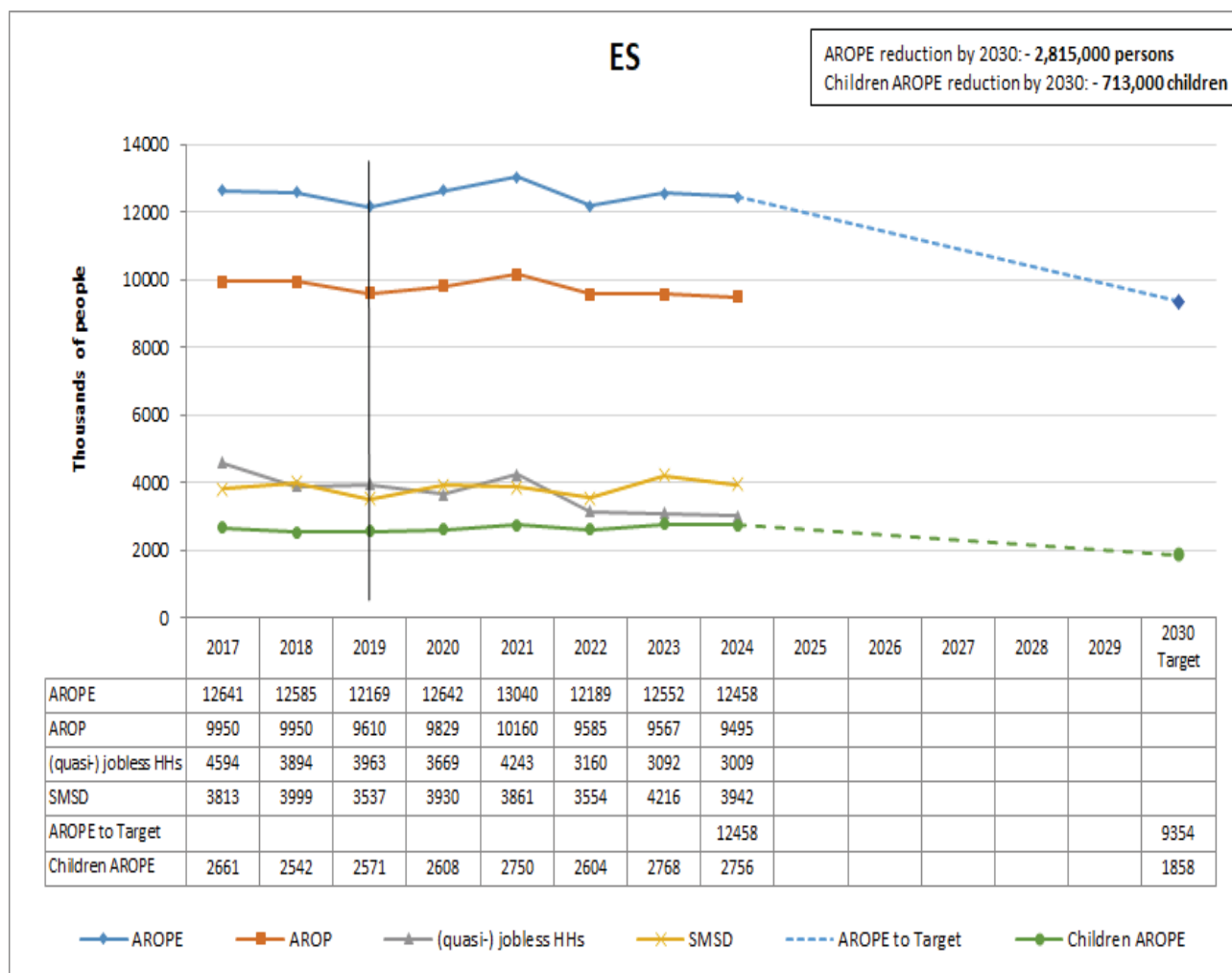
	<i>community-based care for people with disabilities and children remains a challenge with limited access to services in particular for remote and marginalized communities.</i>	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion and the risk of poverty rates of older people (65+, total, men and women) are around the EU average with some positive development [9], while their severe material and social deprivation is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3].
4. Long-term care	<i>Low coverage and territorial disparities in the provision of services hinder access to long-term care.</i>	
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care rates (due to costs, waiting or distance) are substantially worse than the EU average [1], in particular those due to costs and distance, while the interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care (Q1-Q5), due to costs, waiting or distance and the gaps due to cost and waiting time are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	The indicator of healthy life years at birth for women is better than the EU average with some positive development [7].

SPAIN

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE and SMSD.

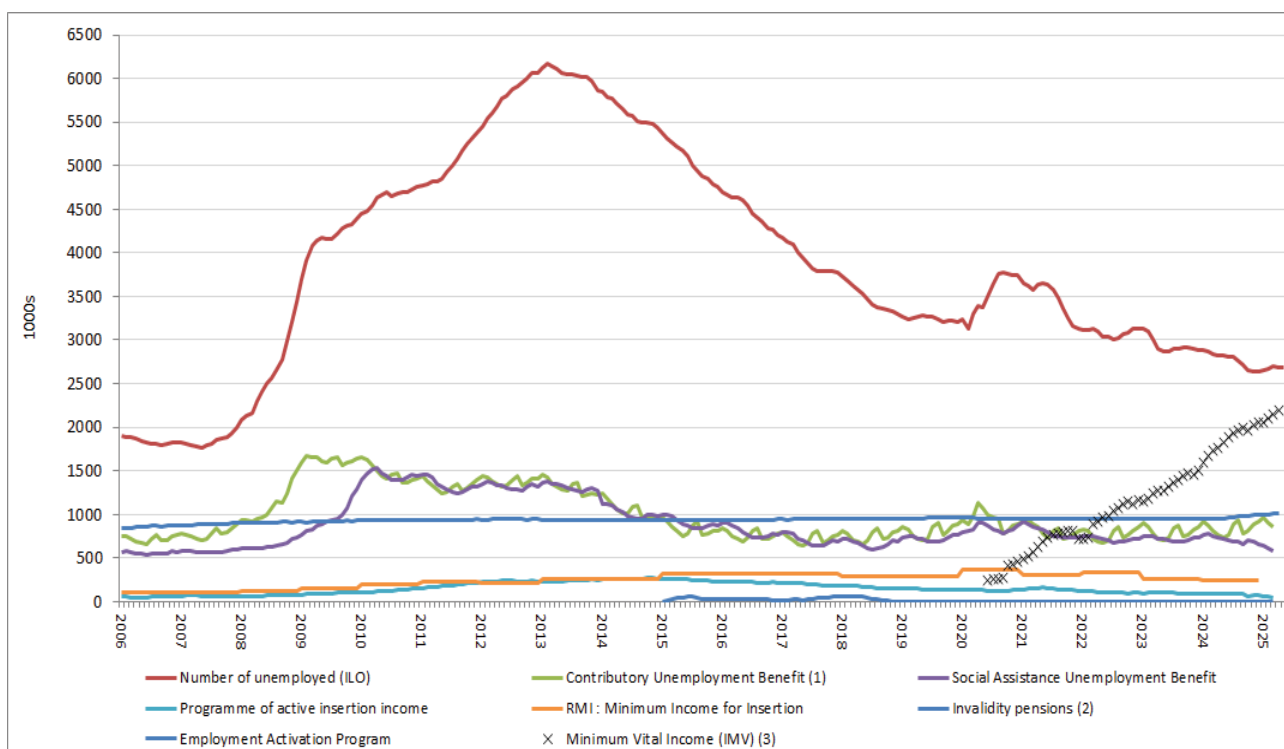
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

ES						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.6	29.3	27.3	25.4	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.6	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.7	11.2	10.6	10.1	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.7	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	20.8	26.2	24.2	22.4	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.6	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.3	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Number of Unemployment Benefits Total (In Thousands) 1) Contributory Unemployment Benefit 2) Assistance Unemployment Benefit 3) Temporary Agricultural Subsidy 4) Agricultural allowance 5) Programme of active insertion income (discontinued since November 2024) 6) Employment Activation Program (discontinued since November 2024) Data are available here: https://www.mites.gob.es/es/estadisticas/prestaciones_SS_otra_proteccion/PRD/welcome.htm

Updates since previous year	The Spanish system of Unemployment Benefits includes contributory UB and non-contributory Unemployment Assistance, UA. UB provides benefits to workers who have lost their job, subject to a minimum contribution period of 360 days. The benefit is then granted based on the length of time for which the person has contributed (up to 24 months). UA supports workers who are not entitled to the contributory benefit, have exhausted their entitlement, or are in one of the situations covered by the unemployment allowance (persons over 52 years, victims of gender-based violence, returned emigrants, among others). The May 2024 unemployment benefit system reform increased the monthly unemployment benefit, extended eligibility to previously excluded groups and also allowed recipients to combine unemployment benefits with employment income for up to 180 days (CAU). Additionally, the reform eliminated the mandatory one-month waiting period after exhausting contributory benefits and prohibited automatic dismissal due to permanent disability.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion (holders)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and 2030 Agenda
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of invalidity pensions
	The difference between these data and those provided in ESSPROS are due to these data only correspond to Code 1121111 Scheme 1 ESSPROS, without eliminating double counting.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations
	Minimum Vital Income (IMV)
definition	Number of beneficiaries of the Minimum Vital Income (all people in the household. IMV is a benefit per household)
	The Minimum Vital Income (IMV) is a national benefit that was newly introduced in June 2020. Since January 2024 the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations publishes monthly data on the number of beneficiaries on the following link. https://www.seg-social.es/wps/portal/wss/internet/EstadisticasPresupuestosEstudios/Estadisticas/cbe2fda1-3ac7-4bc8-a5ec-06c178839e11/0e716715-d290-4745-a74a-28cc1c3bc9ea
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations

ES	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31.0	31.6	33.4	32.2	34.5	34.6	0.1 pp	3.6 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.4	27.4	28.9	27.8	28.9	29.2	0.3 pp	1.8 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.3	12.3	11.2	-1.1 pp	0.8 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	8.1	7.1	9.1	6.5	6.9	6.7	-0.2 pp	-1.4 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.4	23.0	17.3	17.7	16.0	20.6	4.6 pp	3.2 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.5	15.3	16.5	15.1	15.1	14.6	-0.5 pp	-1.9 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.8	83.8	81.3	84.8	85.3	84.1	-1.2 pp	6.3 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	23.1	23.1	23.6	23.9	24.7	25.2	0.5 pp	2.1 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	30.5	23.9	30.0	25.9	27.0	29.5	2.5 pp	-1.0 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	26.9	21.6	25.3	22.7	28.8	25.5	-3.3 pp	-1.4 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.0	57.4	52.7	50.3	43.9	45.7	1.8 pp	-3.3 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.2	40.2	45.3	46.5	54.5	52.8	-1.7 pp	3.6 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	31.6	32.0	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11.4	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.7	13.9	0.2 pp	2.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.2	0.7 pp	0.3 pp	6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.0	14.3	16.0	16.2	17.3	17.4	0.1 pp	3.4 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	16.0	18.9	24.5	21.5	17.0	20.2	3.3 pp	4.3 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	10.3	13.2	11.5	11.1	10.2	-0.9 pp	-0.8 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.3	7.9	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.1	0.3 pp	-1.2 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7	13.0	-0.7 pp	-4.3 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6			0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.1	6.2			4.2			1.1 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	12.8	9.6	9.8	11.3	14.2	2.9 pp	4.5 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

ES												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.2	27.0	27.8	26.0	26.5	25.8	-0.7 pp	-0.4 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.7	21.0	21.7	20.4	20.2	19.7	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9703	9997	9778	10353	11413	12480	1.9 %	11.0 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	9.0	8.3	-0.7 pp	0.6 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-)jobless households (in %)	10.9	10.0	11.6	8.7	8.4	8.0	-0.4 pp	-2.9 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	29.1	29.4	29.7	27.8	26.2	27.9	1.7 pp	-1.2 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.1	17.7	12.5	12.6	11.3	13.6	2.3 pp	-1.5 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	14.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	17.2	16.0	-1.2 pp	2.0 pp			
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	-2.0 %	-9.3 %			
Income inequalities	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	31.0	31.6	33.4	32.2	34.5	34.6	0.1 pp	3.6 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.3	17.7	17.8	18.7	21.3	19.4	-1.9 pp	3.1 pp			
Child poverty and social exclusion	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	31.6	32.0	0.4 pp	0.1 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	23.4	30.4	27.4	22.9	23.9	1.0 pp	0.9 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.3	52.2	54.7	54.5	52.6	53.8	1.2 pp	0.5 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households	60.2	63.4	63.5	62.1	65.2	63.8	-1.4 pp	3.6 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	12.8	11.8	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.3	0.0 pp	-1.5 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	6.2	5.1	4.3	3.8	-0.5 pp	-1.5 pp			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7	13.0	-0.7 pp	-4.3 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.7	9.5	9.0	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp			
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.9	11.0	10.5	9.9	10.1	0.2 pp	-2.0 pp			
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	54.7	55.8	57.7	59.5	61.1	1.6 pp	7.3 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	20.9	19.5	-1.4 pp	1.4 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.05	2.9 %	5.0 %			
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.81	5.2 %	19.1 %			
	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.0 pp	1.6 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.4	11.6	10.7	9.8	10.3	n.a.	5.1 %	-16.9 %			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.3	11.5	10.3	9.5	10.2	n.a.	7.4 %	-17.1 %			
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	34.9	35.4	33.0	30.0	31.0	32.9	1.9 pp	-2.0 pp			
	Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.2	9.9	9.2	8.2	7.8	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp		
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.9	-2.3	2.7	-1.2	5.0	0.0	5.0 %	4.1 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SPAIN 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate is worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse for children (0-17) [1], similarly, the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate and the relative median poverty risk gap is worse than the EU average [2] substantially worse for children (0-17) [1]. Material and social deprivation rates of children and working age population [2] are worse than the EU average [2]. The interquintile income ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]. Housing deprivation is worse than the EU average for total population, working age population (18-64), children (0-17) and older people (65+) [2]. Inability to keep home adequately warm is substantially worse than the EU average for total population and for people not at risk of poverty [1], while worse than the EU average for people at risk of poverty [2]. <i>There is a large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people.</i> <i>Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities than for general population.</i> <i>Regional disparities in risk of poverty or social exclusion are high.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers rates (both excluding and including pensions) are worse than the EU average [2] in reducing poverty of the general population and for working age population (18-64) [2] and substantially worse in reducing child poverty (0-17) [1]. Relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and their risk-of poverty is worse than the EU average when living in household in very low work intensity [2].	

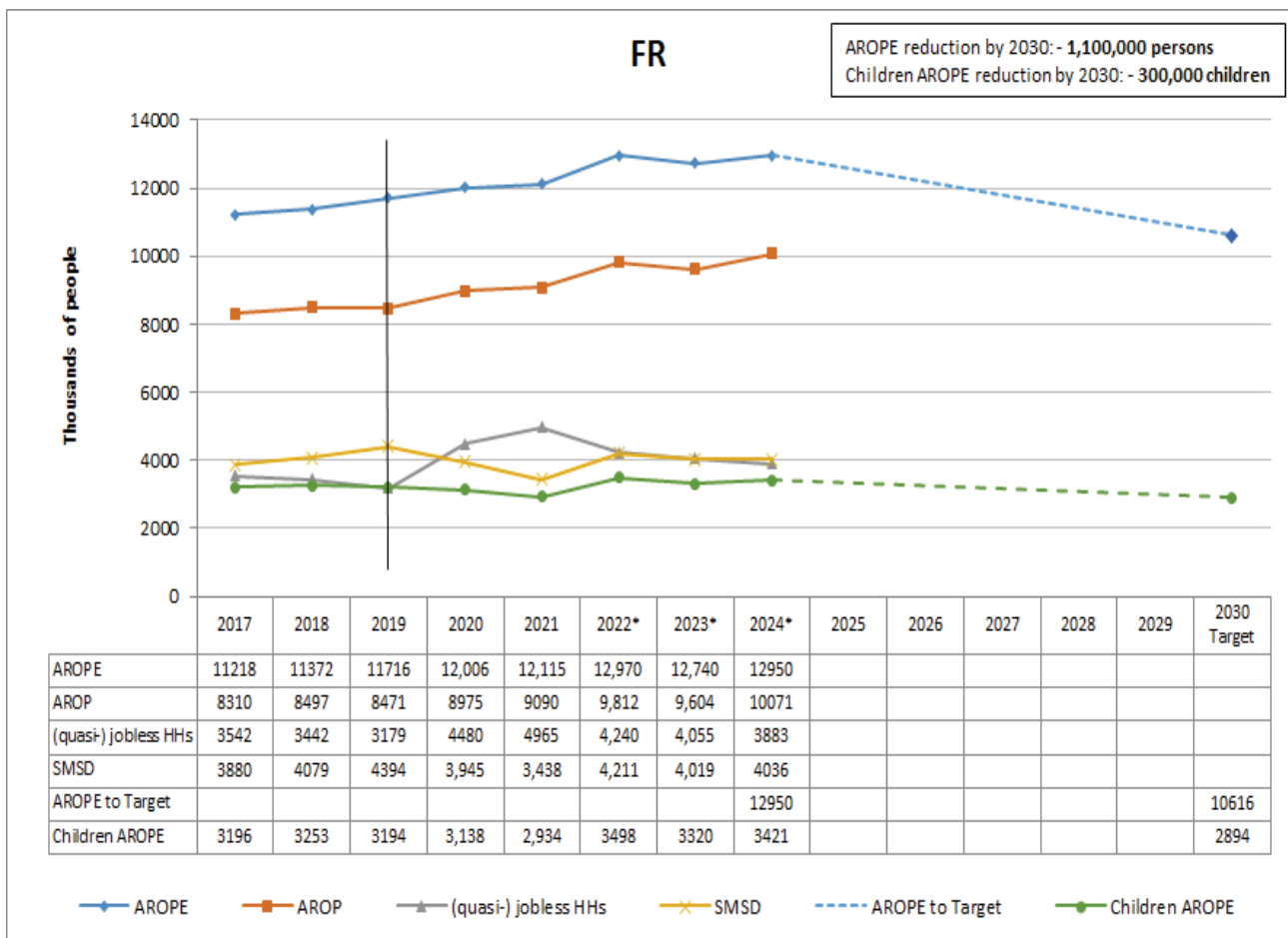
	In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2], as well as the relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population (18-64)[2]. <i>Coverage of the minimum income is low and below EU average.</i>	
3. Pensions		The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is better than the EU average with some positive developments [7], and substantially better for women [3]

FRANCE

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

*is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; iv) *Data series adjusted for break in series in 2022 (due to the new inclusion of overseas departments and regions); v) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and child AROPE; significance of 2019-2024 changes not available.*

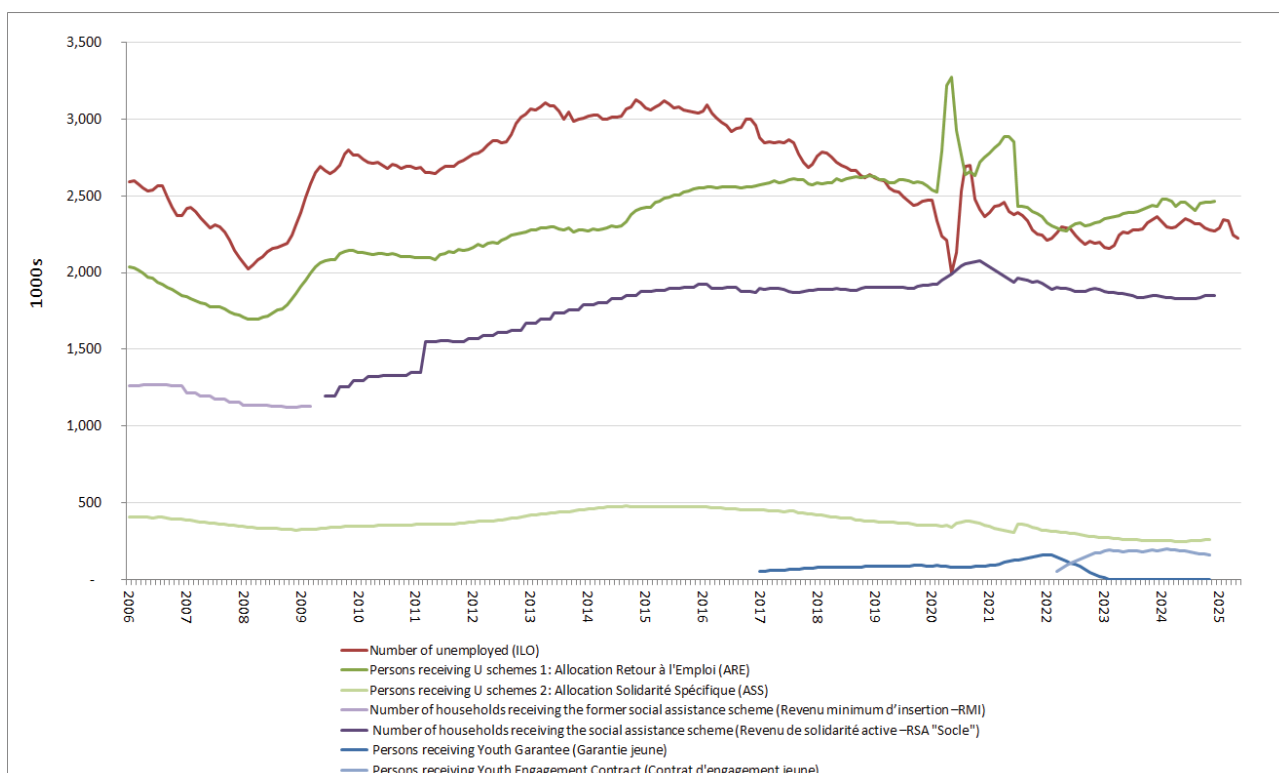
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	31.3	35.1	33.3	32.0	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	8.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.6	13.6	12.8	12.6	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.9	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	27.8	31.2	29.6	28.5	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	8.9	9.8	10.1	9.8	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.4	13.4	12.6	12.4	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FR	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
source	Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/UNE_RT_M_custom_6877243/default/table?lang=en
	Unemployment benefit 1
definition	Persons receiving the unemployment insurance scheme ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted - France including uttermost territories
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/index/publication
how to find the data	File name: "Nombre d'allocataires indemnisés" / Tab name: "CVS France" / Column name: "AC (hors formation), ARE(hors ARE-CG)"
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	Persons receiving the assistance scheme ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on Pôle emploi data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/

how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "ASS, effectif"
source before 2017	Pôle emploi: https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Households receiving social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle
unit	Thousands of households (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on CAF data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "RSA, effectif"
source before 2017	CAF: http://data.caf.fr/dataset/foyers-allocataires-percevant-le-revenu-de-solidarite-active-rsa-niveau-national/resource/944e4f2e-dbe4-4420-969c-2ad67b533197
comment	The revenu de solidarité active (RSA) scheme has been introduced in June 2009. It replaced two former social assistance benefits, the former minimum income scheme (revenu minimum d'insertion, RMI), and the lone parents benefit (allocation de parent isolé, API), and the various in-work benefits which were related to these two social assistance benefits. Notably for these reasons, the data on RMI and the data on RSA are not fully comparable. RSA was introduced in French oversee departments in 2011. Until 2016 the RSA scheme had two components (households could benefit from one or both): - « RSA socle » is a minimum income - « RSA activité » completes the household income from work in the case of a low income. Only «RSA socle» is a social assistance scheme. Within the attached data, only beneficiaries of «RSA socle» are covered. « RSA activité » was closed on the 1st of January 2016 and replaced by «Prime d'activité».
Youth Guarantee	
definition	Persons receiving Youth Guarantee (Garantie jeune) since 2017
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
current source	DREES (based on DGEFP - I-Milo data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/

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

FR	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.1	23.6	22.5	27.1	26.6	26.2	-0.4 pp	n.a.	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.2	19.4	18.5	21.7	21.6	21.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9.2	8.3	6.4	9.8	8.9	9.0	0.1 pp	n.a.	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.1	9.7	11.5	10.7	9.6	9.0	-0.6 pp	n.a.	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.5	11.9	12.7	15.9	9.6		0.0 pp	n.a.	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.6	9.5	9.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.7	84.0	80.1	81.8	79.9	80.9	1.0 pp	n.a.	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.3	12.5	10.4	14.4	15.4	15.5	0.1 pp	n.a.	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17.2	20.7	20.2	18.7	17.8	17.3	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	33.6	36.5	36.9	37.5	39.6	42.0	2.4 pp	8.4 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	31.0	27.8	37.0	31.8	31.6	25.8	-5.8 pp	-5.2 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	65.7	70.8	57.9	60.5	65.3	69.7	4.4 pp	4.0 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	18.8	19.1	0.3 pp	n.a.	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	22.8	22.0	24.1	24.6	25.4	25.1	-0.3 pp	2.3 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.6	8.8	8.5	-0.3 pp	2.4 pp	6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	27.4	26.2	28.8	29.5	30.4	30.1	-0.3 pp	2.7 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	50.1	51.2	43.2	43.8	42.6	-1.1 pp	n.a.	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.8	3.8		4.1	4.4	4.6	0.2 pp	n.a.	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.3	0.5 pp	1.0 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	3.0	0.7 pp	n.a.	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0			0.2 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	6.1			8.1			n.a.	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	11.5	15.0	14.7	14.3	15.8	17.7	1.9 pp	n.a.	25.2	25.6

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

Note: Major break in EU-SILC data series in 2022, due to the new inclusion of overseas departments and regions which has a significant negative effect on many social indicators, so comparison to 2019 not shown for the SILC-based indicators.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

FR									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.8	19.0	19.0	20.7	20.4	20.5	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	14.2	14.3	15.6	15.4	15.9	0.5 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12283	11711	12060	12345	13125	13933	0.0 %	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.3	6.4	5.5	7.0	6.6	6.6	0.0 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.1	9.7	10.8	9.9	9.2	8.7	-0.5 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.5	20.7	19.5	20.2	19.5	18.8	-0.7 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	8.6	8.7	9.3	7.1	10.4	3.3 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.1	12.2	10.5	13.3	13.5	12.9	-0.6 pp	n.a.
	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.6 %	n.a.
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	23.6	22.5	27.1	26.6	26.2	-0.4 pp	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.1	15.5	11.8	17.2	17.3	15.9	-1.4 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	18.8	19.1	0.3 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	42.1	46.2	46.4	42.0	41.9	38.8	-3.0 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.6	70.5	70.6	67.1	67.2	65.7	-1.5 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.6	67.4	66.4	68.1	66.0	70.3	4.3 pp	n.a.
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.8	8.2	0.4 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	8.0	0.7 pp	0.1 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.7	0.2 pp	0.2 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	55.2	55.9	56.9	58.4	60.4	2.0 pp	5.9 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	11.9	13.4	15.0	14.7	14.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.0 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.61	3.4 %	n.a.
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.1	0.4 pp	n.a.
Health	Healthy life years at 65+ - males	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.2	10.5	n.a.	2.9 %	1.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65+ - females	11.6	11.8	12.6	11.7	12.0	n.a.	2.6 %	3.4 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	25.0	26.0	28.1	27.9	27.0	28.4	1.4 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.5	5.6	n.a.	6.5	6.5	7.0	0.5 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9 %	5.1 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21.0	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Major break in EU-SILC data series in 2022, due to the new inclusion of overseas departments and regions which has a significant negative effect on many social indicators, so comparison to 2019 not shown for the SILC-based indicators. *Figures displayed (in %) for AROPE, AROP, AROP threshold, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE are not adjusted for the break in series in 2022 unlike figures (in thousands) on page 68.*

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

FRANCE 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rates for total population and working age population are around the EU average with negative developments, as well as their risk of poverty [9], while the risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (aged 0-17) is worse than the EU average with substantially negative development [10]. Income inequality interquartile share ratios (S80/S20, S50/20, S80/S50 ratios) are around the EU average with negative developments [9 and 10]. Housing deprivation rates are worse than the EU average [2], substantially worse for children (0-17) [1], while inability to keep home adequately warm for the general population [10] and for AROP people [9] is around the EU average with negative developments. <i>Large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people.</i> <i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high, in particular between outermost regions and mainland France.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (both with and without pension) in reducing poverty, child poverty and working age population poverty are around the EU average with some negative development [9]. In-work poverty is around the EU average with substantially negative developments [10]. <i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		

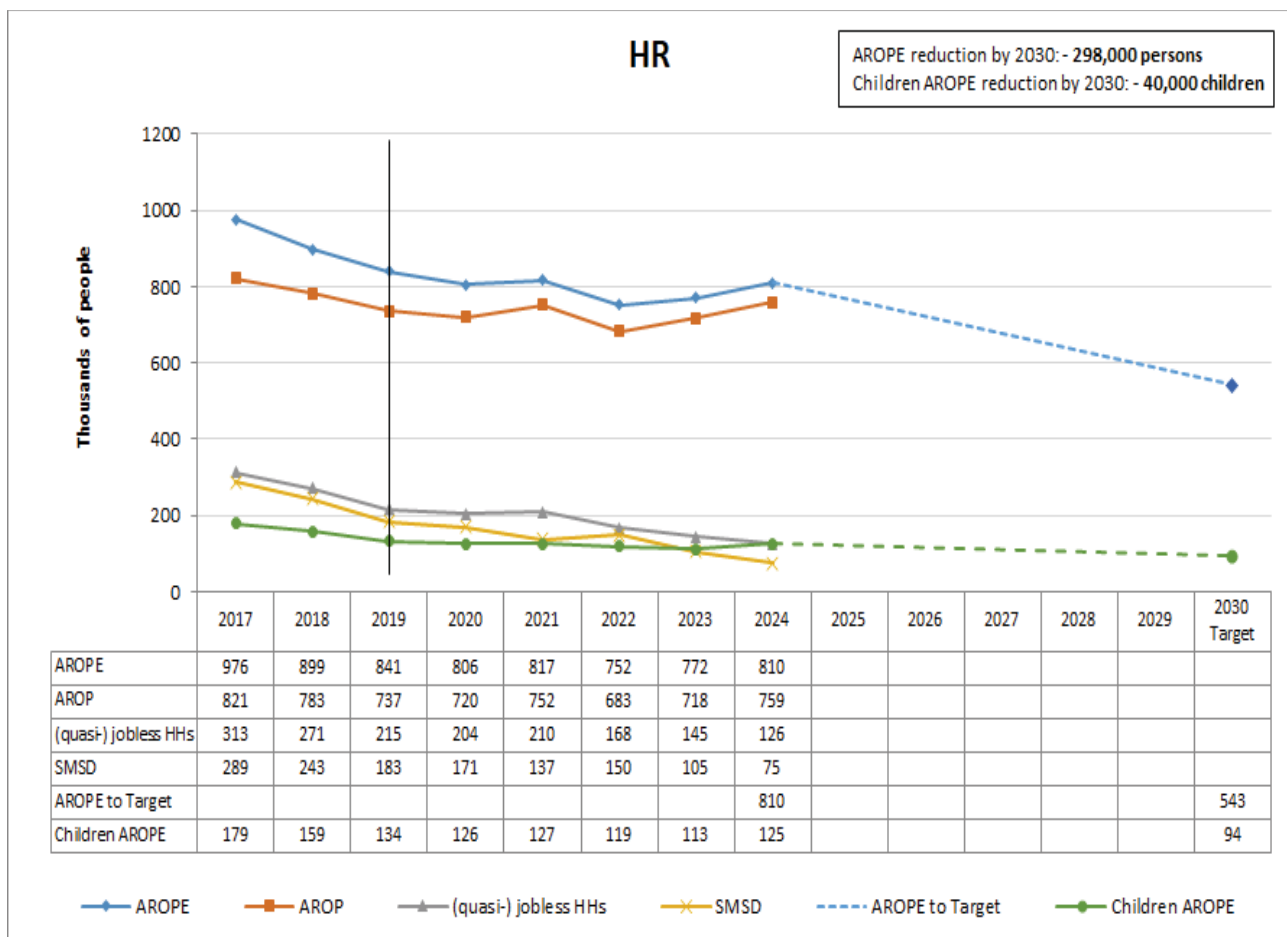
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care due to distance is worse than the EU average as well as the gap in unmet need due to costs between people in the lower quintile and people in the fifth quintile [2].	Healthy life years at 65 for women is better than the EU average & some positive development [7].
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CROATIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) Major break in series in EU-SILC data in 2024 for income-related indicators (and also AROPE), change significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless households; 2019-2024 change significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless households, break in series for AROPE, AROP and child AROPE.

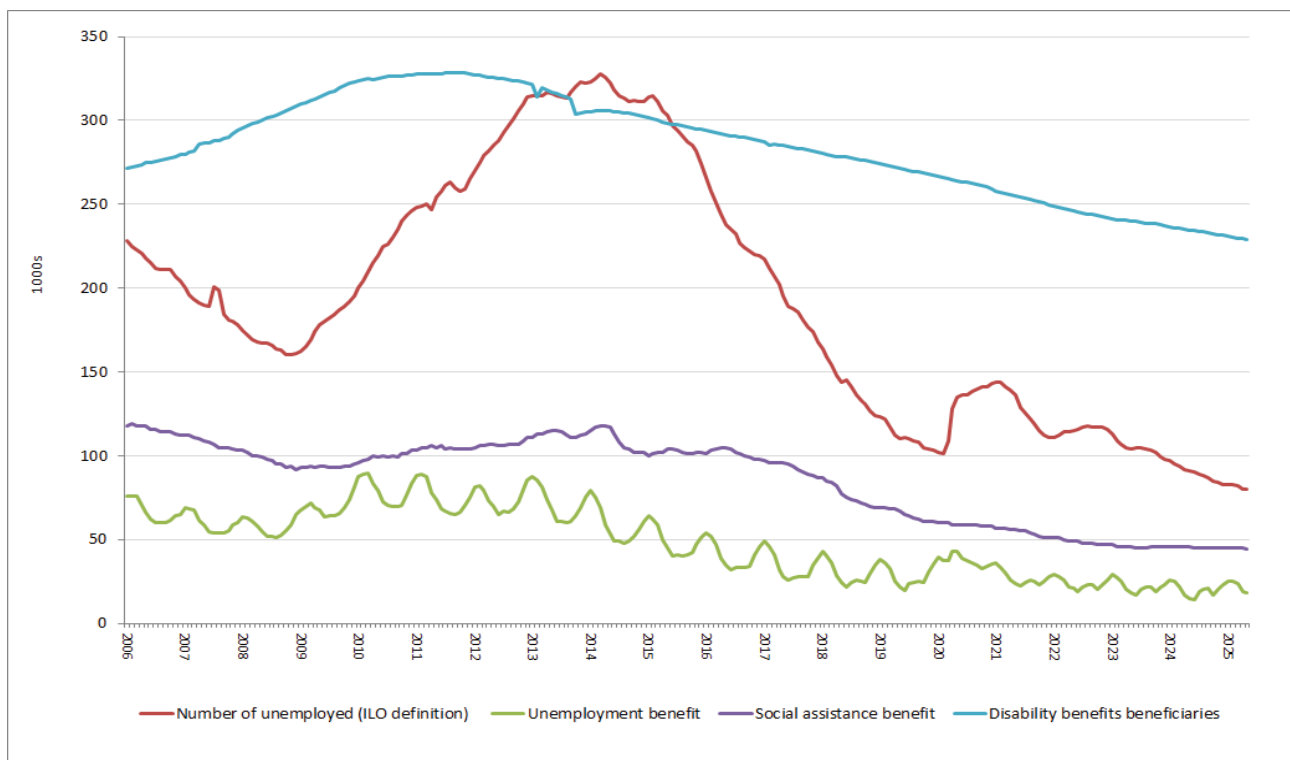
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.8	23.5	22.0	20.5	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.2	8.2	7.5	7.0	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	19.7	22.4	20.8	19.6	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.0	8.0	7.2	6.7	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployed persons on the CES register are entitled to unemployment benefit in the reporting month based on the stipulations of the Labor Market Act, Official Gazette No. 118/2018, 32/20, 18/22,156/23. An unemployed person in terms of this Act is a person capable or partially able to work, aged 15 to 65.
unit	Number of persons of unemployment benefit beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Employment Service
link	www.hzz.hr
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	

definition	On the basis of the Social Welfare Act that entered into force on 17 February 2022 ("The Official Gazette" No. 18/22, 46/22, 119/22, 71/23, 156/23) the right to a guaranteed minimum benefit is granted to a single person or a household that does not have sufficient funds to meet basic living needs, under the conditions prescribed by this Act. The right to a guaranteed minimum benefit is depending on the family structure and it is means-tested (income and property). The conditions for recognizing the right to a guaranteed minimum benefit are determined on the basis of the realized income of the applicant and all members of the joint household and on the basis of property owned by the applicant and all members of the joint household. All age groups are entitled to GMB.
unit	Number of persons of social assistance beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy of the Republic of Croatia
link	https://mrosp.gov.hr/
comment	In the column for the 2014, the number of maintenance assistance and GMB beneficiaries' was shown, since the all maintenance assistance beneficiaries have not been yet translated into GMB.
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability pension is a pension granted on the grounds of person's total or occupational disability if disability occurred prior to the age of 65. All age groups (youth, prime working age, older workers) are entitled to disability pension, if they fulfil prescribed legal conditions.
unit	Number of disability pension beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Pension Insurance Institute
link	http://www.mirovinsko.hr/
comment	Number of disability pension beneficiaries from October 2013 does not include beneficiaries whose benefit payment have been suspended because they have not submitted their Personal Identification Number. From February 2015 disability pensioners are translated into old age pensioners after reaching the statutory retirement age and these pensioners are included in the total number of disability pension beneficiaries.

HR	%	EU27_2020						
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3	19.3	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.1	16.8	17.1	16.0	16.1	18.3	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.5	1.8	1.2	-0.6 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.3	3.3	-1.0 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.5	12.9	7.3	10.9	15.6	17.7	n.a.
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	8.2	10.2	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	81.8	82.0	86.5	85.4	80.4	80.2	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	13.2	16.1	n.a.
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.8	4.4	2.2	-2.2 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.6	20.2	32.3	25.7	25.2	28.0	2.8 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	13.6	21.2	24.2	23.7	24.7	23.6	-1.1 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	51.2	46.4	48.1	52.6	57.6	61.5	3.9 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	20.8	27.8	n.a.
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.3	10.2	8.5	9.5	11.4	11.9	0.5 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.2		4.1	5.7			
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.6	16.0	11.6	12.1	17.1	17.6	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	33.5	30.3	28.8	30.7	33.2	32.7	n.a.
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.5	n.a.
	NEET rate (15-19)	8.5	8.5	7.8	8.5	6.4	5.8	-0.6 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 pp
	Infant mortality rate	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9		
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.1	6.7			3.3		
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	53.5	49.2	48.2	46.8	44.4	43.7	-0.7 pp

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

Note: Major break in series in EU-SILC data in 2023 and 2024 for income-related indicators (and also AROPE), so changes not shown for these indicators.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

HR									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.5	20.9	19.9	20.7	21.7	n.a.	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.3	18.3	19.2	18.0	19.3	20.3	n.a.	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6440	6654	6831	7366	8063	9766	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.0	-0.8 pp	-2.6 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.5	4.7	-0.8 pp	-2.8 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.2	28.0	26.6	25.3	27.6	27.8	n.a.	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.6	13.1	12.6	12.8	19.5	21.4	n.a.	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.3	9.4	8.4	8.4	6.2	5.2	-1.0 pp	-5.1 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	n.a.	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3	19.3	n.a.	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.7	0.0 pp	-3.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	20.8	27.8	n.a.	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.7	23.1	20.7	20.4	20.9	21.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	53.4	52.4	53.6	49.7	48.5	n.a.	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.4	76.6	80.6	81.4	77.0	72.7	n.a.	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	6.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.6	6.8	7.1	6.0	5.9	5.2	-0.7 pp	-0.4 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.0	12.1	12.5	11.4	9.8	8.0	-1.8 pp	-4.0 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.5	45.4	49.1	51.3	51.6	53.9	2.3 pp	10.4 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	32.1	32.4	33.3	33.5	35.8	37.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.68	n.a.	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	n.a.	n.a.
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	6.1	n.a.	17.3 %	32.6 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	n.a.	5.4 %	20.4 %
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)	33.9	34.4	34.1	35.3	37.5	40.2	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.9	-0.4	9.3	1.3	7.4	0.0	7.4 %	18.5 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Major break in series in EU-SILC data in 2023 and 2024 for income-related indicators (and also AROPE), so changes not shown for these indicators

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

CROATIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate and the relative median poverty risk gap are worse than the EU average [2], while the persistent -risk-of-poverty rates for the total population and the working age population are substantially worse than the EU average [1] and worse than the EU average for children (0-17) [2] <i>with high regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion.</i> <i>High gap in the risk of poverty or social exclusion between persons with and without disabilities</i>	Severe material and social deprivation rates are better than the EU average with some positive development for the total population and the working age population [7] and substantially better for children (0-17) [3], similarly material and social deprivation rates are substantially better than the EU average for children (0-17) and working age population (18-64) [3] and better with substantially positive development for the total population [8]. The rates of people living in (quasi-)jobless households (aged 0-64) are substantially better than the EU average for total population and children (0-17), with some positive development for working age population [7]. Housing deprivation rates are substantially better than the EU average for the total population, the working age population (18-64) and for children (0-17) [3]. Inability to keep home adequately warm is better with substantially positive development for the total population [8].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty, child poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4], and the impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) and working age population is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Low adequacy of minimum income and low coverage of social benefits for persons that are AROP and living in quasi-jobless households</i>	

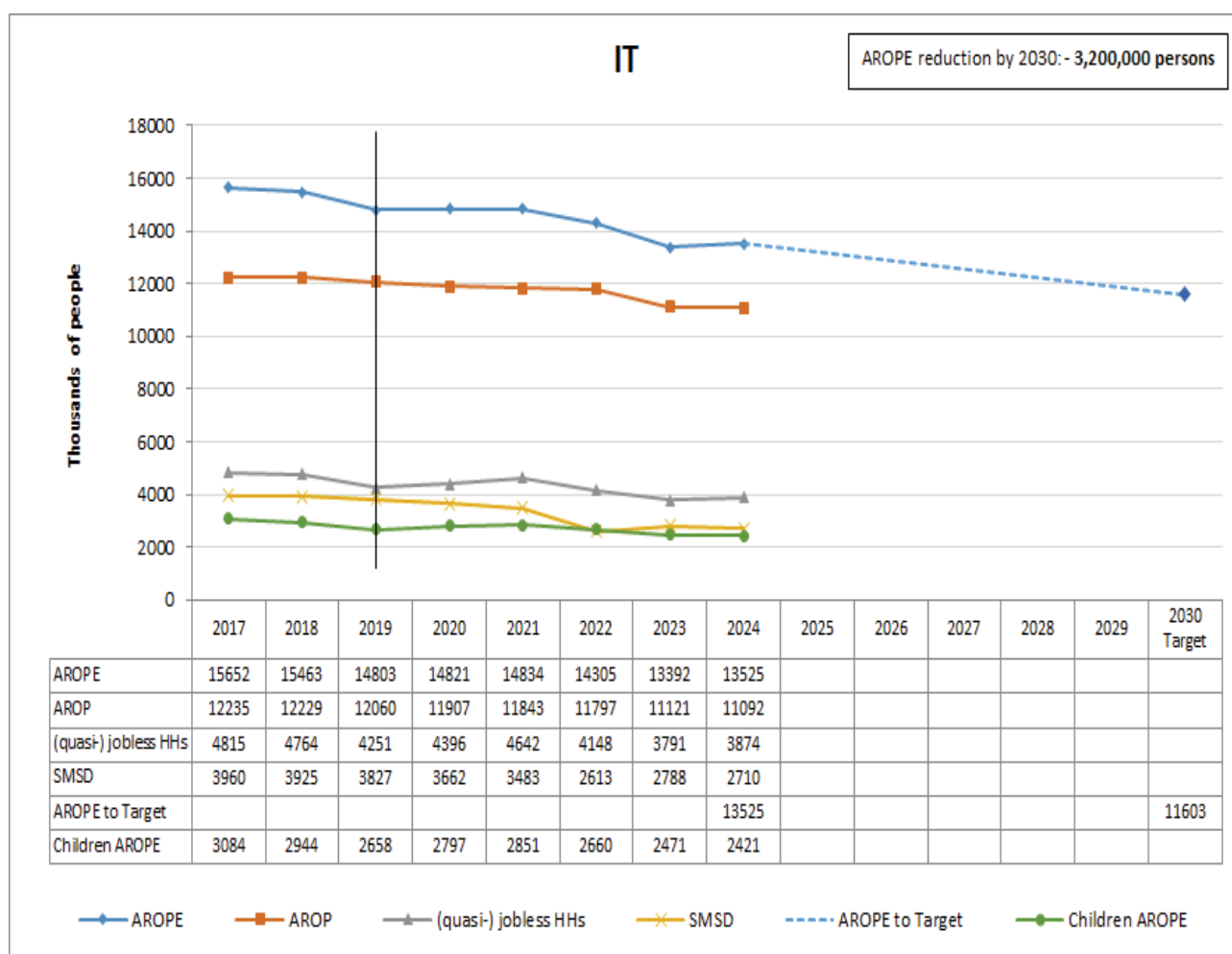
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+, total, men and women) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as their risk of poverty, persistent risk of poverty [1] and relative median poverty risk gap [1]. The aggregate replacement ratio and the median relative income of elderly people (65+, excluding other social benefits) are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services, in particular homecare.</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 for the total population and women is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and worse than the EU average for men [2] and life expectancy at birth for total population, men and women is worse than the EU average [2]. Child mortality rate, treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality rate are worse than the EU average [2]. Unmet need for medical care due to distance is substantially worse than the EU average, as well as the gap in unmet need to the distance between people in the first and fifth income quintiles [1].	

* For Croatia, major breaks in series in EU-SILC data in 2023 and 2024 have a significant effect on indicators related to income. For those indicators, time comparisons (2021 vs 2024) may not be appropriate and the exercise focused on levels only (flag good social outcomes for situations “++” and key social challenges for situations “-“ and “--“)

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

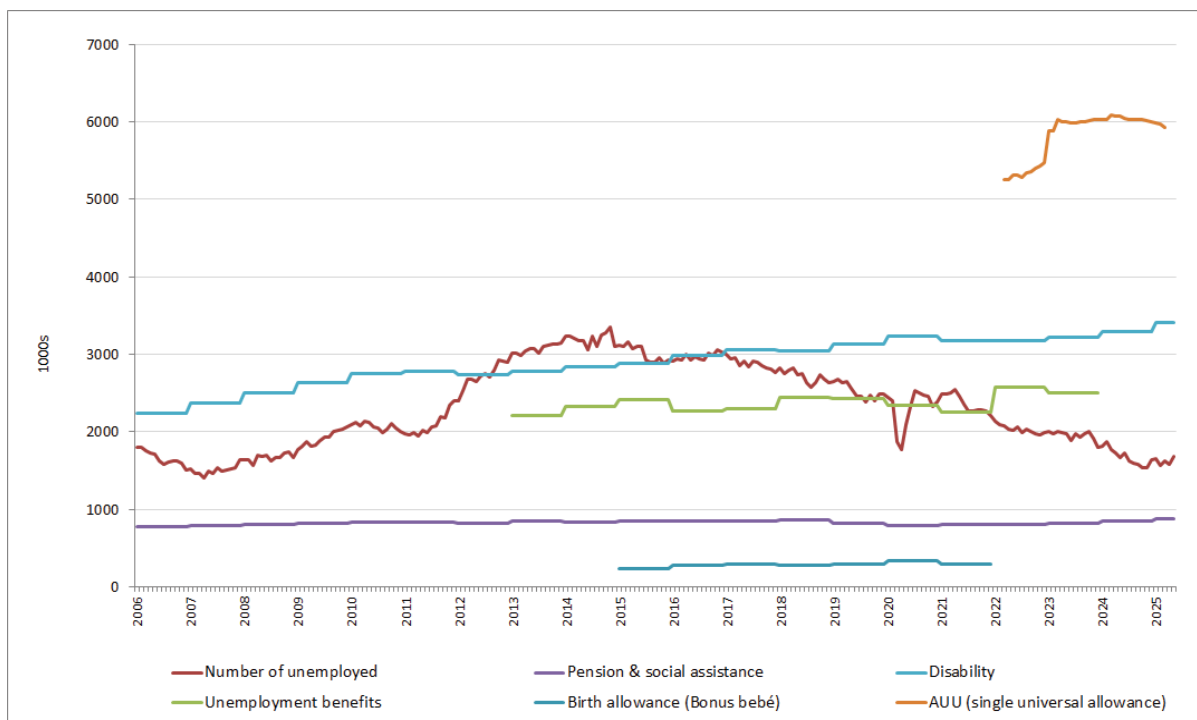
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.1	33.0	30.4	28.9	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
	Old age	13.9	15.4	14.4	13.9	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	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
	Old age	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	25.8	30.1	27.2	26.2	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Old age	13.5	15.0	14.0	13.5	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - 15+ Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Source: Eurostat
link	
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients - annual data - number of recipients for Agricultural, Mobility and LSU - number of treatments for NASPI and DIS-COL
source	Source: Inps - National Institute for social protection
link	https://servizi2.inps.it/servizi/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1039
comment	Available only in Italian. Updating at November 2024 - year 2023
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social pension and allowance
unit	thousands of pensions - annual data
source	Source: Inps - National Institute for social protection
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1037
comment	(Pensioni e assegni sociali) data at 1st January. Available only in Italian. (Tavola 4)
	Disability
definition	pensions for civil invalids
unit	thousands of pensions - annual data
source	Source: Inps

link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1037
comment	(invalidi civili) data at 1st January. Available only in Italian (Tavola 4)
Birth allowance	
definition	Allowance for births or adoptions
unit	thousands of allowances - monthly data
source	Source: Inps
link	Portale Inps - Assegno natalità
comment	The Birth Allowance (so called Bonus bebè) was introduced by Law 190/2014 for births or adoptions in the three-year period 2015-2017. The benefit was confirmed by other laws for the subsequent years, ceased as of 1° January 2022 and has not been refinanced. The measure was replaced with the Single Universal Allowance (AUU).
Assegno unico universale (AUU) - Single Universal Allowance	
definition	Allowance to support households with children under specified income conditions
unit	thousands of households - annual data
source	Source: Inps
link	Portale Inps - Dati Cartacei - AUU
comment	Introduced as of 1° March 2022 by Legislative Decree 230/2021. AUU beneficiaries are households with dependent minor children or those who have not yet reached the age of 21, if students or unemployed, as well as disabled children without age limits. This benefit absorbs deductions for dependent children up to the age of 21 and replaces several previous measures for households.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IT	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.5	27.1	27.1	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.5	25.1	26.0	25.4	24.7	23.2	-1.5 pp	-1.3 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	7.1	7.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.2	7.4	8.2	6.2	6.4	7.1	0.7 pp	0.9 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.1	15.9	16.5	14.7	17.6	14.8	-2.8 pp	-2.3 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14.0	13.0	13.5	14.0	12.4	12.6	0.2 pp	-1.4 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	87.8	81.3	85.5	73.8	81.3	78.5	-2.8 pp	-9.3 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.3	20.6	20.8	22.2	20.9	18.9	-2.0 pp	-1.4 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.6		15.7	10.8	14.1	12.3	-1.8 pp	4.7 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7		17.7	20.1	20.4	27.1	6.7 pp	8.4 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	15.7		26.6	20.1	20.5	19.0	-1.5 pp	3.3 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	79.2		66.4	74.1	74.2	73.4	-0.8 pp	-5.8 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	19.9	24.5	4.6 pp	-9.0 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.7	11.9	11.0	12.7	12.6	11.9	-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.4	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	6.1	6.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.5	15.6	14.6	16.4	16.1	15.2	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26.2	24.2	32.3	29.3	37.5	42.2	4.7 pp	16.0 pp	41.4	41.9
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.9	7.7	7.2	5.5	4.6	4.4	-0.2 pp	-5.5 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	10.9	13.2	10.1	6.3	6.0	-0.3 pp	-4.7 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.3	14.2	12.7	11.5	10.5	9.8	-0.7 pp	-3.5 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4		0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5			0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.4	7.5			9.0			2.6 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	41.6	39.2	42.9	39.1	40.9	37.5	-3.4 pp	-4.1 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

IT										
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	24.6	24.9	25.2	24.4	22.8	23.1	0.3 pp	-1.5 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	18.9	18.9	0.0 pp	-1.2 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10259	10659	10383	11083	11815	12483	-1.8 %	1.8 %	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	-0.1 pp	-1.8 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.6	10.2	10.8	9.8	8.9	9.2	0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	30.0	27.6	27.2	26.1	23.8	26.0	2.2 pp	-4.0 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.1	12.8	12.8	13.0	14.5	13.7	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.9	11.0	11.3	9.0	9.8	8.5	-1.3 pp	-3.4 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	4.9 %	-8.0 %	
	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.5	27.1	27.1	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.8	12.3	12.8	8.9	11.0	10.4	-0.6 pp	-0.4 pp	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	19.9	24.5	4.6 pp	-9.0 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	20.2	20.9	29.5	25.8	30.5	31.3	0.8 pp	11.0 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.3	55.5	58.6	56.7	59.4	59.6	0.2 pp	4.3 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.6	68.0	64.2	60.7	65.9	65.4	-0.5 pp	-4.2 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	10.8	11.7	11.5	9.9	10.3	0.4 pp	-1.5 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.3	-0.9 pp	-2.6 pp	
	Early school leavers (in %)	13.3	14.2	12.7	11.5	10.5	9.8	-0.7 pp	-3.5 pp	
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.6	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.0	5.0	-1.0 pp	-2.6 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	19.0	20.0	19.8	15.9	12.7	12.0	-0.7 pp	-7.0 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.2	53.4	53.4	55.0	57.3	59.0	1.7 pp	4.8 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.3	19.4	18.1	20.0	19.2	19.8	0.6 pp	0.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.01	1.00	1.06	0.98	0.98	1.00	2.0 %	-1.0 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.72	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.79	5.3 %	9.7 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	n.a.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.0	n.a.	5.8 %	3.8 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.9	10.7	n.a.	8.1 %	4.9 %	
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	27.9	27.1	26.9	26.7	27.8	1.1 pp	-1.4 pp	
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	7.2	7.2	6.6	5.7	5.1	-0.6 pp	-3.6 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.2	-2.5	3.4	-0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1 %	0.7 %	

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

ITALY 2025

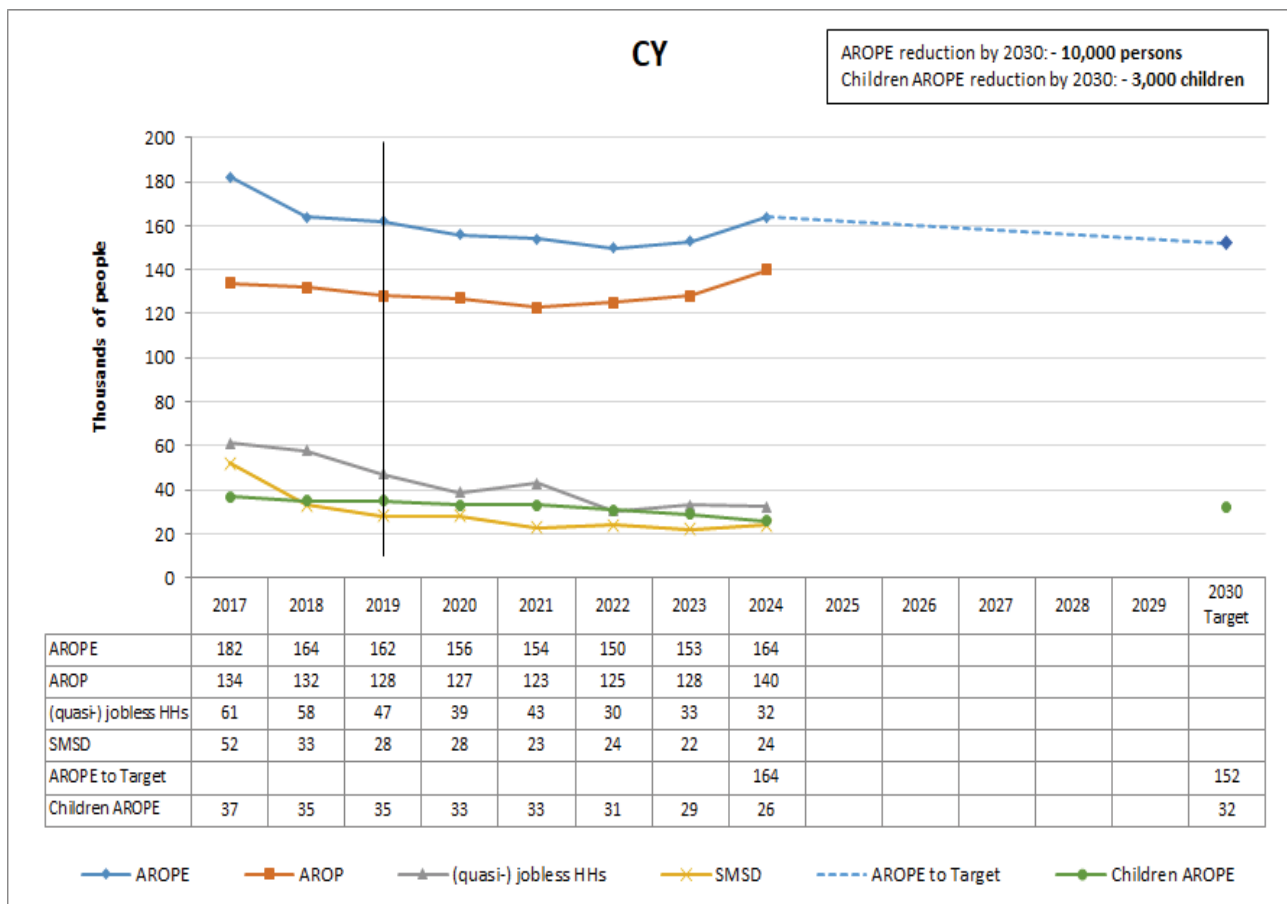
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate (total and working age population) is worse than the EU average [2] and it is worse than the EU average with some positive development for children (0-17) [4]. The relative median poverty risk gap and persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are worse than the EU average for the total population and substantially worse than EU average [1] for working age population (aged 18-64) [2]. Income inequality ratio S80/S20, as well as S80/S50 and S50/S20, are worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are very high.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>There are gaps in access to social protection for non-standard workers, particularly for the self-employed, despite recent improvements.</i> The relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population (18-64) The long-term unemployment rate is worse than the EU average with some positive development [5].	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		

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

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMDS - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMDS), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMDS and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and SMDS.

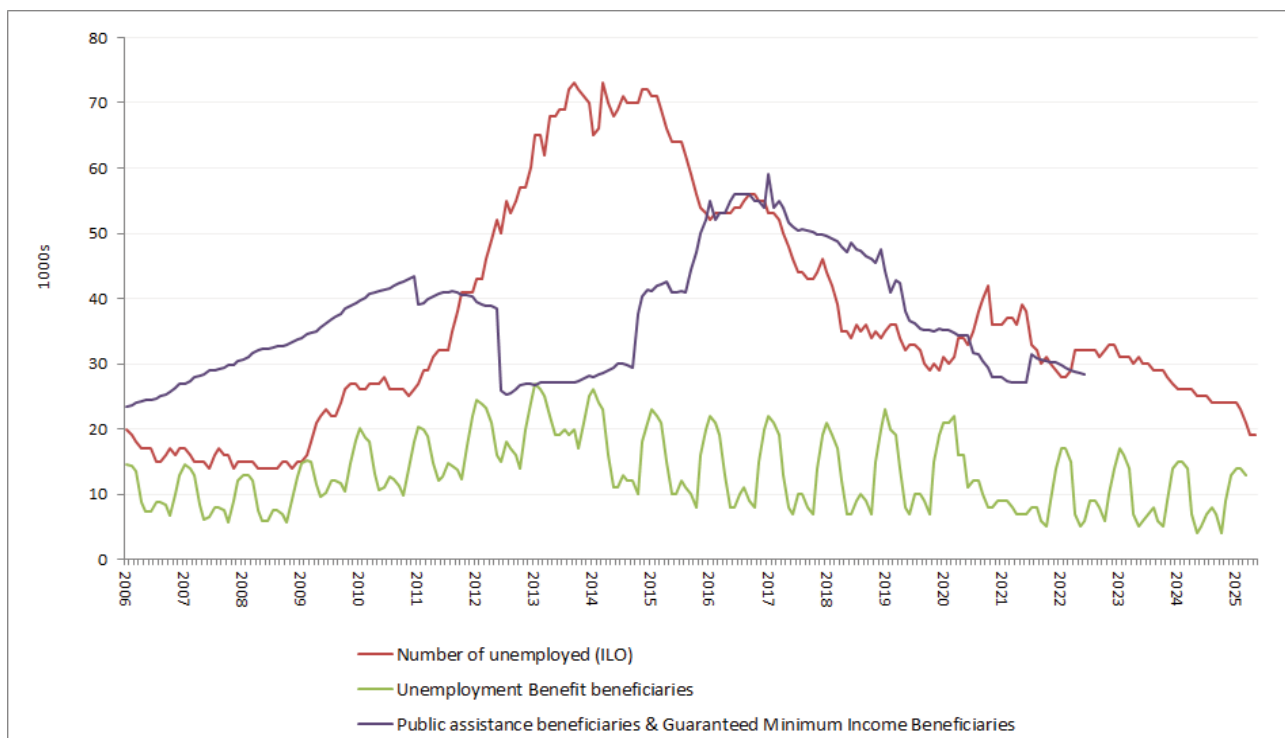
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.0	23.7	21.2	19.1	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.6	8.4	8.1
	Disability	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	8.4	9.5	8.4	7.8	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	15.7	21.0	18.8	17.4	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.6	8.4	8.0
	Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.1	9.1	8.1	7.7	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



CY	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Number of beneficiaries for unemployment benefit
unit	Thousands of applicants
source	Social Insurance Services, Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, Cyprus
comment	CY UB beneficiaries refer to the number of beneficiaries for unemployment benefit from Social Insurance Services at the corresponding period. The unsmoothness of the number of beneficiaries is due to the seasonality effect of the hospitality industry.
	Social assistance benefit / Guaranteed Minimum Income
definition	Number of public assistance beneficiaries & guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries. The number corresponds to the total number of persons living in the household of a recipient person
source	1. Welfare Benefits Administration Service, Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, Cyprus 2. Social Welfare Services, Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, Cyprus

comment	CY public assistance beneficiaries & Guaranteed Minimum Income Beneficiaries refer to the number of applicants plus their dependants. The data in the table from 10/2014 and onwards includes figures for public assistance beneficiaries and guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries. The Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) was established in July 2014 with the aim to ensure a socially acceptable minimum standard of living for persons (and families) legally residing in the Republic of Cyprus whose income and other economic resources are insufficient to meet their basic and special needs. The new GMI will gradually replace the existing public assistance. The nature of the benefit is differential in that it varies, amongst others, according to the applicant's income and family structure.
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CY	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	18.1	16.7	14.8	-1.9 pp	-5.5 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	16.1	15.8	14.9	14.0	12.6	-1.4 pp	-4.1 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	6.4	4.2	4.4	2.8	4.1	1.3 pp	-1.7 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.4	3.9	4.8	2.5	3.2	2.4	-0.8 pp	-3.0 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9.3	9.8	13.4	11.0	9.5	7.5	-2.0 pp	-1.8 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.9	7.6	6.9	7.5	6.2	6.4	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	66.9	49.5	39.4	62.9	68.2	5.3 pp	9.7 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.2	12.3	11.2	-1.1 pp	-3.1 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.3	3.3	7.5	4.7	7.8	5.6	-2.2 pp	-0.7 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.0	15.2	19.9	19.7	29.1	34.5	5.4 pp	11.5 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	43.9	45.5	50.3	28.0	45.8	47.3	1.5 pp	3.4 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	47.1	38.4	36.8	54.6	41.6	41.7	0.1 pp	-5.4 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.1	18.7	16.7	18.1	15.6	18.7	3.1 pp	2.6 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.9	9.9	9.8	13.0	12.4	12.1	-0.3 pp	1.2 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.8	15.2	15.5	21.3	18.7	17.6	-1.1 pp	1.8 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	40.1	42.1	45.7	39.9	40.4	44.7	4.3 pp	4.6 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	9.5	8.0	7.3	6.7	5.2	5.0	-0.2 pp	-4.5 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.0	11.6	9.8	8.2	10.4	11.3	0.9 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.5			1.9 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.6	2.2			2.5			0.9 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.1 pp	1.1 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

CY												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.6	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.7	17.1	0.4 pp	-1.5 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.6	0.7 pp	-0.1 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11154	10983	11001	11831	12307	13690	5.4 %	11.6 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	0.1 pp	-0.7 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	5.3	5.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	-0.2 pp	-2.4 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.0	16.9	15.2	16.0	14.9	17.9	3.0 pp	1.9 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.1	9.0	8.9	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.0	-0.9 pp	-4.3 pp			
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.0 %	-3.9 %			
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	18.1	16.7	14.8	-1.9 pp	-5.5 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.1	16.5	17.0	14.4	12.4	11.2	-1.2 pp	-5.9 pp			
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.1	18.7	16.7	18.1	15.6	18.7	3.1 pp	2.6 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.2	34.7	37.6	30.8	30.5	30.5	-0.0 pp	-4.8 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.1	59.4	61.5	58.3	58.0	57.3	-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.5	51.6	45.6	44.3	56.7	48.9	-7.8 pp	2.4 pp			
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.4	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.3	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.0	11.6	9.8	8.2	10.4	11.3	0.9 pp	2.3 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.0	5.3	-1.7 pp	-1.4 pp			
	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	13.9	12.5	12.5	11.9	10.6	-1.3 pp	-3.1 pp			
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.1	60.4	62.2	64.9	67.0	70.4	3.4 pp	9.3 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.9	22.5	20.0	21.3	24.8	31.5	6.7 pp	6.6 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.73	-5.2 %	-5.2 %			
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.41	-2.4 %	-2.4 %			
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	-0.9 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	9.1	8.8	8.5	n.a.	-3.4 %	4.9 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.0	9.3	8.6	8.8	n.a.	2.3 %	23.9 %			
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	28.5	29.1	28.0	29.7	31.0	1.3 pp	1.8 pp			
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	9.2	1.8	7.1	6.5	1.2	0.0	1.2 %	17.4 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

CYPRUS 2025

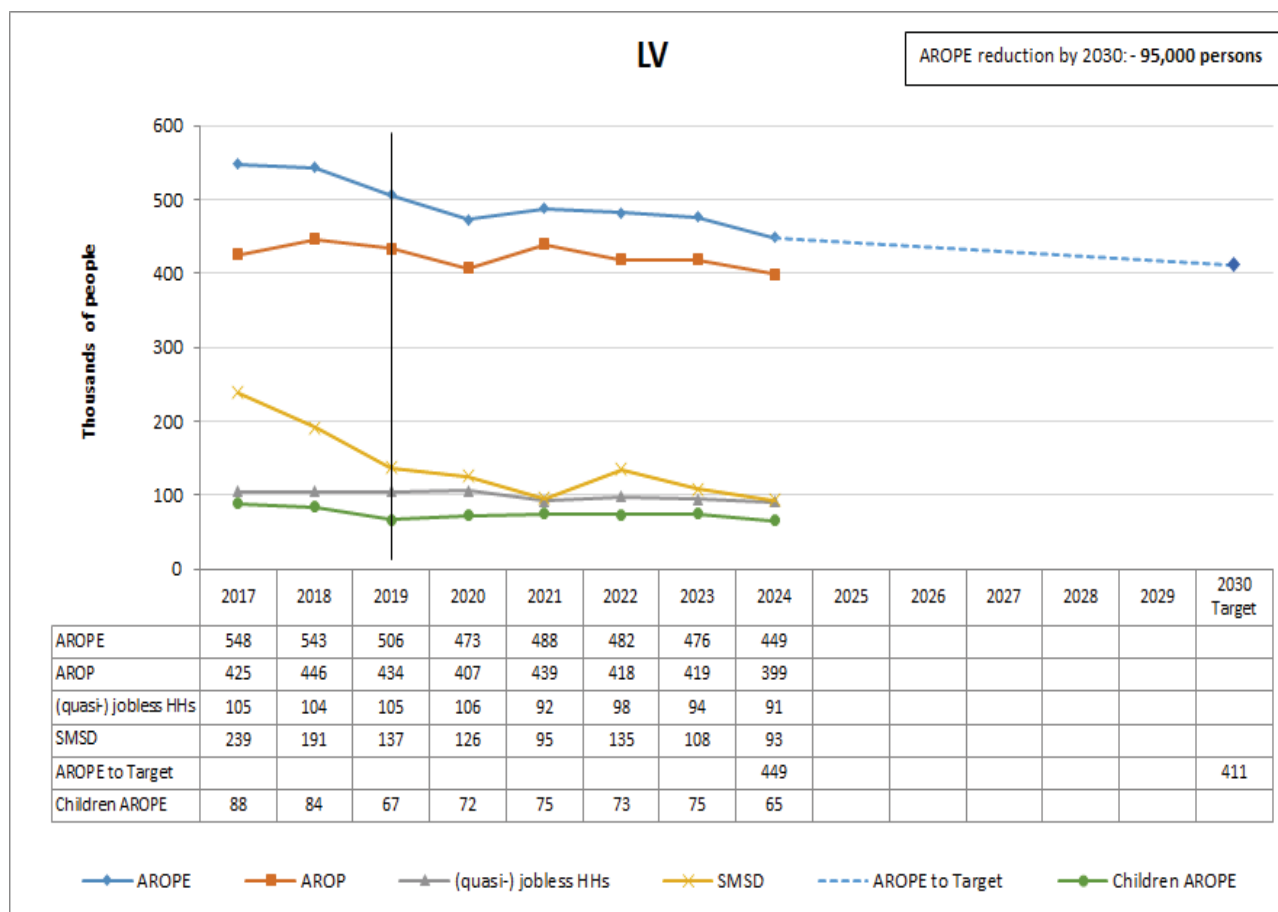
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Housing deprivation rates are worse than the EU average with some positive development for children (0-17) and working age population (18-64) [4] and substantial positive development for total population and older people (65+) [5]. The inability to keep home adequately warm is worse than the EU average, also for people at risk of poverty with substantial positive development [5] and the gap between people at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]. <i>Persons with disabilities experience higher risk of poverty or social exclusion</i>	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates of children (aged 0-17) and the working age population (18-64) [3] are better than the EU average. At-risk-of poverty rate of the working age population (18-64) [3] and children (aged 0-17) are better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8] for children. The rates of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average for the total population, children (aged 0-17). This rate is better than the EU average also for the working age population (18-64) [3], as well as their risk of poverty when living in (quasi-)jobless households [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions and including pension) in reducing poverty is around (below) the EU average with some negative development [9]	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2], substantially worse for older men [1] and worse for older women, while their risk of poverty rates are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially worse than the EU average [2] and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2].	

4. Long-term care	<i>Low public funding of long-term care leads to access and availability challenges.</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth for men is around the EU average with negative development [9], as well as child (1-14) mortality rate with substantially negative development [10].	Healthy life years at birth for both men and women are better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROP and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2024 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

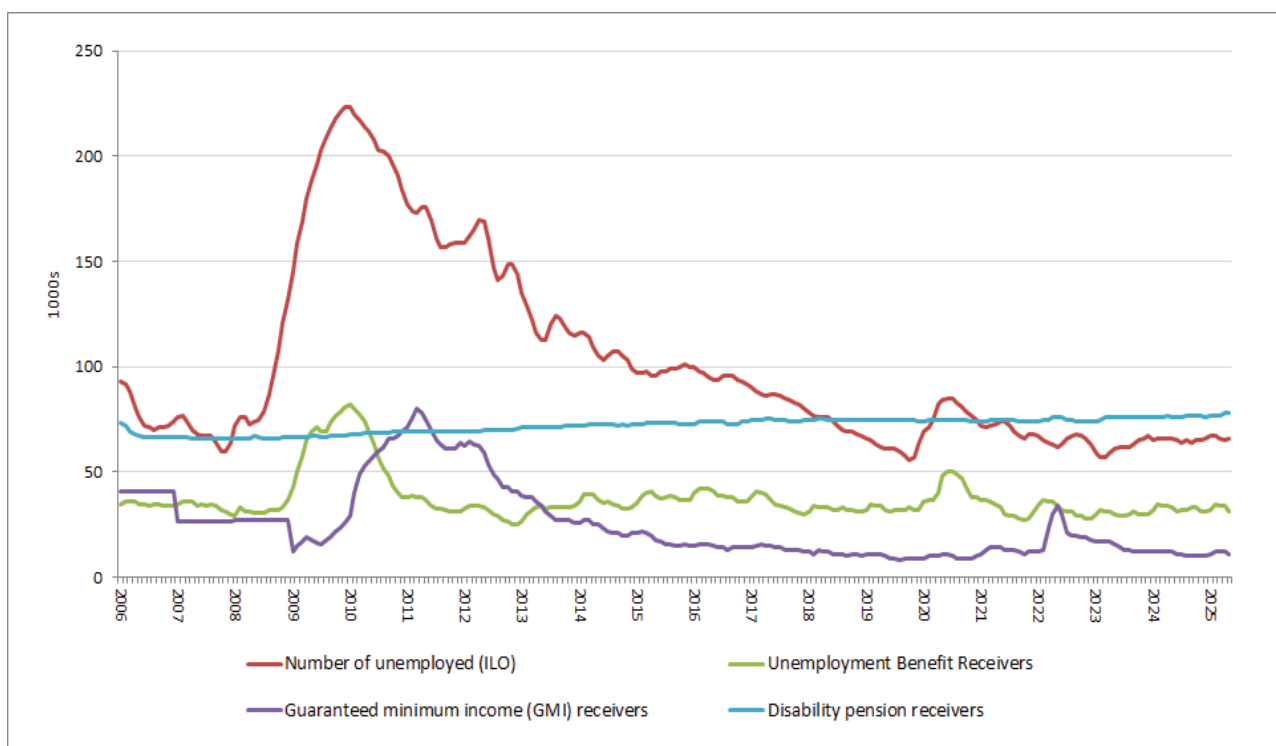
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.9	17.7	19.7	18.6	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.3	6.6	6.2	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	15.8	17.6	19.6	18.4	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.2	6.6	6.1	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

LV	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	18.7	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.3	17.9	-2.4 pp	-0.8 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.5	15.8	16.9	16.2	16.1	15.5	-0.6 pp	1.0 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.7	6.7	4.7	5.9	5.3	3.7	-1.6 pp	-3.0 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.6	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	4.4	-1.8 pp	-1.2 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.5	6.0	7.0	9.5	2.8	5.4	2.6 pp	-3.1 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.7	8.4	9.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.7	82.2	74.3	74.6	73.3	87.2	13.9 pp	8.5 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	10.6	10.7	13.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	0.0 pp	1.5 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.3	-1.3 pp	0.3 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.6	23.6	27.6	30.6	32.3	23.6	-8.7 pp	-1.0 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	6.8	1.7	3.1	1.1	2.5	3.5	1.0 pp	-3.3 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	80.2	82.8	85.5	90.5	92.6	92.5	-0.1 pp	12.3 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8.0	4.7							21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	10.9	6.4							26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	45.3	39.2	42.1	44.1	40.6	37.5	-3.1 pp	-7.8 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	5.3	5.0	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	0.8 pp	0.2 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.9	0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	0.3 pp	0.4 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.6			-0.8 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	18.4	15.5			16.1			-2.3 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	57.7	58.2	57.9	57.3	55.6	53.4	-2.2 pp	-4.3 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LV											
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.7	25.1	26.1	26.0	25.6	24.3	-1.3 pp	-2.4 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.9	21.6	23.4	22.5	22.5	21.6	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6619	6803	7185	7707	7937	8833	4.4 %	15.4 %		
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	7.8	6.2	5.3	-0.9 pp	-2.2 pp		
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.5	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp		
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.2	28.6	26.6	27.7	26.9	28.7	1.8 pp	0.5 pp		
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	13.3	16.7	15.8	10.4	14.2	3.8 pp	-1.3 pp		
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.5	14.8	11.1	14.1	13.5	10.9	-2.6 pp	-4.6 pp		
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.3	1.3 %	-4.0 %		
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.7	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.3	17.9	-2.4 pp	-0.8 pp		
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.5	12.9	8.8	10.5	10.4	7.2	-3.2 pp	-5.3 pp		
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp		
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.4	23.5	25.0	23.5	21.5	-2.0 pp	-2.0 pp		
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	43.8	42.2	44.7	44.6	42.9	-1.7 pp	1.1 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.8	80.6	79.9	79.0	77.4	81.5	4.1 pp	2.7 pp		
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	8.7	8.4	9.9	9.6	9.5	8.5	-1.0 pp	-0.2 pp		
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.4 pp	-0.5 pp		
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.9	0.2 pp	-0.8 pp		
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.7	0.4 pp	0.1 pp		
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	7.1	8.6	8.6	7.2	9.0	1.8 pp	1.1 pp		
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	67.3	68.4	67.8	69.5	70.9	71.9	1.0 pp	4.6 pp		
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	50.8	43.1	45.9	42.6	41.6	42.9	1.3 pp	-7.9 pp		
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	0.62	0.61	0.64	0.63	0.62	-1.6 %	n.a.		
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.50	0.44	-12.0 %	7.3 %		
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.4	7.8	8.4	0.6 pp	4.1 pp		
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	n.a.	9.8 %	0.0 %		
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	n.a.	13.6 %	4.2 %		
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	42.3	39.0	41.2	41.8	38.5	39.4	0.9 pp	-2.9 pp		
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	7.2	6.7	-0.5 pp	1.3 pp		
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.7	1.5	3.8	-2.9	1.2	0.0	1.2 %	3.5 %		

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

LATVIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for the total population is worse than the EU average [2], <i>including for persons with disabilities</i>. The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless household is substantially worse than the EU average, as well as the relative median poverty risk gap [1]. The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 S80/S50 are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Housing deprivation for the total population, adults (aged 18-64) and older people (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2], while housing cost overburden is around the EU average for the total population with some negative development for total population and all age brackets [9].	The rate of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is better than the EU average with some positive development [7] Inability to keep home adequately warm is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (others than pension) in reducing poverty for total population and working age population is worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse than the EU average [1] when including pensions). At-risk of poverty rate for population living in quasi-jobless households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and worse than the EU average for children (0-17), as well as the relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population [1].	
3. Pensions	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rates of older people (aged 65+) and their at-risk-of poverty rate are substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population and men, and worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] for women.	

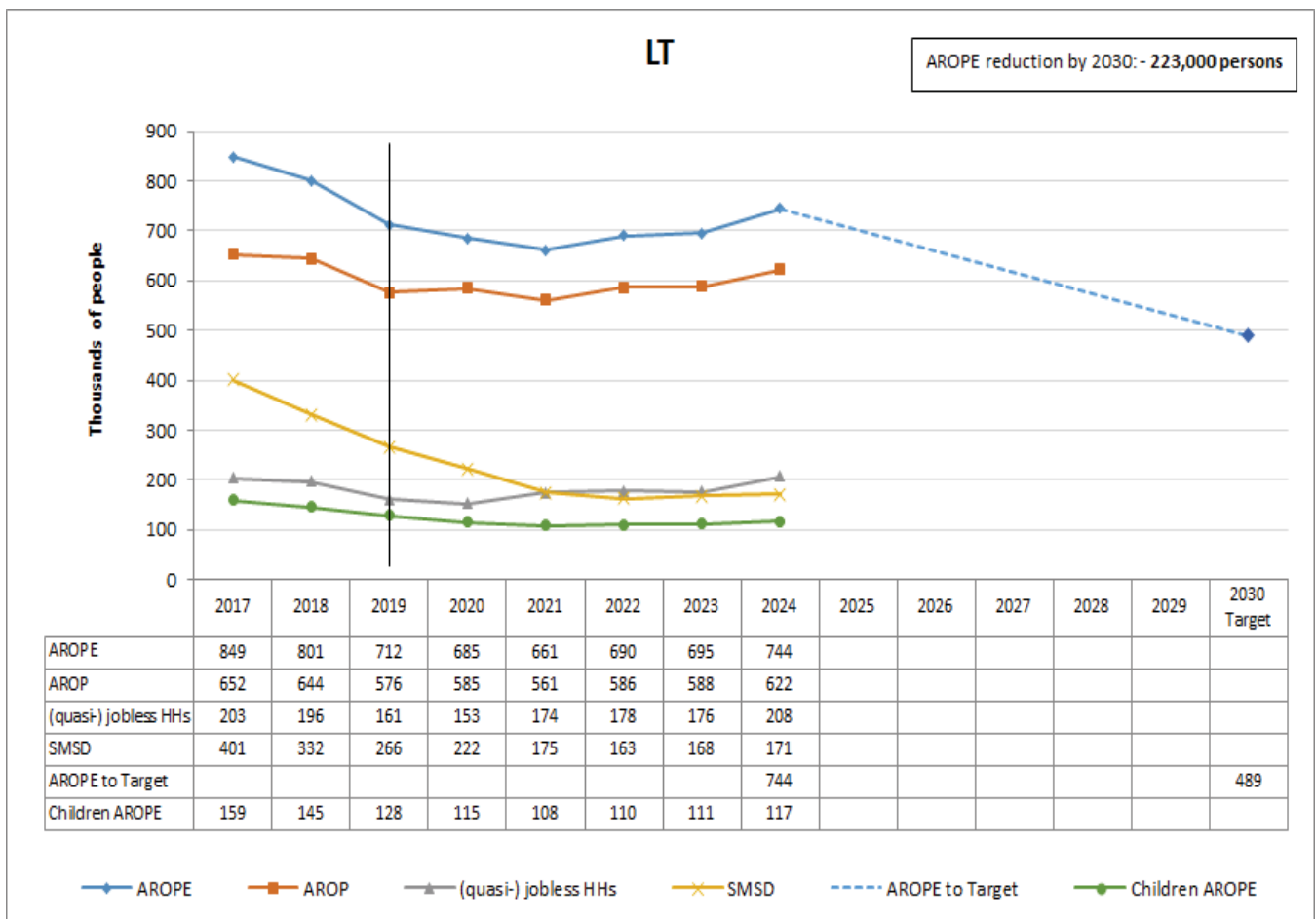
	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2], as well as the relative median poverty risk gap (65+) [2], while the median relative income of older people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient availability of long-term care services, in particular homecare</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average for total population, men and women [1] and healthy life years at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average and is deteriorating [1] Unmet needs for medical care for the total population, and due to waiting and distance in particular, are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and for costs is worse than the EU average [2]. The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care in Q1-Q5 is substantially worse than the EU average [1], including when due to distance.	

LITHUANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROP, SMSD and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and child AROPE.

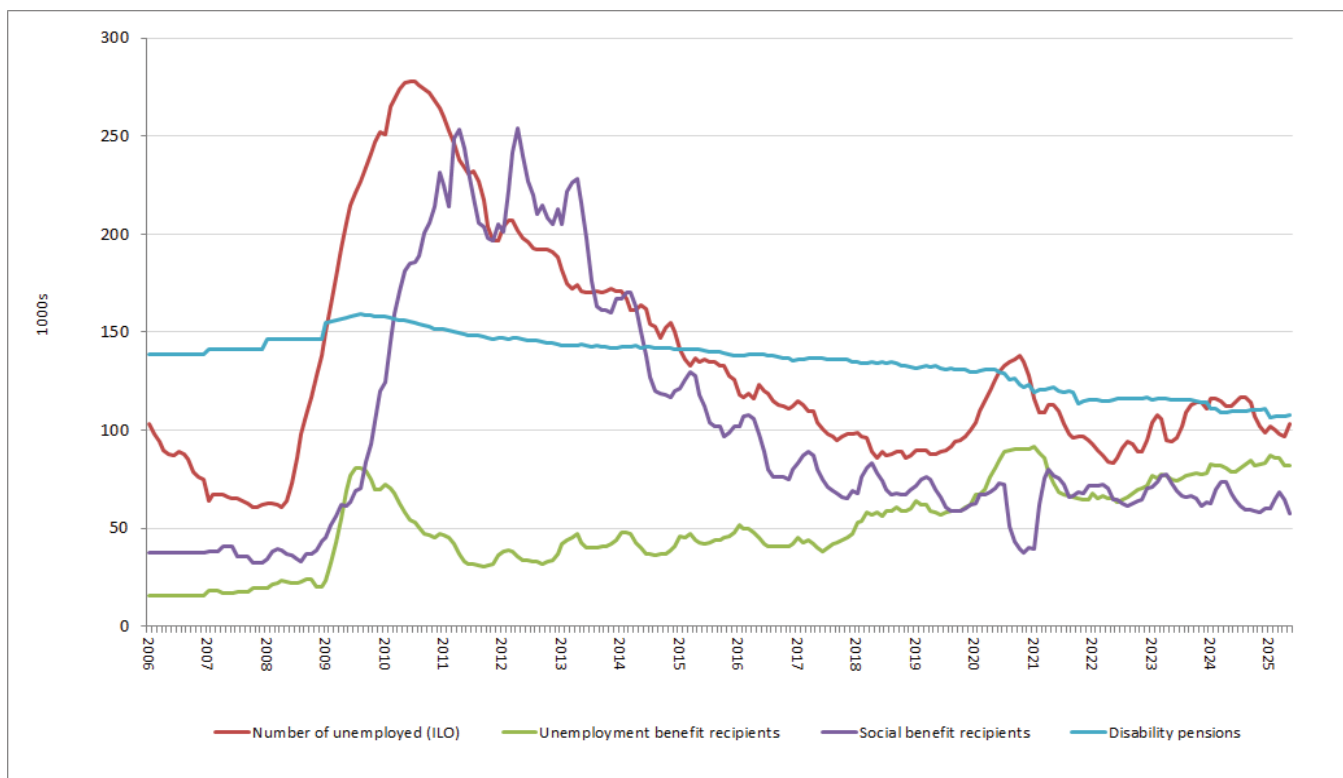
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.0	18.9	18.0	16.2	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.4	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	15.5	18.5	17.5	15.7	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.4	7.1	6.4	6.2	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



LT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat [une_rt_m]
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The State Social Insurance Fund Board
link	https://atvira.sodra.lt/en-eur/
comment	The new version of the Law on Unemployment Social Insurance came into force on 1 July 2017. A person having a record of Unemployment Insurance of at least 12 months over the past 30 months before his registration with the territorial labour exchange shall be entitled to the benefit. The duration of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit was extended to 9 months and is no longer depended on the length of the insurance record. Formula for calculating an Unemployment Insurance Benefit has also changed, thus this benefit increased. Working-age population is eligible for this benefit if they have required work history. Generally, benefit is paid for 9 months, but if a person is pre-retirement age (less than 5 years from the retirement) - this can be extended to up to 11 months.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Number of recipients of social benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The Social Assistance Information System
link	http://vitrinos.spis.lt:8080/

comment	The Social Benefit is means-tested and granted upon evaluation both of the income received and the value of the property possessed. Families and single residents are entitled to Social Benefit if either single resident or one spouse works or does not work, because they are full-time students or pensioners, or individuals above retirement age, or disabled, or nursing a disabled or sick family member, or registered at the local office as unemployed, or taking care of a child under the age of 3 years or under the age of 8 years, etc. The information is only available in Lithuanian. The short description on extracting data of social assistance recipients: 1) open link; 2) select from the top row second icon ("statistinės"); 3) "Laikotarpis" lets to choose year, the icons to the right shows shortcut of the months (January is "saus", February "vas", etc. Months goes from the left to the right). Choose particular month (but if you want information for several months: select multiple months); 4) Then select icon "Teritorija". This icon shows all the municipalities in Lithuania. By default, only Vilnius mun. is selected. You have to transfer all the municipalities from the left column to the right; 5) Select next icon "Paramos tipai". This icon shows all the benefits and services that municipalities provide. From the left column select "Socialinė atskirtis". This is the social exclusion benefits. After selecting "Socialinė atskirtis", from the right column select "Socialinė pašalpa" (social assistance) (it should be at the top); 6) Then select "Rodikliai ir Detalizacija" icon. This icon allows to select what kind of information about social assistance benefit do you want to get. For the data that is written in data sheet, select "Rodikliai ir detalizacija" icon and then "Vidutinis gavėjų skaičius per mėnesį" (average recipients number per month) and unselect "Išmokų/paslaugų skaičius" (number of benefits/services) and "Paramos/Paslaugų suma" (sum of assistance/services); 7) Click on "Generuoti" icon. What is more, you can choose how to you want to see data (the icon next to months icon allows to do it. By default, data is showed as HTML). This system shows exact number of social assistance, which municipalities updated. Social assistance benefit can get anyone irrespective of their age. Eligibility rules are: income and assets test.
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of working age disability pension (lost working capacity and invalidity) recipients
unit	Thousands of pensioners

LT	%								EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.7	22.8	1.1 pp	-3.0 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22.7	20.0	17.2	17.8	17.0	19.0	2.0 pp	-3.7 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.7	8.4	6.7	5.2	6.8	5.3	-1.5 pp	-2.4 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.5	6.7	8.1	8.6	6.6	7.1	0.5 pp	-0.4 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.4	13.4	16.1	14.4	7.6	10.6	3.0 pp	-10.8 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.3	9.2	7.8	9.0	8.8	9.1	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.1	94.7	77.8	78.2	84.5	71.0	-13.5 pp	-12.1 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.7	14.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	14.9	2.7 pp	-2.8 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.7	1.5	2.3	0.4	3.1	0.6	-2.5 pp	-3.1 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	22.9	14.7	19.1	22.4	16.8	36.3	19.5 pp	13.4 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.0	6.0	7.9	11.0	6.1	4.3	-1.8 pp	-4.7 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	73.2	81.1	78.4	81.5	85.6	87.8	2.2 pp	14.6 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	28.0	24.2	-3.8 pp	-1.1 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.9	4.4	3.4	-1.0 pp	2.1 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.1	2.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.4	-0.8 pp	3.3 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.1	44.6	54.3	49.4	49.3	38.1	-11.1 pp	-6.0 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	5.1	4.1	-1.0 pp	0.0 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.2	2.8	5.7	5.8	9.9	11.4	1.5 pp	8.2 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	6.4	8.4	2.0 pp	4.4 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9 pp	1.1 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8			-0.5 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14.8	8.0			5.4			-9.4 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37.3	33.1	37.0	38.7	41.1	40.8	-0.3 pp	3.5 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LT									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.5	23.5	24.6	24.3	25.8	1.5 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.6	20.9	20.0	20.9	20.6	21.5	0.9 pp	0.9 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6905	7528	8245	8521	8587	9066	0.5 %	16.3 %
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.0 pp	-3.6 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.4	1.4 pp	1.8 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.0	23.2	22.4	22.8	24.4	25.5	1.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.2	16.2	14.3	15.2	11.2	14.9	3.7 pp	-4.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.1	17.1	13.6	12.7	15.2	12.9	-2.3 pp	-7.2 pp
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.5	3.5 %	1.6 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.7	22.8	1.1 pp	-3.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.0	16.4	13.3	10.1	12.5	10.6	-1.9 pp	-5.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	28.0	24.2	-3.8 pp	-1.1 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.6	29.4	35.3	30.3	29.9	25.9	-4.1 pp	-5.7 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	52.0	49.0	52.9	48.6	49.6	46.6	-3.0 pp	-5.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.3	85.4	76.7	77.6	80.1	69.3	-10.8 pp	-9.0 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.4	0.3 pp	0.3 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0 pp	0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	6.4	8.4	2.0 pp	4.4 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.3	4.9	6.0	1.1 pp	1.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	10.8	11.3	9.7	13.5	14.9	1.4 pp	6.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	68.4	67.6	68.0	69.8	69.1	69.1	0.0 pp	0.7 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	36.9	40.2	38.7	41.4	38.7	39.1	0.4 pp	2.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.0 %	-7.4 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.38	5.6 %	-15.6 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.3	0.5 pp	2.9 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.0	5.6	5.2	6.2	7.0	n.a.	12.9 %	16.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	6.0	6.6	7.7	7.6	n.a.	-1.3 %	18.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	40.5	39.0	38.9	44.3	42.7	45.8	3.1 pp	5.3 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	5.2	6.2	1.0 pp	1.4 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.5	7.8	6.0	-3.9	1.8	0.0	1.8 %	11.7 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

LITHUANIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate is worse than the EU average [2], <i>also for persons with disabilities</i>, while the risk-of poverty rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The S80/S20 ratio and the income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The inability to keep home adequately warm among the population at risk of poverty is worse than the EU average [2], as well as the gap in inability between population at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty. <i>Territorial inequalities are high.</i>	Housing deprivation of children (0-17) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty for working age poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] as well as the relative median poverty risk gap for working age poverty (aged18-64) [1]. <i>There are gaps in access to social protection, especially in terms of adequacy.</i>	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rates of older people (aged 65+) and their risk-of poverty rates and persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	

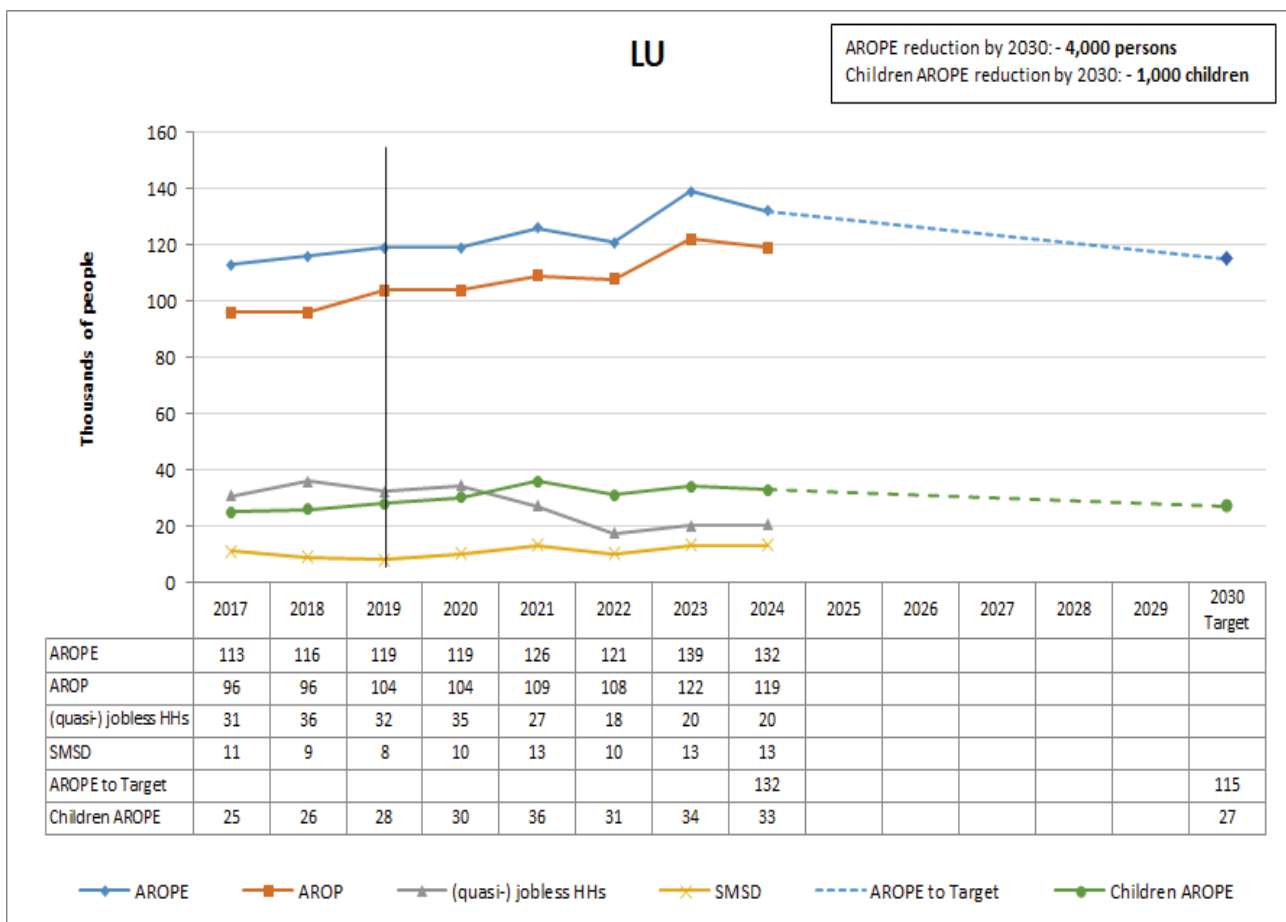
4. Long-term care	<i>Inadequate supply of long-term care services due to low public funding and fragmented organisation.</i>	
5. Health	Potential years of life lost, treatable mortality standardized rate, and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	

LUXEMBOURG

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and child AROPE.

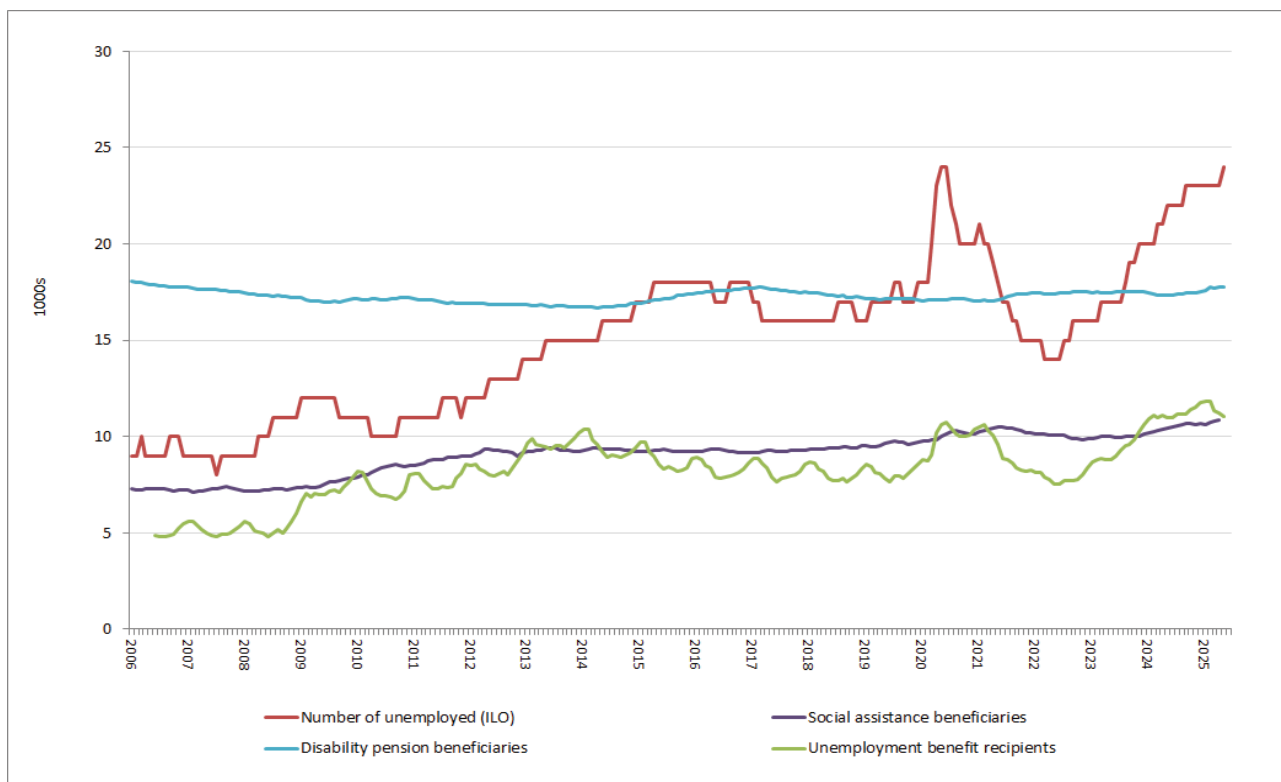
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.4	23.9	21.4	21.9	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	20.0	22.4	20.0	20.4	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.1	8.4	8.0
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	ADEM

Notes :

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

LU	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	26.1	25.6	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.8	23.1	27.8	22.5	23.9	24.1	0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.4	-0.4 pp	1.7 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.7	5.4	4.1	2.0	1.9	2.6	0.7 pp	-2.1 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.0	0.0	18.4	14.7					10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.0	14.2	16.5	16.5	20.2	17.9	-2.3 pp	1.9 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	86.2	80.4	71.9	66.0	78.4	81.2	2.8 pp	-5.0 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	21.7	19.8	25.9	21.6	22.9	22.6	-0.3 pp	0.9 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12.8	16.5	20.2	18.2	15.5	16.3	0.8 pp	3.5 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	47.2	46.7	41.8	36.5	44.5	40.3	-4.2 pp	-6.9 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	28.4	37.6	36.8	24.4	23.1	17.1	-6.0 pp	-11.3 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	65.5	54.3	60.3	70.7	62.0	65.2	3.2 pp	-0.3 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	19.5	2.8 pp	-4.1 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26.6	25.5	27.5	28.4	26.1	28.3	2.2 pp	1.7 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.5	12.1	13.0	14.0					6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.4	28.8	31.2	32.2	31.2	32.8	1.6 pp	2.4 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.0	43.1	31.2	40.3	31.5	26.8	-4.8 pp	-7.3 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	8.2	3.9	8.1	12.2	6.6	-5.6 pp	-4.4 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.4	6.9	5.0	6.7	8.2	1.5 pp	6.0 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	6.8	7.8	1.0 pp	0.6 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	4.7	4.5	3.1	3.5	4.3			-0.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.2	3.1			3.4			0.2 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.1	12.5	9.2	7.2	9.9	9.4	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LU										EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	19.9	21.1	19.4	21.4	20.0	-1.4 pp	-0.1 pp	21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.5	17.4	18.1	17.3	18.8	18.1	-0.7 pp	0.6 pp	16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	17366	17205	19279	19929	20866	22669	3.6 %	19.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.3	-0.2 pp	0.9 pp	6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.9	7.1	5.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	0.0 pp	-3.0 pp	7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.6	17.7	19.8	18.2	17.2	19.0	1.8 pp	-5.6 pp	22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	7.6	9.0	7.7	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.4	4.7	5.3	3.7	5.7	5.6	-0.1 pp	2.2 pp	12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	-2.3 %	-12.4 %	4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	26.1	25.6	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	3.7	5.6	7.0	4.4	7.6	6.3	-1.3 pp	2.6 pp	13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	19.5	2.8 pp	-4.1 pp	23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	34.0	39.4	34.2	33.7	27.4	27.0	-0.4 pp	-6.9 pp	34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.0	63.3	57.8	57.7	54.0	55.3	1.3 pp	-6.7 pp	62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	59.8	44.6	46.4	52.8	64.2	11.4 pp	7.9 pp	64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.0	11.8	13.5	12.9	14.8	13.4	-1.4 pp	1.4 pp	8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	6.8	7.8	1.0 pp	0.6 pp	9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.7	8.1	1.4 pp	2.2 pp	6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	5.6	6.5	8.7	6.7	8.8	9.5	0.7 pp	3.9 pp	9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	44.0	46.6	46.6	46.3	49.4	3.1 pp	6.3 pp	65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.4	7.4	9.3	11.3	11.0	10.1	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.10	1.12	1.16	3.6 %	-7.2 %	0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.85	1.04	0.84	0.97	0.69	0.78	13.0 %	-8.2 %	0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2 pp	0.8 pp	2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.1	10.3	10.7	9.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-4.0 %	n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.6	11.4	11.2	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-7.5 %	n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.8	25.4	24.7	23.1	27.2	29.0	1.8 pp	4.2 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	8.5	5.1	9.0	11.5	8.0	-3.5 pp	-2.1 pp	8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.2	6.5	0.6	1.7	-3.8	0.0	-3.8 %	4.9 %	2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES LUXEMBOURG 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate, adults aged 18-64 are worse than the EU average [2], while for children it is worse than the EU average but with positive development [5]. The interquintile income ratio S80/S20 is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. Housing cost overburden (total population, children aged 0-17 and adults aged 18-64) is around the EU average but with substantially negative development for adults and the total population [10] and some negative development for children [9].	The rate of people (aged 0-64), children (aged 0-17) and adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty and working age poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. The total impact of social transfers (both including and excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. The rate of long-term unemployment is around the EU average with substantially negative development [9]. At-risk-of poverty rate of population living in quasi-jobless households is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10]. In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The severe material and social deprivation rate of women above 65 shows some negative development [9].	
4. Long-term care		

5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2].	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for men is better than the EU average and with positive development. [7]
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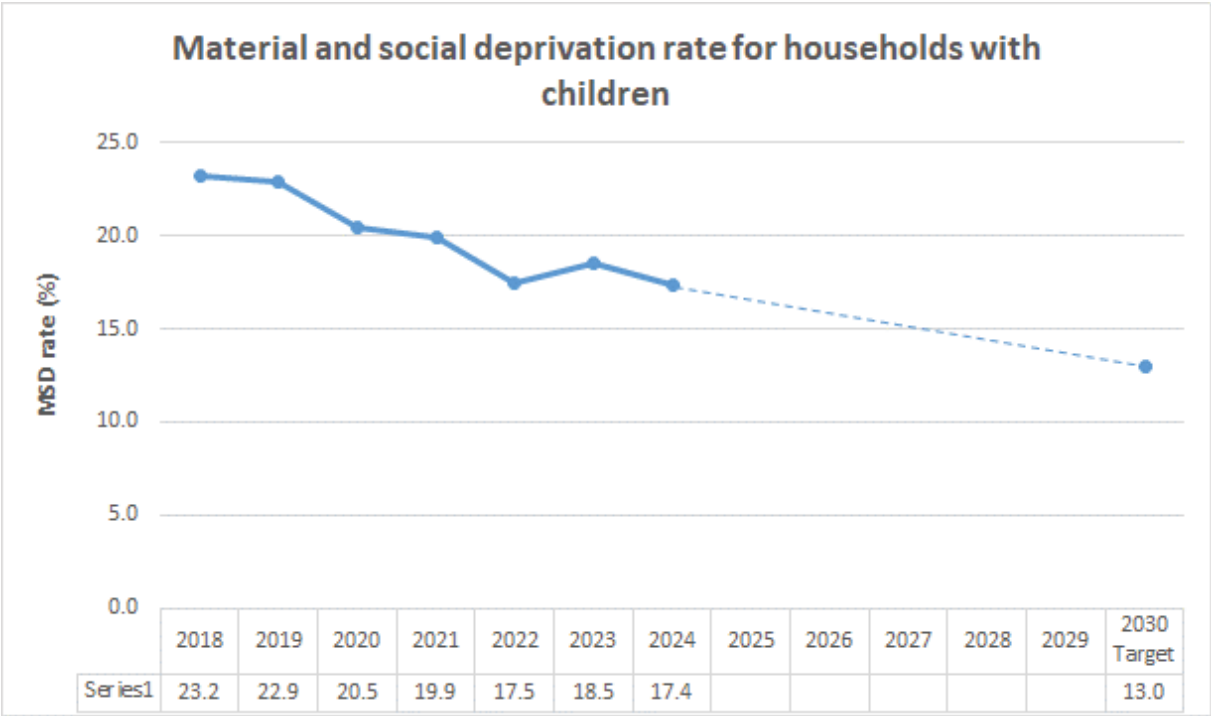
HUNGARY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

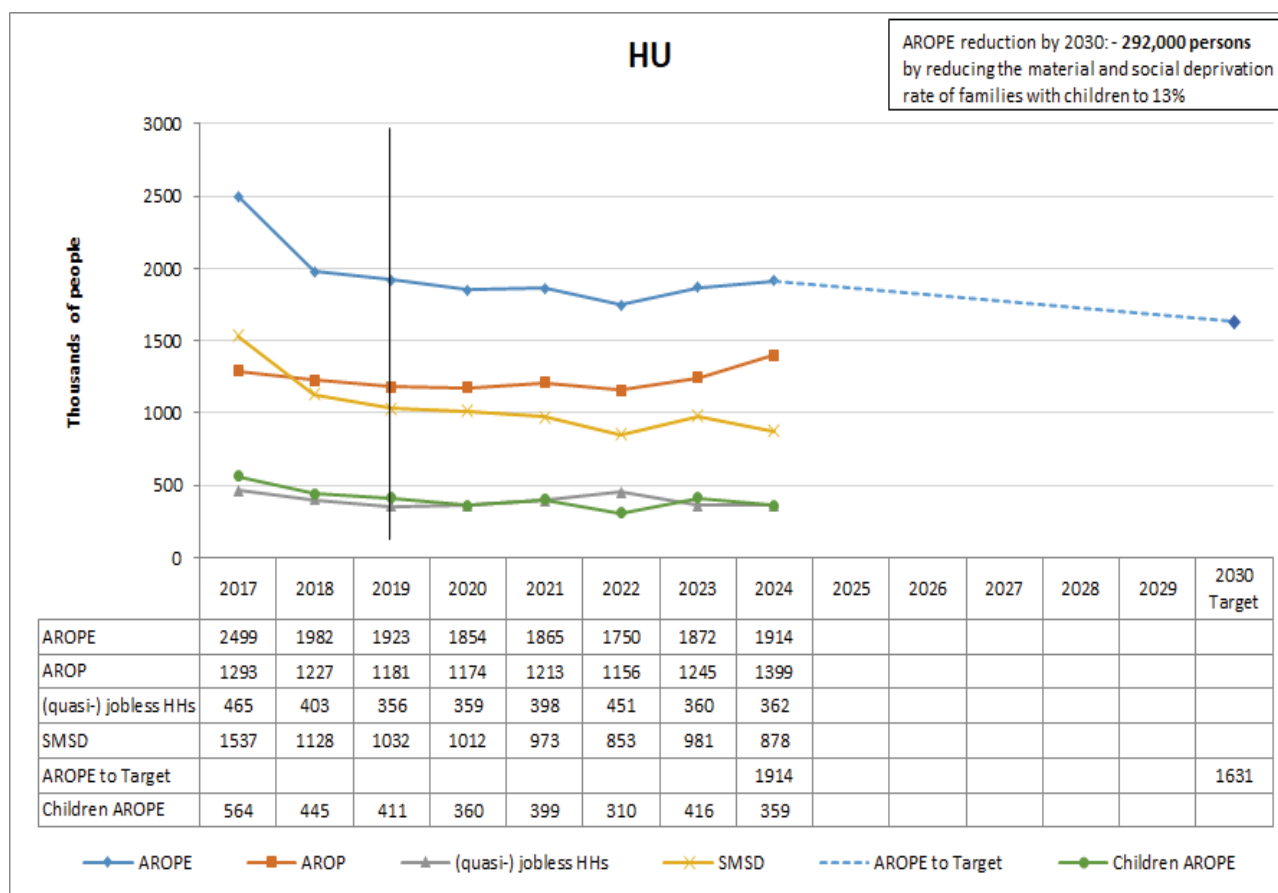
Reduce the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13% by 2030, and thereby reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000

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

(a) Main HU poverty target – reduction of material and social deprivation for families with children



(b) Associated planned reduction in AROPE population



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000, by decreasing the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%; (iv) 2023-2024 changes not significant for AROPE and (quasi-)jobless HHs ; 2019-2024 changes not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; (v) Discussions ongoing between the Hungarian Central Statistics Office (HCSO) and Eurostat about the possible revision of income data and corresponding indicators (such as (child and overall) AROPE, AROP) for the data reference years 2018-23.

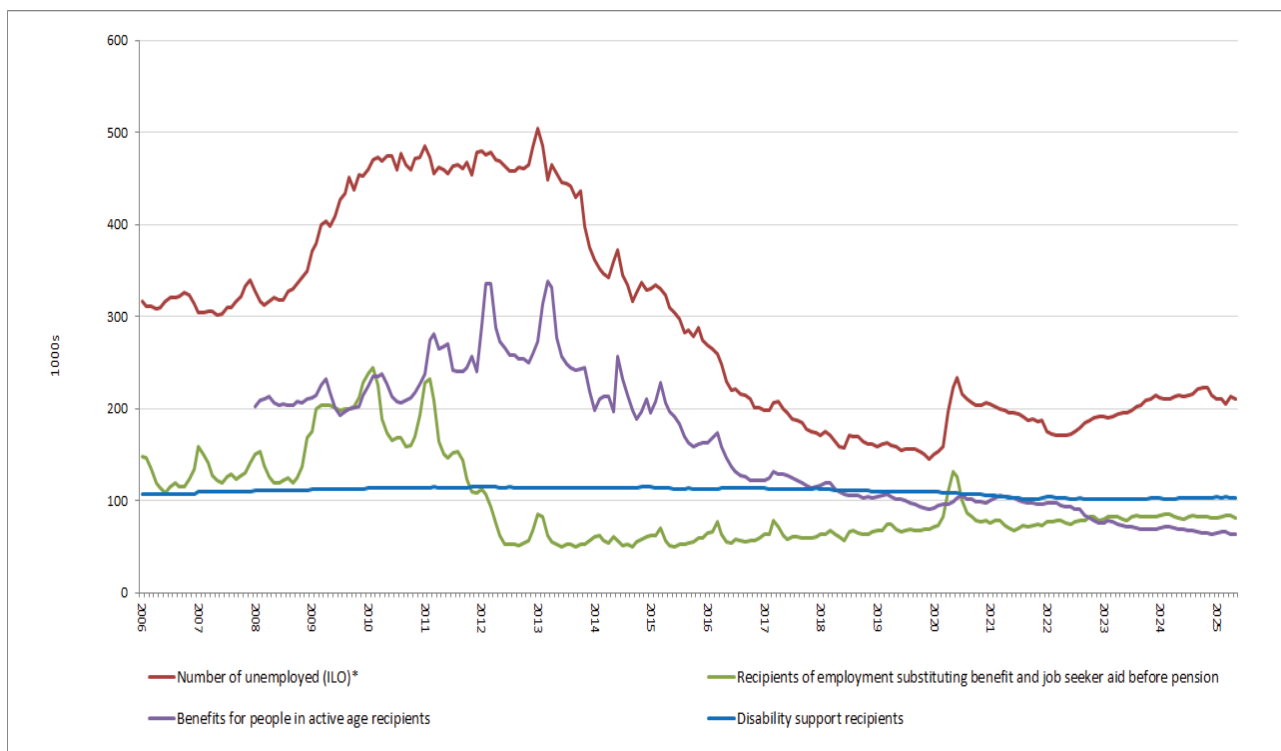
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.2	17.8	17.3	16.4	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.1	8.4	8.1
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	15.4	17.0	16.6	15.7	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	8.4	8.0
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



HU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
comment	Eurostat table name: Unemployment by sex and age – monthly data (une_rt_m)
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients - Recipients of employment substituting benefit (former jobseekers' allowance) and job seeker aid before pension (former jobseekers' assistance)
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for National Economy
link	https://nfsz.munka.hu/tart/munkaeropiac
comment	At the end of 2010 data from 2008 till 2010 about jobseekers' allowance were modified because of the changes in the functioning of the IT system, which revised the number of recipients of unemployment benefit. On the other hand data of 2006, 2007 were also modified because we have found significant differences between this number of HU jobseekers allowance, assistance receivers and number of recipients of jobseekers allowance, assistance (were registered by PES).

	Social assistance benefit
definition	Recipients of benefits for people in active age (Former name of the benefit was regular social assistance)
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	Hungarian Treasury
definition	Benefits for people in active age are income supplement provisions in the form of cash provided by county offices. The aim is to guarantee a minimal standard of living for those who have no income. It is comprised of two benefits, the employment substituting benefit and the benefit for people suffering from health problems or taking care of a child.
	Only one person in a family can be eligible to the benefit for persons in active age, except for the case when two claimants are entitled to different cash benefits (one person is entitled to employment substituting benefit, the other to regular social assistance).
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability support recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance Annual data can be found at https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/szo/hu/szo0024.html
definition	Financial support for severely disabled persons over the age of 18, who are unable to care for themselves or need permanent assistance from others. There are other types of disability benefits available to those undergoing rehabilitation.

HU	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)*	24.1	21.7	23.3	18.1	24.4	21.1	-3.3 pp	-3.0 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)*	11.5	9.5	11.9	10.1	17.2	14.3	-2.9 pp	2.8 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	15.4	16.6	15.2	12.0	15.1	12.8	-2.3 pp	-2.6 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	-0.3 pp	0.1 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)*	6.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	4.3	6.4	2.1 pp	-0.1 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children*	8.6	5.3	7.1	4.6	6.9	5.8	-1.1 pp	-2.8 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households*	52.3	70.5	54.0	72.3	72.4	82.2	9.8 pp	29.9 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work*	9.6	6.0	9.2	6.6	14.3	10.9	-3.4 pp	1.3 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.3	1.4	2.8	3.9	3.9	2.7	-1.2 pp	-0.6 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	9.1	11.0	9.0	16.4	13.8	-2.6 pp	0.2 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11.8	14.4	15.5	22.2	19.3	12.5	-6.8 pp	0.7 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	76.0	66.9	84.5	77.8	80.7	87.5	6.8 pp	11.5 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)*	32.2	47.6	36.0	14.5	64.3	28.2	-36.1 pp	-4.0 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.0	11.9	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.3	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.5	16.9	14.2	14.2	15.5	15.7	0.2 pp	-1.8 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty*	62.8	68.1	70.2	54.7	36.1	48.4	12.3 pp	-14.4 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)*	3.2	5.7	1.8	5.6	11.4	6.4	-5.0 pp	3.2 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	6.5	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.2	6.5	0.3 pp	0.0 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	10.3	-1.3 pp	-1.6 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0			-0.6 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	17.3	16.2			11.2			-6.1 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	38.1	33.7	31.9	31.9	28.8	26.1	-2.7 pp	-12.0 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

Note : Caution is needed with all income-related indicators (marked with a „^{*}“ in the above table) such as “Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)” or the “Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty” as the time series is very volatile, which hints at underlying basic methodological issues (e.g. sampling issues) currently discussed between the Hungarian Central Statistics Office and Eurostat. The improvement in childcare 0-3 might also be due to an EU-LFS sampling issue. Blank cells indicate no data available.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

HU									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	19.4	19.4	18.4	19.7	20.2	0.5 pp	0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.1	13.1	14.7	1.6 pp	2.4 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5616	5819	5989	6130	6576	6974	-1.0 %	18.8 %
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.9	10.7	10.2	9.1	10.4	9.3	-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	4.9	5.0	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.9	27.9	28.6	19.4	29.5	29.7	0.2 pp	0.8 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	5.6	1.6 pp	0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.3	18.5	17.7	16.5	17.1	16.3	-0.8 pp	-4.0 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.3	-4.7 %	0.7 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.3	18.1	24.4	21.1	-3.3 pp	-3.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	26.8	23.5	22.1	19.8	20.4	19.5	-0.9 pp	-7.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	32.2	47.6	36.0	14.5	64.3	28.2	-36.1 pp	-4.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.5	44.1	50.6	36.6	34.5	35.0	0.5 pp	-3.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	71.4	69.6	71.9	67.2	64.8	63.5	-1.3 pp	-7.9 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.4	69.8	62.6	67.3	56.7	69.2	12.5 pp	7.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	-0.5 pp	-2.0 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.1 pp	0.4 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	10.3	-1.3 pp	-1.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.9	0.9 pp	1.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.1	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.0	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.9	59.7	63.0	65.6	69.3	70.4	1.1 pp	13.5 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	16.7	20.3	19.7	18.4	21.3	28.5	7.2 pp	11.8 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.96	0.79	0.94	19.0 %	4.4 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.77	51.0 %	35.1 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.0 pp	0.0 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.6	7.1	n.a.	7.6 %	6.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.8	n.a.	4.0 %	5.4 %
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)	29.2	30.2	31.4	30.0	32.4	37.1	4.7 pp	7.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.9	2.4	8.1	8.7	8.5	-0.2 pp	4.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	6.5	0.2	7.7	4.2	2.7	0.0	2.7 %	15.4 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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. Caution is needed with the interpretation of all income-related indicators such as “At-risk-of poverty rate (0-17)”, in-work-poverty rates, “Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)” etc. as, in these cases, the time series are very volatile which hints at underlying basic methodological issues (e.g. sampling issues).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

HUNGARY 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Housing cost overburden rates for total population, children (0-17), working age population and older people (65+) are around the EU average with substantially negative development [10]. <i>Significantly higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma people, lower educated people and persons with disabilities. Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding and including pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average with substantially negative development, also in reducing child poverty [10]. The risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i> <i>The adequacy of social assistance is low.</i>	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of old people is worse than the EU average [2] for total population, men and women, as well as their risk of poverty, and the relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Severe material and social deprivation of older people (aged 65+) total population and women is worse than the EU average [2].	
4. Long-term care		

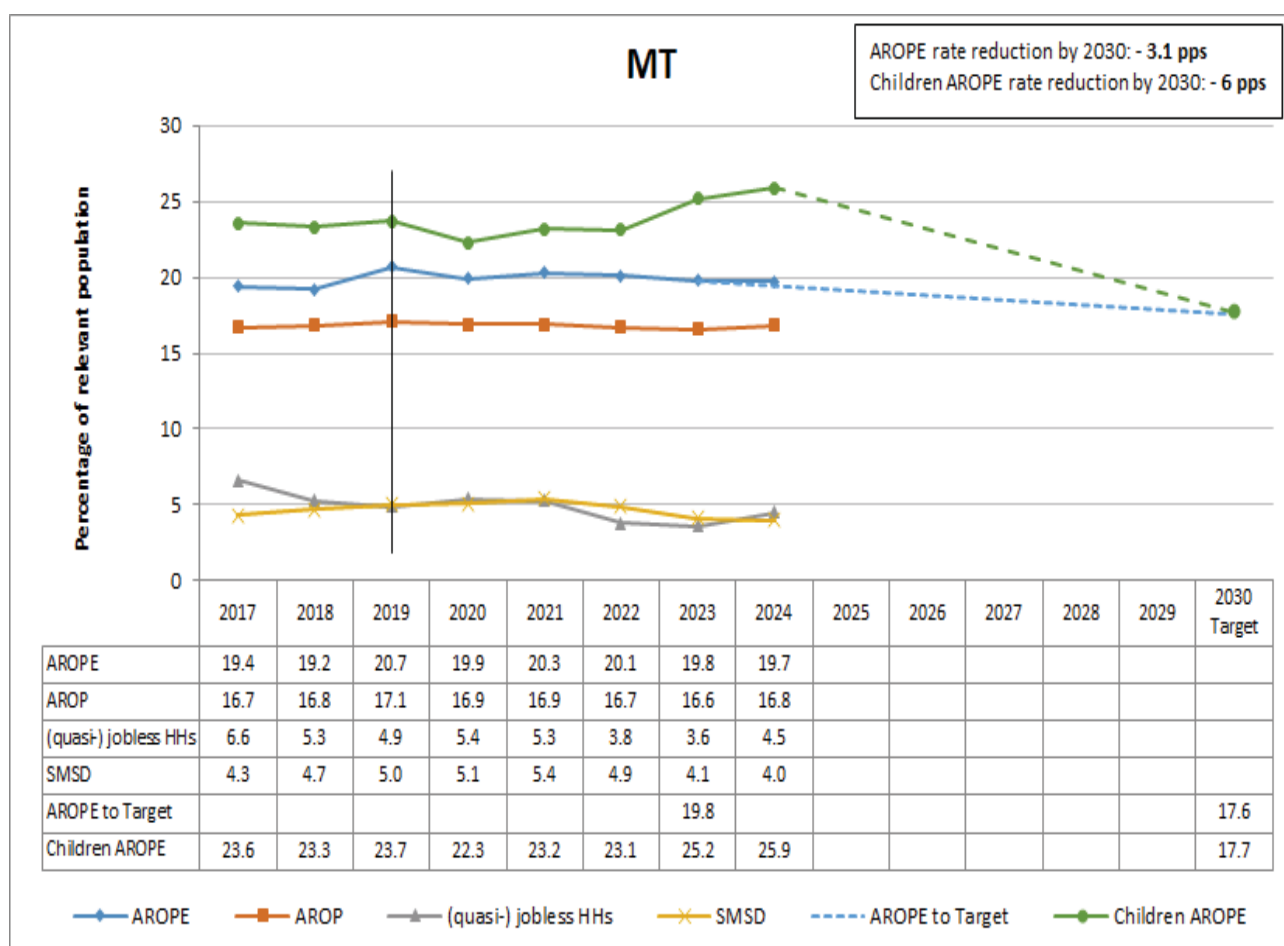
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1] as well as potential years of life lost, treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality rates [1].	
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**In line with the note published on the ESTAT Eurobase: [Statistics | Eurostat](#) on 4 June 2025, a methodological revision was planned for Hungarian EU-SILC data concerning 2019 to 2024 data collections. However, at the date of finalisation of this fiche (early September 2025), the revision was not yet completed.*

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low

work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the overall AROPE rate by 3.1 percentage points. Malta's national target for Child AROPE is equivalent to 1% of the total -3.1% AROPE target. This will result in an approximate 6 percentage points reduction in the child AROPE rate by 2030, compared to the 2019 baseline year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

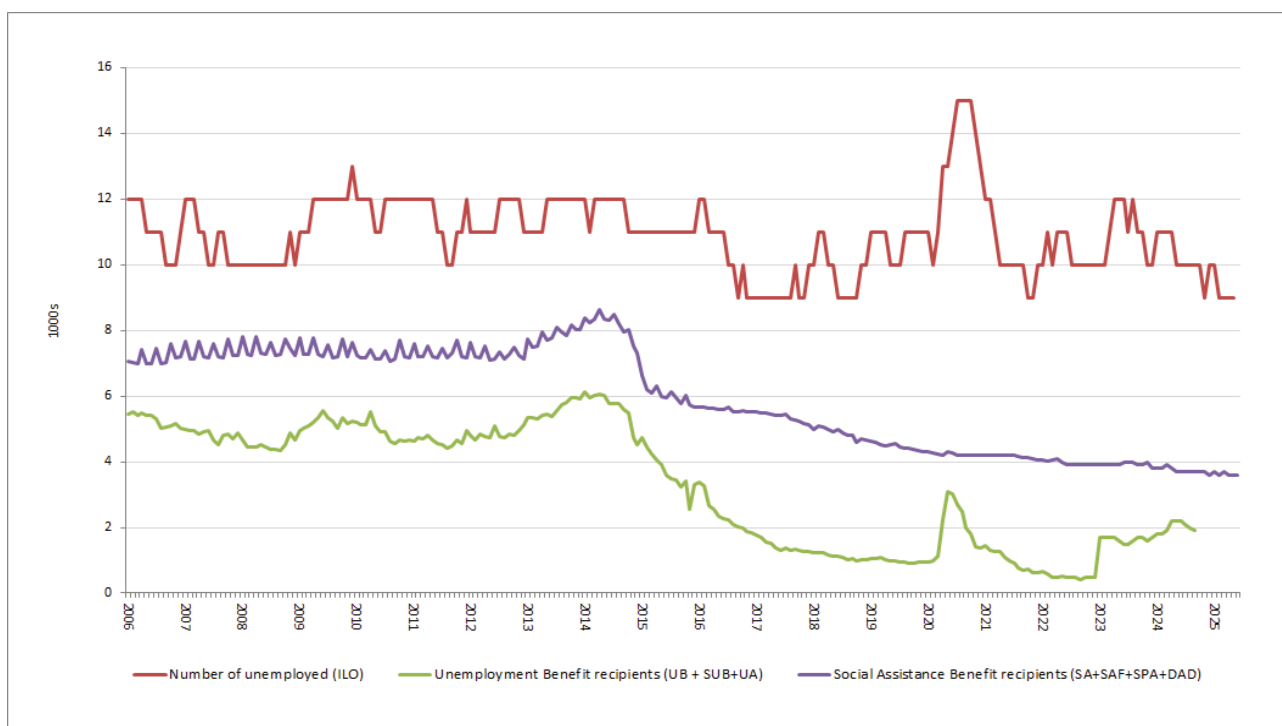
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

MT						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.3	18.4	16.5	14.3	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.8	8.4	8.1
	Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.2	6.8	6.2	5.9	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	3.0	2.2	0.7	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	13.1	17.0	15.4	13.2	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.4	8.4	8.0
	Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



MT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	1) Unemployment Benefit - UB; 2) Special Unemployment Benefit - SUB; 3) Unemployment Assistance - UA
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/work-incentives-and-unemployment-benefits/
comment	1) Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions and is registering with Jobsplus under Part I of the Unemployment Register. 2) Special Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions; qualifies for the Unemployment Assistance and is the Head of Household and satisfies the means and capital tests for UA.; 3) Unemployment Assistance may be awarded to a head of household who is registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register and satisfies the means and capital test.

	Social assistance benefit
definition	1) Social Assistance - SA; 2) Carers Allowance - CRA; 3) Supplementary Allowance - SPA (only low income earners are being considered as related to the crisis); 4) Social Assistance for Drug Addicts - DAD
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/non-contributory-benefits/
comment	1) A Social Assistance may be awarded to a Head of Household who may: • not be capable of working due to medical reasons; or • cannot engage in employment due to having care and custody of children, and is legally or defacto separated; or • be married, in a civil union; cohabiting in accordance with the pertinent Laws of Malta, or caring for the spouse who may be critically ill. In this case the application is subject to approval by a Medical Board, appointed in accordance with the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta). 2) To be entitled for this benefit, the carer should be living in the same household as the patient and cannot participate in any economic activity due to the caring for a medium dependent patient on a full-time basis. Eligibility is determined by a multi-disciplinary board by practicing the Barthel Index and/or Mini Mental State Examination scores; 3) Supplementary Allowance is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act from time to time. In this regard, not all Supplementary Allowance beneficiaries are related to the economic crisis but only beneficiaries on low household income. SPA is paid every 13 weeks (roughly every 3 months), being Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, and Sep/Oct; 4) The Drug Addict Assistance may be awarded to a person who is following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic program on a voluntary basis. (5) The Increased Carer's Allowance may be awarded to a single, married, in civil union, or cohabiting person who is over eighteen (18) years of age and is taking care of a relative, with high dependency, living within the same household on a full-time basis. The Increased Carer's Allowance is paid every four (4) weeks in advance. If the applicant for an Increased Carer's Allowance was in employment before applying for the allowance, s/he may be entitled for Social Security Contributions credits. Further to Social Security Contributions credits, a beneficiary in receipt of the Increased Carer's Allowance, may also be entitled to pay back-dated Social Security Contributions which are missing from their respective contribution record. The scope of this scheme is to enable applicants either qualify for a contributory pension, or else enhance their current or potential pension payment rate. An official document from the institution concerned is received by the Department of Social Security confirming date when the drug or alcohol therapeutic programme was initiated.

	Disability benefit
definition	1) Severe Disability Assistance - SDA (including Assistance for the Visually Impaired - BLD); 2) Disability Assistance – DA3) Disablement Pension (termed as Injury Pension in Social Security Act CAP 318)- DP; 4) Invalidity Pension – IP; 5) Increased Severe Disability Pension - ISDA
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx
comment	1) Payable to citizens of Malta over 16 years of age. Various types of disabilities are listed under the Social Security Act and payable as from the age of 16 except from the Assistance for the Visually Impaired which is awarded as from the age of 14; This Benefit is not means tested and persons on SDA may engage in a gainful occupation.); 2) Disability Assistance is awarded to persons suffering from a permanent total paralysis or permanent total severe malfunction or permanent total disease, whether through amputation or otherwise of one of the upper or lower limbs; or are totally and permanently mute or permanently deaf to a degree of no less than seventy (70) decibels. This benefit is not means tested and persons may engage in a gainful occupation. 3) Payable if injury or disease caused or contracted whilst at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between the range of 20% and 89%. Rates awarded according to the degree of disablement. Where the degree of disablement is assessed at 90% and over, the person concerned is automatically awarded an Invalidity Pension at the full rate. 4) The Invalidity Pension may be awarded to a person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or part-time employment or self-employment due to a serious disease or physical or mental impairment, subject to the relative social security contribution conditions under the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta). 5) Increased Severe Disability Pension – ISDA – eligible persons are those who suffer from a severe disability which impedes them from engaging in any kind of gainful occupation. ISDA is neither means nor capital tested.

MT	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.7	22.3	23.2	23.1	25.2	25.9	0.7 pp	2.2 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.3	22.0	24.1	2.1 pp	3.5 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.5	5.6	4.8	-0.8 pp	-1.6 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.3	6.1	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	-0.3 pp	-1.6 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	18.2	12.8	17.9	15.4	21.3	24.1	2.8 pp	5.9 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	11.1	10.2	-0.9 pp	1.1 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	80.0	85.8	75.9	76.1	94.5	94.3	-0.2 pp	14.3 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.2	16.2	15.7	16.6	18.9	21.4	2.5 pp	4.2 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	18.2	12.8	19.5	21.0	17.3	-3.7 pp	3.7 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.7	11.5	11.2	23.6	30.0	26.8	-3.2 pp	2.1 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	15.4	24.6	24.3	23.7	17.1	30.3	13.2 pp	14.9 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.9	62.4	66.3	70.4	76.1	67.2	-8.9 pp	-5.7 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	28.4	33.5	5.1 pp	12.9 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	17.1	15.1	15.8	14.3	13.2	12.6	-0.6 pp	-4.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.7								6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	21.0	19.3	20.5	17.4	16.1	16.7	0.6 pp	-4.3 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	23.4	18.1	27.7	28.8	25.9	25.4	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	8.3	7.7	-0.6 pp	4.8 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.9	9.1	10.7	6.0	10.5	7.1	-3.4 pp	-3.8 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	14.2	13.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.6	-0.6 pp	-4.6 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	6.7	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.6			-3.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.3	1.5			0.4			-1.9 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.1	6.3	4.7	3.7	1.9	4.5	2.6 pp	-0.6 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

MT												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.7	19.9	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.7	-0.1 pp	-1.0 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.8	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11153	11254	11407	12419	12636	13736	2.2 %	15.3 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.1	4.0	-0.1 pp	-1.0 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.8	3.6	4.5	0.9 pp	-0.4 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	16.0	18.3	16.5	23.9	22.9	-1.0 pp	5.8 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	10.0	13.1	13.3	14.5	14.0	-0.5 pp	0.7 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.0	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp			
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.9	-8.1 %	16.5 %			
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.7	22.3	23.2	23.1	25.2	25.9	0.7 pp	2.2 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.2	11.4	9.6	-1.8 pp	-1.0 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	28.4	33.5	5.1 pp	12.9 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	26.3	21.0	26.2	26.4	25.6	26.0	0.4 pp	-0.3 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.5	51.9	53.3	52.4	50.6	48.9	-1.7 pp	-4.6 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	75.0	71.7	73.3	73.5	69.4	-4.1 pp	-1.7 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	0.3 pp	1.3 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.2	13.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.6	-0.6 pp	-4.6 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp			
	NEETs (15-24)	9.1	9.6	10.6	7.2	8.2	7.6	-0.6 pp	-1.5 pp			
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	50.1	51.4	51.0	53.2	55.9	58.3	2.4 pp	8.2 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	30.7	28.5	29.9	33.3	31.4	31.7	0.3 pp	1.0 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.72	0.67	0.70	4.5 %	-1.4 %			
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.53	n.a.	0.45	n.a.	-23.7 %			
Health	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2 pp	0.3 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	14.4	12.6	12.2	12.2	13.1	n.a.	7.4 %	-9.0 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	15.1	13.0	11.6	12.0	12.0	n.a.	0.0 %	-20.5 %			
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)	36.0	31.0	33.4	36.0	33.3	33.7	0.4 pp	-2.3 pp			
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	6.0	5.8	-0.2 pp	3.2 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	8.0	0.4	7.9	1.9	8.8	0.0	8.8 %	20.1 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

MALTA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty rate of children is worse than the EU average [2] and the rate of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for children (aged 0-17) is worse than the EU average [2], while for working-age (age 18-64) it is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. <i>Persons with disabilities experience higher risk of poverty or social exclusion.</i>	The share of adults (aged 18-64) living in a household suffering from severe material and social deprivation is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]. The shares of people (aged 0-64), children (aged 0-18) and adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (including and excluding pensions) is worse than the EU average [2] in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty is worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse when including pensions [1]. At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is substantially worse than the EU average [2] and their relative median poverty risk gap is substantially worse than the EU average [1] <i>There is a high gap (above the EU average) in the ECEC participation rates of children AROPE and not AROPE, as well as a high gap in school underachieving between children with low socioeconomic status and children with high socioeconomic status.</i> <i>There are no gaps in formal coverage, but challenges remain in some areas of access to social protection.</i>	

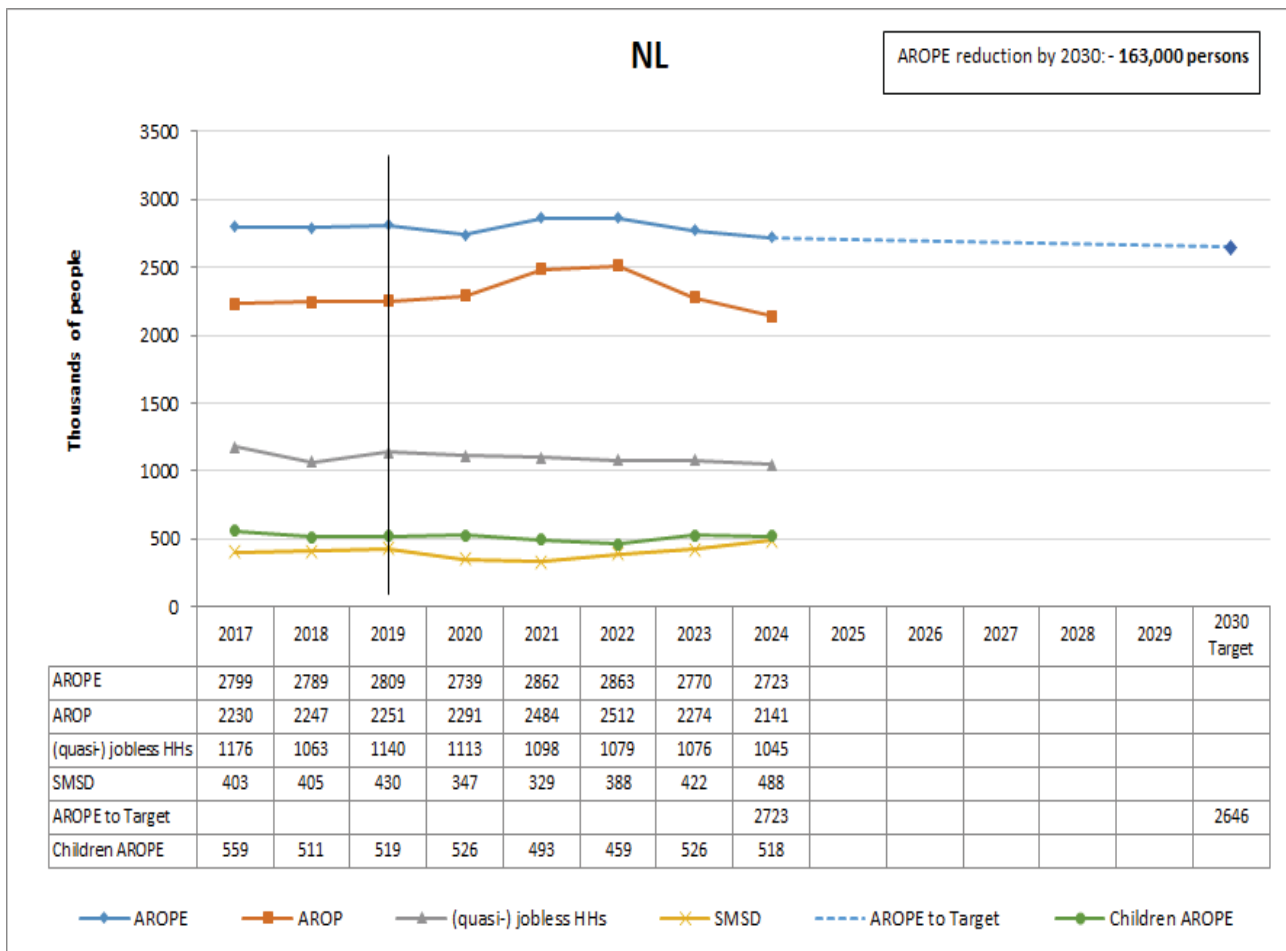
3. Pensions	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] for the total population above 65 and for women, and substantially worse than the EU average [1] for men At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) and median relative income of older people (65+) are substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population over 65 and for men (over 65) and worse than the EU average [2] for women (over 65) <i>The gender pension gap for people aged 65-79 is very high.</i>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Healthy life years at 65 for men and healthy life years at birth for both man and women are substantially better than the EU average [3]

NETHERLANDS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change

not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

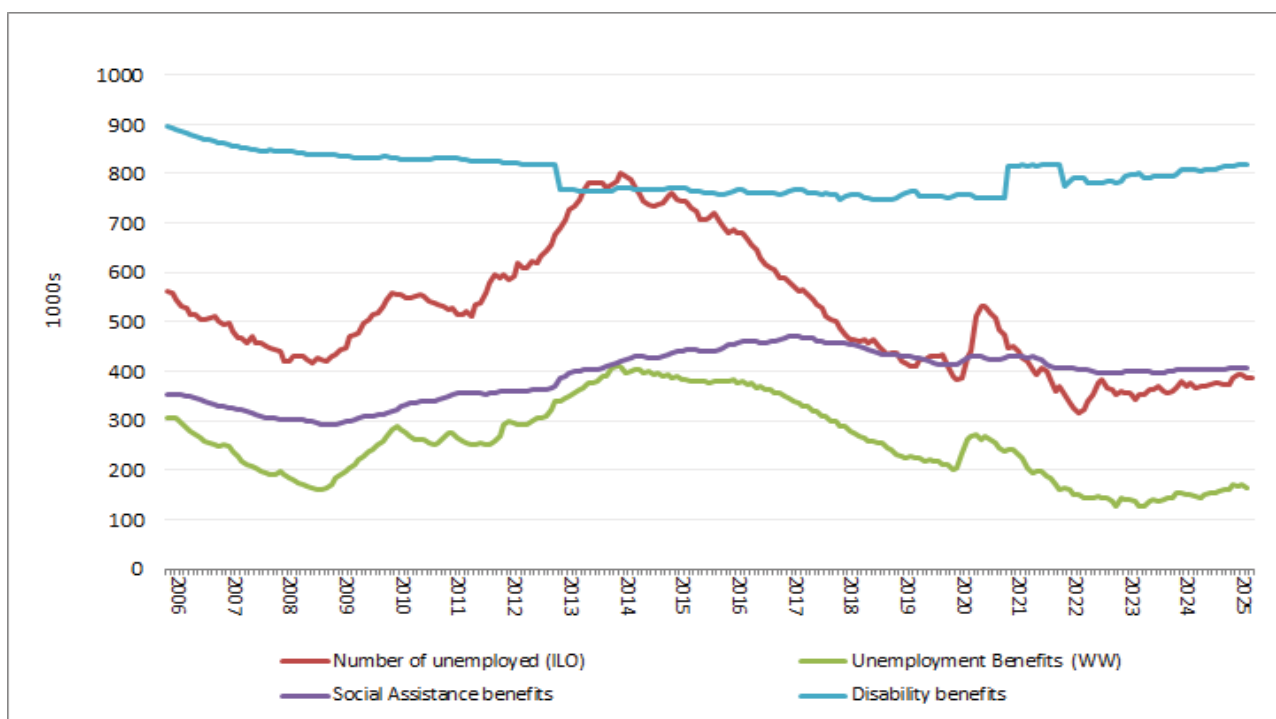
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	26.4	28.6	27.2	25.4	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	9.2	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9
	Old age	10.1	10.7	10.3	9.7	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	22.4	24.3	23.1	21.6	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	9.2	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Old age	9.1	9.7	9.3	8.7	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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	

NL	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	15.9	15.8	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.6	14.1	13.8	12.7	14.2	13.7	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	4.2	1.5 pp	1.8 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.6	0.3 pp	0.0 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.7	8.7	5.5	6.2	10.5	9.5	-1.0 pp	2.8 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	3.9	-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	79.8	81.1	89.8	88.1	82.7	82.9	0.2 pp	3.1 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	9.6	8.5	-1.1 pp	-0.1 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58.6	57.9	66.3	61.3	62.3	65.9	3.6 pp	7.3 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.2	9.7	7.9	11.0	9.2	13.0	3.8 pp	6.8 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	69.4	66.8	61.6	61.7	63.9	56.1	-7.8 pp	-13.3 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.4	28.6	36.2	35.5	32.4	39.8	7.4 pp	12.4 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	20.5	18.6	-1.9 pp	3.4 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	27.8	26.9	32.4	31.7	31.8	32.3	0.5 pp	4.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.5	0.3 pp	0.8 pp	6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	34.6	33.6	41.4	40.7	40.8	41.2	0.4 pp	6.6 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	35.9	39.2	36.1	35.9	34.0	38.6	4.6 pp	2.7 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.9	-1.2 pp	-1.7 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.0	0.8 pp	-0.5 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8 pp	1.6 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.6			0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.2	2.1			2.2			0.0 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	6.0	6.1	4.8	3.1	5.1	7.5	2.4 pp	1.5 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

NL									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.5	15.8	15.4	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.2	13.4	14.4	14.5	13.0	12.1	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13181	13270	14736	15262	15069	16255	5.0 %	4.7 %
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.1	0.4 pp	0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	17.6	19.0	19.2	17.4	17.3	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.0	8.6	7.5	-1.1 pp	-2.6 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.9	5.8	4.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	-3.9 %	-5.6 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	15.9	15.8	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.0	5.6	3.2	5.0	5.3	6.4	1.1 pp	-0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	20.5	18.6	-1.9 pp	3.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.3	36.8	36.6	33.8	38.4	41.0	2.6 pp	2.7 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.6	64.0	62.0	60.7	64.9	66.9	2.1 pp	2.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	69.3	76.0	78.4	68.7	60.3	-8.4 pp	-3.0 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.5	-0.6 pp	-0.9 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.0	0.8 pp	-0.5 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.9	7.2	0.3 pp	0.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.5	5.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.6	0.3 pp	-1.9 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	69.5	70.8	71.4	73.1	75.0	75.3	0.3 pp	5.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	12.4	17.2	17.9	13.5	13.4	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.80	0.80	0.74	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.0 %	-2.5 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.57	7.5 %	5.6 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3 pp	0.4 pp
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	n.a.	-1.1 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	9.8	9.7	8.9	9.0	n.a.	1.1 %	-6.2 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.6	24.5	26.5	25.9	22.0	21.8	-0.2 pp	-2.8 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate	9.9	8.3	8.3	10.0	9.3	6.9	-2.4 pp	-3.0 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.2 %	5.6 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

NETHERLANDS 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of children is around the EU average with some negative development [9] The inability to keep home adequately warm for the total population is around the EU average with some negative development [9], while the gap in the inability to keep home adequately warm between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty is around the EU average with some substantially negative development [10]	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate (60% of median income) for the total population and the at-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is worse than the EU average but with some positive development[4] <i>There are gaps in access to adequate social protection, in particular for the self-employed</i>	In-work poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [3] The relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population is substantially better than the EU average [3] and the relative median poverty risk gap of children is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions	<i>High gender pension gap</i> Median relative income of older (65+) is worse than the EU average and some positive development [4]	The relative median poverty risk gap of elderly (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and life expectancy at birth and at 65 for women is around the EU average with some negative development [9]	

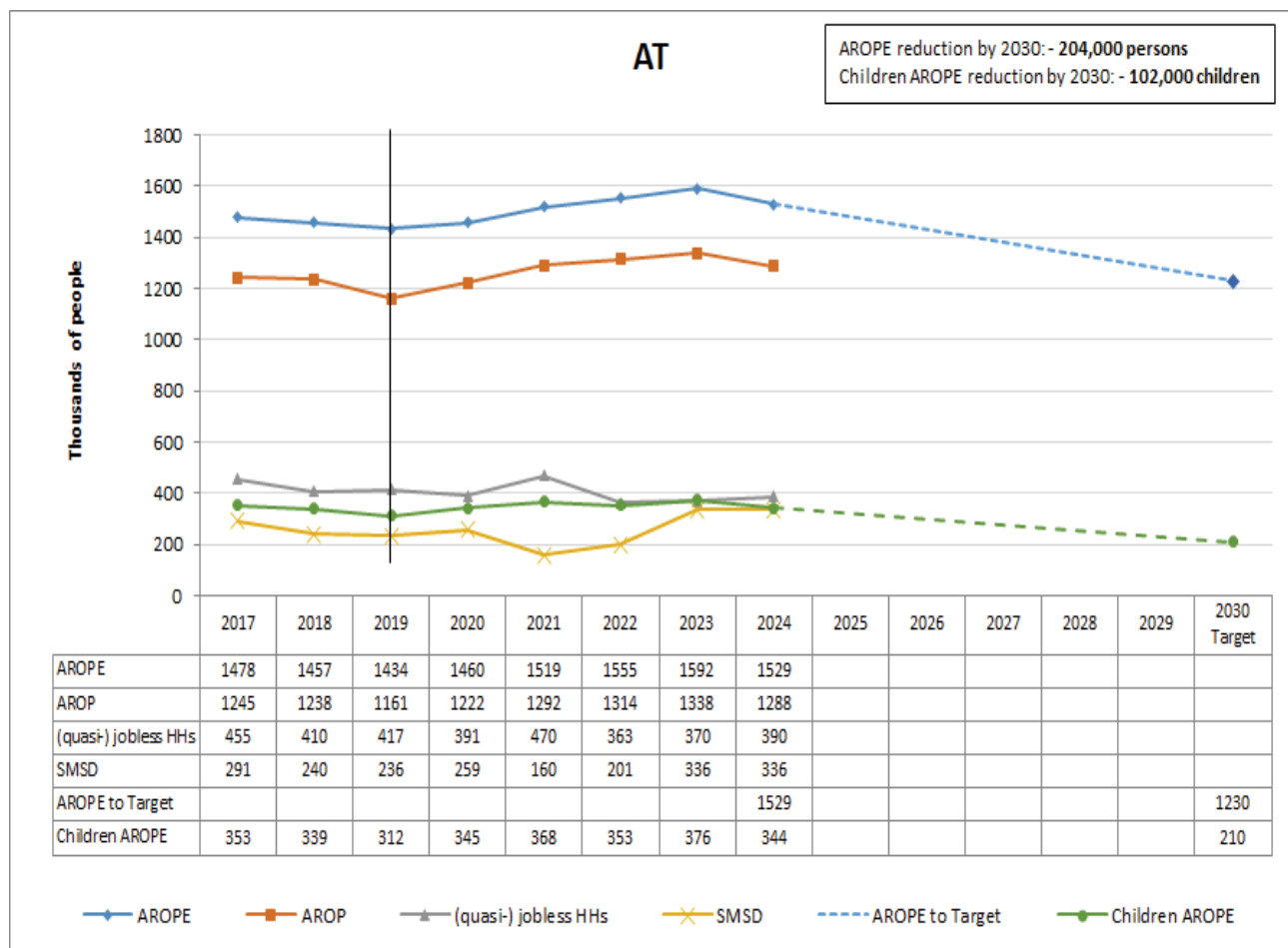
	The child mortality rate is around the EU average with some negative development [9]	
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AUSTRIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low

work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

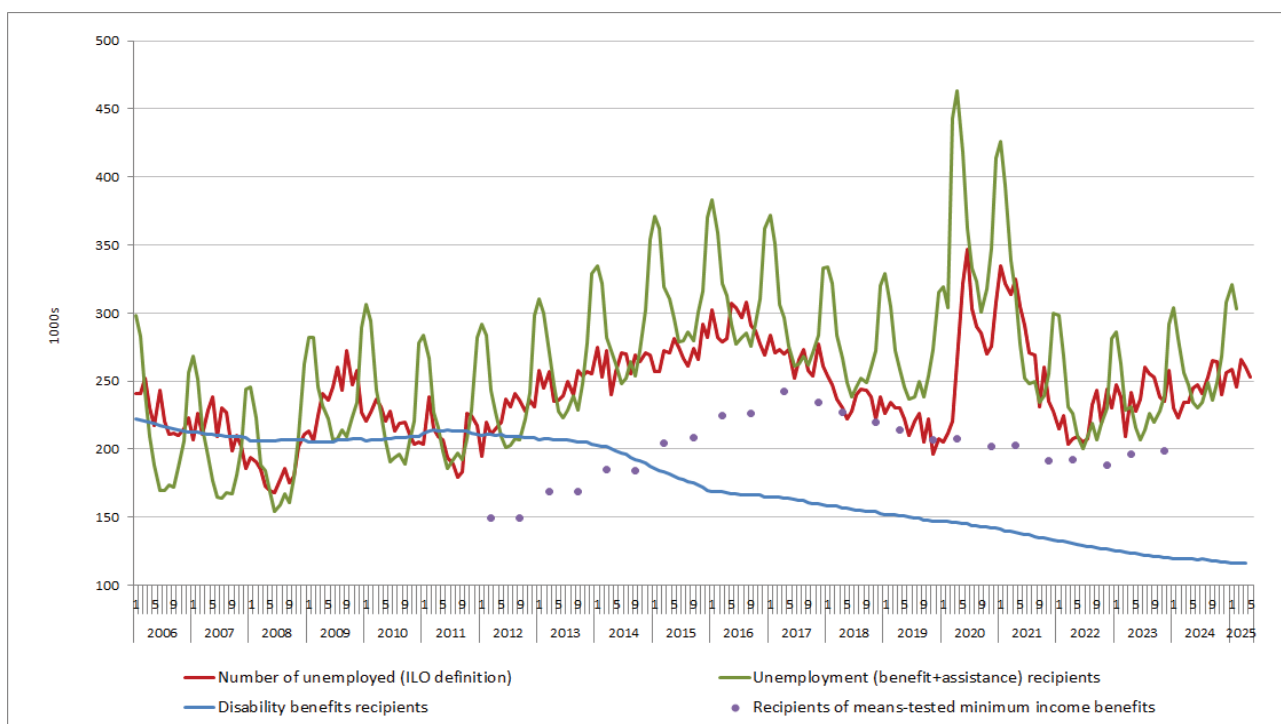
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.6	33.3	32.1	29.6	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.9	14.1	13.8	13.2	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	3.7	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	26.1	30.4	29.3	27.0	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.1	13.2	13.0	12.4	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.1	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

unit	Quarterly data (changes in % to the previous year)
source	Social Departments of the Federal Provinces
comment	Social assistance is defined, implemented and administered by the Federal Provinces (Bundesländer); according to the Austrian Constitution each province has its own Social Assistance Act. Before September 2010, provincial legislation on social assistance had not been harmonised to a large extent. Quarterly figures of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits 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 7 of 9 provinces have implemented the reform.
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV)
comment	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

AT	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	22.7	20.9	-1.8 pp	0.8 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.9	18.4	19.9	19.2	19.6	17.9	-1.7 pp	3.0 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	4.4	5.5	2.7	2.2	5.3	4.8	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.7	6.5	6.9	4.7	5.3	5.9	0.6 pp	-1.8 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.4	6.8	11.7	10.9	13.3	9.7	-3.6 pp	1.3 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.1	8.7	10.3	10.2	8.6	-1.6 pp	0.4 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.0	72.0	67.4	61.0	78.2	70.6	-7.6 pp	15.6 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.5	14.6	16.3	17.1	16.4	14.5	-1.9 pp	3.0 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.7	13.4	18.4	14.6	17.3	19.3	2.0 pp	4.6 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	7.7	10.1	8.4	6.8	10.9	4.1 pp	2.9 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63.2	62.9	61.5	54.6	53.9	53.2	-0.7 pp	-10.0 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	24.0	24.5	27.9	37.3	36.5	36.8	0.3 pp	12.8 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	19.8	21.1	1.3 pp	-4.1 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	33.1	33.2	33.1	33.8	33.6	34.2	0.6 pp	1.1 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.3	9.1	8.2	-0.9 pp	2.0 pp	6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	39.2	39.4	39.3	40.4	40.3	41.2	0.9 pp	2.0 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	61.6	47.0	45.9	46.7	42.9	48.0	5.1 pp	-13.6 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.7	6.3	4.8	6.8	5.3	5.1	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	7.9	7.7	-0.2 pp	3.2 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.1	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.8			-0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.2	4.8			8.0			3.8 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	23.9	23.7	27.4	23.9	22.8	-1.1 pp	-1.3 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

AT												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.7	17.3	17.5	17.7	16.9	-0.8 pp	0.4 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.3	-0.6 pp	1.0 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	14212	14001	14670	15072	17214	17855	-1.9 %	4.3 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	3.7	3.7	0.0 pp	1.0 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	6.1	7.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.9	22.7	22.2	23.9	20.5	21.8	1.3 pp	-2.1 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	8.2	9.3	9.5	10.2	9.1	-1.1 pp	0.8 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.6	4.4	5.2	7.6	7.5	-0.1 pp	1.9 pp			
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	1.4 %	4.1 %			
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	22.7	20.9	-1.8 pp	0.8 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.3	7.8	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.7	0.2 pp	1.4 pp			
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	19.8	21.1	1.3 pp	-4.1 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.2	41.1	44.1	42.0	39.2	40.7	1.5 pp	-8.6 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.4	67.2	67.3	66.1	64.8	66.4	1.6 pp	-4.0 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.8	62.2	60.3	51.6	66.8	66.7	-0.1 pp	8.9 pp			
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.5	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp			
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.1	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp			
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.9	-0.3 pp	0.7 pp			
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.7	0.0 pp	0.9 pp			
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	54.2	55.4	56.4	57.3	58.8	1.5 pp	4.3 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.4	17.6	16.9	-0.7 pp	2.4 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.90	0.92	2.2 %	-6.1 %			
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.56	0.55	-1.8 %	-8.3 %			
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4 pp	0.7 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.7	8.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	n.a.	-1.1 %	20.8 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	8.3	9.7	9.5	9.4	n.a.	-1.1 %	22.1 %			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	21.5	20.6	21.4	22.7	22.1	21.5	-0.6 pp	0.0 pp			
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.0	6.3	6.1	7.4	6.0	6.3	0.3 pp	-0.7 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.3	-0.5	2.3	1.9	-0.5	0.0	-0.5 %	3.2 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

AUSTRIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Severe material and social deprivation rates are below the EU average with a negative development for the total population, for children and adults, as well as Material and social deprivation rates of total population, children and working age population [9]. The income quintile S80/S20 is below the EU average with a slight negative development [9] and the S80/S50 ratios is below the EU average with substantially negative development [10]. <i>There is a large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people.</i> The gap between people at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty in the inability to keep home adequately warm is around the EU average with negative development [9].	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is around (slightly below) the EU average with some negative development [9] The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is around (slightly above) the EU average with some negative development [9] The severe material and social deprivation rate for older people (65+, total, men and women) are around the EU average with some positive development [9]. <i>High gender pension gap</i>	

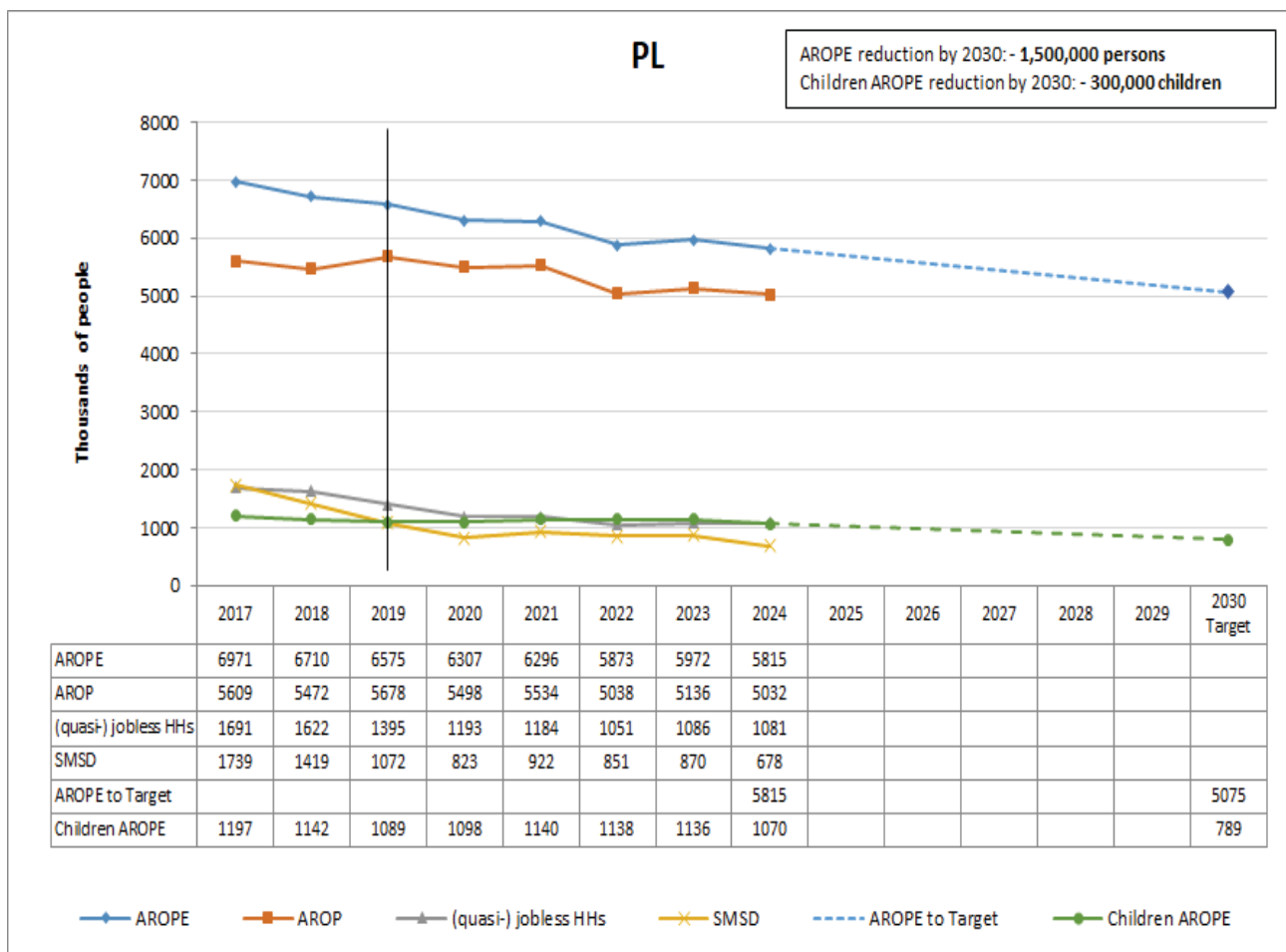
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for men is around the EU average with some negative development [9] The unmet need for medical care due to distance is around the EU average with some negative development [9].	

Poland

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

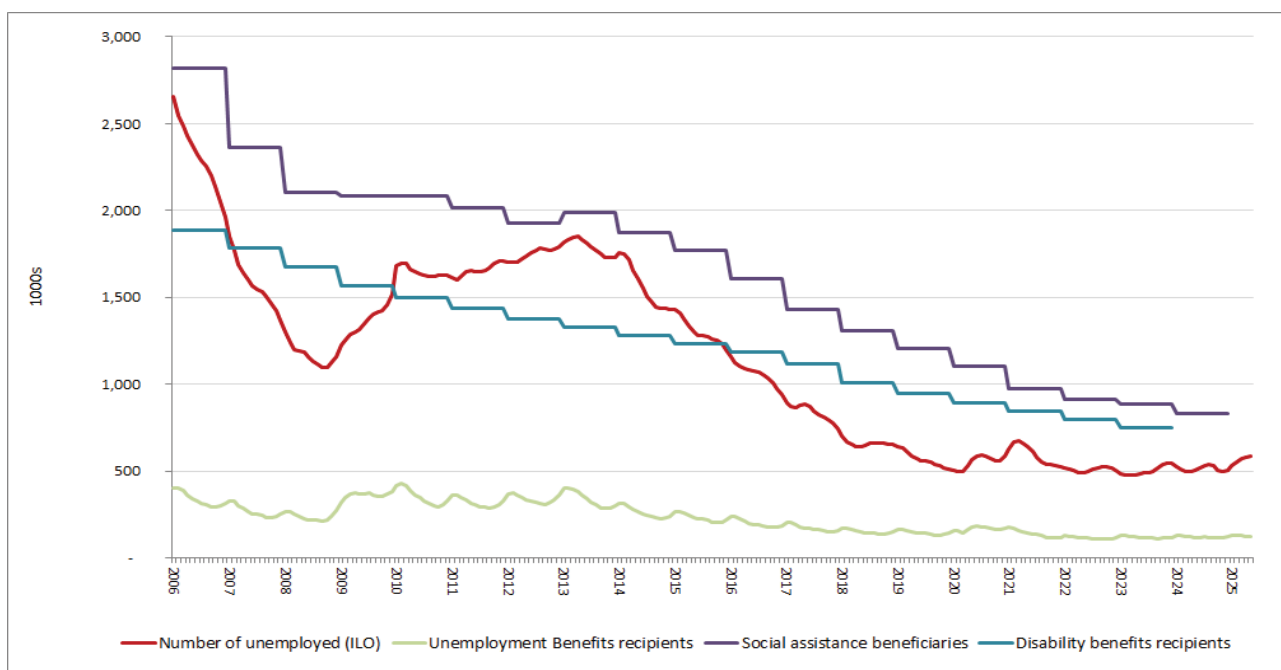
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.6	23.0	22.2	20.6	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.2	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	20.1	22.5	21.8	20.2	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Old age	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



PL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m). Note break in series in December 2009 (due to the incorporation of the 2011 Census results in the weighting of the LFS).
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Total number of registered unemployed possessing unemployment benefit rights <u>as of the end of month</u> .
unit	Thousands of recipients, monthly
source	Administrative data, Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology
link	https://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analizy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane
comment	Statystyki strukturalne 2025; Tab. Sygnalne, Dane
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Total real number of social assistance beneficiaries regardless of their type, form, quantity and source of funding. Both monetary and in kind benefits are included. It informs about total number of persons who received <u>at least one benefit in a given year</u> . Double counting problem is addressed, but in division by benefit kind or form beneficiaries can be enumerated several times.
unit	Thousands of recipients, annual
source	Administrative data, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy

link	https://www.gov.pl/web/rodzina/statystyka-za-rok-2024
Disability benefit	
definition	Total number of beneficiaries of pensions resulting from an inability to work (disability pensions), from both non-agricultural social security system and farmers social insurance system.
unit	Thousands of recipients, <u>annual averages</u>
source	GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2022, Tab. 1 (199). EMERYCI I RENCİŚCI / RETIREES AND PENSIONERS
link	https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/concise-statistical-yearbook-of-poland-2023,1,24.html

PL	%	EU27_2020							
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.1	-0.8 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.6	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.1	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.6	6.5	-2.1 pp	0.2 pp
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10.7	10.7	9.8	10.5	11.0	9.9	-1.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.3	62.7	72.3	56.2	49.4	51.1	1.7 pp	-4.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.8	11.9	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.3	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.9	2.0	4.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	-0.6 pp	-1.1 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.3	9.2	12.8	14.3	11.2	14.3	3.1 pp	6.0 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20.7	26.3	23.4	23.7	19.7	17.9	-1.8 pp	-2.8 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	56.3	47.5	55.9	52.8	55.0	60.8	5.8 pp	4.5 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	19.4	19.7	0.3 pp	-0.5 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.5	-0.5 pp	-1.5 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.0	14.2	12.9	12.0	12.4	11.7	-0.7 pp	-2.3 pp
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55.8	52.0	49.7	52.2	50.4	59.0	8.7 pp	3.3 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.9	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	0.0 pp	0.2 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.3	2.1	7.0	3.5	2.3	2.9	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	4.1	0.4 pp	-1.0 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.8 pp	0.0 pp
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9			0.1 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	10.1				6.0			-4.1 pp
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48.8	48.1	46.4	46.8	43.7	44.6	0.9 pp	-4.2 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PL										
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.9	17.0	16.8	15.9	16.3	16.0	-0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.7	14.0	13.8	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7401	8010	8322	8944	9930	10838	3.7 %	27.5 %	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.3	-0.7 pp	-1.2 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.0	19.7	20.7	20.5	21.0	0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.6	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	7.3	-2.6 pp	-1.3 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	8.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	5.5	-1.3 pp	-2.8 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	-5.2 %	-11.9 %	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.1	-0.8 pp	-0.1 pp	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.9	6.3	4.7	-1.6 pp	-1.3 pp	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	19.4	19.7	0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.9	36.8	35.7	38.6	36.1	41.5	5.5 pp	4.6 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.9	66.3	66.1	68.4	67.2	69.6	2.4 pp	4.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.3	62.1	63.6	59.7	58.9	54.2	-4.7 pp	-11.1 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.9	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.3	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0 pp	0.1 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	4.1	0.4 pp	-1.0 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	8.6	11.2	8.1	6.9	7.0	0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	50.5	54.7	56.5	58.1	59.0	0.9 pp	10.8 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	19.2	18.6	16.8	18.0	16.3	-1.7 pp	-2.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.89	2.3 %	1.1 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.57	0.60	5.3 %	3.4 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.6	3.8	0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	n.a.	5.1 %	1.2 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.1	n.a.	5.8 %	1.1 %	
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	27.6	27.1	26.9	24.6	25.5	24.1	-1.4 pp	-3.5 pp	
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Housing cost overburden rate	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.2	-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp	
Access to decent housing										
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	4.2	-2.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6 %	2.8 %	

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

POLAND 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality		The rates of people (aged 0-64) and adults (aged 18-64 not students) living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]. The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average with a substantial positive development [8] Material and social deprivation for children (0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3] Inability to keep home adequately warm – total and among population at risk of poverty, better than EU average and with some positive development [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The relative median poverty risk gap for working age population (18-64) and children (0-17) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. <i>There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection.</i> <i>Low adequacy of minimum income and low coverage of social benefits for persons that are AROP and living in quasi-jobless households.</i> <i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i>	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] Impact of social transfers (including and excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is substantially better than the EU average [3] and at-risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care	<i>Access to quality long-term care services, especially home care, remains a challenge</i>	

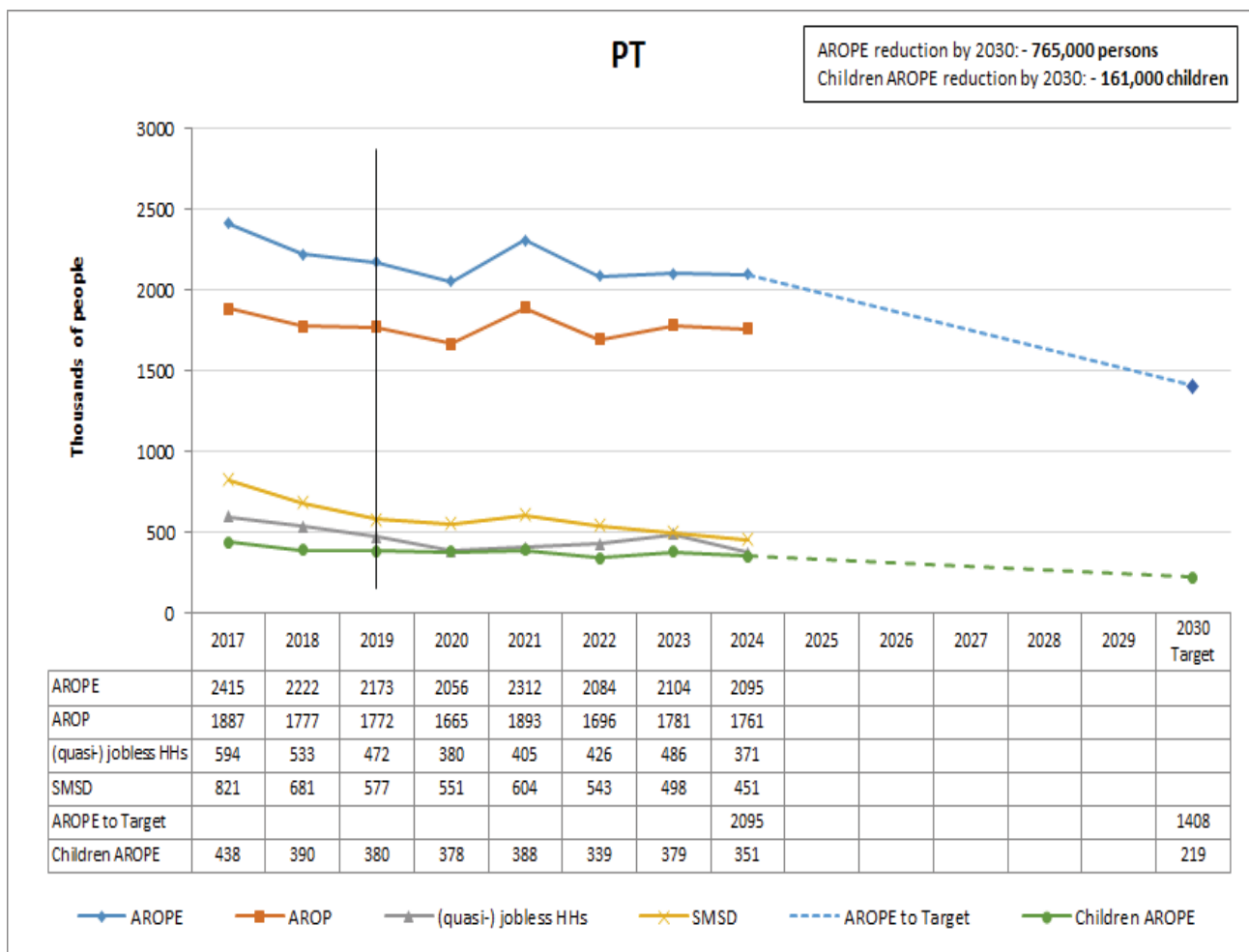
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5] and life expectancy at 65 is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4] for the total population, men, and women. Potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are worse than the EU average [2] Unmet need for medical care for waiting is worse than the EU average [2]	The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care due to distance is substantially better than the EU average [3]
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Portugal

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROPE and AROP; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

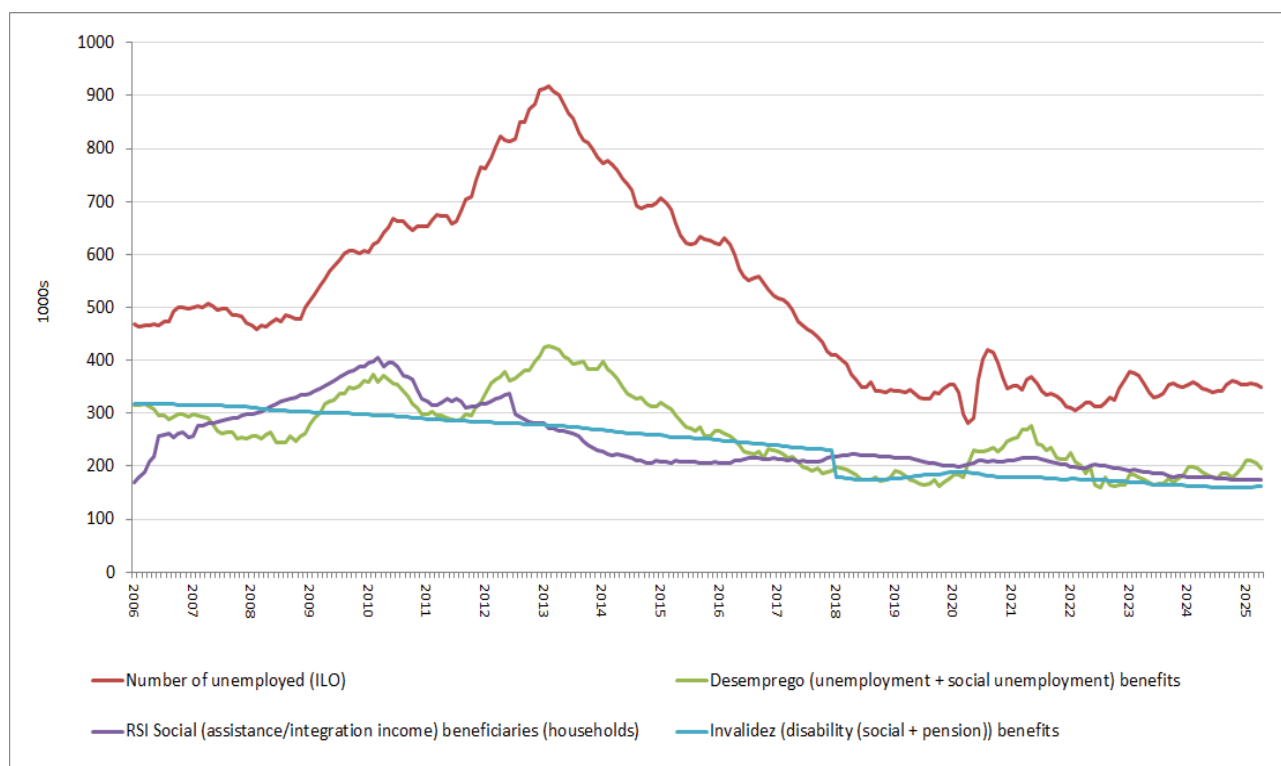
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.1	26.3	25.5	23.7	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	11.4	12.4	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	21.2	24.2	23.5	21.5	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	10.8	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



PT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
	Unemployment benefit
definition	"Unemployment + social unemployment" beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of recipients /benefits paid (households)
source	Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas
comment	Entitlement to Unemployment Benefit for workers resident in national territory covered by the general social security scheme for employed depend on the following conditions: to be capable of and available for work; to be involuntarily unemployed; to be registered as a job seeker at the local Employment Office; to fulfill the qualifying period – to have completed, at least, 360 days with registered earnings within the 24 months immediately prior to unemployment situation. Regarding Social Unemployment Benefit, conditions are the same but it is also subject to means testing and it is granted in case workers have not completed the qualifying period required for UB: i) initial social unemployment benefit, to have completed at least 180 days with registered earnings within the 12 months prior to unemployment; ii) Subsequent social unemployment benefit, to have exhausted entitlement period for UB.
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	"Social assistance / Social Integration Income" beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of recipients

source	Source: Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas
note	Important changes were introduced in the Portuguese Means-Testing Scheme, firstly through Statutory Decree 70/2010 of 16 June 2010, then through Statutory Decree 133/2012 of 27 June 2012, redefining non-contributory social benefits entitlement conditions, namely those concerning Social Integration Income - RSI (Portuguese minimum income scheme) and more recently through Statutory Decree no. 90/2017 of 28 July by approving legislative changes, in order to reassess the requirements, general conditions for the granting and renewal of the RSI and also standardize the concept of household, reinforcing the integrative and inclusive capacity of this social benefit. The Statutory Decree 1/2016 of 06 January changed again the equivalence scale for income evaluation (1 for the first adult (aged 18+); 0.7 for each additional adult; 0.5 for each child) and increased the reference value by 25%. Additional increases took place in 2017 and 2019.
comment	The benefit paid by Social Security corresponds to a differential between the individual's income and a minimum income threshold taken as the baseline. This minimum income is indexed to IAS, an indexation mechanism for social supports that replaces the national minimum salary as a reference for calculating and adjusting pensions, benefits and contributions. Individuals and families who want to have access to this benefit, have to fulfil a number of conditions: legal place of residency in Portugal; aged 18 or over, availability for employment, occupational training or integration activities; not having earnings of one's own or from the family superior to minimum income established by law.
Disability benefit	
definition	"Disability pension + Disability social pension"
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas
Note	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	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. 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. Social disability pension is also subject to a means testing condition.

	In January 2018, those who have a social disability pension transitioned to the social benefit for inclusion (new benefit)
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INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PT	%	EU27_2020							
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.9	21.9	22.9	20.7	22.6	20.7	-1.9 pp	-1.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.5	19.1	20.4	18.5	20.7	17.8	-2.9 pp	-0.7 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	0.4 pp	-1.0 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.2	3.8	4.1	5.3	6.7	4.1	-2.6 pp	-1.1 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	11.0	11.4	10.6	8.9	9.4	4.7	-4.7 pp	-6.3 pp
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.0	10.8	13.3	12.9	12.6	11.4	-1.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.4	66.7	81.2	79.0	94.8	73.1	-21.7 pp	3.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15.5	17.1	17.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.6	3.6	2.0 pp	1.2 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	46.1	41.9	42.4	45.1	53.9	55.8	1.9 pp	9.7 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	3.7	4.7	1.7	3.3	4.4	2.7	-1.7 pp	-1.0 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	90.8	85.3	87.2	88.2	84.0	90.8	6.8 pp	0.0 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	30.7	26.8	-3.9 pp	2.0 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.2	5.1	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.1	-0.2 pp	3.9 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.8	6.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	0.1 pp	5.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	28.0	25.7	18.1	27.2	20.1	25.5	5.4 pp	-2.5 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.9	5.3	7.4	6.2	6.9	9.6	2.7 pp	2.7 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.5	9.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	6.6	-1.5 pp	-3.9 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5			-0.3 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	7.1	7.5			10.7			3.6 pp
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	16.2	16.5	17.5	16.0	21.8	19.9	-1.9 pp	3.7 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PT												
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year			
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.1	20.0	22.4	20.1	20.1	19.7	-0.4 pp	-1.4 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.2	16.2	18.4	16.4	17.0	16.6	-0.4 pp	-0.6 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6961	7400	7442	7360	8053	8668	1.6 %	9.7 %			
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	-0.6 pp	-1.3 pp			
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.8	-1.5 pp	-1.4 pp			
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.4	24.4	27.1	21.7	25.6	25.7	0.1 pp	3.3 pp			
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	9.8	9.5	8.5	8.9	7.1	-1.8 pp	-5.4 pp			
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.7	13.5	11.9	11.9	11.0	-0.9 pp	-2.2 pp			
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.2	-7.1 %	0.8 %			
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.9	21.9	22.9	20.7	22.6	20.7	-1.9 pp	-1.2 pp			
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.1	11.3	10.8	-0.5 pp	-1.8 pp			
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	30.7	26.8	-3.9 pp	2.0 pp			
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.2	26.0	20.0	23.7	19.8	22.4	2.6 pp	-1.8 pp			
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	60.4	61.8	57.7	61.4	59.3	58.8	-0.5 pp	-1.6 pp			
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.4	58.6	64.2	62.0	73.3	62.9	-10.4 pp	0.5 pp			
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	9.5	11.3	10.2	10.0	9.2	-0.8 pp	-1.5 pp			
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.5	9.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	6.6	-1.5 pp	-3.9 pp			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.0	7.3	7.5	0.2 pp	1.2 pp			
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	8.0	9.1	7.7	6.7	8.0	7.8	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp			
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.2	58.4	62.0	65.0	66.4	67.6	1.2 pp	9.4 pp			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.4	21.4	24.2	20.5	20.2	23.8	3.6 pp	3.4 pp			
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.96	0.94	0.87	-7.4 %	-5.4 %			
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.61	0.61	0.0 %	-11.6 %			
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	-0.3 pp	0.8 pp			
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.1	n.a.	5.8 %	15.2 %			
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.8	n.a.	6.8 %	13.0 %			
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.8	27.3	29.7	26.4	26.7	28.1	1.4 pp	-0.7 pp			
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	4.1	5.9	5.0	4.9	6.9	2.0 pp	1.2 pp			
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.5	-1.3	3.5	1.5	3.0	7.8	3.0 %	6.9 %			

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

PORTUGAL 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The income interquintile S80/S50 ratio is worse than the EU average [2]. Housing deprivation is substantially worse than the EU average for all groups [1]. The housing cost overburden is around the EU average with some negative development for children (0-17) and working-age population (18-64). The inability to keep home adequately warm is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]. For people at risk of poverty it is worse than the EU average [2].	The share of children (aged 0-17) and people (0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]. Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) is better than the EU average and substantial positive development [8].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty and poverty among working age population is worse than the EU average with some positive development [5] and worse than the EU average with substantial positive development in reducing poverty of general population [4]. Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [4]. <i>Low adequacy of minimum income and low coverage of social benefits for persons that are AROP and living in quasi-jobless households.</i> <i>There are gaps in access to social protection.</i>	
3. Pensions	Relative median poverty risk gap of 65+ is worse than the EU average [2].	
4. Long-term care	<i>While improving, there is still insufficient access to long-term care services, which face</i>	

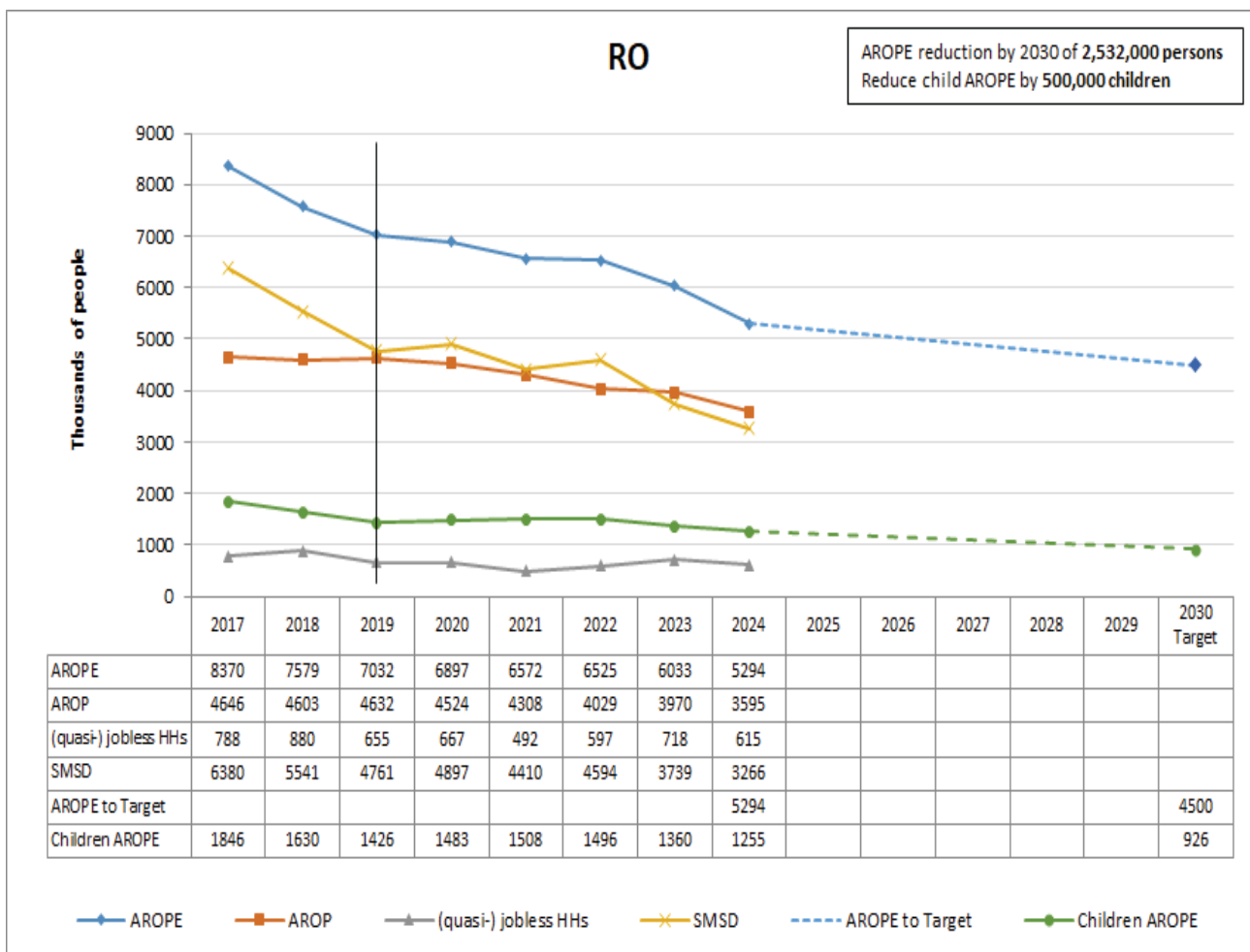
	<i>increasing demand in view of demographic projections, and where public spending is below the EU average.</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2] and their healthy life years at 65 is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4].	

ROMANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 2,532,000 by 2030 and of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 500,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 changes significant for all; 2019-2024 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless HHs.

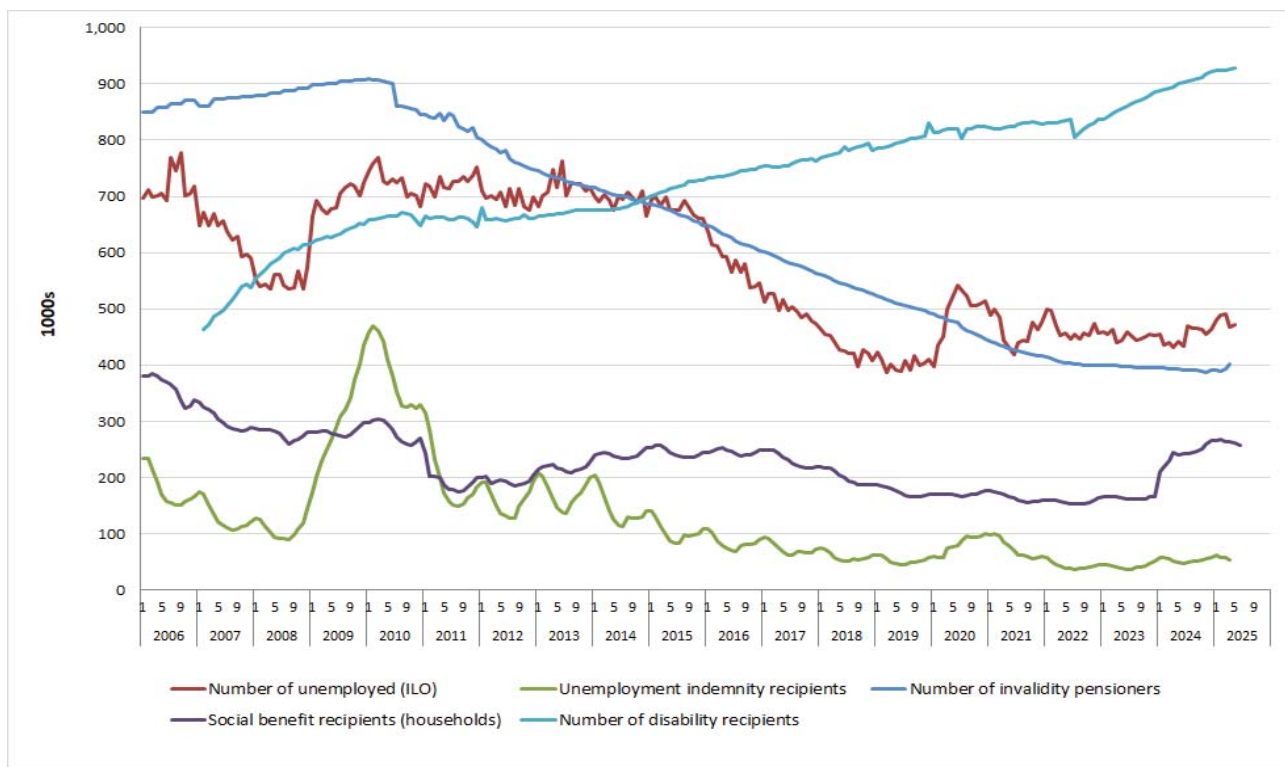
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.9	16.9	16.3	16.2	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.5	8.4	8.1
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	14.4	16.4	15.7	15.3	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.5	8.4	8.0
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.0	8.1	8.1	7.7	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



RO	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons unemployed - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main (Eurostat Indicator une_rt_m)
comment	The entire data series was estimated based on the resident population figures - consistent with the Population and Housing Census 2011 results. 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.
	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-statistica
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	"The recipients of the social benefit are families and single persons earning less than a certain amount set depending on the family structure. The legislation provides a set of assets that may exclude some families from benefitting of this type of income. The social benefit is equal to the difference between the amount set by the Law and the family income. Until January 2024, the social benefit (ajutor social pentru asigurarea venitului minim garantat) was granted as to Law no.416/2001 on guaranteed minimum income, with subsequent amendments. Starting with February 2024 the social benefit (ajutor de incluziune) was granted as to Law no.196/2016 on minimum inclusion income (Law no.416/2001 was repealed)."
unit	Thousands of households recipients of social benefit
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistica
Invalidity pension	
definition	A person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or regular part-time employment due to a serious disease or bodily or mental impairment is entitled to an Invalidity pension (pensie de invaliditate), subject to the relative contribution conditions, as to the Law no. 263/2010 on the Unitary System of Public Pensions, with subsequent amendments.
unit	Thousands of pensioners beneficiaries of invalidity pension
source	National House of Public Pensions, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistica
Disability benefit	
definition	Definition of persons with disabilities: persons which, due to social environment inadequate to their physical, sensory, psychic, mental and/or associated impairment, are totally prevented or have limited access with equal chances to the society life, needing protection measures for social integration and inclusion, as to the Law no.448/2006 on social protection and promotion of the persons with disabilities rights, with subsequent amendments.
unit	Thousands of persons recipients of complementary personal budget for persons with severe, major or average disability (buget personal complementar pentru persoane cu handicap grav, accentuat sau mediu), according to the Law 448/2006 on social protection and promotion of the persons with disabilities' rights.
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistica
comment	Note: one person may receive simultaneously the disability benefit and invalidity pension

RO	%	EU27_2020							
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	39.1	40.7	41.5	41.5	39.0	33.8	-5.2 pp	-5.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	30.8	30.1	29.7	27.0	29.6	26.2	-3.4 pp	-4.6 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	25.8	29.7	28.2	30.8	22.6	21.2	-1.4 pp	-4.6 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.0	5.7	3.2	4.7	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	0.5 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.8	22.2	21.5	22.3	21.1	19.8	-1.3 pp	-2.0 pp
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	18.0	17.0	17.2	16.2	16.8	13.0	-3.8 pp	-5.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	92.4	91.5	82.3	85.9	89.6	96.4	6.8 pp	4.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	27.4	26.4	28.0	24.0	25.7	22.0	-3.7 pp	-5.4 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.1	6.2	1.7	8.0	4.3	4.9	0.6 pp	-8.2 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	7.8	4.3	8.0	6.5	-1.5 pp	5.5 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67.8	54.2	54.9	50.7	47.9	46.4	-1.5 pp	-21.4 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.6	10.4	6.8	17.1	21.0	26.3	5.3 pp	16.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	42.6	37.5	39.2	33.1	39.4	30.7	-8.7 pp	-11.9 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.6		0.0 pp	0.3 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.0	4.2	7.5					
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18.5	20.4	22.5	24.8	20.0	18.1	-1.9 pp	-0.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.4	5.9	6.3	6.7	8.2	4.9	-3.3 pp	-3.5 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.5	10.1	12.1	11.3	10.4	11.4	1.0 pp	0.9 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.6	16.8	0.2 pp	1.5 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
	Infant mortality rate	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.6			-0.2 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	24.1	24.6			15.5			-8.6 pp
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	66.3	67.4	60.7	60.9	61.1	61.3	0.2 pp	-5.0 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

RO									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	36.1	35.6	34.4	34.4	32.0	27.9	-4.1 pp	-8.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.8	23.4	22.5	21.2	21.1	19.0	-2.1 pp	-4.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4403	4634	5219	6020	6651	7814	9.1 %	59.0 %
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	24.5	25.3	23.1	24.3	19.8	17.2	-2.6 pp	-7.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.2	5.2	4.3	-0.9 pp	-0.2 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	33.0	31.9	37.7	32.0	37.4	27.3	-10.1 pp	-5.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.0	17.3	15.4	14.4	13.4	-1.0 pp	-3.4 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	38.7	38.9	34.5	36.4	31.4	26.5	-4.9 pp	-12.2 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.8	4.6	-20.8 %	-34.7 %
	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	39.1	40.7	41.5	41.5	39.0	33.8	-5.2 pp	-5.3 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	36.8	40.3	36.4	41.8	33.0	28.0	-5.0 pp	-8.8 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	42.6	37.5	39.2	33.1	39.4	30.7	-8.7 pp	-11.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	15.3	15.8	17.9	16.5	15.6	18.8	3.2 pp	3.5 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	47.5	51.0	52.9	55.2	54.1	-1.1 pp	6.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.3	84.2	73.7	75.0	82.8	83.3	0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.7	15.2	14.3	15.0	10.7	-4.3 pp	-4.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	-0.4 pp	-0.2 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.6	16.8	0.2 pp	1.5 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	6.0	0.8 pp	0.6 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.5	16.5	17.0	0.5 pp	-1.4 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	40.4	41.5	43.8	46.7	51.0	53.4	2.4 pp	13.0 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.5	43.7	38.8	37.2	32.3	29.3	-3.0 pp	-15.2 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.97	0.93	0.87	-6.5 %	4.8 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.52	0.48	0.46	-4.2 %	12.2 %
Health	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2	2.2	-3.0 pp	-2.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	n.a.	7.5 %	-35.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	n.a.	0.0 %	-41.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	45.4	45.2	44.1	42.9	39.4	38.4	-1.0 pp	-7.0 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.1	4.7	-4.4 pp	-3.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	14.1	-0.8	3.3	0.2	0.7	10.9	0.7 %	3.4 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

ROMANIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty (or social exclusion) rates of children (aged 0-17) and adults (18-64) are worse than the EU average but with substantial positive development [5], as well as the severe material and social deprivation rate and children and adults living in a household suffering from severe material and social deprivation [5], while the risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of children (0-17) are substantially worse than the EU average[1]. <i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for persons with disabilities remains a challenge, and is very high for Roma people, particularly affecting children, in a context of high urban/rural inequalities and regional disparities.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (including and excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average but with positive development [4] and the impact of social transfers (including and excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) is worse than the EU average with some positive development [5], and their risk-of poverty rate living in a quais jobless household with v is substantially lower than the EU average [1].<i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i> In-work poverty (18-64) and the relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) are substantially worse than the EU average but with substantial positive development [5] and the risk of poverty rate for adults (18-64) living in quasi jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	

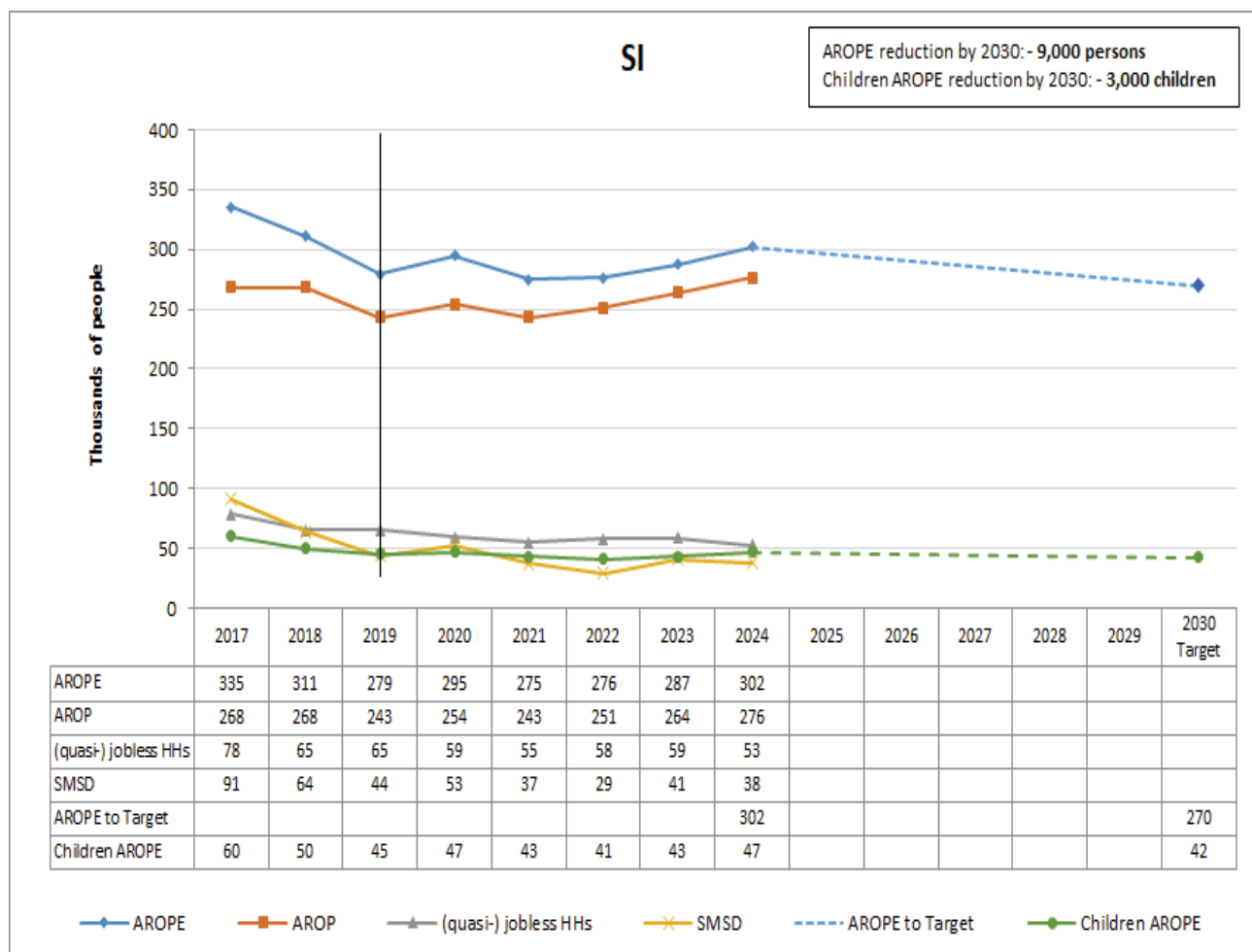
	<i>Despite efforts of last years and improvements, challenges remain concerning the low adequacy of minimum inclusion income. Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract.</i>	
3. Pensions	The rate of people, aged 65+, at risk of poverty and the persistent at-risk-of poverty rate are worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excl. other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2].	
4. Long-term care	<i>Insufficient access to long-term care services leads to high unmet needs</i>	
5. Health	For both men and women, healthy life years at birth is worse than the EU average [2], while healthy life years at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Potential years of life , treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality rates are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	

SLOVENIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

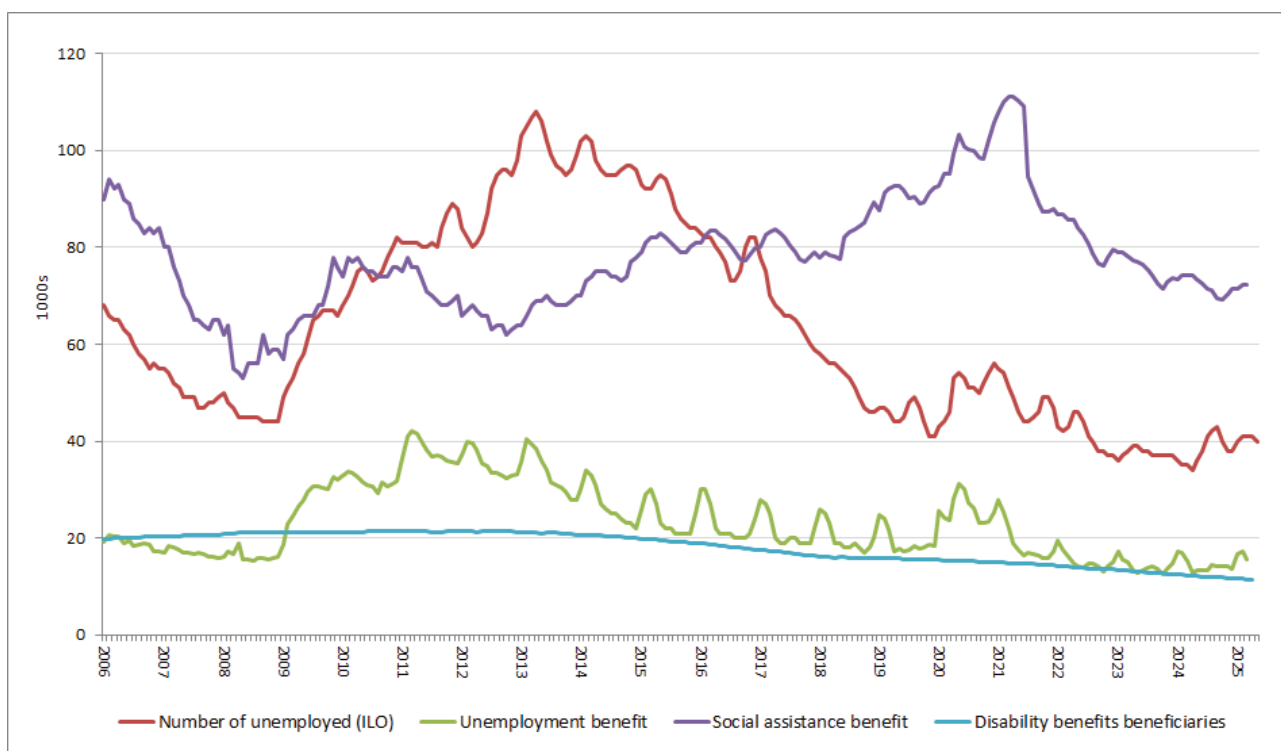
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	22.1	26.0	24.9	23.9	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	20.1	23.9	23.0	22.2	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.9	10.0	9.5	9.4	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m), monthly series https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit is an insurance based benefit that can be claimed by the unemployed who was employed (insured) before for at least 9 months in the last 24 months and did not lose the job by own fault. Statutory basis for unemployment insurance is Labour Market Regulation Act (Official gazette RS, no. 80/2010, 40/2012-ZUJF, 21/2013, 63/2013, 100/2013, 32/2014 – ZPDZC-1, 47/2015 – ZZSDT and 55/2017).
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, ESS https://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/trg_dela_v_stevilkah/pravica_iz_zavarovanja
comment	Online information only in national language.
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Financial social assistance is a means-tested social benefit which acts as a final safety-net, intended to cover the basic living costs. Financial social assistance is defined by the Social Benefits Act (Official Gazette RS no. 61/2010, 40/2011, 110/2011-ZDIU12, 40/2012-ZUJF, 14/2013, 56/13 – Zštip-1, 99/13, 14/15 ZUJFO, 57/15, 38/16 – odl.US, 51/16 – odl.US, 88/16, 61/17 – ZUPŠ, 75/17) and the Exercising the Right to Public Funds Act (Official Gazette RS, no. 62/2010, 40/2011, 40/2012-ZUJF, 14/2013, 99/2013).
unit	thousands of recipients, total number of persons in the household

source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities https://www.gov.si/podrocja/socialna-varnost/socialne-pomoci-subvencije-in-znizana-placila/
comment	The numbers given are the numbers of individual recipients (including children). In the structure of households receiving financial social assistance, there are around 45 % of single households, around 8 % of adult couples and around 47 % of families (with children) (data for 2020).
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefits beneficiaries – Number of unemployed persons receiving disability benefits. Included are recipients of disability benefit, temporary benefit, partial disability pension/partial benefit, benefit for occupational rehabilitation, before and during retraining benefit and before employment benefit.
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia

SI	%	EU27_2020							
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.3	10.7	11.8	1.1 pp	0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.3	10.2	10.7	0.5 pp	0.2 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.0 pp	0.7 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	3.7	3.4	-0.3 pp	-1.2 pp
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	0.2 pp	0.3 pp
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.7	78.4	90.6	85.9	92.0	77.3	-14.7 pp	-6.4 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.6	9.0	8.8	7.4	8.1	9.1	1.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.5	2.2	8.8	2.6	3.4	3.6	0.2 pp	1.1 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	44.4	42.1	38.7	49.7	53.2	54.2	1.0 pp	9.8 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.9	6.7	15.8	8.3	9.0	7.4	-1.6 pp	-0.5 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	88.4	89.6	72.1	88.0	85.8	89.5	3.7 pp	1.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.9	0.9 pp	1.3 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.8	12.6	12.3	13.2	13.4	13.6	0.2 pp	0.8 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	5.1	4.1	3.7					
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.2	16.8	17.2	18.0	17.7	18.5	0.8 pp	2.3 pp
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	54.9	57.5	58.5	53.3	50.0	53.5	3.5 pp	-1.5 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.7	-0.5 pp	-0.8 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	3.4	5.6	9.5	6.8	7.0	0.2 pp	2.5 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	5.0	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	1.5 pp	2.0 pp
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.8			-0.3 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.5	4.7			5.6			-0.9 pp
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	17.6	16.0	15.2	16.2	15.8	16.4	0.6 pp	-1.2 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SI									
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	13.7	14.3	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.4	0.7 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.0	12.4	11.7	12.1	12.7	13.2	0.5 pp	1.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9980	10193	10548	11275	12164	12943	1.4 %	15.0 %
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	-0.3 pp	-0.8 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.2	16.9	17.1	17.1	18.1	18.8	0.7 pp	0.6 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.0	6.8	5.4	6.8	7.3	0.5 pp	-0.1 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.1	6.1	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.5	-0.4 pp	-1.6 pp
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.4 %	0.9 %
	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.3	10.7	11.8	1.1 pp	0.2 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.3	4.9	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.9	0.9 pp	1.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.5	44.6	44.8	37.3	35.5	37.7	2.2 pp	-7.7 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.4	68.5	71.0	68.2	66.1	65.4	-0.7 pp	-3.9 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	73.8	71.0	72.0	75.3	81.9	75.7	-6.2 pp	1.9 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.4	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	-0.3 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	5.0	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.1	0.5 pp	1.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.3	6.9	6.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	-0.2 pp	0.8 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	49.9	52.7	55.2	54.2	56.3	2.1 pp	8.1 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.0	21.0	18.1	19.5	20.2	23.3	3.1 pp	3.3 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.78	-2.5 %	-6.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	-2.3 %	-2.3 %
Health	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	2.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	-0.4 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.6	n.a.	0.0 %	21.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.6	11.0	11.4	12.2	12.4	n.a.	1.6 %	44.2 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.5	26.8	24.2	22.3	24.3	24.4	0.1 pp	1.9 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	0.1 pp	-0.3 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.1	5.0	3.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9 %	10.5 %

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SLOVENIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] Housing deprivation (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates for children of parents with a low level of education is worse than EU average.	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates for the working age population (18-64) and children (0-17) are substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3] The rates of people (aged 0-64) and adults (18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for children is substantially better than the EU average [3] Material and social deprivation for children (0-17) and for adults (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10]. The impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average and with some negative development [9] At-risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
3. Pensions	Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care		

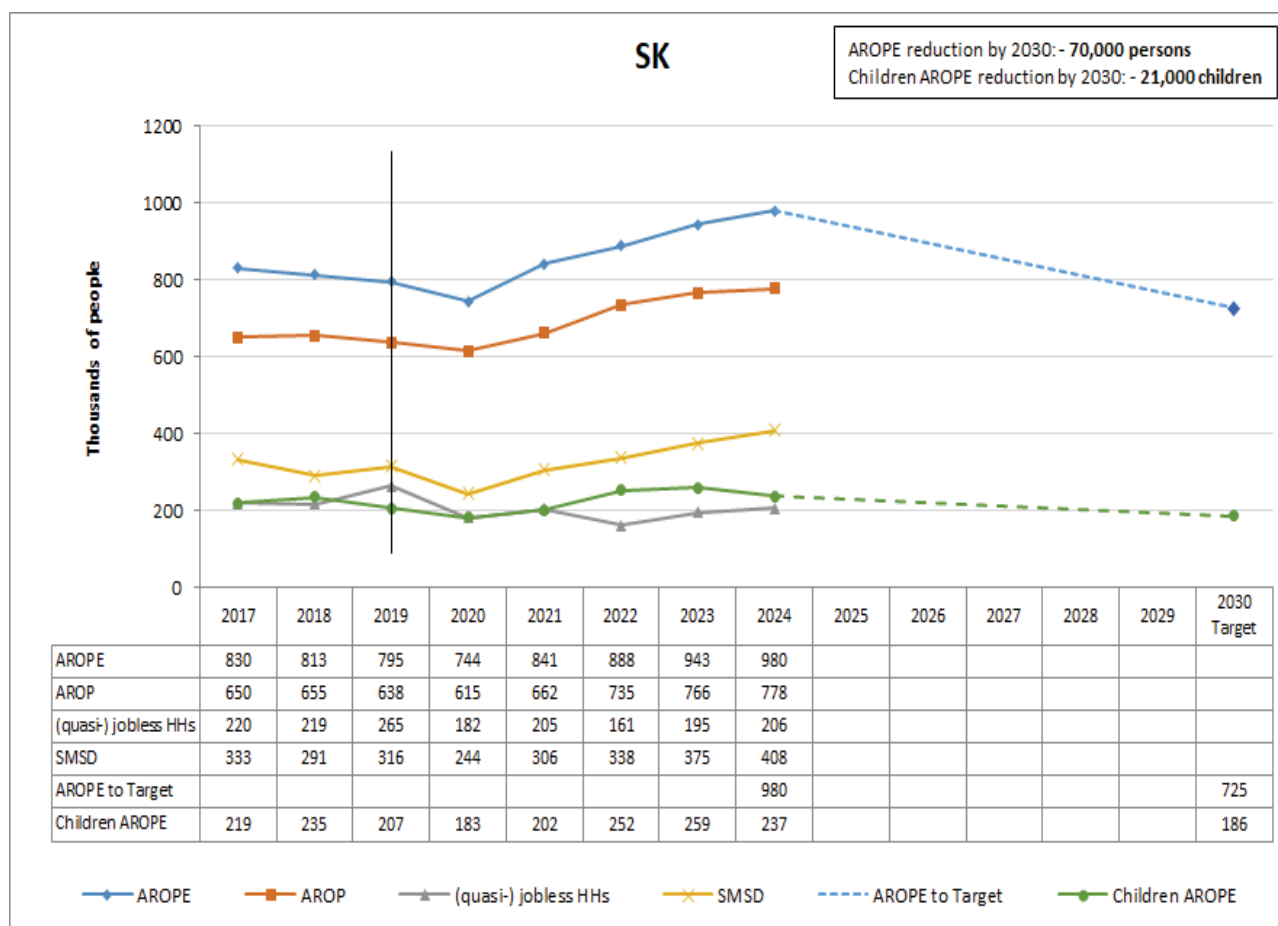
5. Healthcare	Unmet need med care - waiting is worse than the EU average and with positive development [5]	Healthy life years at birth for women is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8] Healthy life years at 65 are better than the EU average and with substantially positive development for both men and women [8] The interquintile gap (Q1-Q5) for unmet medical care due to cost is better than the EU average and has some positive development [7]
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SLOVAKIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 changes

not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless households; 2019-2024 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE.

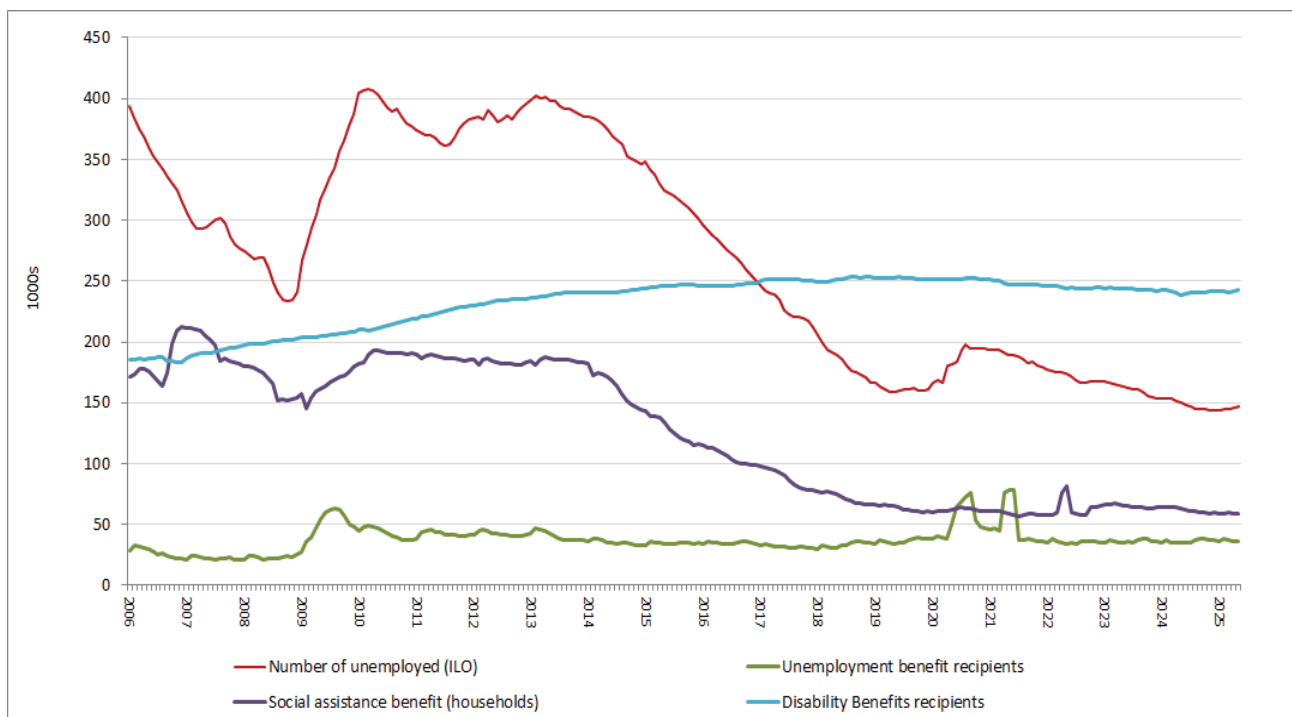
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.8	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	8.4	8.1
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	16.7	18.1	17.9	17.0	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	8.4	8.0
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.9	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SK	Unemployment
definition	Harmonised unemployment
unit	Thousands of persons - ILO definition (seasonally adjusted data)
source	Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/teilm010/default/table?lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	-

comment	Softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit came into effect since 1 September 2010. This change also contributed to year-on-year growth in the number of recipients from the second half of 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of 2012, but without any dramatic changes. The stable position in 2016 was followed by a year-on-year decline in the number of recipients in 2017. Softer and unified conditions on unemployment benefit have been implemented since 1 January 2018 - necessary 2 years of contributions from the last 4 years and maximum length of receiving at 6 months are applicable both for permanent and fixed-term contracts. Due to the softer and unified conditions a growth trend in the numbers of beneficiaries began since July 2018 and continued in 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Mar). Significant growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic and temporary prolonging of maximum duration for receiving unemployment benefit. Since October 2020 a decline has occurred as the consequence of the temporary prolonging of maximum duration expiring on 31 August 2020. Due to the second temporary extension of benefit duration on receiving unemployment benefit (that entered into force on 19 March 2021) significant growth of beneficiaries could be seen from April to June 2021. Since July 2021 decline has occurred as the consequence of the temporary prolonging of maximum duration expiring on 31 May 2021. Since January 2023 the situation has looked stable with slight year-on-year growth until December 2023, followed by a mixed picture in the beginning of 2024. From the second half of 2024 numbers have increased. (Note: Unemployment Benefits are paid one month backward (benefits paid in July represent June claims)).
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	Social Assistance Benefit: Recipients are defined as recipients of benefits. In the system of assistance in material need (social assistance) we are talking about the recipient, which is the range of jointly assessed persons, i.e. individual, family with children, families without children, etc. This means that for one recipient of assistance in material need may be more of jointly assessed persons. In years 2016 and 2017 is continuing the decrease in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The change was according better motivation start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person. This trend continued in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people. At the beginning 2019 the number of beneficiaries was stable. Since 1 April 2019 some changes introduced in the system of social assistance had an impact on the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 the situation is 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).

comment	Since October 2020, the situation is similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continues. In 2021 the declining trend still continues and since May to December the situation looks stable. At the beginning of 2022, the situation did not change. In the months of April and May, the impact of the influx of emigrants from Ukraine to Slovakia was reflected in the development of aid recipients of assistance in material need. Due to the availability of UNHCR international assistance for the aforementioned group of persons since May, this group was no longer part of the system of assistance in material need from June to September 2023. After the termination of the provision of financial assistance by UNHCR, this group was re-integrated into the system of aid in material need, which was reflected in the growth of the number of recipients of assistance in material need from October 2022. In 2023, some conditions for the right to assistance in material need were modified, which did not have a significant impact on the decrease or increase in recipients of assistance in material need. During the years 2024 and 2025, there is a slight decrease in recipients of assistance in material need. One of the reasons is also the decrease of emigrants from Ukraine in the system of assistance in material need.
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	-
comment	Disability benefits from youth ("invalidi z mladosti") are included and these are funded from the 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 in 2021 and 2022 due to higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries. Since January 2023 situation has looked stable with soft declines.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	25.3	22.6	-2.7 pp	1.6 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.0	17.0	17.6	22.1	22.6	19.8	-2.8 pp	0.8 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.4	4.9	7.4	10.8	11.5	10.7	-0.8 pp	3.3 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.8	3.9	4.7	4.8	6.1	4.9	-1.2 pp	-1.9 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.9	8.9	7.3	11.0	9.5	15.5	6.0 pp	1.6 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.0	7.5	8.2	10.5	11.2	12.0	0.8 pp	6.0 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89.7	91.2	94.9	95.2	94.3	92.3	-2.0 pp	2.6 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13.8	14.0	13.8	18.4	17.9	16.1	-1.8 pp	2.3 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6 pp	-0.9 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	4.6	4.4	0.5	2.3	1.0	4.5	3.5 pp	-0.1 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	14.7	9.6	11.7	11.3	6.0	14.5	8.5 pp	-0.2 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	66.5	72.3	64.7	73.7	66.6	58.8	-7.8 pp	-7.7 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	37.7	28.6	-9.1 pp	0.7 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.9	11.0	15.6	10.1	12.7	13.6	0.9 pp	3.7 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.1	15.8	22.1	14.7	17.0	19.6	2.6 pp	4.5 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.7	38.2	44.5	32.8	36.0	34.9	-1.1 pp	0.2 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.2	3.0	9.6	2.9	6.8	7.0	0.2 pp	-1.2 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.8	5.2	0.4 pp	-1.4 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.4	7.5	1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	-0.5 pp	-0.4 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.6			0.5 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.4	3.8			7.1			2.7 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43.0	38.5	39.4	42.6	42.3	38.5	-3.8 pp	-4.5 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SK										
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.8	13.8	15.6	16.5	17.6	18.3	0.7 pp	3.5 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.9	11.4	12.3	13.7	14.3	14.5	0.2 pp	2.6 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6302	6046	5655	5896	6402	6860	-0.5 %	-6.6 %	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	5.7	6.3	7.0	7.6	0.6 pp	1.7 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.6	5.0	0.4 pp	-1.3 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.2	23.7	27.7	18.4	29.9	25.0	-4.9 pp	-0.2 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	5.0	8.2	6.1	8.9	2.8 pp	1.8 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.4	9.7	9.2	10.5	14.0	12.7	-1.3 pp	1.3 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.3	-9.6 %	-1.8 %	
	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	25.3	22.6	-2.7 pp	1.6 pp	
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.0	10.2	9.7	14.1	17.7	14.2	-3.5 pp	2.2 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	37.7	28.6	-9.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.0	40.0	43.1	33.8	36.4	36.7	0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	69.5	70.4	68.4	65.5	69.1	3.6 pp	1.1 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.5	76.5	74.7	82.6	80.2	70.4	-9.8 pp	-7.1 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.4	5.3	6.7	7.2	9.1	10.3	1.2 pp	5.9 pp	
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	
	Early school leavers (in %)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.4	7.5	1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	10.4	10.8	11.0	9.6	8.9	8.7	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.8	60.2	60.6	64.1	66.6	66.0	-0.6 pp	7.2 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.3	12.3	13.9	11.9	14.0	12.8	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.86	0.93	0.96	1.01	1.06	5.0 %	24.7 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.77	24.2 %	45.3 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.6	-1.6 pp	-1.1 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	n.a.	-2.1 %	0.0 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	n.a.	6.1 %	10.6 %	
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	17.1	18.7	19.5	18.8	18.6	19.7	1.1 pp	2.6 pp	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	3.2	7.1	2.5	5.9	6.4	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	2.5	2.4	-1.4	-1.5	1.4	-1.5 %	2.0 %	

EU27_2020			
2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	
21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	
16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	
7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	
n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp	
12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	
4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %	
24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp	
13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp	
23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp	
34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp	
62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp	
64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp	
8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	
9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	
6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	
9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	
65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp	
19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	
0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %	
0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %	
2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	
n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %	
n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %	
28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	
8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	
2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %	

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SLOVAKIA 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma than for general population and territorial inequalities are high.</i>	The income interquintile share ratio S80/S50 is substantially better than the EU average [3] Housing Deprivation for the total population and for adults (aged 18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2], their risk-of poverty rate when living in a quasi-jobless household is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and <i>children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i> The rate of long-term unemployment is substantially worse than the EU average [1], in-work poverty (18-64) is worse than the EU average The inability to keep home adequately warm among population at risk of poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. The gap in the inability between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. <i>There are challenges in access to social protection.</i> <i>Adequacy of minimum income support is low.</i>	Impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8] Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits), ratio is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]

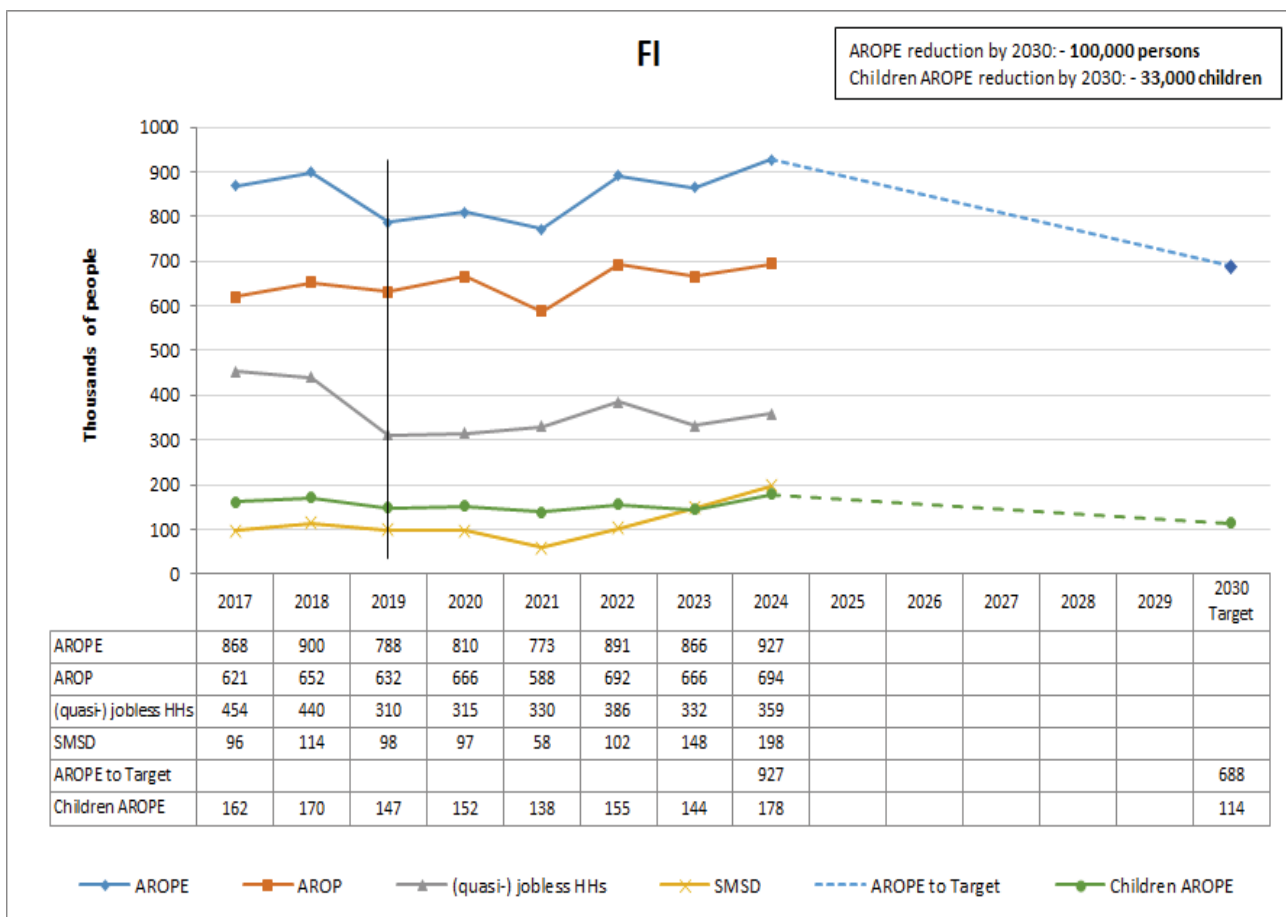
		Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 65+) is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services, in particular homecare</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is worse than the EU average [2] for the total population and men, and substantially worse than the EU average [1] for women. Life expectancy at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average for the total population and women [1] and worse than the EU average for men [2] Potential years of life lost is worse than the EU average [2] while treatable mortality standardized rate, child mortality and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	The interquintile (Q1-Q5) gap in unmet need for medical care is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]

FINLAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for AROP; 2019-2024 change not significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs.

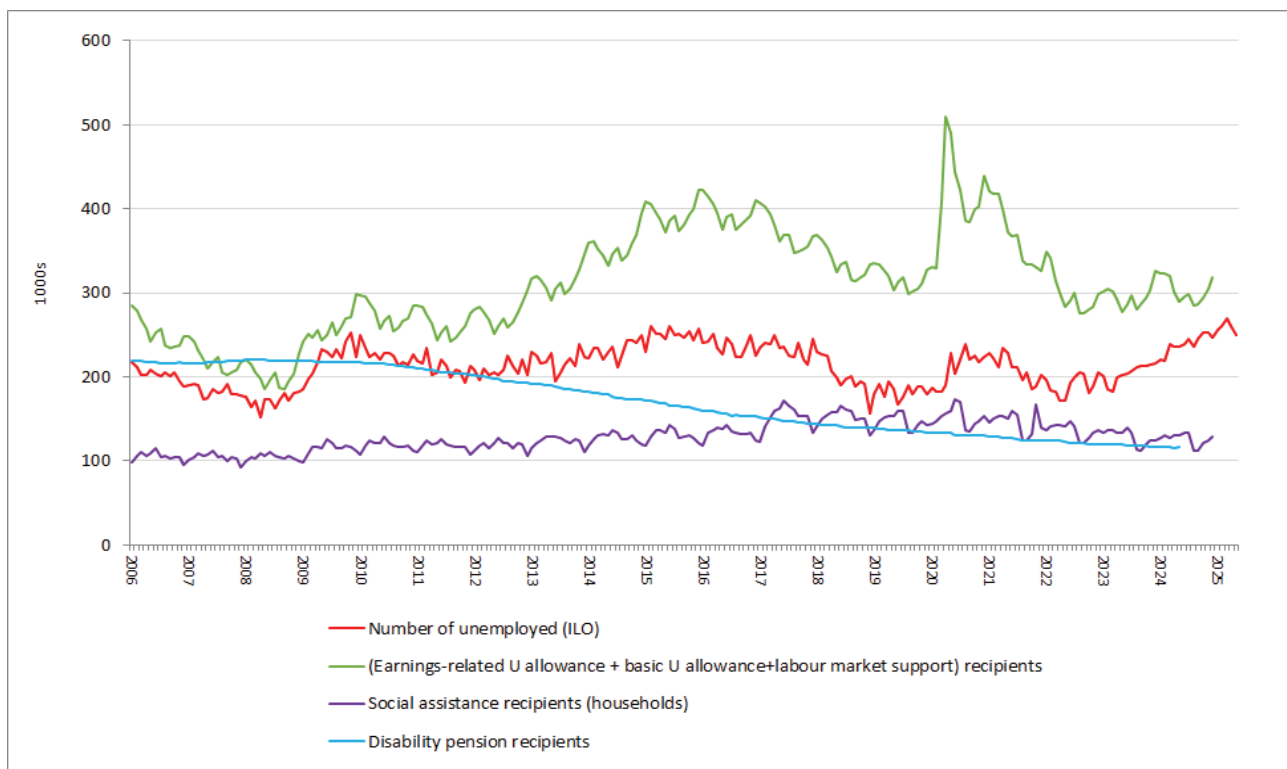
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	29.7	31.6	30.8	29.6	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.9	13.6	13.2	12.8	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	27.7	29.4	28.7	27.8	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0	8.4	8.0
	Disability	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.9	13.6	13.2	12.8	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Earnings-related unemployment allowance; Basic unemployment allowance; Labour market support
unit	Thousands of recipients, at the end of the month
source	Social Insurance Institution and the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) for earnings-related unemployment allowance. Social Insurance Institution (Kela) for basic unemployment allowance and labour market support.

comment	Earnings-related unemployment allowance is paid for those who fulfil the eligibility 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	Social assistance is the last-resort form of financial assistance. Social assistance can be paid to individuals or families who need support and whose other disposable means, such as income and assets, do not cover their essential daily needs. Social assistance is a means-tested benefit, and it is usually granted for one month at a time. Its amount is based on the client's essential expenses. The amount of social assistance is the difference between the client's disposable income and assets and the expenses that give eligibility for social assistance. Usually a social assistance recipient has other income, such as housing allowance, unemployment security or sickness allowance. In such cases, the social assistance granted is lowered by the amount corresponding to the client's income. In this sheet figures include the data (recipients=households) on basic social assistance (some 94,5 percent of all social assistance granted) as well as data (recipients=households) on supplementary and preventive social assistance (some 5,5, percent of all social assistance granted). Please see more of basic social assistance, supplementary social assistance and preventive social assistance: https://stm.fi/en/income-security/social-assistance .
Disability benefit	
definition	Recipients of disability pension (earnings-related schemes) at the end of the month
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Finnish Centre for Pensions

comment	Disability pensions in the earnings-related pension system consist of full and partial pensions and they may be awarded until further notice or for a specific period of time. The proportion of partial pensions of all pensions has risen and is about 19 percent of all disability pensions. 26 percent of new disability pensions were partial pensions in 2023, which means that their proportion has decreased from the previous year. Rehabilitation allowance is a benefit paid during active rehabilitation measures awarded to a person who is still in working life and would face a risk of disability in the near future without rehabilitation. The amount of this allowance is 1.33 times the possible disability pension. Rehabilitation allowance is paid by the pension system, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension. The number of recipients of this allowance has increased at the same time as the number of disability pensions has decreased, but in the last five years also the number of people receiving rehabilitation allowance has decreased. 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. Larger number of disability pensions has ended, which is partly due to larger number of disability pensions granted for a specific period of time. Disability pensions also begin in older ages than before. 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. However, from 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which has lead to increased number of disability pensioners in age group 60+. 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.
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FI	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.8	14.5	13.2	14.9	13.8	17.3	3.5 pp	3.5 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	11.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	11.6	1.9 pp	1.3 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.9	3.5	1.6 pp	1.7 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.8	7.6	6.8	8.5	5.8	8.1	2.3 pp	1.3 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.1	11.1	4.9	5.7	5.3	8.1	2.8 pp	1.0 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.4	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.5	63.4	42.6	46.1	50.4	56.6	6.2 pp	0.1 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.8	7.0	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	8.4	7.7	8.0	9.9	7.8	-2.1 pp	-2.2 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.7	27.4	31.4	32.0	34.0	40.4	6.4 pp	15.7 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.4	21.2	20.9	19.4	18.6	13.8	-4.8 pp	-5.6 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67.0	62.8	70.6	73.3	75.0	81.4	6.4 pp	14.4 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	15.2	16.7	1.5 pp	5.0 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.9	6.8	-1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	-0.4 pp		6.1	6.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11.1	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	9.3	-1.3 pp	-1.8 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	64.2	60.7	70.1	66.8	64.7	60.1	-4.6 pp	-4.1 pp	41.4	41.9
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.0	0.4 pp	1.3 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	0.2 pp	1.0 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.6	9.6	0.0 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3.1	3.2	3.7	8.6	7.6	6.8	-0.8 pp	3.7 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8			-0.3 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.1	1.4			0.9			-0.2 pp	6.4	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	9.0	8.2	10.5	9.3	9.3	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	25.2	25.6

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

FI										EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.5	14.9	14.2	16.3	15.8	16.8	1.0 pp	2.3 pp	21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.6	12.2	10.8	12.7	12.2	12.6	0.4 pp	1.0 pp	16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12217	12174	12047	12565	13015	13833	0.6 %	-0.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.8	3.7	0.9 pp	1.8 pp	6.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.1	8.3	8.6	10.1	8.7	9.3	0.6 pp	1.2 pp	7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	13.7	13.2	14.8	15.3	16.2	0.9 pp	1.3 pp	22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.6	7.6	6.7	8.7	8.1	8.8	0.7 pp	1.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.7	6.3	7.6	1.3 pp	2.8 pp	12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	-1.3 %	1.1 %	4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %
Income inequalities	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.8	14.5	13.2	14.9	13.8	17.3	3.5 pp	3.5 pp	24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	5.0	6.7	1.7 pp	2.2 pp	13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	15.2	16.7	1.5 pp	5.0 pp	23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	51.4	57.6	49.8	48.7	46.4	-2.4 pp	-7.6 pp	34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	72.9	71.5	75.4	70.7	70.7	69.9	-0.9 pp	-3.0 pp	62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	65.3	51.7	59.5	63.3	66.3	3.0 pp	3.0 pp	64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.6	9.6	0.0 pp	2.3 pp	9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.5	10.9	9.1	7.7	8.8	10.0	1.2 pp	0.5 pp	6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	0.7 pp	0.7 pp	9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	65.9	66.6	68.3	71.2	71.7	71.7	0.0 pp	5.8 pp	65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.0	14.5	13.1	15.5	14.2	13.3	-0.9 pp	-1.7 pp	19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.84	5.0 %	3.7 %	0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.53	1.9 %	0.0 %	0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.6	5.4	4.4	6.5	7.9	8.5	0.6 pp	3.9 pp	2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	9.4	10.3	8.9	9.2	n.a.	3.4 %	-1.1 %	n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	10.3	11.4	9.1	9.7	n.a.	6.6 %	1.0 %	n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	19.8	19.7	18.5	22.2	22.2	24.4	2.2 pp	4.6 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	-0.1 pp	1.4 pp	8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	0.5	0.9	-2.0	0.7	1.3	0.7 %	0.0 %	2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

FINLAND 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rates are better than the EU average with substantial negative development for total population and children (0-17) [6] and around the EU average with substantial negative development for the working age population (18-64) [10]. Severe material and social deprivation rates are better than the EU average with substantial negative development for total population and working age population [10]. The rate of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2], for people (aged 0-64) it is around the EU average with some negative development [9], and for children it is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10].	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is better than the EU average and impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average with substantial negative development in both [10] The risk of poverty rate for the population living in quasi-jobless households (18-64) is worse than the EU average [2].	In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions		The risk of poverty rate of older men (aged 65+) is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]. Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3].

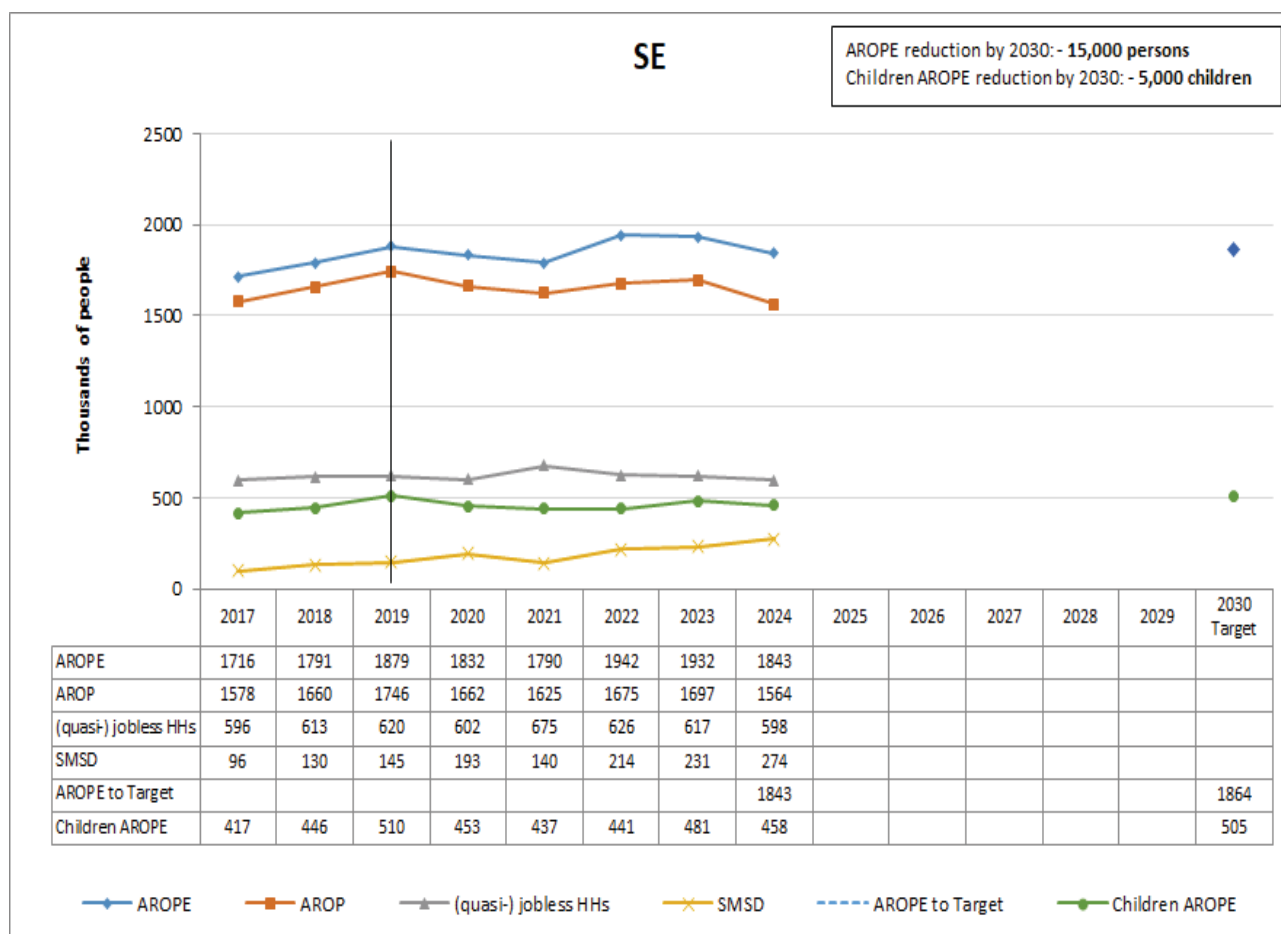
4. Long-term care		.
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth are worse than the EU average and with some positive development for both men and women [4] Unmet need for medical care rate due to costs, waiting or distance) and due to waiting are substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as the interquintile gap (Q1-Q5) in unmet need for medical care [1].	.

Sweden

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMDS - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMDS), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2023-2024 change not significant for SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2024 change not significant for AROPE, SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

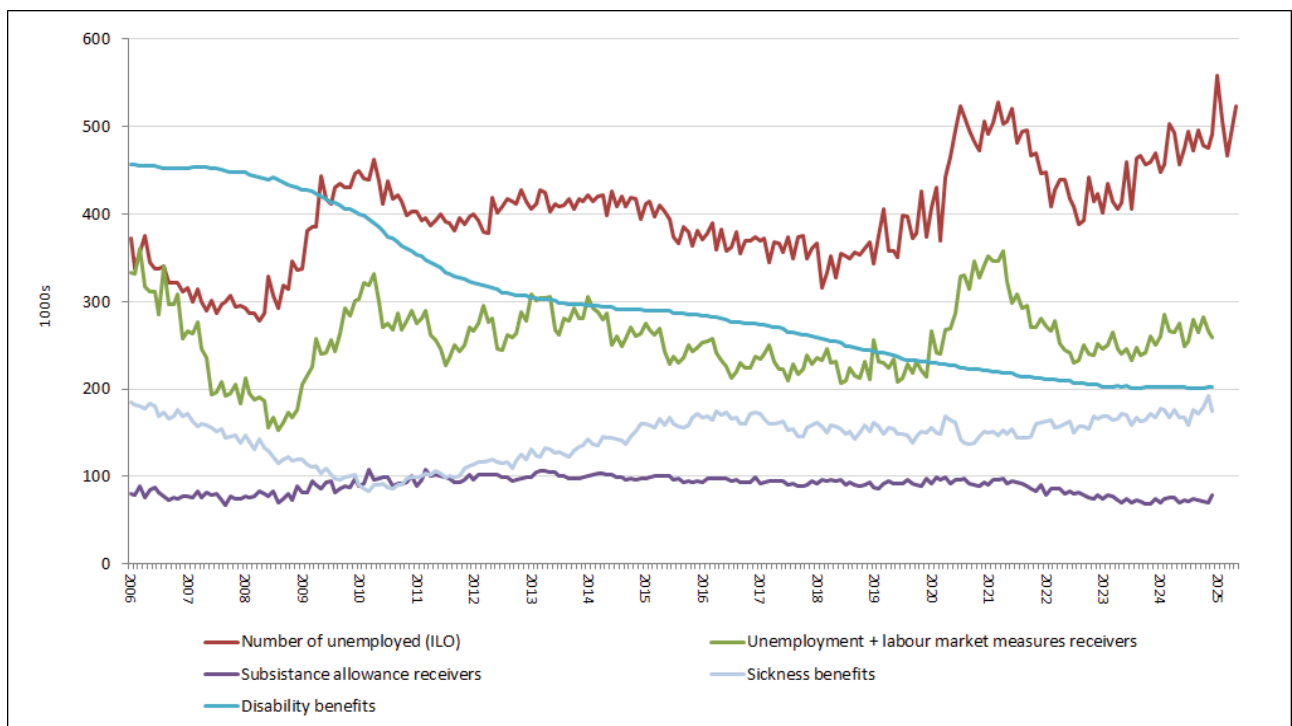
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE						EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.3	28.9	27.5	26.7	28.4	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.4	8.1
	Disability	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.1	12.7	12.1	12.1	11.3	10.9
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.1
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested						
	Total	26.7	28.2	26.9	26.2	25.3	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.4	8.0
	Disability	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.1	12.7	12.1	12.1	10.8	10.4
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4
	Family/Children	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
extraction date	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit; labour market measures
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	Antalet helårspersoner som försörjdes med sociala ersättningar och bidrag
extraction date	2/06/2025
	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	Antalet helårspersoner som försörjdes med sociala ersättningar och bidrag
extraction date	2/06/2025
	Disability benefit (1)
definition	Sickness benefit

unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	Antalet helårspersoner som försörjdes med sociala ersättningar och bidrag
extraction date	2/06/2025
	Disability benefit (2)
definition	Disability benefits
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	Antalet helårspersoner som försörjdes med sociala ersättningar och bidrag
extraction date	2/06/2025

SE	%	EU27_2020									
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2023	2024
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	21.6	20.9	-0.7 pp	-2.1 pp	24.8	24.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.5	18.7	18.1	17.2	19.8	18.2	-1.6 pp	-3.3 pp	19.4	19.3
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.5	3.3	1.7	3.0	2.9	3.6	0.7 pp	1.1 pp	8.4	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	-0.3 pp	-2.0 pp	7.5	7.4
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.4	4.5	13.3	11.9	12.5	8.5	-4.0 pp	1.1 pp	10.3	
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.1	-0.2 pp	-1.0 pp	10.0	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89.7	88.7	85.0	82.3	89.3	79.0	-10.3 pp	-10.7 pp	70.2	73.7
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.0	11.5	11.3	10.9	13.4	13.2	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	15.2	14.9
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	18.5	16.6	16.3	13.5	14.3	0.8 pp	-1.7 pp	14.2	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	37.1	35.6	39.2	38.1	43.4	43.4	0.0 pp	6.3 pp	23.3	24.8
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23.9	27.6	26.8	27.1	24.8	26.3	1.5 pp	2.4 pp	34.3	33.7
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.6	68.4	71.6	70.6	74.3	72.7	-1.6 pp	0.1 pp	54.7	55.5
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.5	25.3	22.5	-2.8 pp	-0.2 pp	24.4	23.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14.8	13.8	11.0	9.7	9.3	9.3	0.0 pp	-5.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.2	7.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	0.1 pp	-4.0 pp	6.1	6.4
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.3	16.6	12.9	11.7	11.3	11.4	0.1 pp	-5.9 pp	26.2	26.4
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.1	46.3	48.4	46.6	39.1	43.0	3.9 pp	3.9 pp	41.4	41.9
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.6	4.6	3.9	3.8	5.8	6.2	0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	7.6	6.9
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	5.3	5.4
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	7.4	7.2	-0.2 pp	0.7 pp	9.5	9.3
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	0.9 pp	2.1 pp	1.0	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.1			0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.9	4.4			3.4			-0.5 pp	6.4	
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	22.8	22.8	21.0	21.3	23.3	23.8	0.5 pp	1.0 pp	25.2	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SE											EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2024	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.4	17.7	17.2	18.6	18.4	17.5	-0.9 pp	-0.9 pp		21	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.1	15.7	16.6	16.1	14.8	-1.3 pp	-2.3 pp		16.2	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12248	12050	12404	12365	13374	14216	0.7 %	2.3 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	0.5 pp	1.5 pp		5.4	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.7	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp		7.9	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.5	24.0	23.4	-0.6 pp	1.7 pp		22.8	-0.2 pp	-1.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	5.5	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.6	0.7 pp	2.2 pp		n.a.	n.a.	-1.7 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.6	1.1 pp	2.6 pp		12.1	-1.0 pp	-0.4 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.3	-8.2 %	0.2 %		4.7	-1.3 %	-6.6 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	21.6	20.9	-0.7 pp	-2.1 pp		24.2	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	5.4	5.1	4.2	5.4	6.4	7.2	0.8 pp	1.8 pp		13.6	-1.2 pp	0.5 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.5	25.3	22.5	-2.8 pp	-0.7 pp		23	-1.4 pp	-2.4 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	42.7	44.5	39.9	36.9	40.6	3.7 pp	-0.3 pp		34.4	-0.3 pp	2.0 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.1	63.2	64.8	61.4	60.5	63.2	2.6 pp	2.0 pp		62.2	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.6	79.9	79.4	73.0	79.7	72.3	-7.4 pp	-12.3 pp		64.8	1.9 pp	-0.9 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	6.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	0.6 pp	-0.1 pp		8.2	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.1 pp	0.9 pp		1.9	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	7.4	7.2	-0.2 pp	0.7 pp		9.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.6	12.3	13.3	12.3	12.7	13.8	1.1 pp	3.2 pp		6.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.2	6.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.5	0.4 pp	0.3 pp		9.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	77.0	76.7	76.4	77.0	78.0	78.1	0.1 pp	1.1 pp		65.2	1.3 pp	6.6 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.3	15.6	13.1	16.3	14.3	11.6	-2.7 pp	-3.7 pp		19.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp
Health	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.85	3.7 %	4.9 %		0.90	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.0 %	1.7 %		0.61	5.2 %	7.0 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	0.1 pp	0.8 pp		2.5	0.1 pp	0.8 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	15.9	15.4	14.5	13.5	13.5	n.a.	0.0 %	-35.1 %		n.a.	3.4 %	-9.8 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.3	14.3	n.a.	0.0 %	-13.9 %		n.a.	4.3 %	-7.7 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities [% of people with disabilities above 16 years]	26.2	28.6	25.4	30.6	29.0	28.1	-0.9 pp	1.9 pp		28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	8.3	8.5	9.1	10.9	10.6	-0.3 pp	1.2 pp		8.2	-0.6 pp	-1.2 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	-0.6	4.2	0.2	-1.5	1.7	-1.5 %	2.2 %		2.6	1.0 %	4.0 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

SWEDEN 2025

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average with some positive development for total population and working age population [4], while the relative median poverty risk gap is around the EU average and with substantial negative development [10]. The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are around the EU average and with some negative development [9]. Housing cost overburden (65+) is worse than the EU average [2], while it is around the EU average with some negative development [9] for children and the total and working age population. <i>There is a large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people.</i>	Housing deprivation for the total population, for children (aged 0-17) and for older people (aged 65+) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The rate of women at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		<i>Good coverage of LTC services</i>
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10]. The interquintile gap (Q1 – Q5) for unmet need for medical care due to waiting time is	Healthy life years at 65 for women is substantially better than the EU average [3] Potential years of life lost is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7].

	substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
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