



Brussels, 5 October 2026
(OR. en)

13807/26
ADD 2

SOC 634
EMPL 368
EDUC 394
ECOFIN 1244

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	2026 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. 13807/26 ADD 1.

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 13807/26.

Social Protection Committee

Annual Report 2026

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

- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -



LOGO

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

Directorate D — Social Rights and Inclusion

Unit D.1 — Social Policies, Child Guarantee, SPC

E-mail: EMPL-D1-UNIT@ec.europa.eu

European Commission

B-1049 Brussels

Social Protection Committee

Annual Report 2026

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

- Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles -

Manuscript completed in September, 2026

This document has been prepared for the European Commission however it reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission is not liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse of this publication. More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://www.europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2026

Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

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

Notes:

1. Figures reflect the data available at end-June 2026 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 2025 data), not only those included in the table, based on the figures available in early May 2026.
 - 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.

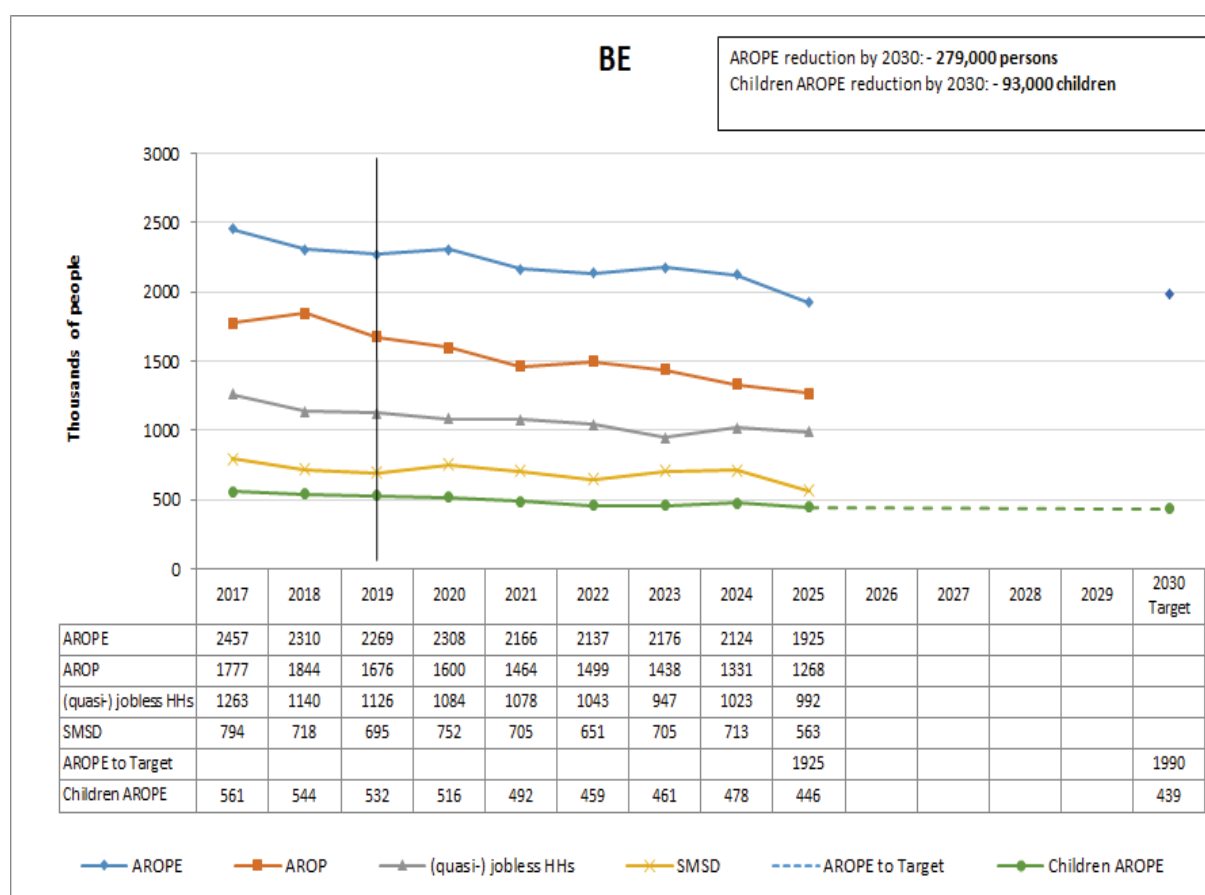
- While the SPPM VA exercise is mainly based on a few key EU-SILC and LFS indicators, for non-EU born people compared with native-born people, other elements – such as the number of new non-EU born residents including asylum seekers and refugees - can also have an impact on these kinds of challenges 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) 2024-2025 change significant for all; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMSD. 2030 AROPE target met in 2025, hence no dotted line to 2030 shown

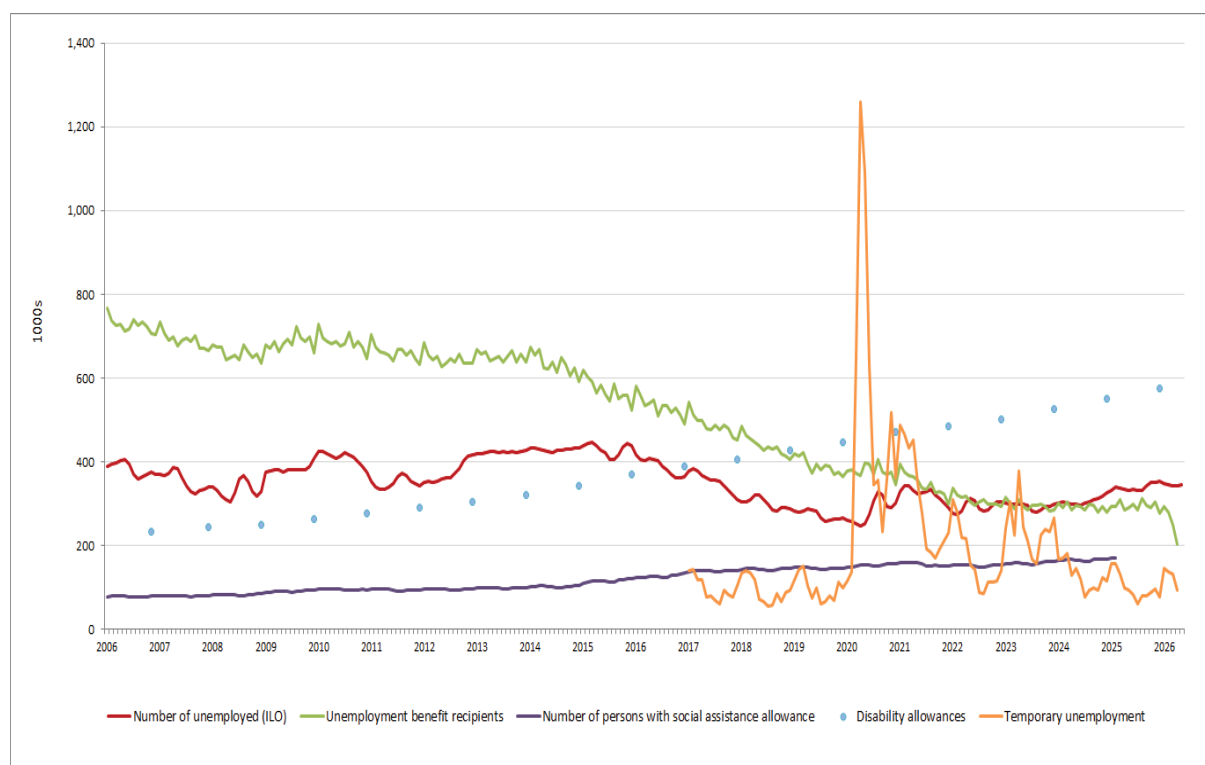
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.3	31.0	28.7	27.3	27.5	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	11.0	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.6	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	25.8	29.4	27.2	25.6	25.7	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	10.8	11.8	11.1	11.1	11.3	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3	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	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-mensuels
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
	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-mensuels/chomage-temporaire-et-allocations-connexes

BE	%								EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.0	21.9	20.9	19.5	19.6	20.2	18.9	-1.3 pp	-4.1 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.0	15.4	15.4	13.8	13.7	14.4	14.5	0.1 pp	-4.5 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8.4	7.9	8.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	6.8	-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.0	9.1	9.1	9.5	0.4 pp	-1.0 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.5	8.9	10.0	9.9	11.2	10.3	7.6	-2.7 pp	-5.9 pp
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.2	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.5	4.2	-0.3 pp	-2.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.3	65.8	71.8	65.4	66.4	70.2	68.3	-1.9 pp	-10.0 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12.0	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.8	0.1 pp	-3.2 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	19.5	18.8	17.5	17.6	20.0	19.9	14.7	-5.2 pp	-4.8 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	35.7	35.5	33.6	34.9	36.2	32.4	33.3	0.9 pp	-2.4 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16.6	13.7	14.3	19.8	18.4	18.9	20.6	1.7 pp	4.0 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82.9	83.8	83.4	78.5	80.2	79.9	78.9	-1.0 pp	-4.0 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	13.7	15.9	14.5	21.3	15.4	15.7	14.0	-1.7 pp	0.3 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	21.3	20.0	21.4	22.0	22.3	21.3	20.7	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.6	7.3	9.9	9.5	10.8	9.4	9.9	0.5 pp	2.3 pp
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	24.9	23.9	24.8	25.9	25.9	25.3	24.7	-0.6 pp	-0.2 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	38.9	49.7	53.1	53.7	53.1	52.8	51.3	-1.5 pp	12.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.3	0.2 pp	-2.2 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	-0.6 pp	-2.2 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.3	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5		0.4 pp	-0.2 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.4	4.1			3.1				
Overcrowding rate (0-17)		9.5	10.0	10.4	10.6	9.5	11.7	11.8	0.1 pp	2.3 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	BE								EU27			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	20.3	19.0	18.6	18.8	18.3	16.5	-1.8 pp	-3.6 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.1	12.4	11.4	10.9	-0.5 pp	-3.9 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13285	13435	13661	14495	15090	15817	16116	-1.5 %	2.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.2	4.9	-1.3 pp	-1.3 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.7	10.6	11.4	11.0	-0.4 pp	-1.9 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.0	16.1	14.9	18.2	14.1	15.9	14.6	-1.3 pp	-1.4 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.8	9.2	9.6	9.2	8.6	7.5	6.4	-1.1 pp	-4.4 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.9	10.9	10.1	9.4	10.5	11.1	9.4	-1.7 pp	-1.5 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	-5.8 %	-9.7 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	21.9	20.9	19.5	19.6	20.2	18.9	-1.3 pp	-4.1 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.9	11.7	12.0	10.5	12.1	13.7	11.5	-2.2 pp	-1.4 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	13.7	15.9	14.5	21.3	15.4	15.7	14.0	-1.7 pp	0.3 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	44.9	53.1	49.0	50.0	53.1	52.6	-0.5 pp	10.9 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.3	66.7	71.2	68.5	70.5	73.1	73.8	0.7 pp	8.5 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.4	58.9	56.6	59.3	52.8	50.5	50.0	-0.5 pp	-13.4 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.2	4.1	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.3	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.0	0.4 pp	1.5 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	8.6	7.4	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.4	0.1 pp	-1.2 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	52.1	53.1	54.5	56.6	57.8	59.4	61.5	2.1 pp	9.4 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.6	21.5	17.3	20.0	18.2	14.4	11.4	-3.0 pp	-6.2 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.80	3.9 %	2.6 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.0 %	2.1 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.5	n.a.	1.8 %	9.5 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.7	12.1	n.a.	3.4 %	13.1 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
Access to decent housing	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.1	35.6	33.5	33.8	32.3	29.9	27.2	-2.7 pp	-4.9 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Housing cost overburden rate	8.4	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	6.7	6.7	0.0 pp	-1.7 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.9	1.0	2.7	-0.8	2.5	1.1	0.0	1.1 %	6.5 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

Table 1.1

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

BELGIUM 2026

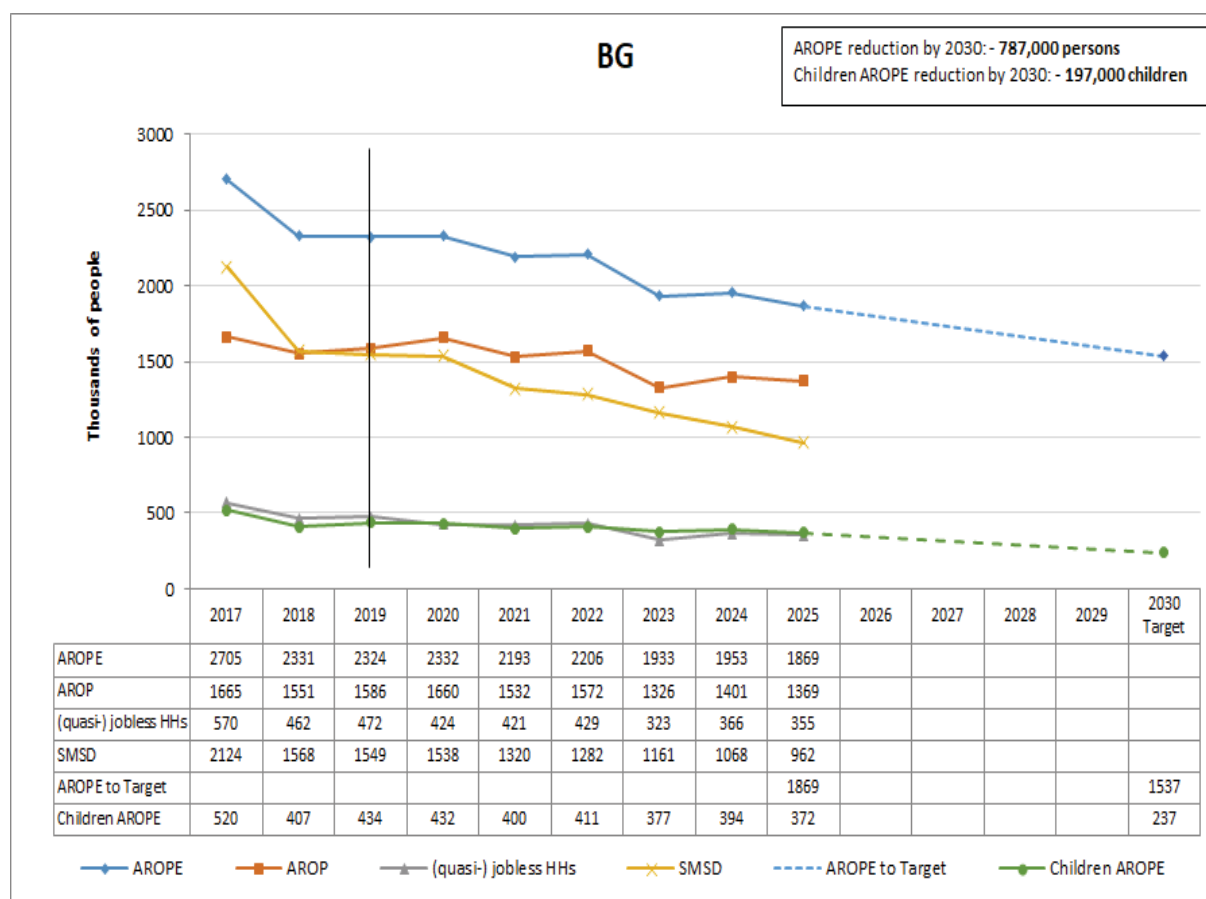
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rates of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (aged 0-64 and children 0-17) are worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse for the working age (18-64) [1]. <i>Social inclusion 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 also when living in (quasi-)jobless households, as well as the relative median poverty risk gap, also for children [3]. The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population and working age population is better than the EU average, with some positive developments [7]. The income inter-quintile ratios S80/S20, S80/S50 and S50/S20 are substantially better [3] than the EU average.
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>High risk of inequality of opportunities for children</i>	The impact of social transfers (both including and excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially better than the EU average for the total pop and the working age population (18-64) [3]. The relative median poverty risk gap (0-17 and 18-64) and in-work poverty are substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2].	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+) and the risk of poverty for women (aged 65+) are better than the EU average with some positive development [7].
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Healthy life years at 65 for both men and women is better than the EU average with 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless households; 2019-2025 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE.

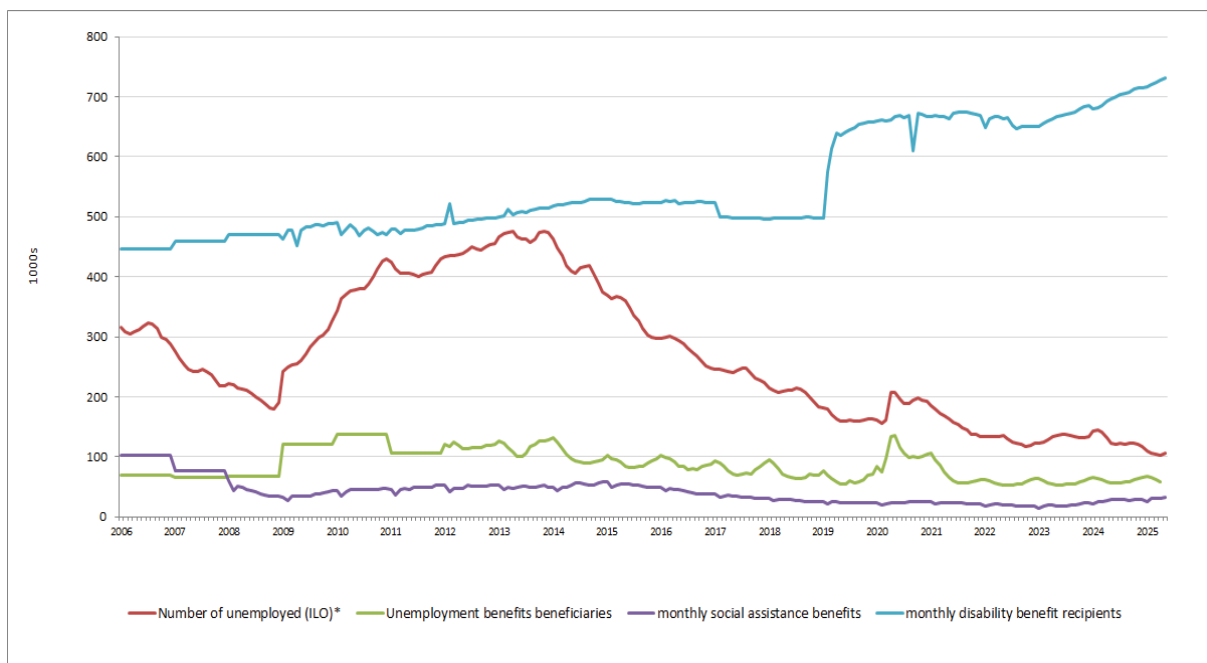
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BG							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.1	18.1	18.2	18.0	18.9	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.4	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	15.7	17.7	17.8	17.7	18.5	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.4	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	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	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	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)	35.8	35.5	33.0	33.9	33.9	35.1	33.1	-2.0 pp	-2.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.5	28.3	24.2	25.9	26.9	28.2	27.0	-1.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	22.8	24.8	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.2	16.3	-1.9 pp	-6.5 pp
	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	10.2	-0.2 pp	-1.1 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	22.0	22.0	22.6	19.0	20.0	19.4	21.6	2.2 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.2	12.8	13.0	12.6	15.1	15.5	14.4	-1.1 pp	3.2 pp
	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	83.2	0.2 pp	-2.5 pp
	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	20.5	-1.3 pp	0.6 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	8.9	1.8	6.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	0.2 pp	2.2 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7	6.1	16.9	11.4	14.6	18.2	18.9	0.7 pp	0.2 pp
	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	8.6	-7.4 pp	2.3 pp
	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	81.4	5.5 pp	2.4 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	31.9	29.2	35.0	5.8 pp	-3.7 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)									
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)									
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	27.1	22.5	38.1	30.8	27.3	27.9	26.8	-1.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	15.1	13.5	9.7	14.3	11.1	8.2	7.8	-0.4 pp	-7.3 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	9.6	9.4	8.3	7.2	6.3	6.5	0.2 pp	-4.2 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.9	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.3	8.2	8.6	0.4 pp	-5.3 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
	Infant mortality rate	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.5		-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	15.2	15.3			10.6				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	61.2	61.0	58.1	55.9	56.5	55.1	53.0	-2.1 pp	-8.2 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	BG								EU27			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	29.0	-1.3 pp	-4.2 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9	20.6	21.7	21.2	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	8906	10.6 %	56.2 %	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	15.0	-1.6 pp	-7.1 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	7.9	0.0 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	25.1	4.0 pp	-2.4 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.1	17.3	17.1	16.8	15.0	15.7	15.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	33.6	33.7	30.4	30.4	29.4	27.1	24.5	-2.6 pp	-9.1 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.0	6.9	-0.3 %	-14.3 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	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	33.1	-2.0 pp	-2.7 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	28.4	29.8	27.1	27.2	27.2	25.8	22.9	-2.9 pp	-5.5 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	31.9	29.2	35.0	5.8 pp	-3.7 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.6	20.4	29.8	24.4	27.7	27.7	26.9	-0.8 pp	3.2 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.4	42.9	50.1	48.2	54.5	52.9	53.3	0.4 pp	6.9 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	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	75.0	-0.4 pp	-2.7 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 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	11.8	-0.3 pp	2.8 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.3	8.2	8.6	0.4 pp	-5.3 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	14.3	13.9	12.3	11.4	10.5	11.5	1.0 pp	-2.2 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	63.5	63.4	64.8	68.3	69.5	69.9	71.2	1.3 pp	7.7 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	47.0	49.5	45.7	45.5	35.3	36.6	35.3	-1.3 pp	-11.7 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.68	0.75	0.76	0.77	1.3 %	14.9 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.46	0.44	0.46	4.5 %	24.3 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	8.6	7.7	9.2	10.4	11.0	n.a.	5.8 %	19.6 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	9.9	9.0	10.9	12.0	12.7	n.a.	5.8 %	22.1 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
	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	42.3	-1.5 pp	-8.6 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.0	14.4	11.6	15.1	11.1	8.0	6.9	-1.1 pp	-9.1 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.0	-0.8	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE4

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 2026

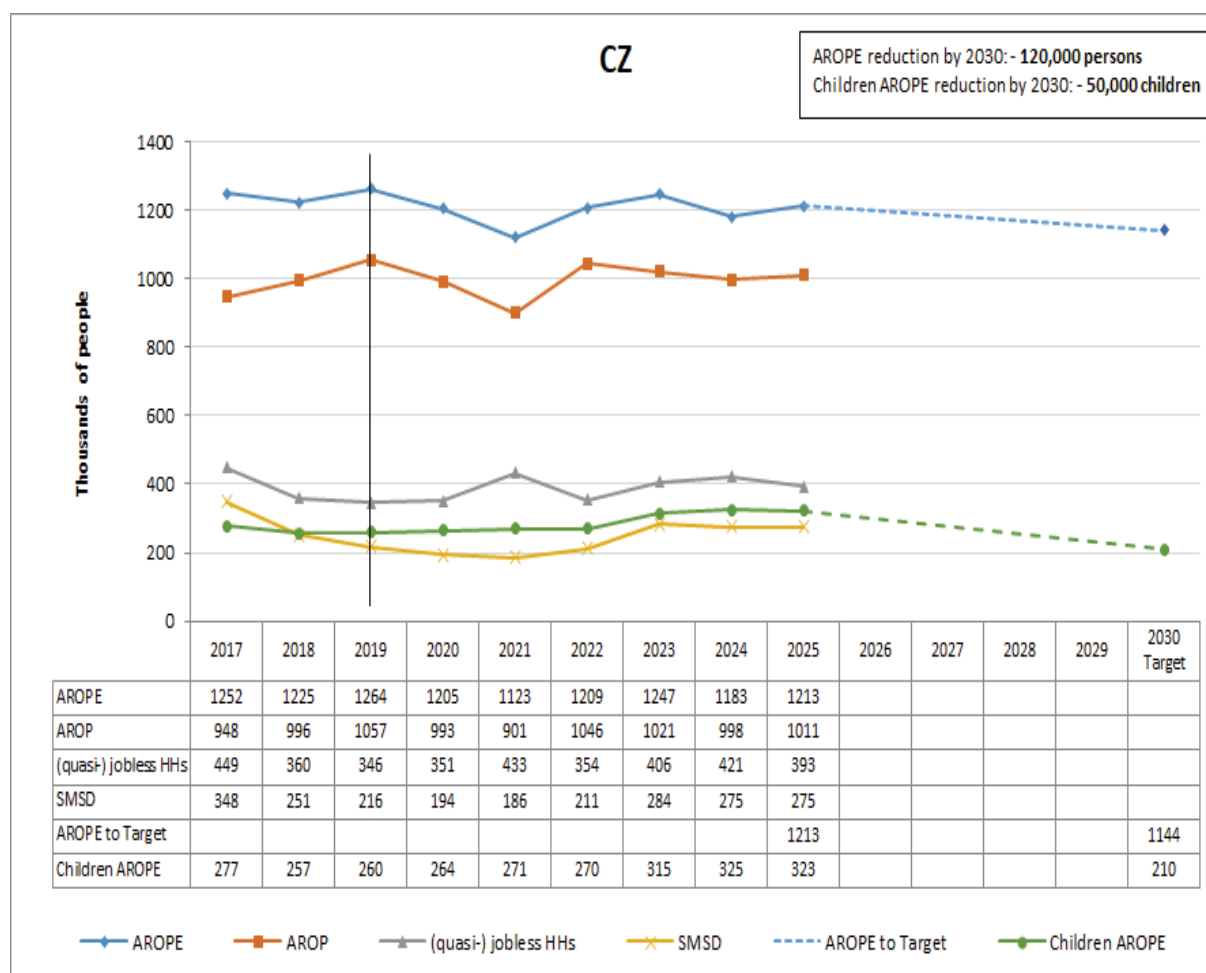
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rate and the risk of poverty rate are substantially worse than the EU average for children [1] and worse than the EU average for the working age population [2], while persistent poverty is substantially worse than the EU average for the total population, children and working age group [1]. Income inequality is substantially worse than the EU average [1] in all considered interquintile share ratios. 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], 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>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities, Roma and people living in rural areas is substantially higher than that of the general population.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (both including and excluding pensions) in reducing poverty of children is worse than the EU average [2], as well as their poverty gap rate with substantial positive development [5] and <i>low adequacy of minimum income benefits</i> <i>High risk of inequality of opportunities for children</i> In-work poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
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+) are worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average with	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8].

	substantially positive development [5].	
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 positive development [5], as well as the child mortality rate [4]. The rates of potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5].	The healthy life years at birth for women indicator is substantially better than the EU average [3] and better than the EU average with substantially positive development for men [8].

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless households and child AROPE.

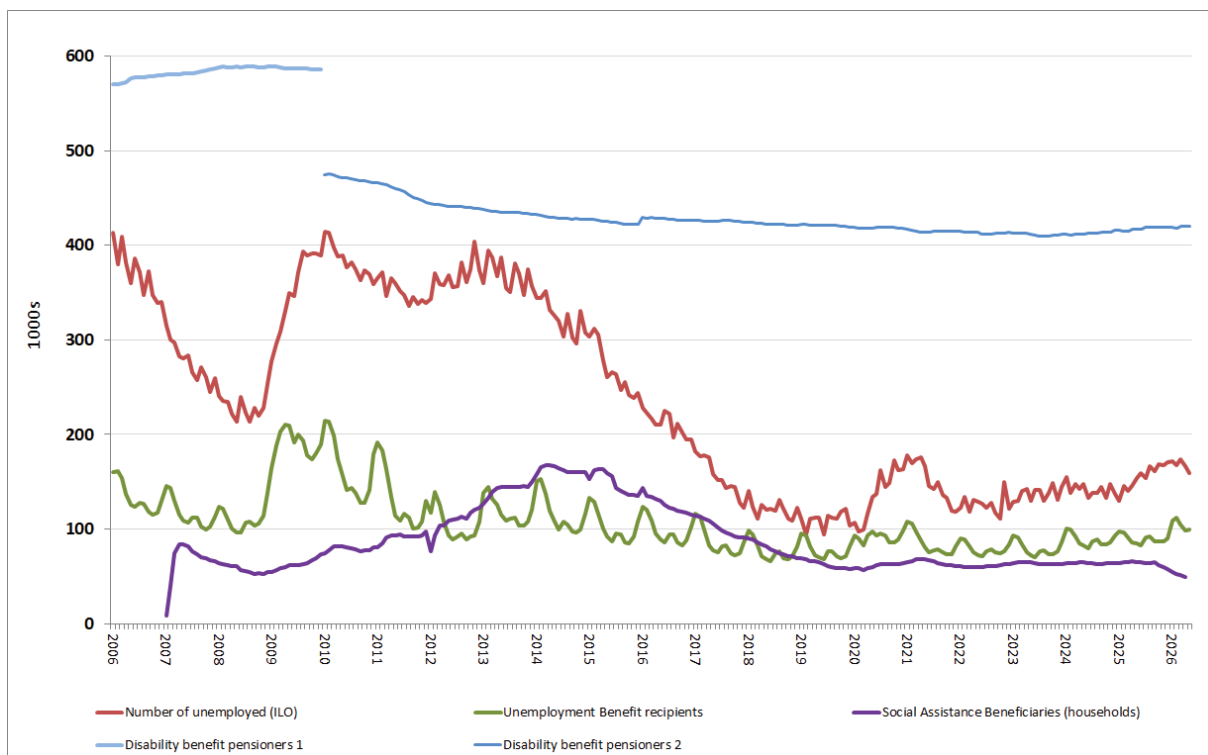
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.0	20.9	20.6	19.4	20.1	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.9	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.4	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health						0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age						0.5	0.5
	Survivors						0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment					0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	17.7	20.7	20.3	19.0	19.7	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.9	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.4	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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 the number of “social assistance beneficiaries” reflects the situation on labour market and income situation of households as well as relevant legal adjustment. The decline in the data is evident starting in October 2025, from when it was no

	longer be possible to submit new applications for the living allowance (applicants could only apply for the State Social Assistance Benefit (super benefit)), the first payments of which began at the end of December 2025). Existing recipients of the living allowance, if they requested it, were gradually “transferred” to the State Social Assistance Benefit during a transition period that lasted until the end of July 2026.
	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 presented separately.

CZ	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	15.4	0.0 pp	2.4 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.4	13.9	13.7	-0.2 pp	2.5 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.6	0.4 pp	1.9 pp	7.9	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	5.3	-1.3 pp	1.6 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.9	2.1	5.4	9.1	4.3	8.6	8.0	-0.6 pp	1.1 pp	12.3	11.3
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	6.0	0.5 pp	1.0 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	90.2	2.7 pp	14.7 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	9.4	0.8 pp	0.7 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.4	2.3	4.1	5.0	3.0	5.1	5.8	0.7 pp	2.4 pp	14.4	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	2.1	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	30.4	0.1 pp	3.4 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	54.7	3.2 pp	2.3 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.0	17.4	23.0	22.9	23.8	22.8	24.5	1.7 pp	9.5 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.3	21.1	17.8	15.6	18.0	17.7	17.3	-0.4 pp	-3.0 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	6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.0	26.6	23.4	20.6	23.7	23.1	22.3	-0.8 pp	-3.7 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.0	43.1	49.6	48.0	43.4	40.1	37.4	-2.7 pp	-6.6 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.5	8.6	11.2	9.4	-1.8 pp	3.0 pp	7.0	6.4
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.7	3.8	6.0	3.8	2.4	2.6	0.2 pp	0.4 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.4	6.1	0.7 pp	-0.6 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3		0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.4	3.3			4.8						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.6	26.6	28.3	27.2	-1.1 pp	3.1 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CZ										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	11.5	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.5	8.6	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.6	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	10314	2.3 %	3.0 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.9	-0.3 pp	0.5 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	16.7	-1.5 pp	2.6 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.7	3.9	4.5	6.7	4.9	5.4	5.0	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	-0.3 pp	0.5 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	0.6 %	0.0 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	15.4	0.0 pp	2.4 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	6.6	7.0	6.2	8.5	8.7	8.2	-0.5 pp	2.2 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.0	17.4	23.0	22.9	23.8	22.8	24.5	1.7 pp	9.5 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 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	40.0	-0.6 pp	0.8 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	72.1	75.8	70.5	71.3	73.2	72.8	-0.4 pp	2.1 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	69.4	-4.9 pp	8.4 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	4.1	0.4 pp	0.6 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0 pp	0.2 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.4	6.1	0.7 pp	-0.6 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.9	0.4 pp	1.2 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.7	6.6	6.5	8.0	6.3	4.6	4.9	0.3 pp	-0.8 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	66.7	68.2	69.8	72.9	74.0	77.0	78.3	1.3 pp	11.6 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.4	15.4	11.2	16.6	15.2	9.5	9.2	-0.3 pp	-8.2 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.73	0.76	0.82	0.82	0.0 %	12.3 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.53	-5.4 %	6.0 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	n.a.	5.4 %	-2.5 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.8	8.2	n.a.	5.1 %	0.0 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	24.7	23.8	18.2	21.1	19.4	15.6	17.6	2.0 pp	-7.1 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.9	9.1	9.2	8.2	-1.0 pp	1.3 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.5	1.5	5.4	-0.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.5 %	8.7 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

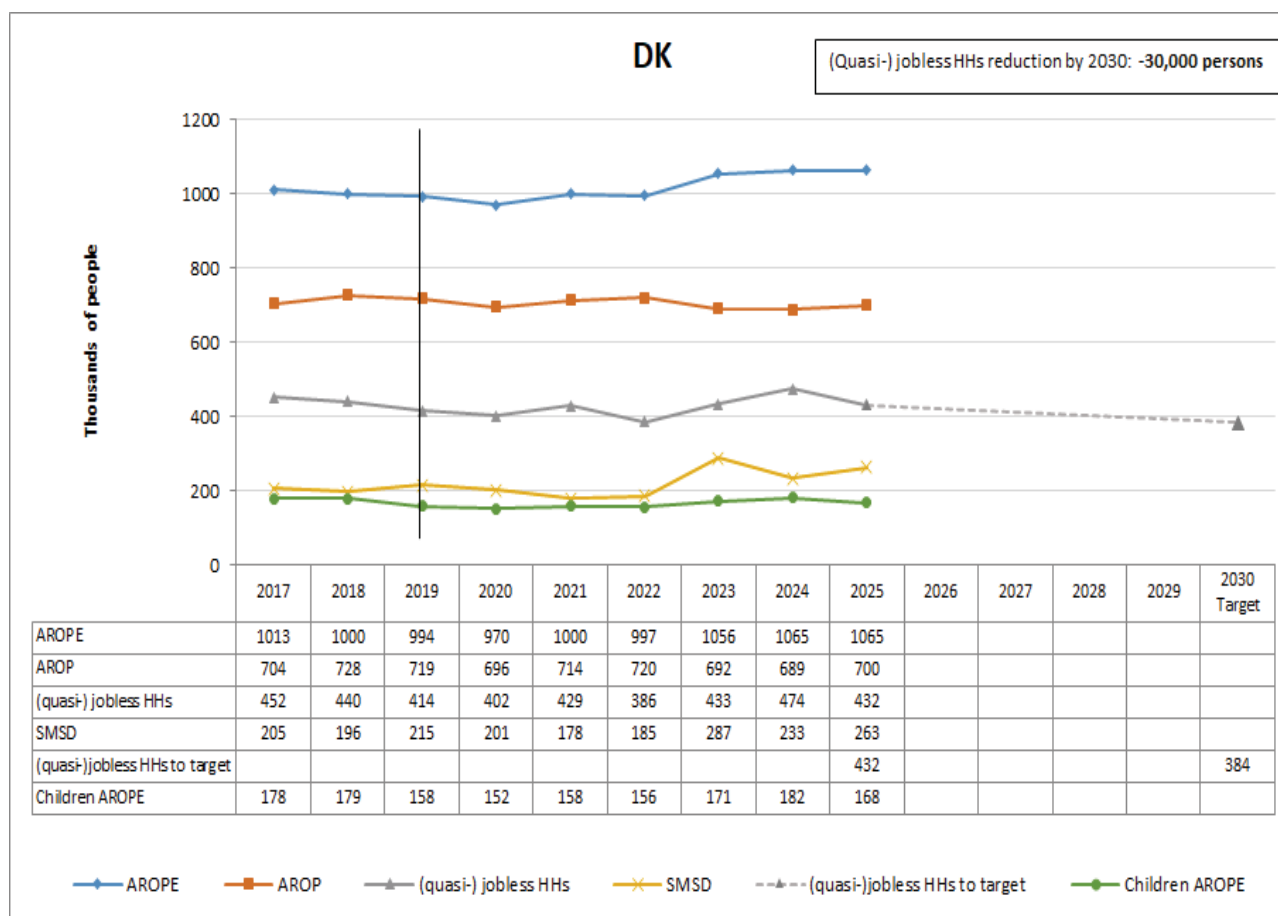
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<i>While the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is comparatively low, indebtedness continues to be a problem.</i> <i>Czech citizens of Roma background have substantially worse levels of poverty than the general population.</i> The risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Their severe material and social deprivation rate and their poverty gap are around the EU average with some negative development [9]. The housing cost overburden rates for the general population, children and working age population are worse than the EU average with some negative development [9].	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion the risk of poverty, the poverty risk gap and the persistent poverty rate are 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 (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10].	In work poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		The risk-of poverty or social exclusion and the risk of poverty for older people (65+) are better than the EU average with positive development [7] and their poverty risk gap is substantially better [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].	

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

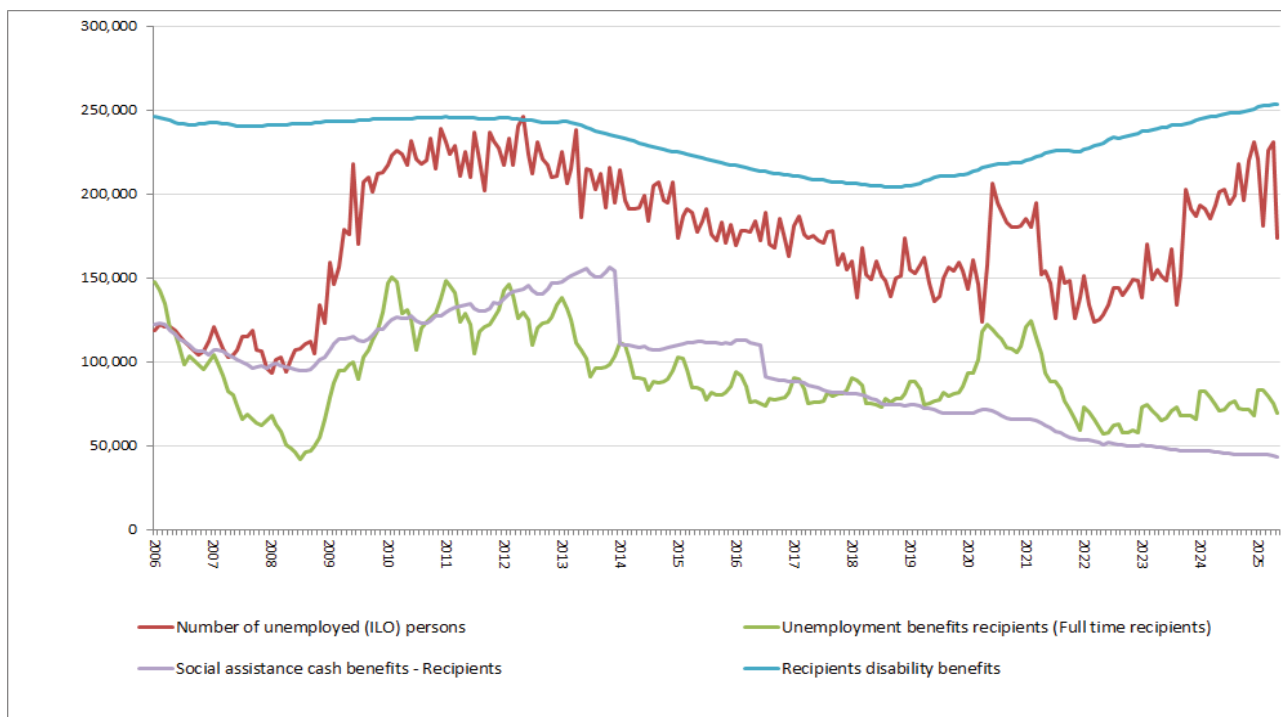
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DK							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	30.4	32.1	29.9	27.2	28.0	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.4	6.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.2	12.2	11.2	10.4	10.8	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	11.0	11.3	10.4	9.6	10.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	0.5	0.5
	Old age	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.8	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	19.4	20.8	19.5	17.6	17.9	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.9	7.2	6.3	6.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	5.7	5.7	5.1	4.9	5.0	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	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		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	14.8	-1.1 pp	1.0 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.7	10.1	9.2	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.8	5.1	4.7	5.3	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	7.9	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	5.6	-0.6 pp	0.6 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.8	4.2		3.5	6.2	2.5	0.0	-2.5 pp	-4.8 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.7	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.7	9.8
Access to adequate resources	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	56.3	2.2 pp	-8.9 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	6.1	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.9	7.6	8.1	6.8	8.0	5.8	7.1	1.3 pp	-0.8 pp	14.4	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	60.1	3.0 pp	2.0 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	9.8	-3.8 pp	2.2 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	86.9	0.5 pp	1.3 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	23.8	12.7	19.6	6.9 pp	8.0 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	26.3	26.5
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	57.8	61.1	57.2	56.9	54.1	56.6	2.5 pp	9.7 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	7.9	5.2	15.3	10.1 pp	9.7 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.4	6.5	2.1 pp	2.2 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.0	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.0	3.0	1.1	3.8	5.1	4.8	5.2	0.4 pp	3.2 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.3		0.8 pp	1.3 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.7	3.8			1.5						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.8	11.9	11.1	12.4	9.7	11.4	12.6	1.2 pp	1.8 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DK										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	17.9	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.6	11.8	0.2 pp	-0.7 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	15177	2.7 %	0.8 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.9	4.0	4.5	0.5 pp	0.7 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.5	9.1	9.7	8.8	9.8	10.6	9.7	-0.9 pp	0.2 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	20.3	2.2 pp	1.5 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.9	6.9	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.2	5.8	-0.4 pp	-0.1 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	9.4	8.1	8.5	0.4 pp	1.4 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	-1.0 %	0.7 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
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	14.8	-1.1 pp	1.0 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.6	7.3	5.6	5.8	8.8	7.3	8.5	1.2 pp	0.9 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	23.8	12.7	19.6	6.9 pp	8.0 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	52.4	53.9	50.4	51.4	50.4	51.8	1.4 pp	4.6 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.9	70.0	70.0	68.5	69.6	69.4	68.5	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	46.3	1.0 pp	-8.2 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.9	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.1 pp	0.1 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.0	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.4	10.1	9.6	-0.5 pp	3.5 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.9	1.1 pp	0.2 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.3	71.4	72.3	72.9	74.2	75.0	74.7	-0.3 pp	3.4 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	13.2	0.9 pp	3.3 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	-1.3 %	0.0 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	-2.1 %	-8.0 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	-0.2 pp	1.1 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.4	9.5	10.0	9.5	10.7	n.a.	12.6 %	0.0 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.8	11.9	10.2	10.4	10.3	11.8	n.a.	14.6 %	0.0 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.7	26.3	28.1	28.5	0.4 pp	5.4 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	15.6	14.1	15.5	14.7	15.4	14.6	23.4	8.8 pp	7.8 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.9	0.3	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	2.5	1.5 %	8.1 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

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 the total population and working age population with some negative development [9]. Material and severe material and social deprivation rates for total population, children and working age population are around the EU average with negative development [9]. The rate of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average for the total population and for the working age population [2]. 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 substantially worse for the total population, children, working age population and older people (65+) [1]. * Severe material or social deprivation for migrants is around the EU average with negative development [9] and the share of migrants living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10].	The risk of poverty rate or social exclusion and the risk of poverty of children are substantially better than the EU average, as well the risk of poverty for the total population [3], also when living in (quasi-)jobless households. The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty is 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.	The relative median poverty risk gap of older people is substantially better than the EU average [3].
4. Long-term care		<i>Good coverage of LTC services, in</i>

		<i>particular homecare</i>
5. Health	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], the gap in unmet need rate for medical care due to waiting time between the first quintile and the fifth quintile is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	

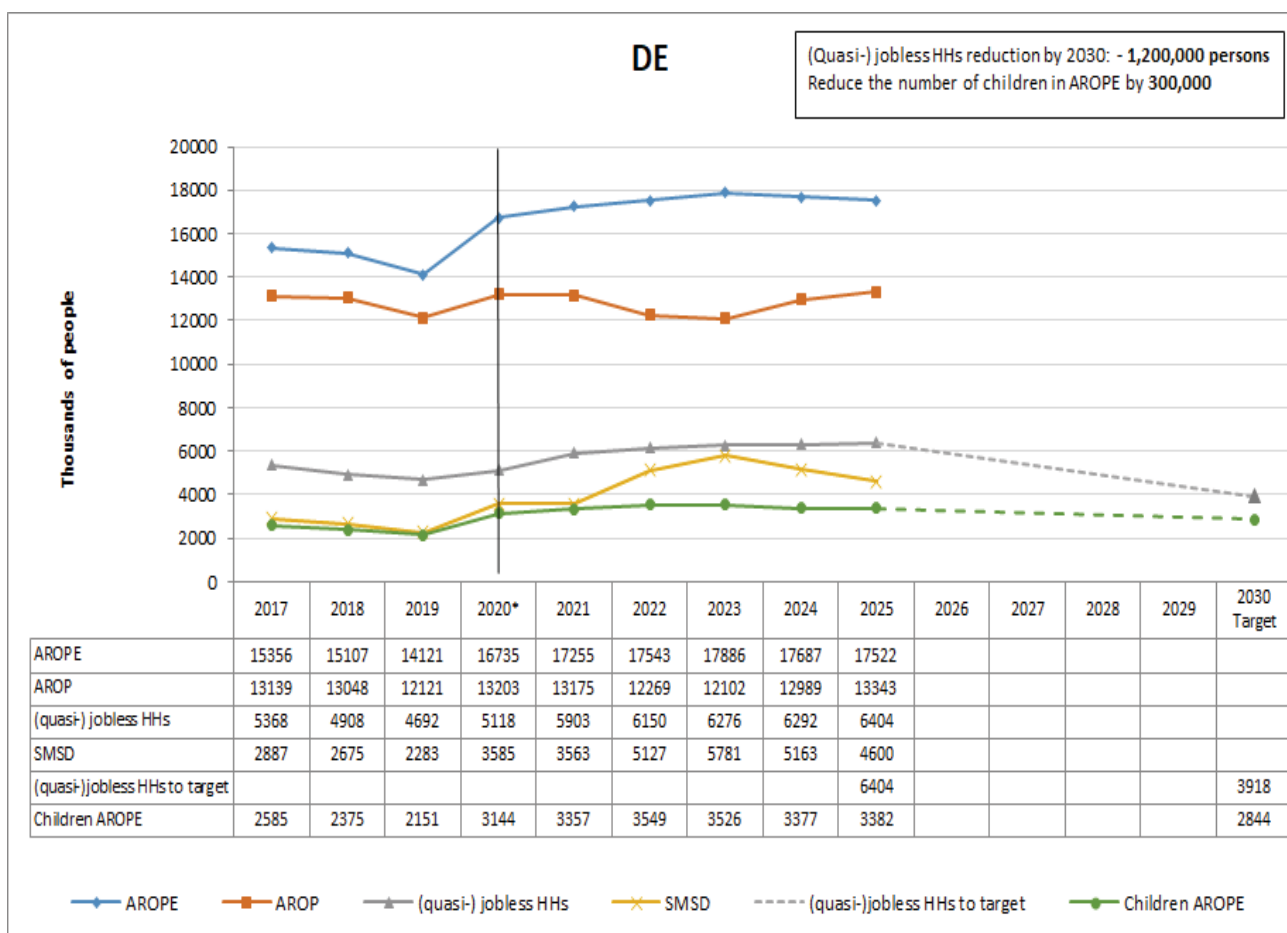
* The Housing cost overburden indicator measures the share of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40% of disposable income (both ‘net’ of housing allowances). The Methodological Guidelines and Description of EU-SILC variables (version April 2020) describes 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 deducted, but housing benefits not deducted). For tenants at market price or at reduced price, also rental payment is included. For rent free tenants, housing benefits should not be deducted 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; 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. 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2020-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE.

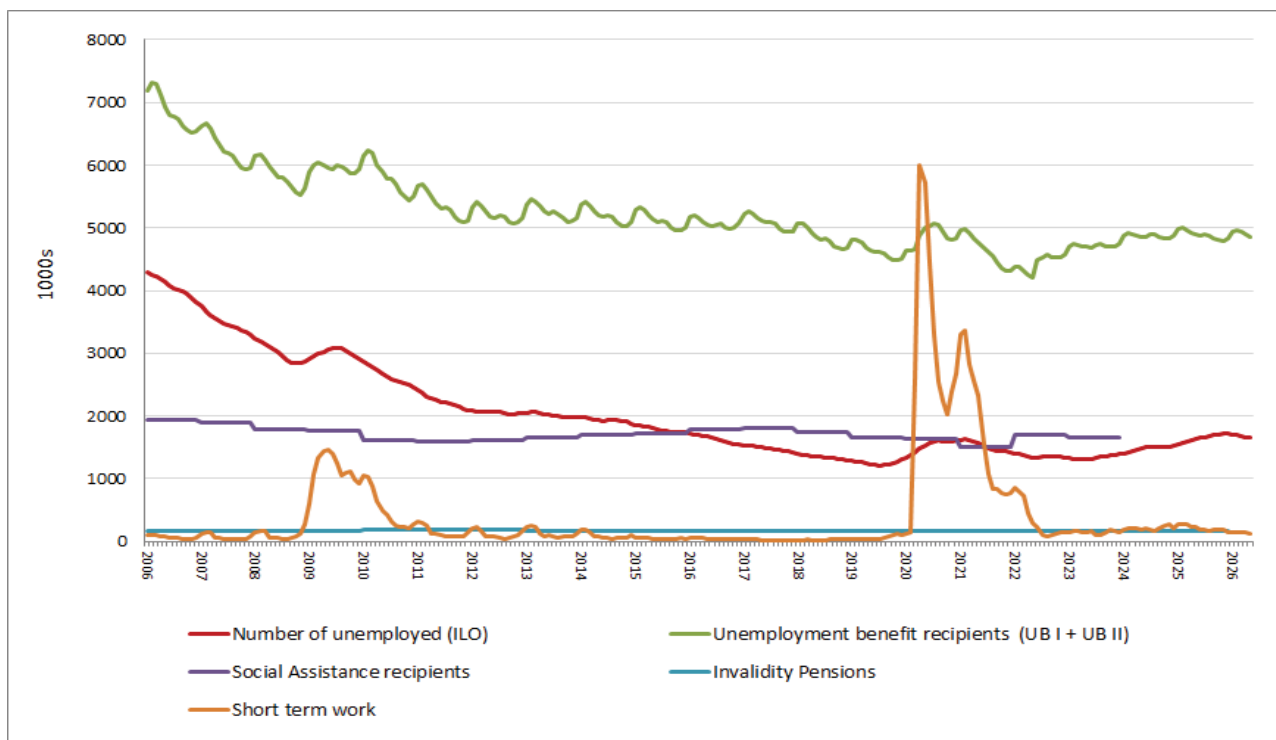
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DE							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.4	31.2	30.3	28.7	28.7	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.5	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	24.9	27.4	26.5	25.0	24.8	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.5	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	10.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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,I,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)

DE	%										EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.4	23.9	22.9	23.5	0.6 pp	n.a.	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.1	15.4	16.4	15.0	14.0	15.2	16.0	0.8 pp	n.a.	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.3	5.9	5.5	8.5	9.0	7.4	7.0	-0.4 pp	n.a.	7.9	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.1	9.4	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.5	11.3	0.8 pp	n.a.	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.9	7.9			2.3	4.7	3.2	-1.5 pp	n.a.	12.3	11.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.6	9.3	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.5	0.3 pp	n.a.	9.7	9.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	50.6	48.5	48.3	48.2	60.4	62.2	1.8 pp	n.a.	73.8	73.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.5	11.7	12.5	10.8	9.8	9.8	10.1	0.3 pp	n.a.	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.1	6.2	14.1	6.7	8.4	9.4	9.9	0.5 pp	1.8 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.2	10.2	17.3	17.9	14.9	15.7	16.3	0.6 pp	-6.9 pp	24.8	26.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.6	24.3	38.1	36.4	47.3	47.0	47.2	0.2 pp	19.6 pp	33.7	33.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.3	33.1	50.4	53.3	38.9	38.0	38.3	0.3 pp	-24.0 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	18.8	17.2	19.2	2.0 pp	n.a.	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	25.9	27.2	25.8	24.8	24.6	25.0	25.1	0.1 pp	n.a.	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.0	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.7	0.2 pp	n.a.	6.4	6.6
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.7	32.0	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.7	0.1 pp	n.a.	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	59.8	52.5	56.2	58.0	58.3	52.8	50.6	-2.2 pp	n.a.	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.5	7.9	9.2	9.4	11.4	10.0	9.4	-0.6 pp	n.a.	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.8	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.7	6.2	0.5 pp	3.4 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.3	10.1	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.5	13.1	-0.4 pp	n.a.	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3		0.1 pp	0.1 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	2.5			3.2						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	12.0	16.8	17.9	18.5	18.7	18.5	19.0	0.5 pp	n.a.	25.6	25.3

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note: Major break in time series in 2020 for EU-SILC, so figures for changes compared to 2019 for SILC-based indicators not shown. Major break also in time series for LFS-based indicators in 2020 and 2021, but figures for changes versus 2019 can be shown if trend-adjusted series are used (which is the case for all LFS-based indicators except early school leavers). For early school leavers, there is an additional break in 2024. Therefore, the corresponding change 2019-2025 is not shown.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DE										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019/2020* to latest year	2025	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	21.2	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	14.8	16.1	16.0	14.8	14.4	15.5	16.1	0.6 pp	0.0 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13616	14537	14002	13876	14452	15115	15956	2.1 %	-9.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	3.0	4.4	4.3	6.2	6.9	6.2	5.6	-0.6 pp	1.2 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.3	0.3 pp	2.0 pp	7.9	0.0 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	21.7	1.3 pp	-2.8 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.6	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	6.4	6.1	-0.3 pp	-3.7 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	9.1	9.0	11.7	12.7	11.4	10.7	-0.7 pp	1.6 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.2 %	-3.9 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %	
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	23.5	0.6 pp	1.2 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.4	11.2	11.2	14.7	15.3	12.8	12.3	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	18.8	17.2	19.2	2.0 pp	-4.4 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 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	34.0	-1.7 pp	-0.5 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.0	61.1	63.4	64.8	64.9	61.8	60.8	-1.0 pp	-0.3 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	66.5	3.7 pp	9.6 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 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	6.7	0.2 pp	-1.8 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	
	Early school leavers (in %)	10.3	10.1	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.5	13.1	-0.4 pp	n.a.	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.9	0.3 pp	0.8 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	6.5	8.6	7.7	6.9	7.5	7.7	8.2	0.5 pp	1.7 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.7	70.7	71.9	73.3	74.5	75.0	75.3	0.3 pp	3.6 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	21.0	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.0 %	1.2 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	-2.0 %	4.3 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.2 pp	0.7 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	11.5	10.4	10.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	n.a.	-1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.8	11.7	11.4	8.6	9.0	8.8	n.a.	-2.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %	
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	29.7	31.0	28.3	29.8	29.7	30.4	0.7 pp	0.7 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.9	9.0	11.0	11.9	13.0	12.0	11.2	-0.8 pp	n.a.	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.2	-0.2	0.3	2.7	-0.1	1.6	0.6	1.6 %	4.3 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %	

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. Major break also in time series for LFS-based indicators in 2020 and 2021, but figures for changes versus 2019 can be shown if trend-adjusted series are used (which is the case for all LFS-based indicators except early school leavers). For early school leavers, there is an additional break in 2024. Therefore, the corresponding change 2019-2025 is not shown. There is a significant break in time series for the housing cost overburden rate in Germany for 2023, so longer-term change is 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 versus 2019 are not shown.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

GERMANY 2026

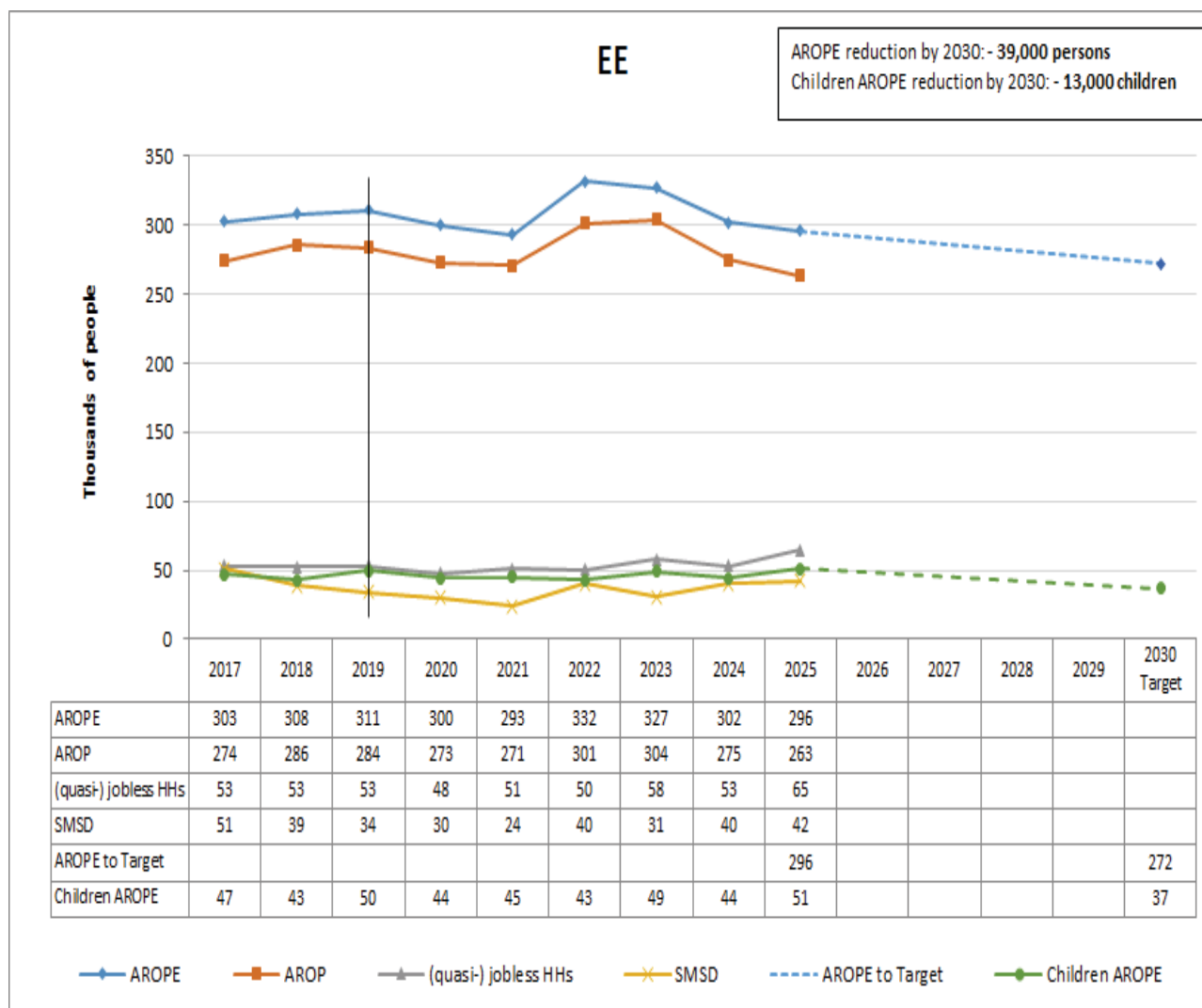
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty is around the EU average with some negative development. The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average for total population and working age population [2], substantially worse for children [1]. When in (quasi-)jobless households, people have a risk of poverty around the EU average with substantially negative development [10], even if for children the level is better than the EU average [6]. The poverty risk gap of children is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. Income inequality (S80/S20 and S50/S20) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. The share of migrants in working age living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average, as well their employment gap. <i>Their gap with native born people in the risk of poverty or social exclusion is above the EU average.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (with and without pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average with negative developments for the total population and for the working age population [9 and 10].	
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding 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	Life expectancy and healthy life years, both at birth and at 65, are around the EU average for total population, men and women with negative developments [9 and 10], as well as potential years of life lost, treatable mortality rate and preventable mortality [9].	

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) 2024-2025 change significant for AROPE, AROP and SMSD; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

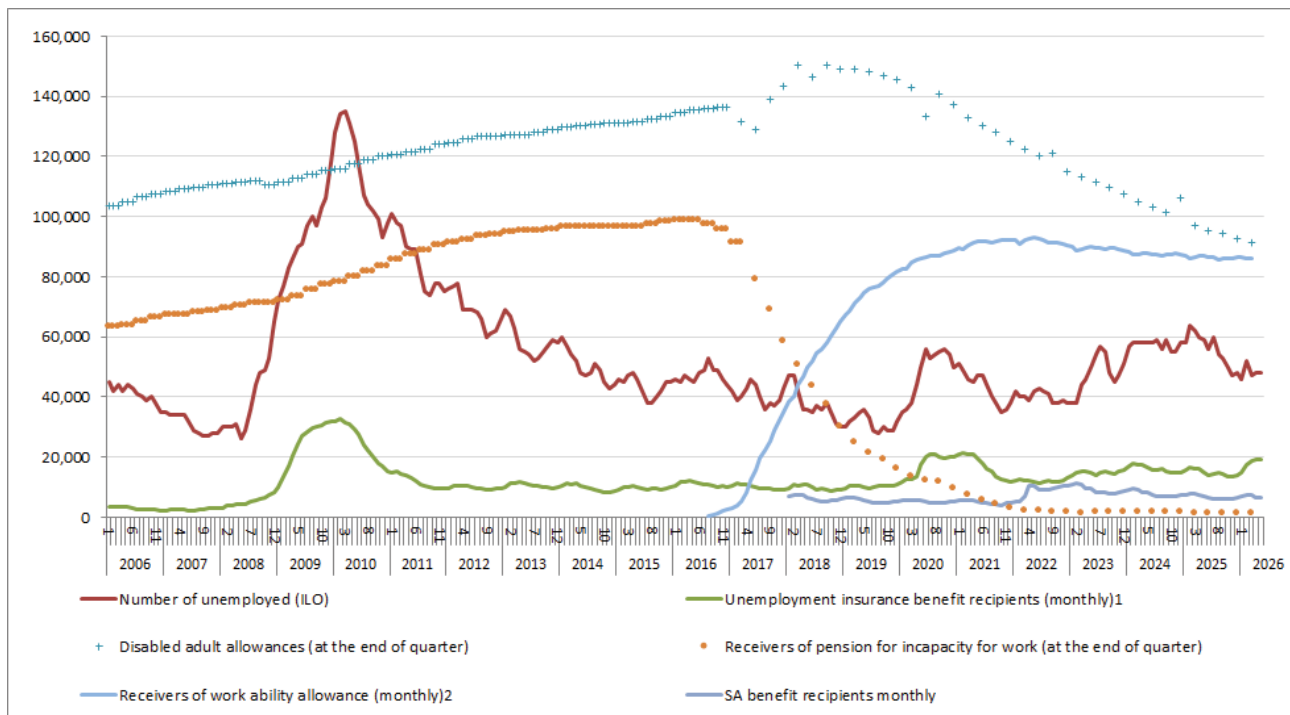
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EE							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.9	18.6	16.9	15.5	16.9	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.3	7.1	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	15.8	18.5	16.8	15.3	16.8	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.3	7.1	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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	
	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	16 years and older

group	
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.

EE	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	19.4	2.9 pp	-0.3 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.2	15.2	15.5	13.6	16.0	14.1	16.2	2.1 pp	-1.0 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.3	3.6	4.8	1.2 pp	2.7 pp	7.9	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	6.0	2.4 pp	2.4 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.2	6.1	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.0	6.9	-0.1 pp	-5.3 pp	12.3	11.3
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	9.6	1.1 pp	-1.7 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	78.6	3.1 pp	23.5 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	12.0	0.4 pp	-3.6 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	9.0	5.3	12.3	12.2	9.1	10.7	1.6 pp	2.7 pp	14.4	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	24.1	-3.6 pp	0.3 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	19.5	-1.5 pp	0.0 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	75.9	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.3	20.8	29.6	8.8 pp	9.0 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.7	10.9	12.7	13.0	11.6	10.9	11.8	0.9 pp	1.1 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.2	15.2	17.2	17.7	16.1	15.1	17.1	2.0 pp	2.9 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	53.1	49.7	49.8	45.8	53.5	45.3	-8.2 pp	-1.6 pp	41.9	40.1
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.9	5.7	6.8	9.2	2.4 pp	5.5 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.4	4.1	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.7	8.2	1.5 pp	4.8 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.7	11.0	10.2	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.3	5.5	4.6	-0.9 pp	-2.9 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4		-0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.7	2.9			4.6						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	21.4	20.9	21.6	23.7	25.0	27.3	27.4	0.1 pp	6.0 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EE										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	21.8	-0.4 pp	-1.9 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.7	20.7	20.6	22.8	22.5	20.2	19.5	-0.7 pp	-2.2 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	10288	2.4 %	4.2 %		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	3.5	0.4 pp	0.9 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	6.4	1.1 pp	1.1 pp		7.9	0.0 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	20.4	1.6 pp	-1.6 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.7	13.8	14.3	15.3	14.5	12.8	12.9	0.1 pp	-3.8 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	6.6	5.1	7.5	6.5	8.2	8.7	0.5 pp	1.0 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.1	0.8 %	-0.2 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	19.4	2.9 pp	-0.3 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 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	9.9	1.5 pp	2.4 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.3	20.8	29.6	8.8 pp	9.0 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	28.1	31.7	30.6	28.1	27.7	31.5	29.6	-1.9 pp	1.5 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	44.8	47.9	48.0	42.1	42.0	49.1	49.6	0.5 pp	4.8 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	74.6	-1.0 pp	5.7 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.0 pp	0.9 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.7	11.0	10.2	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	7.8	6.7	8.3	7.5	8.4	8.9	0.5 pp	3.8 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	9.0	10.9	10.7	9.6	10.2	10.9	0.7 pp	3.2 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.9	71.3	71.6	73.7	76.0	75.7	77.0	1.3 pp	5.1 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	34.5	-5.5 pp	-10.1 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.56	0.61	0.65	6.6 %	12.1 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.50	0.49	-2.0 %	0.0 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.5	13.0	8.1	9.1	12.9	8.5	7.7	-0.8 pp	-7.8 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.9	7.4	n.a.	7.2 %	15.6 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.9	n.a.	-2.5 %	9.7 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	39.3	39.9	37.1	47.8	41.0	39.1	36.3	-2.8 pp	-3.0 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	7.6	8.6	8.8	0.2 pp	4.4 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.5	2.8	4.0	-3.8	0.3	4.1	0.0	4.1 %	7.4 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The persistent risk of poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1], the risk-of poverty rate (60% of the median income) is worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5], only some positive development for children [9]. The severe material and social deprivation rate of children is around the EU average with negative development [9], as well as the rate of children living in (quasi-)jobless households, but with substantially negative development [10]. Housing cost overburden is around the EU average with substantially negative development for total population, children, working age population [10]. <i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities.</i>	Housing deprivation is better than the EU average with some positive development for the general population and the working age population (18-64) [7]. The inability to keep home adequately warm and the gap in inability to keep home adequately warm between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty are substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is 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 around the EU average with substantially negative development [10].	The poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average with substantially positive development for the total population men and women [5], as well as their risk of poverty. The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2], while the median relative income of older people and their persistent risk of poverty are worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5].	
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], 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 are worse than the EU	

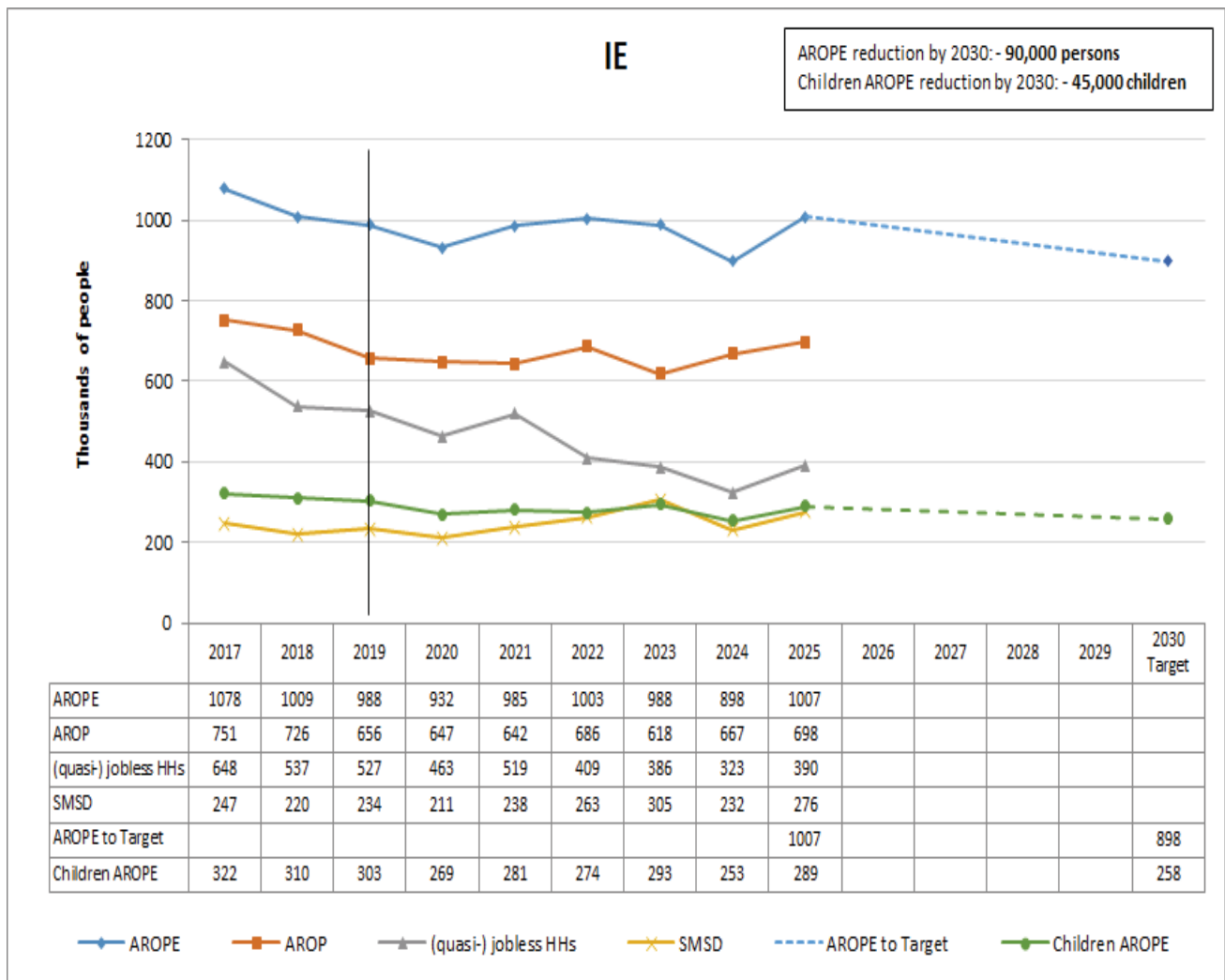
	average when due to distance [2], and the gaps between first and higher quintile of the population in unmet needs due to waiting time and to distance are worse than the EU average [2].	
--	--	--

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROP; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE.

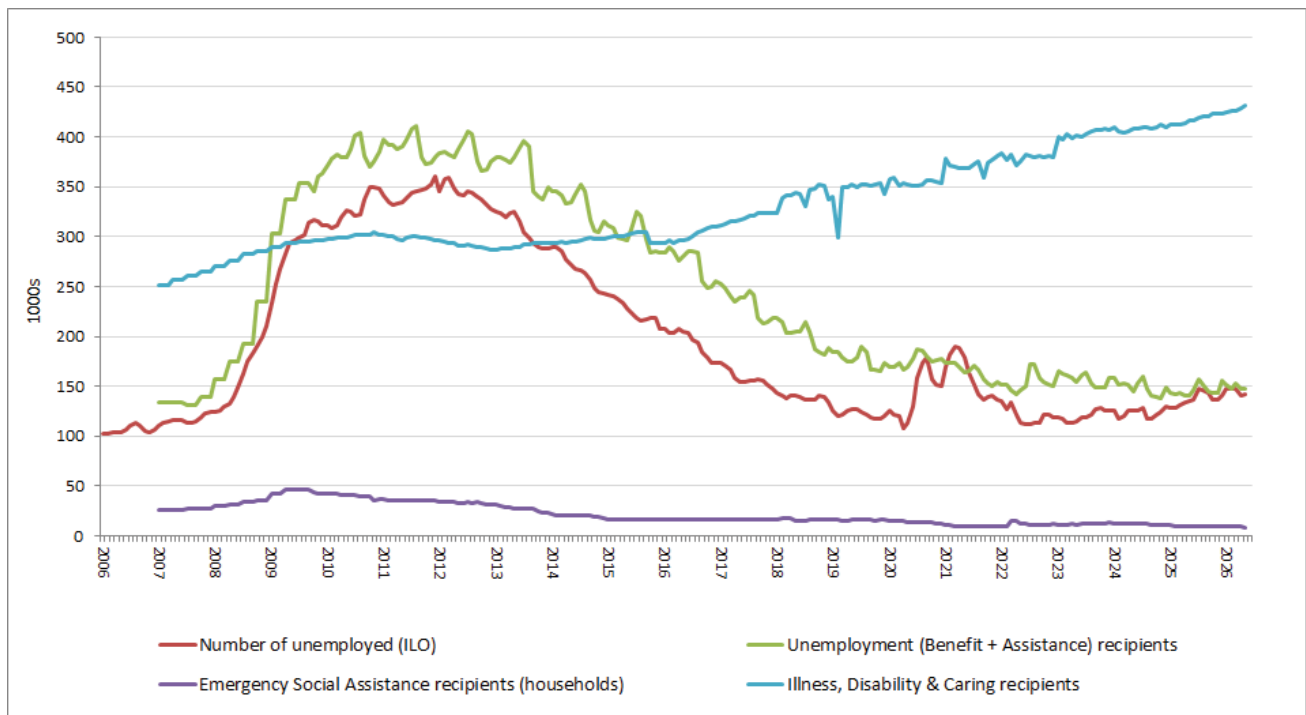
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IE							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	12.8	14.6	12.8	11.2	12.2	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	9.7	11.4	10.0	8.5	9.1	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.2	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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)
unit	Thousands of persons – monthly, seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat monthly unemployment statistics
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit and Assistance unique recipients (JA + JB + JBSE + PRB). Eligible age cohort: under 66 years of age or under 70 years if you were born after 1 January 1958 and you decide not to draw down your State Pension (Contributory)
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 unique recipients. Domiciliary Care Allowance included from 2023 onwards.
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

IE	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	20.9	23.7	2.8 pp	-1.4 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	15.3	14.5	15.4	14.7	15.1	16.9	1.8 pp	0.2 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8.9	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.5	7.5	8.1	0.6 pp	-0.8 pp	7.9	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	10.2	1.7 pp	-4.0 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.8	12.2	7.3	5.5	4.9	12.4		7.5 pp	3.6 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	7.9	1.3 pp	1.3 pp	9.7	9.8
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.9	53.5	45.1	57.5	40.5	64.3	52.7	-11.6 pp	-5.2 pp	73.8	73.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.6	11.9	10.6	12.8	2.2 pp	2.9 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.0	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.7	12.1	12.6	0.5 pp	-5.4 pp	14.4	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	14.4	2.1 pp	0.4 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	75.4	-5.9 pp	12.5 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	20.2	5.9 pp	-6.4 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.3	12.8	16.8	20.8	16.0	14.9	18.5	3.6 pp	3.2 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.6	21.9	22.6	24.0	25.6	26.1	25.9	-0.2 pp	5.3 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.3	4.6		5.7	6.1	6.7	7.6	0.9 pp	3.3 pp	6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.8	28.7	30.2	31.3	33.4	34.5	33.5	-1.0 pp	6.7 pp	26.3	26.5
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	58.3	56.5	63.1	58.9	59.5	53.4	52.0	-1.4 pp	-6.3 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.8	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.7	5.6	6.6	1.0 pp	0.8 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.2	9.3	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	-0.2 pp	-3.8 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.6	0.8 pp	-1.5 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.1	2.7	1.6 pp	1.4 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3		0.1 pp	0.5 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.0	2.5									
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.5	6.3	8.4	9.7	1.3 pp	5.4 pp	25.6	25.3

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.

		IE										EU27		
		Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	17.1	18.8	1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
		At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.4	12.0	12.7	13.0	0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
		At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11815	11858	12330	12542	12941	13973	15270	5.0 %	16.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	6.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	4.5	5.2	0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk		Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.9	11.4	12.4	9.6	9.1	7.4	8.8	1.4 pp	-4.1 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.6	14.2	14.8	16.7	15.7	14.9	16.5	1.6 pp	0.9 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk		Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	9.1	6.4	5.7	4.5	10.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.2 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
		Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	12.5	12.3	9.4	11.2	10.6	9.7	10.0	0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation		Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0 %	-3.2 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
		At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.1	22.4	23.5	22.3	24.3	20.9	23.7	2.8 pp	-1.4 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion		Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	15.4	14.9	12.5	14.4	13.4	15.1	13.6	-1.5 pp	-1.8 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.3	12.8	16.8	20.8	16.0	14.9	18.5	3.6 pp	3.2 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system		Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.4	54.9	60.2	57.2	57.7	50.8	51.5	0.7 pp	-6.9 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
		Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.3	67.4	69.8	67.2	68.4	64.3	65.1	0.7 pp	-2.3 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
		At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.8	49.3	47.0	49.4	39.9	59.8	47.3	-12.5 pp	-4.5 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
		In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.7	0.4 pp	-0.6 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market		Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
		Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.6	0.8 pp	-1.5 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion		Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	6.8	7.3	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.2	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
		NEETs (15-24)	10.1	12.0	7.7	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.4	0.6 pp	-3.7 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing		Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.7	60.7	62.9	66.9	67.7	68.1	69.4	1.3 pp	7.7 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	21.4	19.5	-1.9 pp	7.7 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
		Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.82	0.92	0.88	0.87	-1.1 %	-5.4 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
		Aggregate replacement ratio	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.38	-5.0 %	-17.4 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health		Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	-0.2 pp	0.7 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
		Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	11.3	12.3	11.3	11.6	11.9	n.a.	2.6 %	-9.2 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
		Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.1	12.5	13.0	11.9	11.9	12.7	n.a.	6.7 %	-9.9 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	34.0	33.5	37.9	37.2	32.7	30.3	32.6	2.3 pp	-1.4 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing		Housing cost overburden rate	5.2	4.2	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.5	5.3	0.8 pp	0.1 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income		Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.3	4.4	2.2	0.3	2.6	4.9	0.0	4.9 %	15.1 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE.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. 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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rate of children living in quasi-jobless households is worse than the EU average [2]. Housing cost overburden rates for total population, children and working age population are around the EU average and with negative development [9], while housing deprivation is worse than the EU average for the total population and all age brackets [2]. <i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities and single parents.</i> <i>Roma and Traveller communities remain socially marginalized.</i>	The risk of poverty or social exclusion is substantially better than the EU average for the working age population like their risk of poverty [3], including when living in (quasi-)jobless households [3], as well as the poverty gap [3]. The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of migrants and their risk of poverty are substantially better than the EU average [3], while their severe material and social deprivation rate and their share living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average with positive development [7]. The inability to keep home adequately warm for the general population and for those not at risk of poverty is better than the EU average with positive development [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The relative median poverty risk gap rate of people 18-64yo is substantially better than the EU average [3], as well as their risk of poverty when living in quasi-jobless households [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	Child mortality is around the EU average with negative development [9] The gap between people in the first lower income quintile and those in the highest quintile in unmet needs for medical care due to cost Q1 - Q5 is around the EU average with	

	negative development [9].	
--	---------------------------	--

GREECE

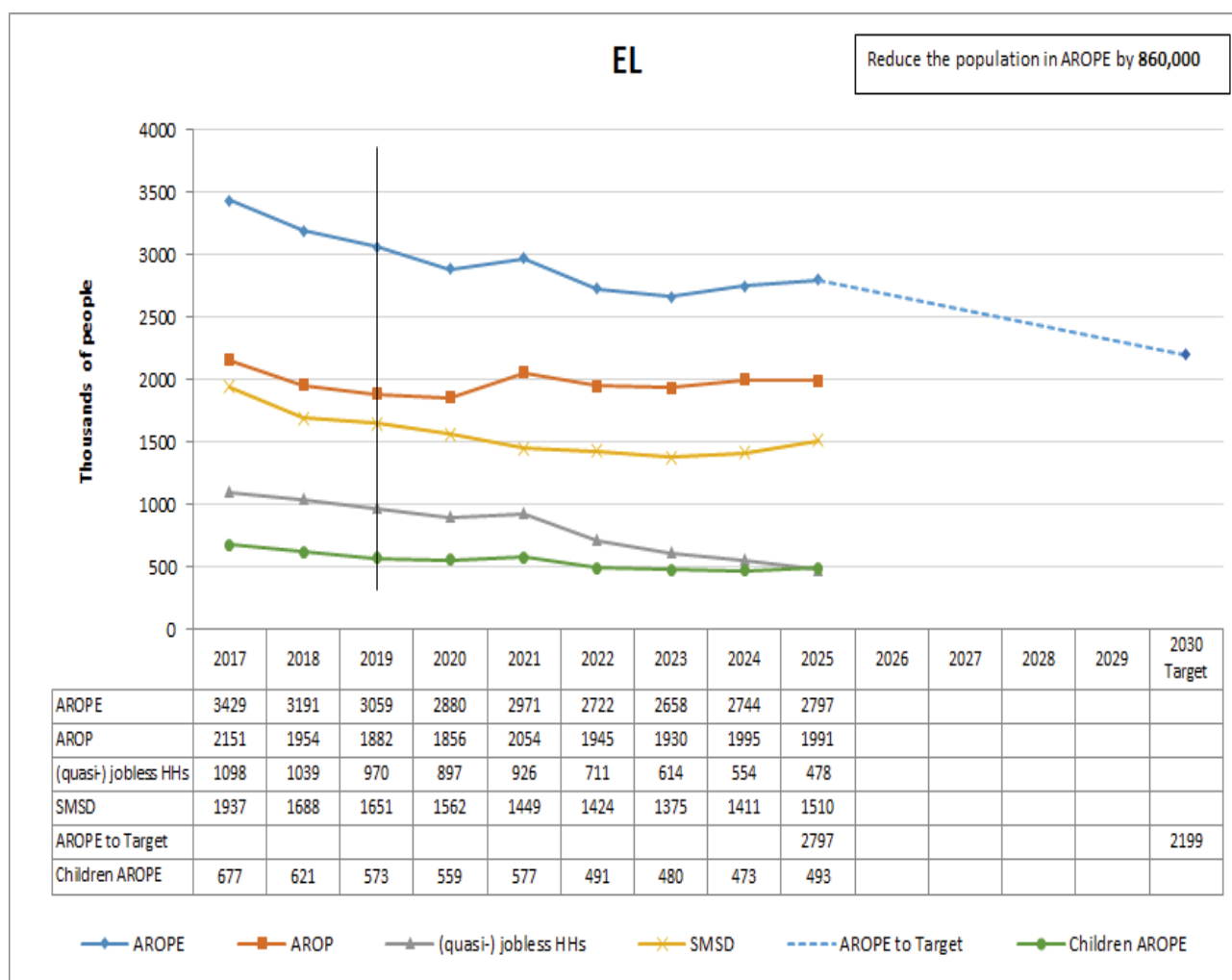


NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

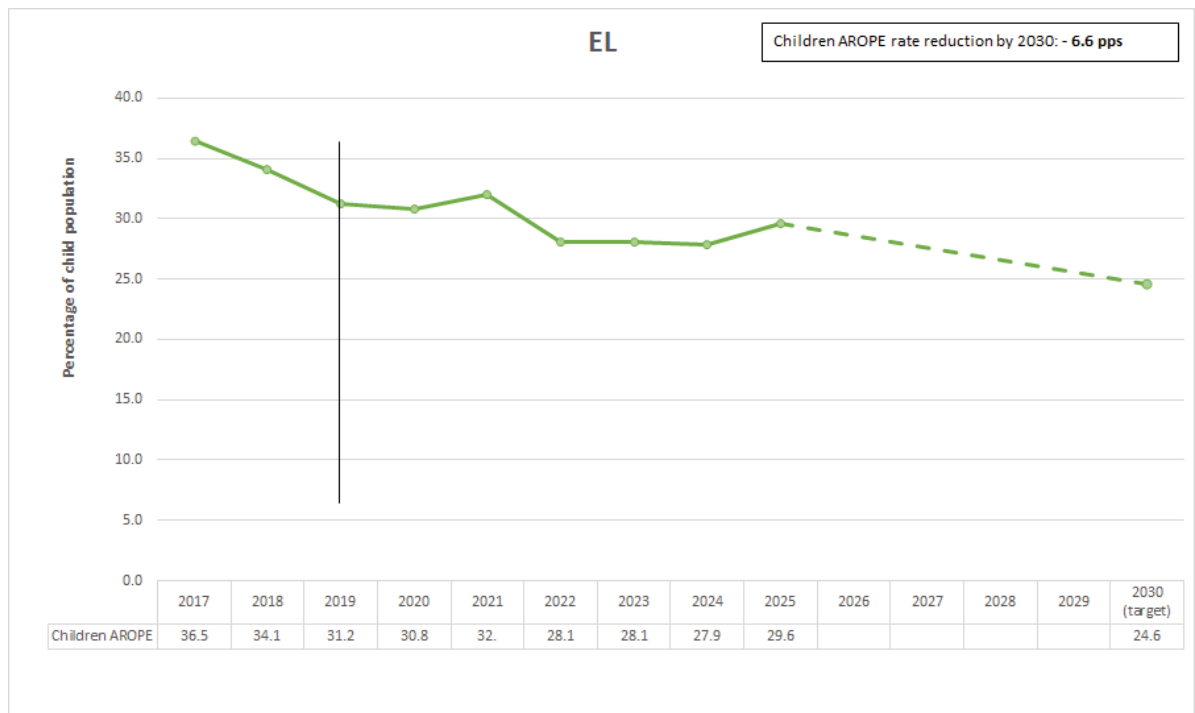
(a) *Total population*



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; 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROP; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, SMDS and child AROPE.

(b) Child population



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

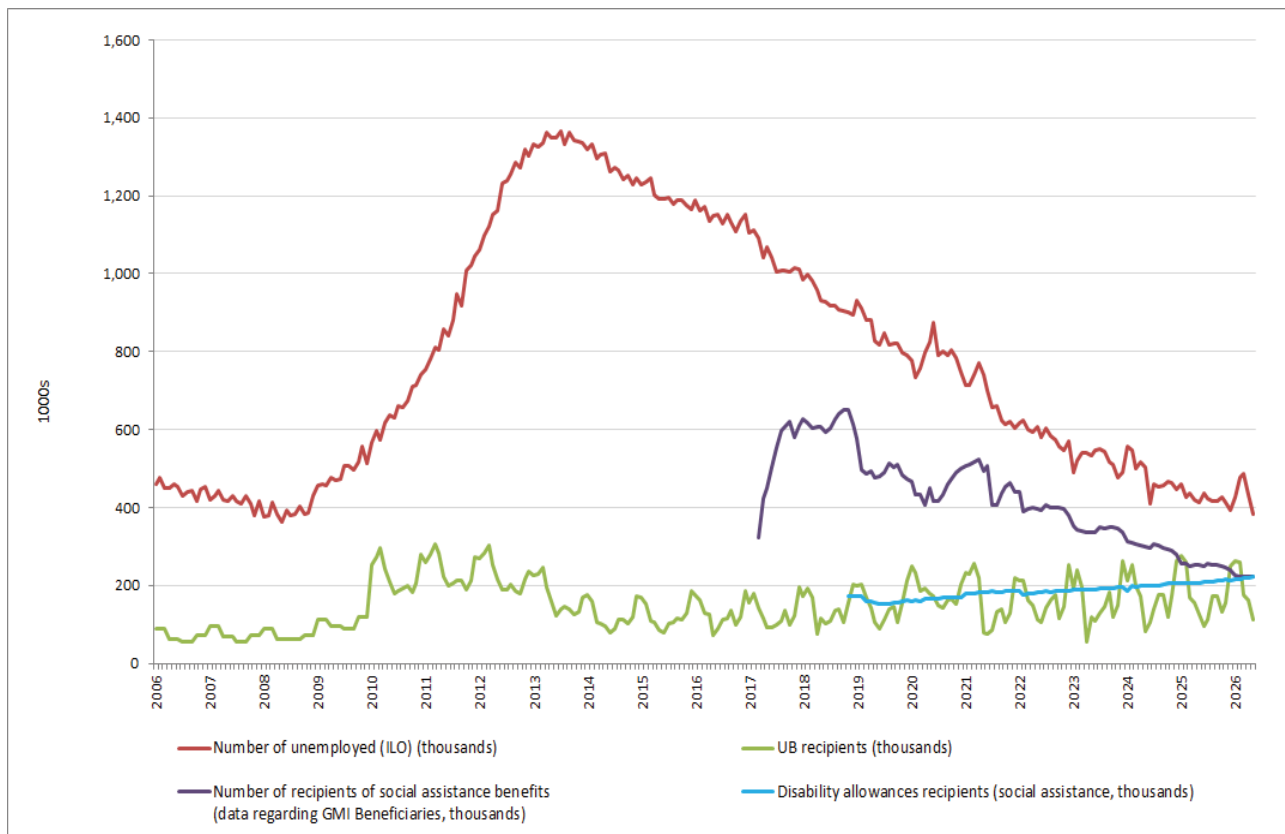
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EL							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	24.9	28.7	26.4	24.0	23.3	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.9
	Old age	13.4	15.3	13.8	12.4	12.2	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	23.3	27.1	24.7	22.4	22.1	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Old age	13.3	15.2	13.7	12.3	12.1	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.						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	Eurostat monthly unemployment statistics
	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	
	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	
	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	
---------	--

EL	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	29.6	1.7 pp	-1.6 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.1	20.9	23.7	22.4	21.8	22.4	22.8	0.4 pp	1.7 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	18.2	19.0	16.1	15.5	15.6	13.9	15.9	2.0 pp	-2.3 pp	7.9	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	2.8	-0.9 pp	-5.1 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.8	14.0	14.0	12.8	17.9	14.7	16.8	2.1 pp	3.0 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.9	11.4	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.4	-0.3 pp	1.5 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	87.6	-0.8 pp	13.1 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	20.8	0.9 pp	4.3 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.4	11.1	15.8	8.7	12.0	9.0	9.5	0.5 pp	-8.9 pp	14.4	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	14.2	-5.7 pp	0.2 pp	24.8	26.1
Access to adequate resources	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.0	45.1	41.7	39.8	37.3	49.4	40.3	-9.1 pp	-8.7 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	46.4	4.7 pp	1.3 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	22.4	22.0	21.8	-0.2 pp	-4.0 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	8.1	8.2	0.1 pp	3.6 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7.3	6.9	8.0	8.7	9.0	11.1	11.4	0.3 pp	4.1 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	30.6	33.7	26.9	24.8	23.2	22.2	20.8	-1.4 pp	-9.8 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	43.6	42.4	35.7	30.0	29.9	28.0	24.3	-3.7 pp	-19.3 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.0	7.8	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.5	4.5	0.0 pp	-2.5 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	9.6	9.1
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.2	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	2.2	2.3	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.7		0.3 pp	0.0 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.6	8.9			11.6						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.4	41.5	40.9	42.9	2.0 pp	0.1 pp	25.6	25.3

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

EL													EU27		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	27.5	0.6 pp	-1.5 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp		
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.9	17.7	19.6	18.8	18.9	19.6	19.6	0.0 pp	1.7 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	8167	4.7 %	22.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.8	14.9	13.9	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.9	0.9 pp	-0.9 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp		
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.5	8.3	7.5	6.5	-1.0 pp	-6.2 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	21.7	-1.6 pp	-5.3 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp		
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.0	12.1	12.5	14.3	1.8 pp	2.5 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp		
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	31.1	30.7	29.2	29.7	28.2	29.1	30.1	1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp		
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	-1.9 %	1.2 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %		
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	29.6	1.7 pp	-1.6 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp		
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	34.4	36.2	32.2	31.5	29.2	28.8	31.3	2.5 pp	-3.1 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp		
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	22.4	22.0	21.8	-0.2 pp	-4.0 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp		
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	22.8	24.7	20.6	20.3	18.2	16.6	15.5	-1.1 pp	-7.3 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp		
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	63.0	63.4	59.3	59.2	58.1	56.4	55.4	-1.1 pp	-7.7 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp		
	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	68.0	0.8 pp	9.7 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp		
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.1	10.0	11.1	10.6	9.8	10.5	9.7	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp		
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	11.3	10.5	9.2	7.7	6.2	5.4	5.0	-0.4 pp	-6.3 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp		
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp		
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	5.4	4.6	-0.8 pp	-4.3 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp		
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.6	11.5	9.5	9.3	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp		
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	42.9	42.6	48.3	51.9	54.1	57.3	59.6	2.3 pp	16.7 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp		
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.5	19.4	19.3	21.0	23.9	24.9	27.7	2.8 pp	7.2 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp		
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.88	-4.3 %	-12.0 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %		
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.74	0.78	0.84	0.77	-8.3 %	-4.9 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %		
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	8.1	6.5	6.4	9.0	11.6	12.1	11.5	-0.6 pp	3.4 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp		
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.1	9.7	n.a.	19.8 %	19.8 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %		
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.0	8.3	10.4	n.a.	25.3 %	35.1 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %		
	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	35.8	2.8 pp	3.8 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp		
	Access to decent housing	36.2	33.3	28.8	26.7	28.5	28.9	26.4	-2.5 pp	-9.8 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp		
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.2	-3.3	9.2	-0.5	4.8	2.3	0.0	2.3 %	12.7 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %		

LIFE.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

GREECE 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion [1] remains substantially above the EU average for the total population and for the working-age population, and is also above the EU average for children [2]- The at-risk-of-poverty rate is higher than the EU average for the total population, children and the working-age population. The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (18-64) is above the EU average, substantially worse for working age population and with positive development for children. Severe material and social deprivation rates remain significantly above the EU average for the total population, children, working age population and migrants, as well as material and social deprivation rates [1]. <i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities. The transition from institutional to community-based care for people with disabilities remains a challenge with limited access to services in particular for remote and marginalized communities despite ongoing policy efforts to improve inclusion and access to services.</i> Housing cost overburden remains substantially above 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]. The inability to keep home adequately warm-than remains substantially above 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].	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	The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty (0-17) and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially ~~below~~ the EU average [1].; it is also below the EU average when including pensions [2]. The Income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is-below the EU average [2]. <i>High risk of inequality of opportunities for children, including children in alternative care.</i>	

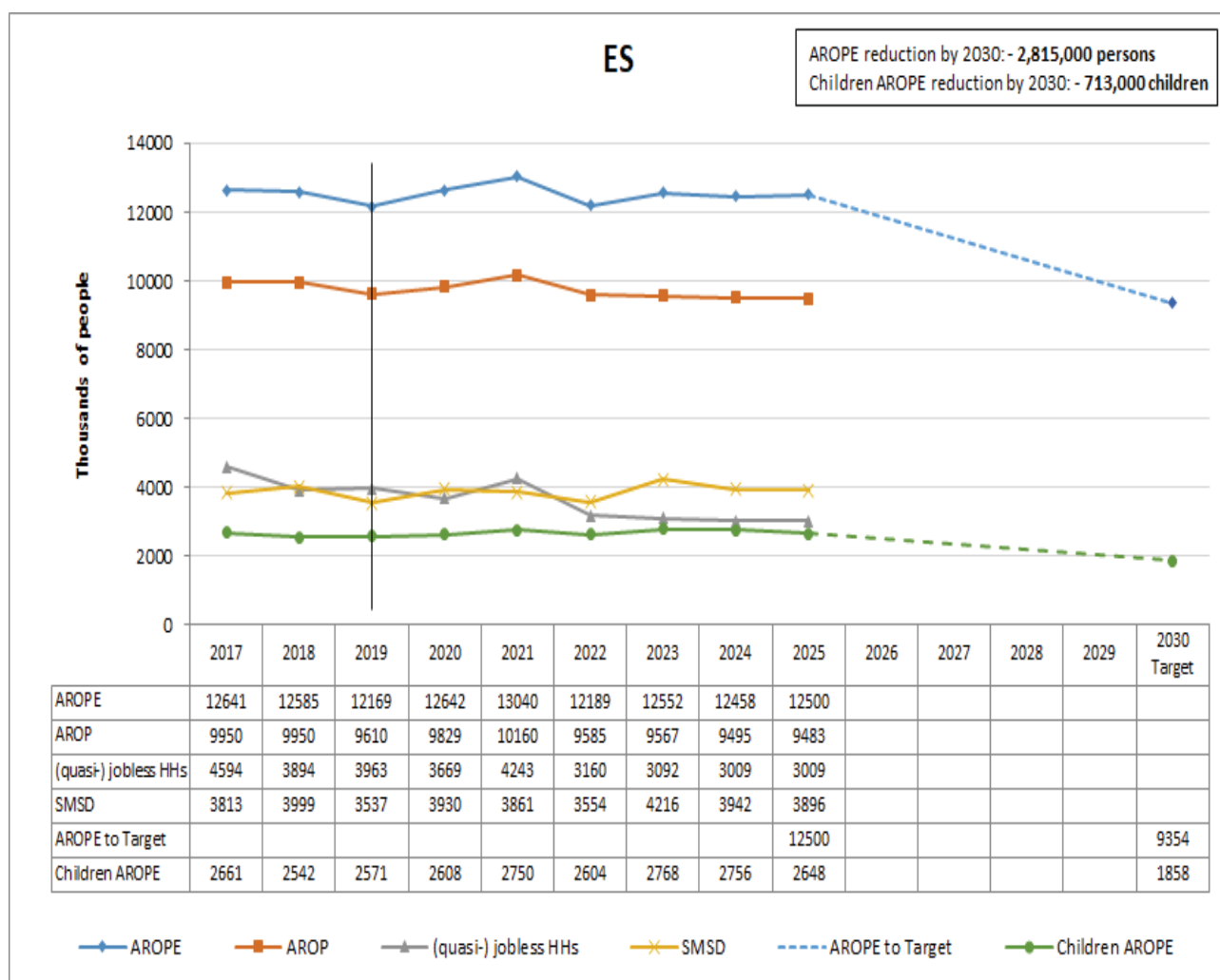
	<i>There are gaps in access to social protection and adequacy of minimum income benefits and coverage of social benefits are low.</i>	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (65+, total, men and women) is above the EU average [2] and their risk of poverty rates are around the EU average with some positive development [9], while their severe material and social deprivation is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
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 above the EU average [1], in particular those due to costs and distance, while the inter-quintile 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], worse when due to distance [2].	The indicator of healthy life years at birth for men 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and child AROPE.

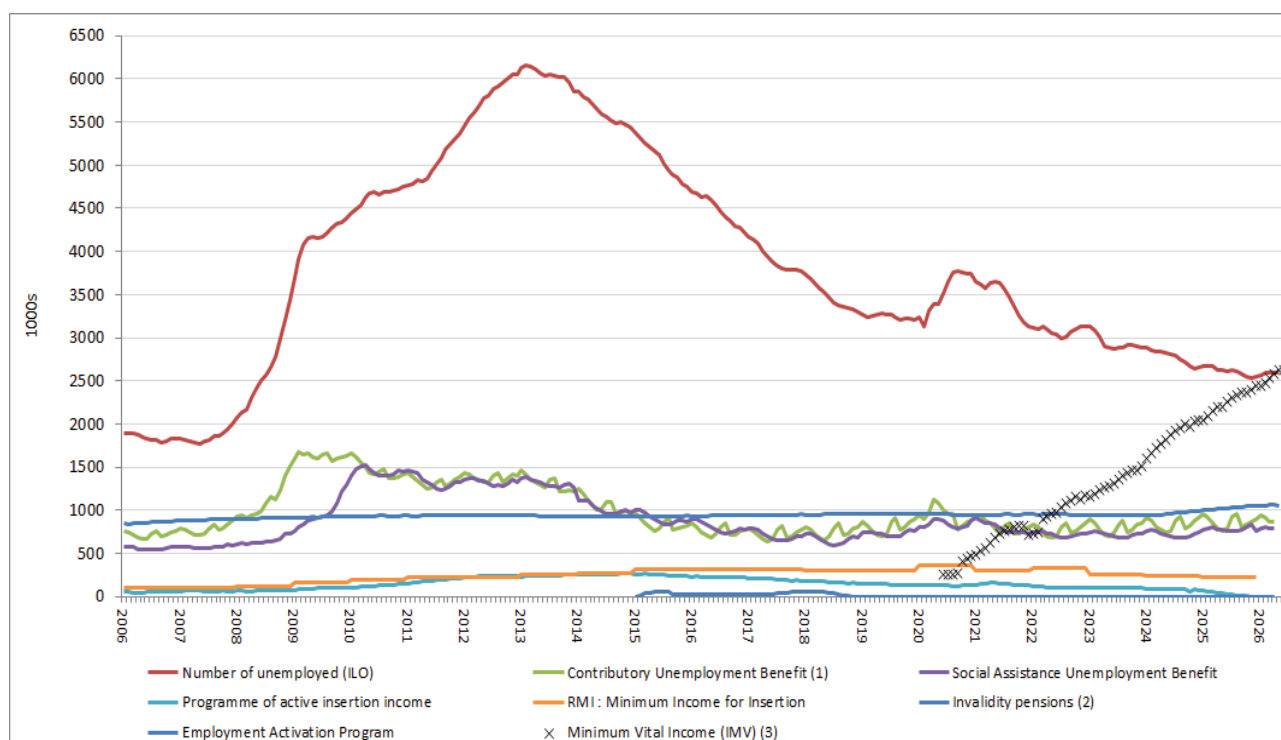
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

ES							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.7	29.5	27.5	25.2	25.1	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	6.6	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.8	11.2	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.7	3.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	21.0	26.3	24.4	22.3	22.1	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	6.6	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.8	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.4	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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 (eligible age group: from the minimum legal working age up to the standard retirement age (16–66 years)). 2) Assistance Unemployment Benefit (there are several types of these subsidies, generally with no age restrictions on eligibility. With the exception of the specific subsidy for people over 52). 3) Temporary Agricultural Subsidy (no specific age range for eligibility) 4) Agricultural allowance (no specific age range for eligibility) 5) Programme of active insertion income (discontinued since November 2024) (In general terms, eligibility age range is 45-65) 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	No changes from 2025. 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 within the previous 6 years. 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
comments	All autonomous communities and cities grant minimum income for insertion subject to a series of requirements set out in their regional regulations. Although there are 19 regional administrations, there are 22 minimum income for insertion benefits, as Aragón regulates and grants two types of benefit, and the Comunitat Valenciana regulates and grants three types of benefit [note: In both cases, the numbers in parentheses indicate that the figures correspond to either the two-beneficiary scheme in Aragón or the three-beneficiary scheme in the Comunitat Valenciana]. As for the minimum age of eligibility for these benefits, it ranges from 16 to 26 years: • 16 years: Comunitat Valenciana (1) • 18 years: Aragón (2), Navarra, País Vasco, Comunitat Valenciana (1) • 23 years: Illes Balears, Canarias, Cantabria, Cataluña, La Rioja • 25 years: Andalucía, Asturias, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunitat Valenciana (1), Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid, Región de Murcia, Ceuta • 26 years: Melilla. As for the maximum eligibility ages, these range from 64 to 65, although in many regions no age limit is set due to the supplementary nature of this type of benefit, or eligibility is conditional upon receiving the non-contributory retirement pension or the contributory pension: • 64 years: Andalucía, Illes Balears, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha • 65 years: Aragón (2), Canarias, Comunitat Valenciana (2), Galicia, Madrid, Región de Murcia, Ceuta, Melilla • No limit: Asturias, Cataluña, Comunitat Valenciana (1), Extremadura, Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja • Eligibility for the non-contributory retirement pension or the contributory pension: Castilla y León
source	Prepared by the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and the 2030 Agenda, based on information annually provided by the social services authorities of the Autonomous Communities and Autonomous Cities, and on the legislation regulating the exercise of their competences in the field of social services.
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)
	Aimed at people aged 23 or over, although those aged between 18 and 22 who meet certain additional criteria may also be eligible, 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	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	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)	31.0	31.6	33.4	32.2	34.5	34.6	33.8	-0.8 pp	2.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.4	27.4	28.9	27.8	28.9	29.2	28.4	-0.8 pp	1.0 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.3	12.3	11.2	10.4	-0.8 pp	0.0 pp
	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	6.6	-0.1 pp	-1.5 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.4	23.0	17.3	17.7	16.0	20.6	18.5	-2.1 pp	1.1 pp
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.5	15.3	16.5	15.1	15.1	14.6	14.9	0.3 pp	-1.6 pp
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.8	83.8	81.3	84.8	85.3	84.1	82.4	-1.7 pp	4.6 pp
	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	24.6	-0.6 pp	1.5 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	30.5	23.9	30.0	25.9	27.0	29.5	30.2	0.7 pp	-0.3 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	26.9	21.6	25.3	22.7	28.8	25.5	26.6	1.1 pp	-0.3 pp
	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	42.1	-3.6 pp	-6.9 pp
	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	55.2	2.4 pp	6.0 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	31.6	32.0	29.0	-3.0 pp	-2.9 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11.4	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.7	13.9	14.1	0.2 pp	2.7 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.8	-0.4 pp	-0.1 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.0	14.3	16.0	16.2	17.3	17.4	17.7	0.3 pp	3.7 pp
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	16.0	18.9	24.5	21.5	17.0	20.2	18.9	-1.4 pp	2.9 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	10.3	13.2	11.5	11.1	10.2	8.6	-1.6 pp	-2.4 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	7.3	7.9	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.4	-0.7 pp	-1.9 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7	13.0	12.8	-0.2 pp	-4.5 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	-0.3 pp	0.7 pp
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0		0.4 pp	0.4 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.1	6.2			4.2				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	12.8	9.6	9.8	11.3	14.2	14.9	0.7 pp	5.2 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	ES										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	25.7	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.7	21.0	21.7	20.4	20.2	19.7	19.5	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	13445	2.5 %	13.8 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	9.0	8.3	8.1	-0.2 pp	0.4 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.9	10.0	11.6	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.0	0.0 pp	-2.9 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	29.1	29.4	29.7	27.8	26.2	27.9	26.9	-1.0 pp	-2.2 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.1	17.7	12.5	12.6	11.3	13.6	12.5	-1.1 pp	-2.6 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	14.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	17.2	16.0	15.4	-0.6 pp	1.4 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	-2.8 %	-11.8 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	33.8	-0.8 pp	2.8 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.3	17.7	17.8	18.7	21.3	19.4	17.5	-1.9 pp	1.2 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	31.6	32.0	29.0	-3.0 pp	-2.9 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	23.4	30.4	27.4	22.9	23.9	23.2	-0.7 pp	0.2 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.3	52.2	54.7	54.5	52.6	53.8	53.5	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	64.4	0.6 pp	4.2 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.8	11.8	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.3	11.2	-0.1 pp	-1.6 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	6.2	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	-0.4 pp	-1.9 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7	13.0	12.8	-0.2 pp	-4.5 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.4	-0.6 pp	-2.3 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.9	11.0	10.5	9.9	10.1	9.4	-0.7 pp	-2.7 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	54.7	55.8	57.7	59.5	61.1	62.4	1.3 pp	8.6 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	20.9	19.5	19.2	-0.3 pp	1.1 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.0 %	6.0 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.0 %	19.1 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	-0.2 pp	1.4 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.4	11.6	10.7	9.8	10.3	12.4	n.a.	20.4 %	0.0 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.3	11.5	10.3	9.5	10.2	12.5	n.a.	22.5 %	1.6 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	34.9	35.4	33.0	30.0	31.0	32.9	32.2	-0.7 pp	-2.7 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.2	9.9	9.2	8.2	7.8	7.2	-0.6 pp	-1.3 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.9	-2.3	2.7	-1.2	4.7	4.2	0.0	4.2 %	8.1 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE.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

SPAIN 2026

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 for the total population and the working age population [2] and substantially worse for children (0-17) [1], whose risk of poverty and persistent risk of poverty are also substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The persistent risk-of-poverty rate and the relative median poverty risk gap are worse than the EU average [2] substantially worse for children (0-17) [1]. Housing deprivation is worse than the EU average for total population, working age population (18-64), children (0-17) and older people (65+) [2]. The inability to keep home adequately warm is substantially worse than the EU average for the total population and for people not at risk of poverty [1], while worse than the EU average for people at risk of poverty [2]. The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for migrants [4] and their risk of poverty rate [5] are worse than the EU average with positive development. <i>The AROPE gap with native born people is above the EU average, as well as the in-work poverty gap between non-EU born and native people.</i> <i>Regional disparities in risk of poverty or social exclusion are high.</i> The inter-quintile share ratio S50/S20 is worse than the EU average [2]	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The 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]. In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [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	<i>The long-term care system faces structural challenges, including insufficient services, workforce shortages, weak governance and significant regional disparities, limiting</i>	

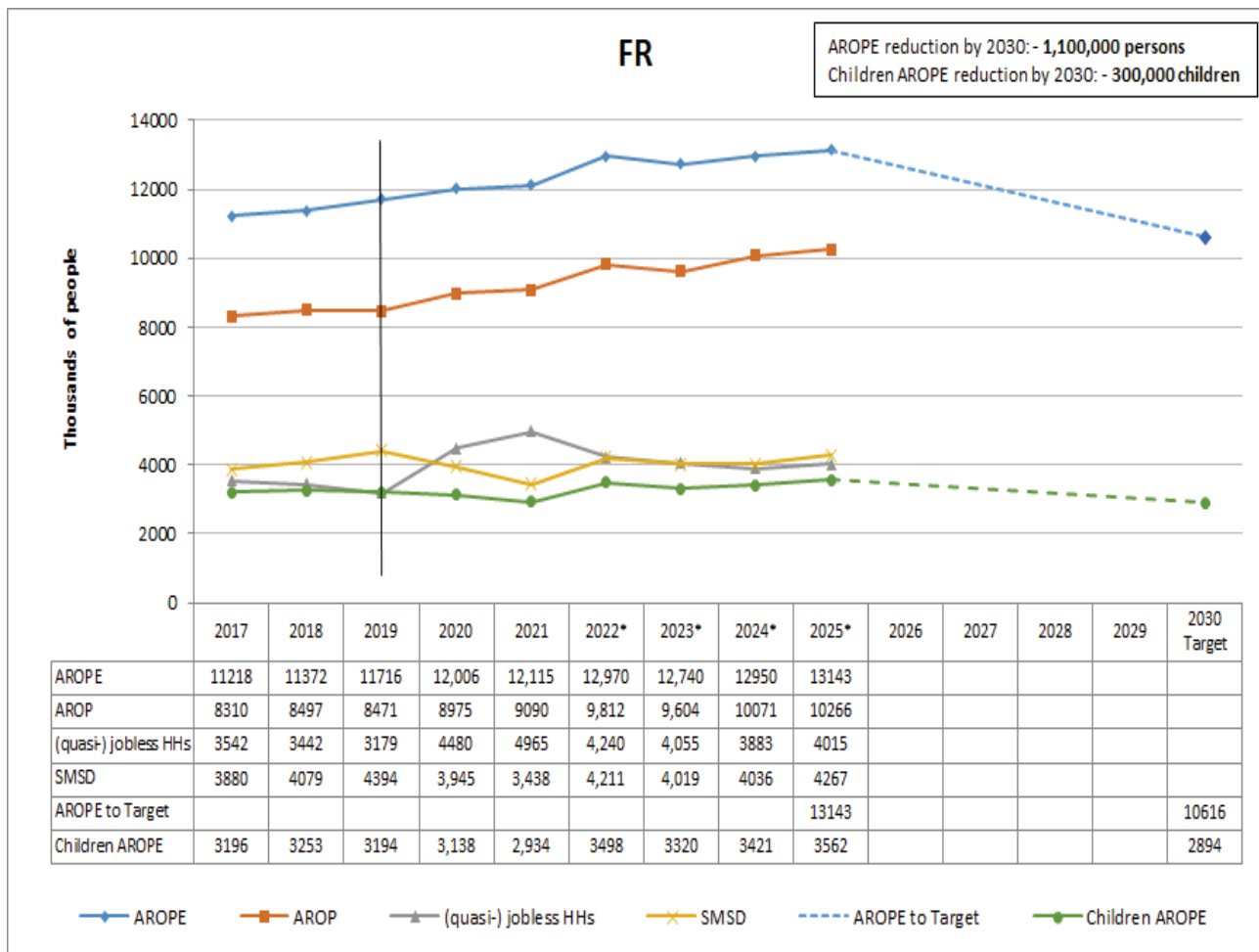
	<i>access, coverage and quality</i>	
5. Health		

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)

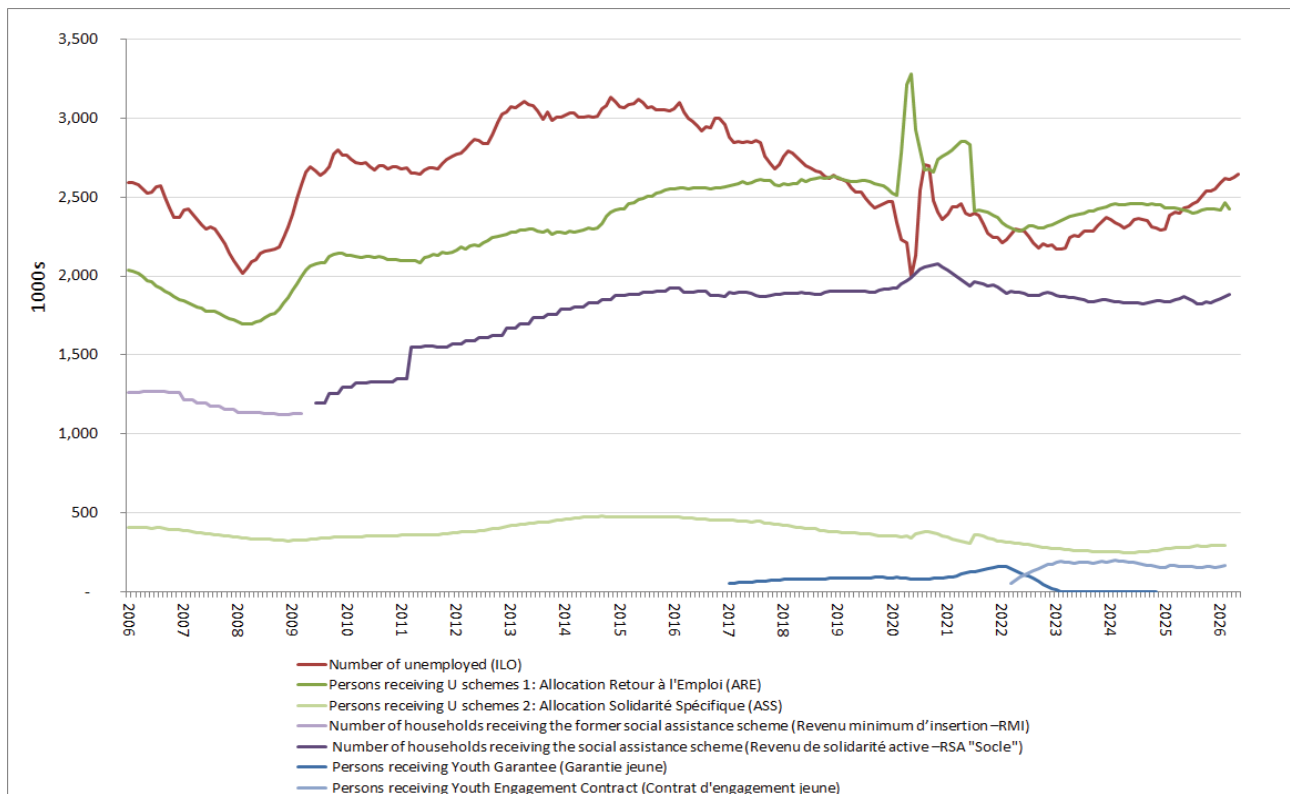
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; significance of 2019-2025 changes not available.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	31.6	35.5	33.6	32.2	31.5	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	8.9	9.8	10.1	9.8	9.5	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.8	13.8	13.0	12.8	12.7	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	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	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	28.0	31.4	29.7	28.6	28.0	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	8.8	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.6	13.6	12.8	12.6	12.5	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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) Eligibility conditions do not depend on age but on the number of months worked in the previous 24 months (or 36 months for the over-53s); the breakdown by age group of ARE beneficiaries is available in the mentioned source file
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted - France including outermost territories
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
how to find the data	File name: "Nombre d'allocataires indemnisés" / Tab name: "CVS France" / Column name: "AC (hors formation), ARE(hors ARE-CG)"
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	Persons receiving the assistance scheme ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique) There is no minimum age minimum age. However, ASS cannot be paid to people who are eligible for a full-rate retirement
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (France including Outermost 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 Outermost 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». The RSA is for people aged 25 or over or who are responsible for at least one child, either born or unborn. Since 1 September 2010, young people under 25 who have worked at least two years in the last three years are also eligible for the RSA.
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. It is aimed at young people aged 16 - 26 (or 30 if they are recognised as a disabled worker).

FR	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	27.5	1.3 pp	n.a.	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.2	19.4	18.5	21.7	21.6	21.4	22.8	1.4 pp	n.a.	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9.2	8.3	6.4	9.8	8.9	9.0	10.0	1.0 pp	n.a.	7.9	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	9.2	0.2 pp	n.a.	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.5	11.9	12.7	15.9	9.6	19.0	15.4	-3.6 pp	n.a.	12.3	11.3
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	9.8	0.0 pp	n.a.	9.7	9.8
	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	81.7	0.8 pp	n.a.	73.8	73.8
	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	16.7	1.2 pp	n.a.	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17.2	20.7	20.2	18.7	17.8	17.3	16.1	-1.2 pp	-1.1 pp	14.4	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	43.6	1.6 pp	10.0 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	25.5	-0.3 pp	-5.5 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	67.3	-2.4 pp	1.6 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	18.8	19.1	20.6	1.5 pp	n.a.	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	22.8	22.0	24.1	24.6	25.4	25.1	25.7	0.6 pp	2.9 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.6	8.8	8.5	8.1	-0.4 pp	2.0 pp	6.4	6.6
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	27.4	26.2	28.8	29.5	30.4	30.1	31.5	1.4 pp	4.1 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	50.1	51.2	43.2	43.8	42.6	40.9	-1.7 pp	n.a.	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.8	3.8		4.1	4.4	4.6	3.9	-0.7 pp	n.a.	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.3	-0.1 pp	1.0 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.2	-0.7 pp	-1.0 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.1	-0.9 pp	n.a.	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1		0.1 pp	0.3 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	6.1			8.1						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	11.5	15.0	14.7	14.3	15.8	17.7	18.4	0.7 pp	n.a.	25.6	25.3

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

Group	Indicator	FR										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	20.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	14.2	14.3	15.6	15.4	15.9	16.3	0.4 pp	n.a.	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12283	11711	12060	12345	13125	13933	14275	1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.3	6.4	5.5	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0	0.4 pp	n.a.	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.1	9.7	10.8	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.9	0.2 pp	n.a.	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.5	20.7	19.5	20.2	19.5	18.8	20.6	1.8 pp	n.a.	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	8.6	8.7	9.3	7.1	10.4	10.3	-0.1 pp	n.a.	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.1	12.2	10.5	13.3	13.5	12.9	13.3	0.4 pp	n.a.	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	1.7 %	n.a.	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %	
	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	27.5	1.3 pp	n.a.	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp	
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	17.7	1.8 pp	n.a.	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	18.8	19.1	20.6	1.5 pp	n.a.	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	42.1	46.2	46.4	42.0	41.9	38.8	38.5	-0.4 pp	n.a.	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.6	70.5	70.6	67.1	67.2	65.7	65.2	-0.5 pp	n.a.	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	
	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	71.4	1.1 pp	n.a.	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.7	0.5 pp	n.a.	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.2	-0.7 pp	-1.0 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.5	0.6 pp	0.6 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.0	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	55.2	55.9	56.9	58.4	60.3	61.7	1.4 pp	7.2 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	11.9	13.4	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.0	-0.6 pp	n.a.	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.97	3.2 %	n.a.	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %	
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.0 %	n.a.	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %	
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.7	-0.4 pp	n.a.	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.2	10.5	10.3	n.a.	-1.9 %	-1.0 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.8	12.6	11.7	12.0	11.5	n.a.	-4.2 %	-0.9 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %	
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	25.0	26.0	28.1	27.9	27.0	28.4	27.7	-0.7 pp	n.a.	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.5	5.6	n.a.	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.4	-0.6 pp	n.a.	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.0	2.5 %	7.9 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %	

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 2026

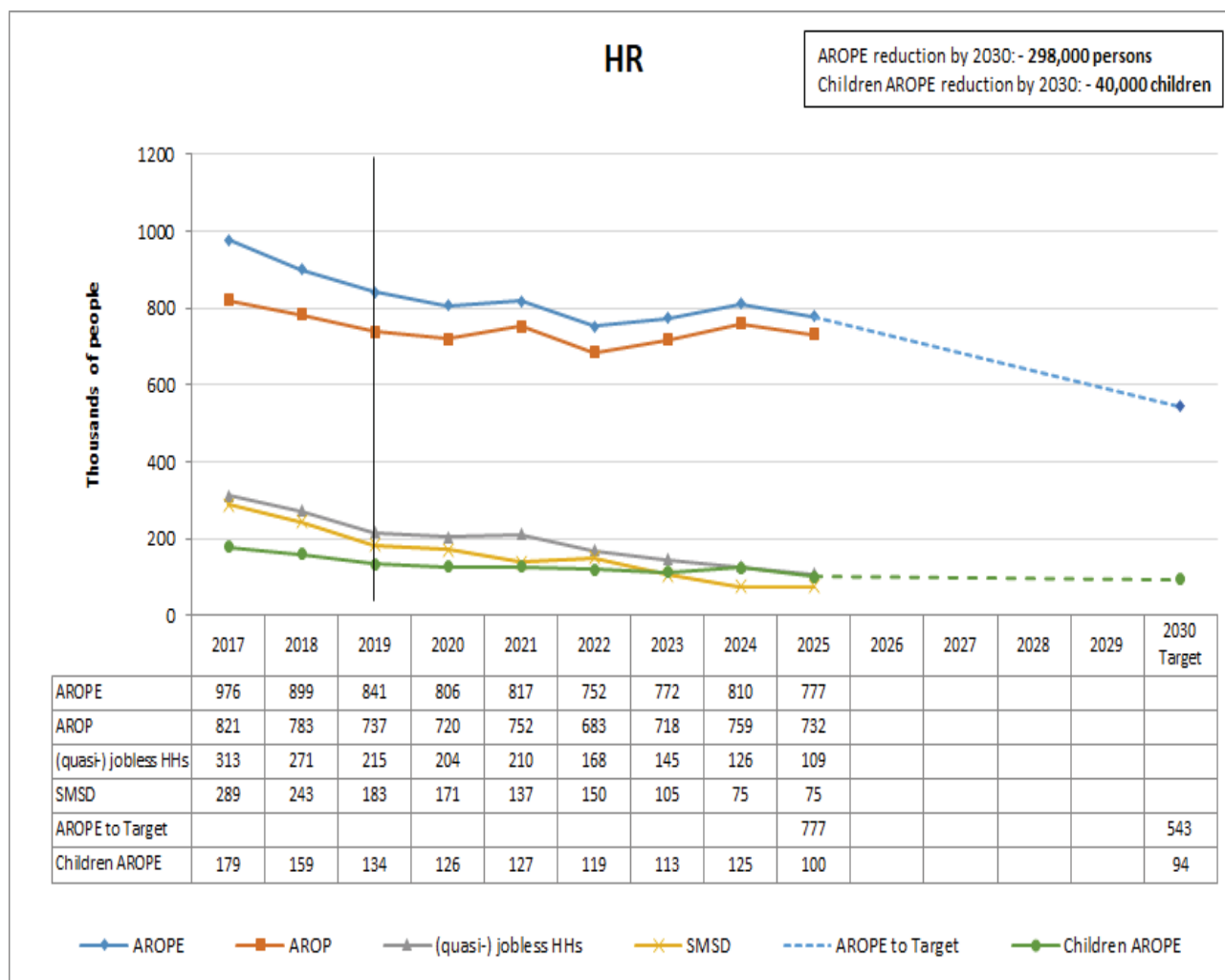
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty rate for working age population is around the EU average with negative developments [9]. The poverty gap for children is around the EU average with negative developments [9] and their persistent risk-of-poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. The housing deprivation rate is worse than the EU average for the general population [2], substantially worse for children [1] and for working age population [1]. The inability to keep home adequately warm for AROP people is around the EU average with negative developments [9]. <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	In-work poverty is around (above) the EU average with negative developments [9] and the risk of poverty rate for population living in quasi-jobless households (18-64) is around the EU average with substantially negative developments [10]. <i>High risk of inequality of opportunities for children</i>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care due to distance is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and the general gap in unmet need due to costs and distance between people in the lower income quintile and people in the fifth income quintile is worse than the EU average [2].	

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)

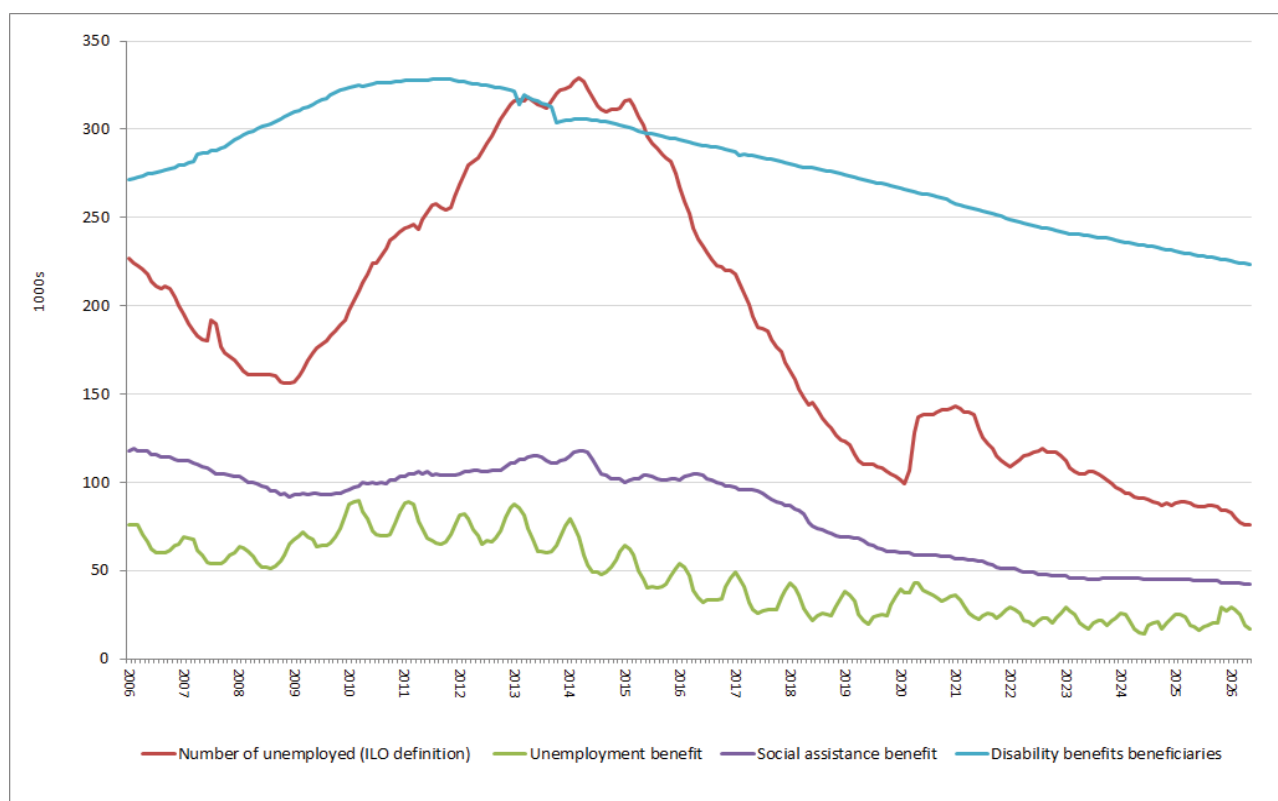
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) v) 2024-2025 change not significant for SMSD;; 2019-2025 change significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless households, break in series for AROPE, AROP and child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.8	23.5	22.0	20.6	19.9	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.1	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.1	8.1	7.4	6.9	6.8	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	19.9	22.6	21.0	19.7	18.9	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.1	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.1	8.1	7.3	6.7	6.6	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	15.7	-3.6 pp	n.a.	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.1	16.8	17.1	16.0	16.1	18.3	15.0	-3.3 pp	n.a.	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.0 pp	-2.0 pp	7.9	7.9
	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	3.0	-0.3 pp	-3.6 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.5	12.9	7.3	10.9	15.6	17.7	12.4	-5.3 pp	n.a.	12.3	11.3
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	8.6	-1.6 pp	n.a.	9.7	9.8
	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	82.6	2.4 pp	n.a.	73.8	73.8
	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	12.9	-3.2 pp	n.a.	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.8	4.4	2.2	2.2	0.0 pp	1.1 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.6	20.2	32.3	25.7	25.2	28.0	30.3	2.3 pp	15.7 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	19.6	-4.0 pp	6.0 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	66.5	5.0 pp	15.3 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	20.8	27.8	26.5	-1.3 pp	n.a.	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.3	10.2	8.5	9.5	11.4	11.9	13.4	1.5 pp	3.1 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.2		4.1	5.7						6.4	6.6
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.6	16.0	11.6	12.1	17.1	17.6	19.9	2.3 pp	6.3 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	33.5	30.3	28.8	30.7	33.2	32.7	35.1	2.3 pp	n.a.	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.0	-1.5 pp	n.a.	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	8.5	8.5	7.8	8.5	6.4	5.8	6.0	0.2 pp	-2.5 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.2		-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp	3.5	
Access to quality services	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	42.9	-0.8 pp	-10.6 pp	25.6	25.3

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 compared to 2019 not shown for these indicators.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HR										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	20.7	-1.0 pp	n.a.		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.3	18.3	19.2	18.0	19.3	20.3	19.5	-0.8 pp	n.a.		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6440	6654	6831	7366	8063	9766	11847	17.3 %	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp	-2.6 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.5	4.7	4.0	-0.7 pp	-3.5 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.2	28.0	26.6	25.3	27.6	27.8	28.0	0.2 pp	n.a.		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.6	13.1	12.6	12.8	19.5	21.4	17.2	-4.2 pp	n.a.		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.3	9.4	8.4	8.4	6.2	5.2	4.4	-0.8 pp	-5.9 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	-3.8 %	n.a.		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	Income quintile ratio (\$80/\$20)	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3	19.3	15.7	-3.6 pp	n.a.		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.7	2.6	-1.1 pp	-4.8 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	20.8	27.8	26.5	-1.3 pp	n.a.		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.7	23.1	20.7	20.4	20.9	21.6	23.5	1.9 pp	n.a.		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	53.4	52.4	53.6	49.7	48.5	48.4	-0.1 pp	n.a.		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	78.4	76.6	80.6	81.4	77.0	72.7	71.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	6.2	8.4	7.9	-0.5 pp	n.a.		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.1 pp	-0.9 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.6	6.8	7.1	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.4	0.2 pp	-0.2 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	12.0	12.1	12.5	11.4	9.8	8.0	9.0	1.0 pp	-3.0 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	43.5	45.4	49.1	51.3	51.6	53.9	54.9	1.0 pp	11.4 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	32.1	32.4	33.3	33.5	35.8	37.6	40.0	2.4 pp	n.a.		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.66	-2.9 %	n.a.		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.37	5.7 %	n.a.		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.1 pp	0.0 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.9	n.a.	13.1 %	50.0 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.6	n.a.	11.9 %	34.7 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	33.9	34.4	34.1	35.3	37.5	40.2	39.8	-0.4 pp	n.a.		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.2	-0.5 pp	n.a.		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.7	-0.5	10.3	1.4	3.2	6.9	0.0	6.9 %	22.8 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)													

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 versus 2019 not shown for these indicators.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

CROATIA 2026

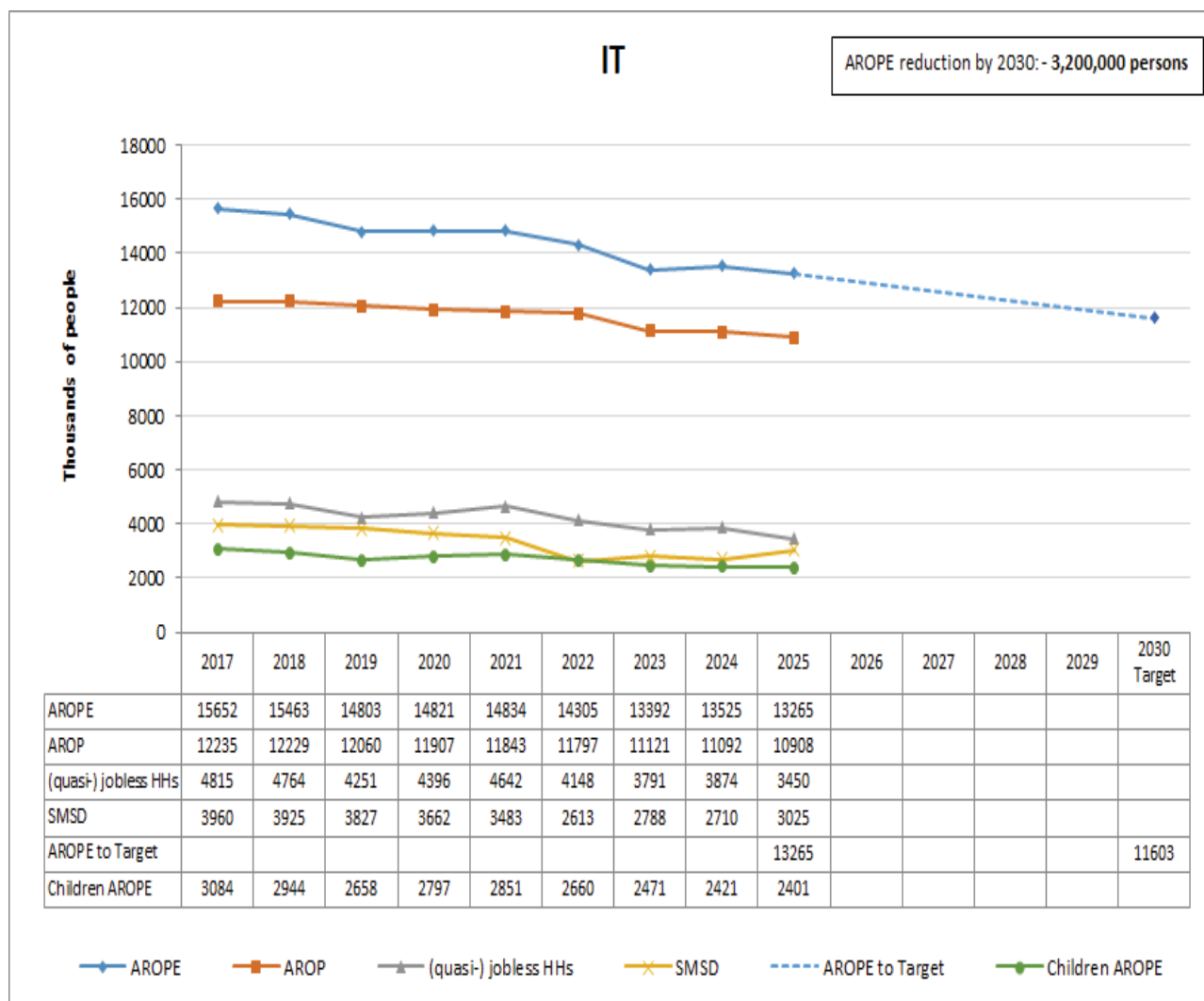
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate is around the EU average with some negative development, the risk of poverty is worse than the EU average [2], the relative median poverty risk gap is substantially worse than the EU average [1], while the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates for the total population and the working age population are worse than the EU average (substantially worse for general population [1], around the EU average for children [9] and worse for working age population [2] <i>with high regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion.</i> <i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities.</i> The inter-quintile share ratios S80/20 is around the EU average with negative development [9] and the inter-quintile S50/S20 is substantially worse [1].	The risk of poverty or social exclusion for children and the working age population is substantially better than the EU average [3]. 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 and working age population [3] and better with positive development for the total population [7]. The rates of people living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]. Housing deprivation rates are substantially better than the EU average for the total population, the working age population and for children [3]. Inability to keep home adequately warm is better than the EU average with positive development for the total population and those not at risk of poverty [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4], while the impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is worse than the EU average [2] and <i>adequacy of minimum income benefits and coverage (for persons 18-64 that are both AROP & VLWI) of social benefits (other than old age</i>	

	<i>benefits) are low.</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 between people in the first and fifth income quintiles in unmet need due to distance [1], worse than the EU average when due to waiting time [2].	

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

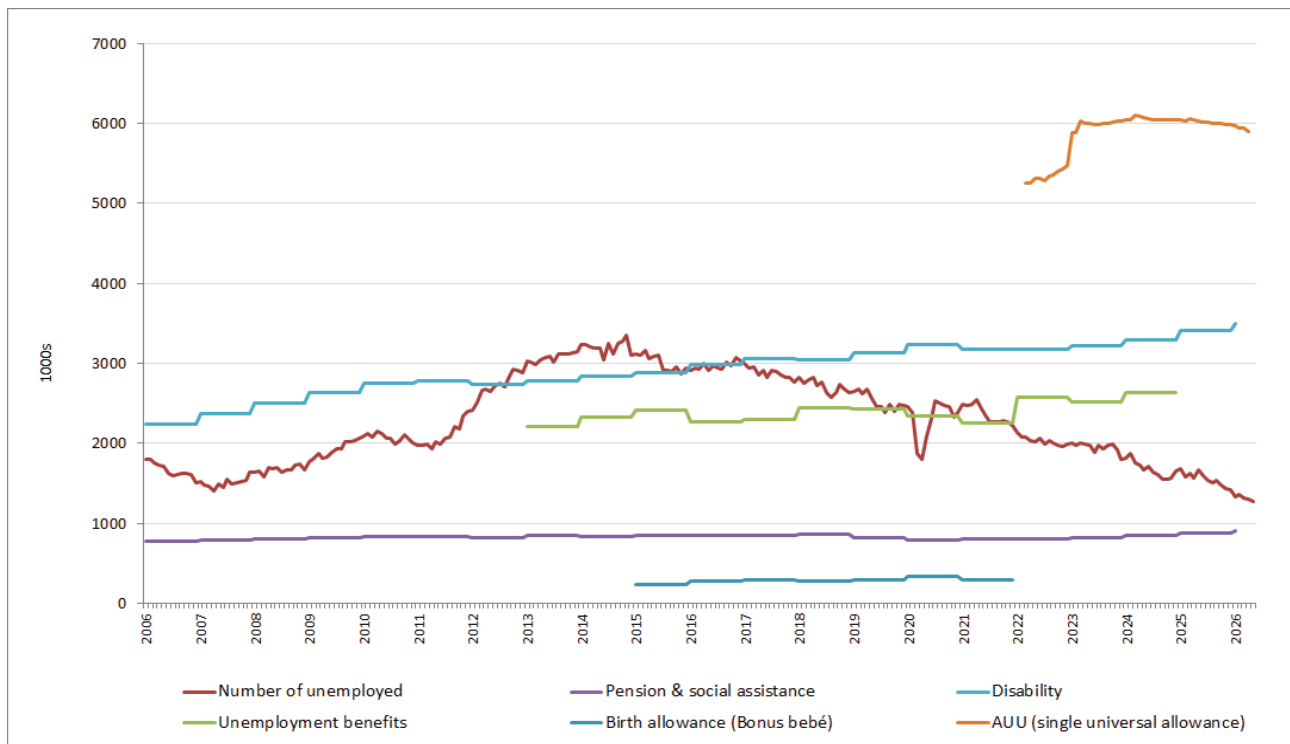
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.1	33.0	30.4	28.8	27.9	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
	Old age	14.1	15.8	14.8	14.2	14.2	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	25.7	30.0	27.3	26.1	25.8	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Old age	13.7	15.3	14.3	13.8	13.7	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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 2025 - year 2024
	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.

IT	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	27.1	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.5	25.1	26.0	25.4	24.7	23.2	23.2	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	7.1	7.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	7.2	1.5 pp	1.4 pp	7.9	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	6.6	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.1	15.9	16.5	14.7	17.6	14.8	17.0	2.2 pp	-0.1 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14.0	13.0	13.5	14.0	12.4	12.6	12.9	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	74.9	-3.6 pp	-12.9 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	19.5	0.6 pp	-0.8 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.6		15.7	10.8	14.1	12.3	11.9	-0.4 pp	4.3 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7		17.7	20.1	20.4	27.1	23.6	-3.5 pp	4.9 pp	24.8	26.1
Access to adequate resources	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	15.7		26.6	20.1	20.5	19.0	17.0	-2.0 pp	1.3 pp	33.7	33.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	79.2		66.4	74.1	74.2	73.4	77.1	3.7 pp	-2.1 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	19.9	24.5	22.3	-2.2 pp	-11.2 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.7	11.9	11.0	12.7	12.6	11.9	11.6	-0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.5	15.6	14.6	16.4	16.1	15.2	14.6	-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26.2	24.2	32.3	29.3	37.5	42.2	39.4	-2.7 pp	13.2 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.9	7.7	7.2	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	-0.4 pp	-5.9 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	10.9	13.2	10.1	6.3	6.0	4.5	-1.5 pp	-6.2 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.3	14.2	12.7	11.5	10.5	9.8	8.2	-1.6 pp	-5.1 pp	9.6	9.1
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4		0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5		0.0 pp	0.1 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.4	7.5			9.0						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	41.6	39.2	42.9	39.1	40.9	37.5	36.9	-0.6 pp	-4.7 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IT										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	22.6	-0.5 pp	-2.0 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	18.9	18.9	18.6	-0.3 pp	-1.5 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	13574	5.8 %	7.7 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.2	0.6 pp	-1.2 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.6	10.2	10.8	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.2	-1.0 pp	-1.4 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	24.6	-1.4 pp	-5.4 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.1	12.8	12.8	13.0	14.5	13.7	14.9	1.2 pp	0.8 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.9	11.0	11.3	9.0	9.8	8.5	10.1	1.6 pp	-1.8 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	-7.2 %	-14.6 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	27.1	0.0 pp	0.0 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 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	11.8	1.4 pp	1.0 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	19.9	24.5	22.3	-2.2 pp	-11.2 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	20.2	20.9	29.5	25.8	30.5	31.3	30.6	-0.7 pp	10.4 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.3	55.5	58.6	56.7	59.4	59.6	60.3	0.7 pp	5.0 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	63.4	-2.0 pp	-6.2 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 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	10.2	-0.1 pp	-1.6 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.1	-0.2 pp	-2.8 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.3	14.2	12.7	11.5	10.5	9.8	8.2	-1.6 pp	-5.1 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.6	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.0	5.0	4.6	-0.4 pp	-3.0 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	19.0	20.0	19.8	15.9	12.7	12.0	9.9	-2.1 pp	-9.1 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.2	53.4	53.4	55.0	57.3	59.0	61.2	2.2 pp	7.0 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	19.1	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.01	1.00	1.06	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.0 %	-1.0 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.72	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.79	0.80	1.3 %	11.1 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	n.a.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.6 pp	0.7 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.0	12.9	n.a.	17.3 %	21.7 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.9	10.7	13.3	n.a.	24.3 %	30.4 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	27.9	27.1	26.9	26.7	27.8	28.0	0.2 pp	-1.2 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	7.2	7.2	6.6	5.7	5.1	5.0	-0.1 pp	-3.7 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.2	-2.5	3.4	-0.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1 %	2.3 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rates of children and working age population is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]. The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates are substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population and working age population and worse than the EU average for children [2]. Severe material and social deprivation and material and social deprivation of children are around the EU average with some negative developments [9]. Severe material or social deprivation rate for migrants is around (above) the EU average with some negative developments [9], while <i>their in-work poverty rate and gap with native people are worse than the EU average.</i> The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S50 is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are very high.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Long-term unemployment and in-work poverty are worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]. <i>There are gaps in access to social protection for non-standard workers, particularly for the self-employed, despite recent improvements.</i> <i>There is not an adequate minimum income scheme, and coverage of social benefits is low</i>	
3. Pensions	The relative median poverty risk gap of older people is worse than the EU average [2].	The aggregate replacement ratio is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Unmet needs for medical care are around the EU average with substantially	Healthy life years at birth substantially better than the EU average [3] and

	negative development [10] as well as the gap between high and low income in unmet needs, in particular those due to costs [9].	healthy life years at 65 for men are better than the EU average with some positive development [7].
--	--	---

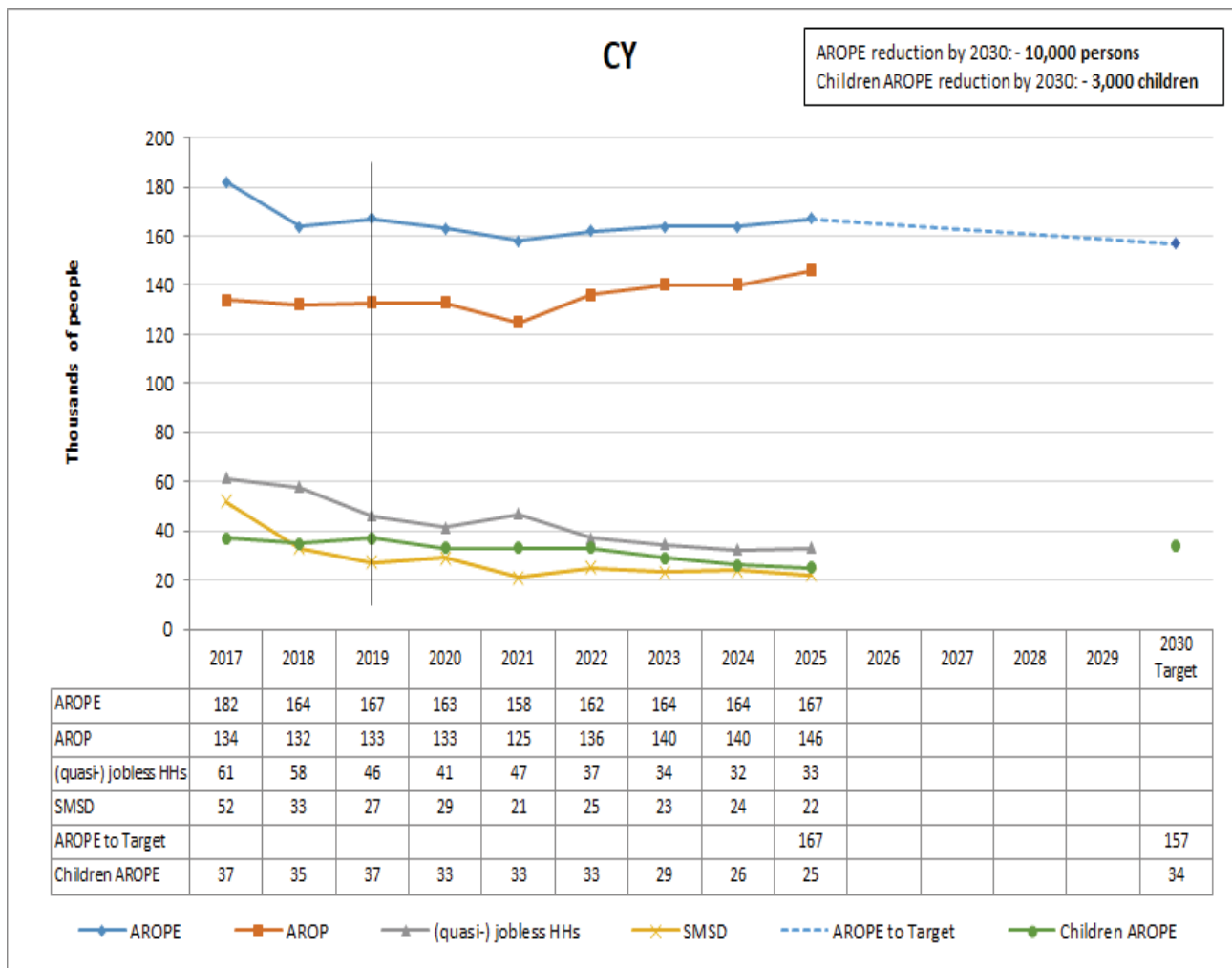
CYPRUS



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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMDS, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and SMDS.

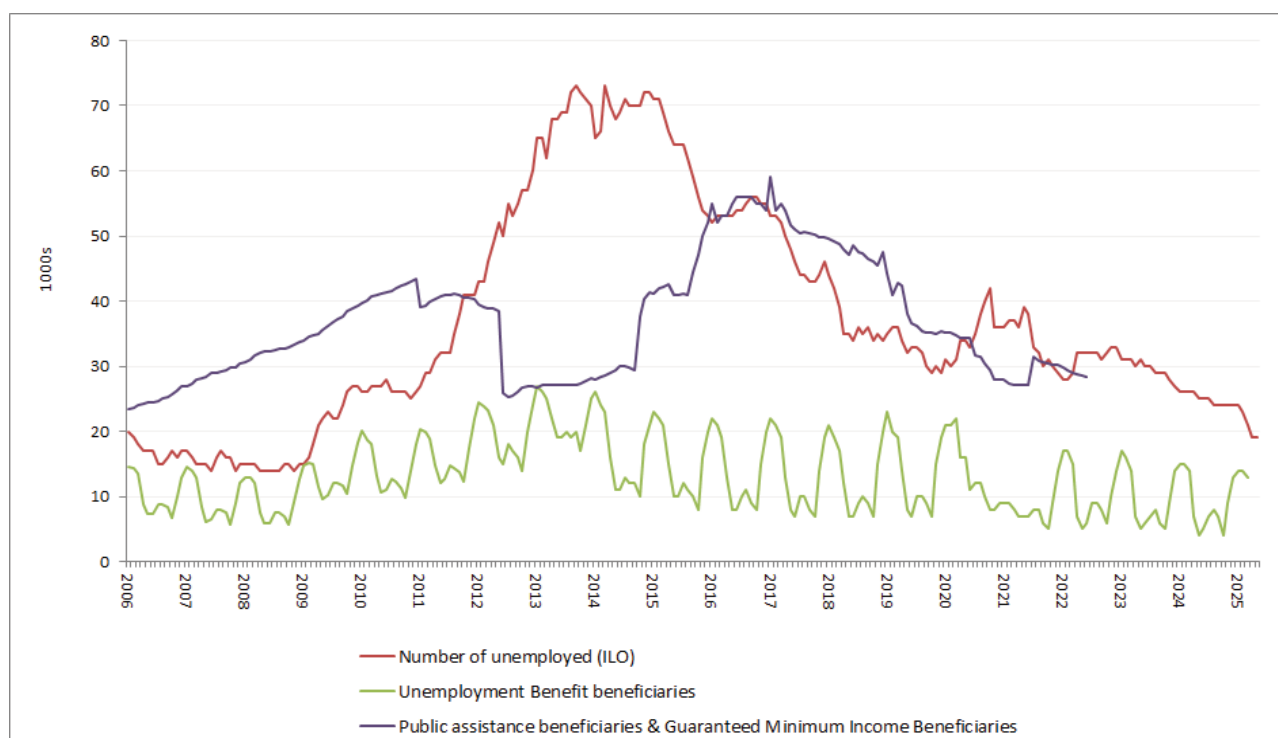
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.0	23.7	21.2	19.9	18.8	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.9	5.9	7.1	6.6	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	8.4	9.5	8.4	8.1	7.8	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.9	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	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	15.7	21.0	18.8	17.8	16.8	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.9	5.9	7.1	6.6	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.1	9.1	8.1	7.6	7.4	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	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.
-----------------------	--

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CY								EU27			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.9	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	0.0 pp	-1.8 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.1	14.8	13.7	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.9	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11306	11191	11177	11935	12550	13690	14269	4.4 %	14.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.4	5.7	6.4	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	0.0 pp	-2.2 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.1	14.9	16.1	16.7	15.2	17.9	18.1	0.2 pp	2.0 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.7	10.1	9.4	8.3	9.8	8.9	9.8	0.9 pp	0.1 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.1	11.8	11.1	11.1	9.6	9.0	7.6	-1.4 pp	-5.5 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5 %	-1.9 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	22.1	19.9	19.7	19.4	17.1	14.8	14.0	-0.8 pp	-8.1 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.4	16.4	17.3	15.6	11.7	11.2	9.6	-1.6 pp	-7.8 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.2	18.9	18.3	16.7	14.2	18.7	21.4	2.7 pp	4.2 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	32.3	34.8	37.2	31.0	30.0	30.5	31.3	0.9 pp	-1.0 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	57.7	59.9	62.7	58.5	56.9	57.3	55.7	-1.7 pp	-2.0 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	44.6	51.0	46.8	47.9	57.7	48.9	49.6	0.7 pp	5.0 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.8	8.2	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.9	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	-0.4 pp	-1.3 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	9.0	11.6	9.8	8.2	10.3	11.4	9.8	-1.6 pp	0.8 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.5	6.8	5.1	5.2	0.1 pp	-1.5 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	13.9	12.5	12.5	11.4	10.2	9.4	-0.8 pp	-4.3 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.1	60.4	62.2	64.9	66.7	69.9	71.0	1.1 pp	9.9 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.0	24.7	21.1	22.4	27.9	31.5	33.7	2.2 pp	7.7 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Health	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.73	0.75	2.7 %	-2.6 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.41	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.0 %	-8.9 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	-0.9 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	n.a.	-2.4 %	2.5 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.0	9.3	8.6	8.8	8.1	n.a.	-8.0 %	14.1 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.8	30.7	29.6	29.9	32.0	31.0	33.8	2.8 pp	4.0 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	9.2	1.8	3.6	-1.0	3.8	6.6	0.0	6.6 %	15.5 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

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 substantial positive development [5]. The inability to keep home adequately warm, as well as the gap between people at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty, are worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5]. <i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i> The employment gap of migrants is around (below) the EU average with some negative development [9] <i>but their in-work poverty risk and related gap with native born people are higher than the EU average.</i> The inter-quintile share ratio S80/S20 is at the level of the EU average with some negative development [9], as well as the inter-quintile S50/S20, while the inter-quintile S80/S50 is worse than the EU average [2].	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, as well as their risk of poverty. The rates of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-) jobless households are better than the EU average for the total population the working age population (18-64), children [3]. This rate is better than the EU average also for [3], as well as the risk of poverty of the total population when living in (quasi-) jobless households [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pension) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. The income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as their risk of poverty rates for both men and women, and their persistent poverty. The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] 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</i>	

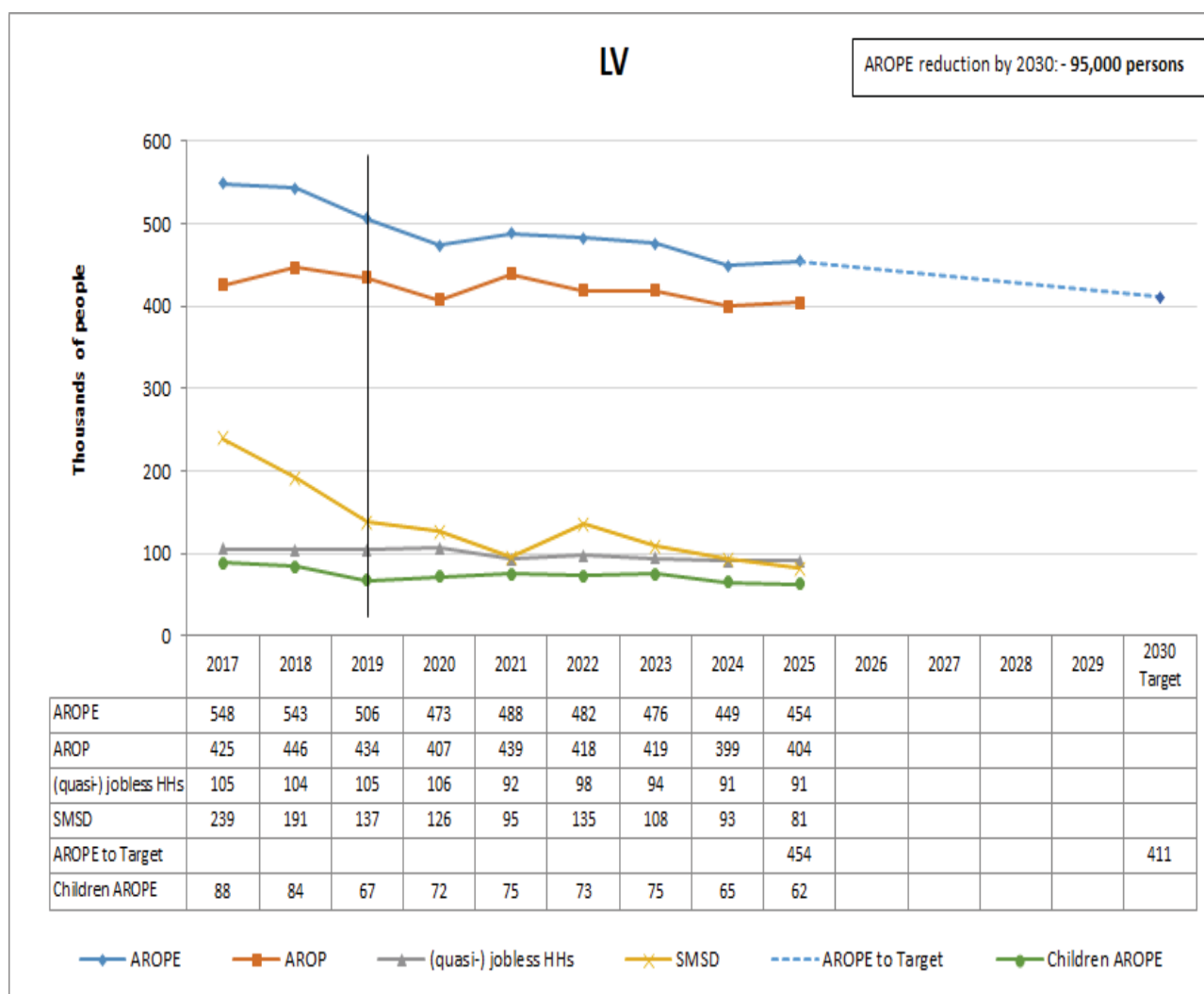
	<i>leads to access and availability challenges.</i>	
5. Health		

LATVIA

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)

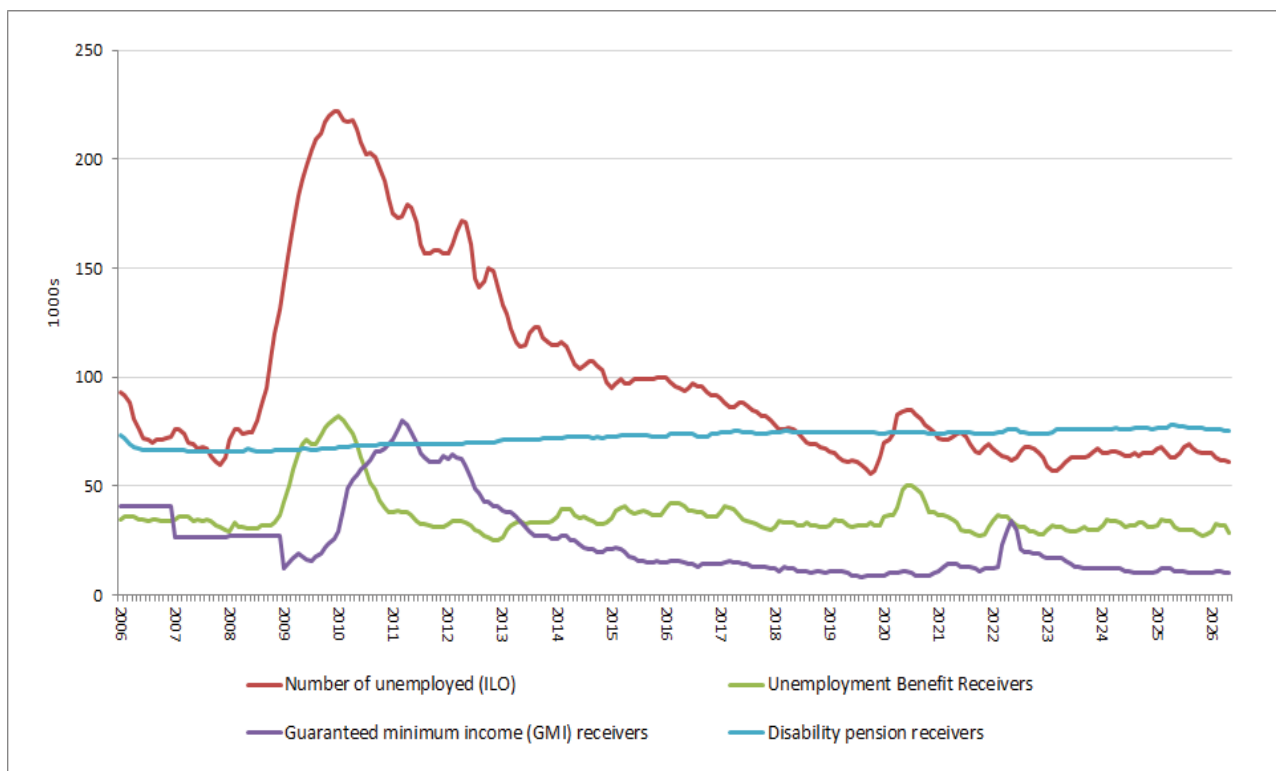
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.9	17.7	19.7	18.6	17.7	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.3	6.6	6.2	5.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.0	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	15.8	17.6	19.6	18.4	17.4	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.2	6.6	6.1	5.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	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



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		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	17.6	-0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.5	15.8	16.9	16.2	16.1	15.5	14.7	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.7	6.7	4.7	5.9	5.3	3.7	3.5	-0.2 pp	-3.2 pp	7.9	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	4.3	-0.1 pp	-1.3 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.5	6.0	7.0	9.5	2.8	5.4	7.9	2.5 pp	-0.6 pp	12.3	11.3
	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.7	8.4	9.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	7.5	-0.8 pp	-1.2 pp	9.7	9.8
Access to adequate resources	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	83.5	-3.7 pp	4.8 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	11.2	-0.9 pp	0.6 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.3	3.3	2.0 pp	2.3 pp	14.4	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	41.8	18.2 pp	17.2 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	4.2	0.7 pp	-2.6 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	93.4	0.9 pp	13.2 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	26.7	1.2 pp	1.0 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8.0	4.7								21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	10.9	6.4								26.3	26.5
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	45.3	39.2	42.1	44.1	40.6	37.5	36.1	-1.4 pp	-9.2 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	5.3	5.0	3.8	-1.2 pp	0.8 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	5.9	2.6 pp	2.8 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.9	8.8	0.9 pp	0.1 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	-0.5 pp	-0.1 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.5		-1.1 pp	-1.9 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	18.4	15.5			16.1						
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	57.7	58.2	57.9	57.3	55.6	53.4	52.1	-1.3 pp	-5.6 pp	25.6	25.3	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LV										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	24.7	0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.9	21.6	23.4	22.5	22.5	21.6	22.0	0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	10258	7.6 %	24.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	7.8	6.2	5.3	4.8	-0.5 pp	-2.7 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.6	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	29.9	1.2 pp	1.7 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	13.3	16.7	15.8	10.4	14.2	14.1	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.5	14.8	11.1	14.1	13.5	10.9	11.3	0.4 pp	-4.2 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	
Material and social deprivation	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.4 %	2.1 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %	
	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	17.6	-0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp	
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.5	12.9	8.8	10.5	10.4	7.2	8.0	0.8 pp	-4.5 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	26.7	1.2 pp	1.0 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.4	23.5	25.0	23.5	21.5	22.0	0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	43.8	42.2	44.7	44.6	42.9	43.4	0.6 pp	1.7 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	79.7	-1.8 pp	0.9 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp	
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.7	8.4	9.9	9.6	9.5	8.5	9.0	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	
	Early school leavers (in %)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.9	8.8	0.9 pp	0.1 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp	
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.7	5.3	0.6 pp	0.7 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	7.1	8.6	8.6	7.2	9.0	9.1	0.1 pp	1.2 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	67.3	68.4	67.8	69.5	70.9	71.9	73.6	1.7 pp	6.3 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	43.3	0.4 pp	-7.5 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.56	0.62	0.61	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61	-1.6 %	8.9 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.43	-2.3 %	4.9 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.4	7.8	8.4	7.6	-0.8 pp	3.3 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	3.9	n.a.	-13.3 %	-13.3 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.5	n.a.	-10.0 %	-6.2 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %	
poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	42.3	39.0	41.2	41.8	38.5	39.4	42.6	3.2 pp	0.3 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	7.2	6.7	5.7	-1.0 pp	0.3 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.7	1.5	3.8	-2.2	-3.3	3.4	0.0	3.4 %	3.0 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %	

LIFE.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

LATVIA 2026

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>in particular for persons with disabilities</i>. The risk of poverty rate also when living in (quasi-)jobless household is substantially worse than the EU average, as well as the relative median poverty risk gap for the general population, working age population and children [1]. The income inter-quintile ratios S80/S20, S50/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Housing deprivation for the total population, working age population and older people is worse than the EU average [2].	The risk of poverty rate of children is better than the EU average with some positive development, as well as their severe material and social deprivation [7], and the rate of children living in quasi-jobless households is better than the EU average with substantial positive development [8]. Inability to keep home adequately warm is better than the EU average with some positive development also among people at risk of poverty [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. The income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Low adequacy of minimum income benefits and low coverage of social benefits.</i>	
3. Pensions	The 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, women and men, and worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] for women, as well as their poverty gap and their persistent risk of poverty [1] The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [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 worse than the EU average for total population, men and women with positive developments [4 and 5],	

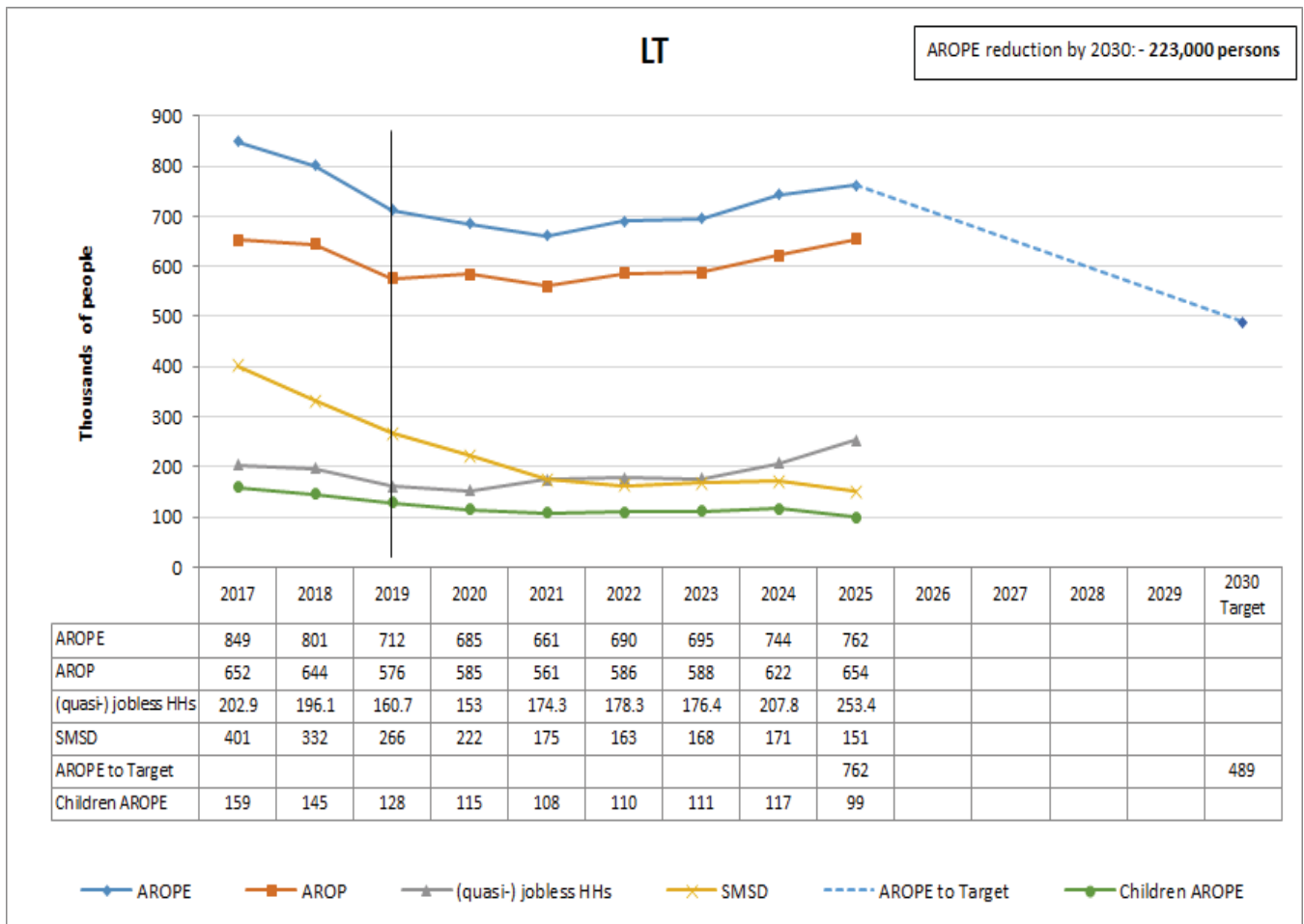
	while healthy life years at birth and 65 are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. Unmet needs for medical care for the total population, and due to waiting and distance in particular, are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and for costs is worse than the EU average [2]. The gap in unmet need for medical care between people in the first and the fifth income quintile is substantially worse than the EU average [1], including when due to cost and 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; 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE.

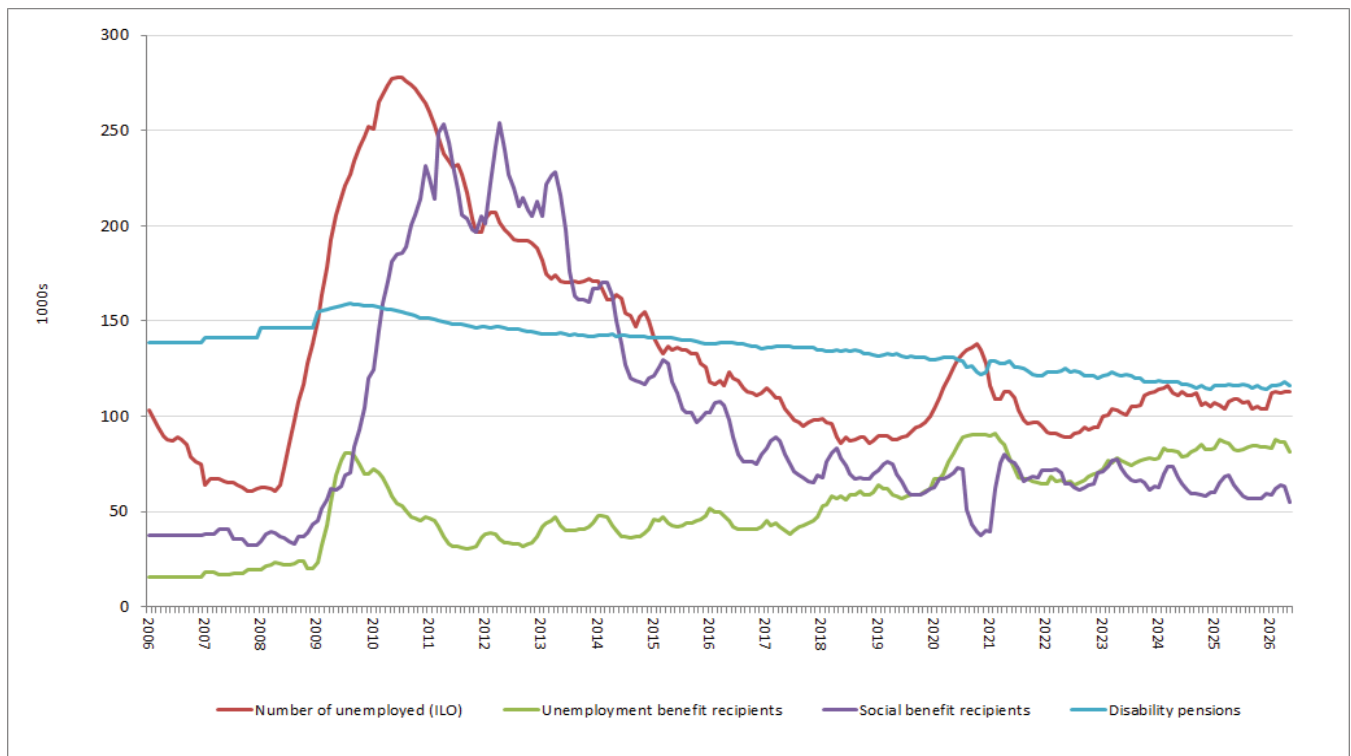
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.0	18.9	18.0	16.3	16.6	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.5	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	15.5	18.5	17.5	15.8	15.9	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.4	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	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	
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	

comment	No age requirement for the eligibility. Eligibility rules are based on income and assets test. 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.
Disability benefit	
definition	Number of working age disability pension (lost working capacity and invalidity) recipients
unit	Thousands of pensioners
comment	Eligibility depends on the social insurance record which is different for different age groups (The minimum record (which shows that a person is eligible for the benefit) varies with the age at the time of disability, starting from 2 months under the age of 22 and gradually increasing to 15 years by age 60). The statistics shown are for working age disability pension recipients.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LT	%								EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	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)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.7	22.8	19.9	-2.9 pp	-5.9 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22.7	20.0	17.2	17.8	17.0	19.0	16.9	-2.1 pp	-5.8 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.7	8.4	6.7	5.2	6.8	5.3	3.8	-1.5 pp	-3.9 pp
	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	7.9	0.8 pp	0.4 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.4	13.4	16.1	14.4	7.6	10.6	10.8	0.2 pp	-10.6 pp
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.3	9.2	7.8	9.0	8.8	9.1	7.9	-1.2 pp	-1.4 pp
	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	82.3	11.3 pp	-0.8 pp
	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	11.3	-3.6 pp	-6.4 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.7	1.5	2.3	0.4	3.1	0.6	0.0	-0.6 pp	-3.7 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	22.9	14.7	19.1	22.4	16.8	36.3	43.8	7.5 pp	20.9 pp
Access to adequate resources	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	6.6	2.3 pp	-2.4 pp
	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	84.5	-3.3 pp	11.3 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	28.0	24.2	24.3	0.1 pp	-1.0 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.6	0.2 pp	2.3 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)									
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.1	2.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.0	-0.4 pp	2.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.1	44.6	54.3	49.4	49.3	38.1	44.8	6.7 pp	0.7 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	5.1	4.1	3.8	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.2	2.8	5.7	5.8	9.9	11.4	10.0	-1.4 pp	6.8 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	6.4	8.4	5.9	-2.5 pp	1.9 pp
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.3 pp	1.4 pp
	Infant mortality rate	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9		0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14.8	8.0			5.4				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37.3	33.1	37.0	38.7	41.1	40.8	41.6	0.8 pp	4.3 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LT										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	26.3	0.5 pp	0.8 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)													
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	20.6	20.9	20.0	20.9	20.6	21.5	22.6	1.1 pp	2.0 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6905	7528	8245	8521	8587	9066	10282	12.5 %	30.9 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.7	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.5	-0.6 pp	-4.2 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.4	11.4	2.0 pp	3.8 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	26.0	23.2	22.4	22.8	24.4	25.5	26.0	0.5 pp	0.0 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	19.2	16.2	14.3	15.2	11.2	14.9	14.0	-0.9 pp	-5.2 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Income inequalities	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.1	17.1	13.6	12.7	15.2	12.9	12.9	0.0 pp	-7.2 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	0.0 %	1.6 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.7	22.8	19.9	-2.9 pp	-5.9 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.0	16.4	13.3	10.1	12.5	10.6	n.a.	n.a.	-5.4 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	28.0	24.2	24.3	0.1 pp	-1.0 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.6	29.4	35.3	30.3	29.9	25.9	27.3	1.5 pp	-4.2 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	52.0	49.0	52.9	48.6	49.6	46.6	46.1	-0.6 pp	-5.9 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
Social consequences of labour market	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	75.9	6.6 pp	-2.4 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.7	0.3 pp	0.6 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2 pp	0.6 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	6.4	8.4	5.9	-2.5 pp	1.9 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.3	4.9	6.0	5.0	-1.0 pp	0.6 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	10.8	11.3	9.7	13.5	14.9	12.5	-2.4 pp	3.9 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	68.4	67.6	68.0	69.8	69.1	69.1	69.9	0.8 pp	1.5 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	40.5	1.4 pp	3.6 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	-1.6 %	-8.8 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.37	-2.6 %	-17.8 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.3	3.3	-1.0 pp	1.9 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.0	5.6	5.2	6.2	7.0	8.5	n.a.	21.4 %	41.7 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	6.0	6.6	7.7	7.6	9.3	n.a.	22.4 %	45.3 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	40.5	39.0	38.9	44.3	42.7	45.8	50.5	4.7 pp	10.0 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	5.2	6.2	5.7	-0.5 pp	0.9 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.5	7.7	6.1	-4.0	0.6	5.2	0.0	5.2 %	16.2 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE4

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 2026

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], <i>in particular for persons with disabilities</i>, while the risk-of poverty rate for the general population is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as the rates of people (aged 0-64 and 18-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households [1]. The S80/S20 ratio and the income inter-quintile ratio S50/S20 are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The inability to keep home adequately warm is substantially worse than the EU average for the general population [1], and worse than the EU average for persons at risk of poverty [2], as well as the gap in inability to keep home adequately warm between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty [2]. <i>Territorial inequalities are high.</i>	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion of children is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] as well as their housing deprivation rate [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1] as well as the relative median poverty risk gap for working age poverty (aged 18-64) [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+), their risk-of poverty rates and persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and their housing deprivation rate is worse than the EU average [2]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	

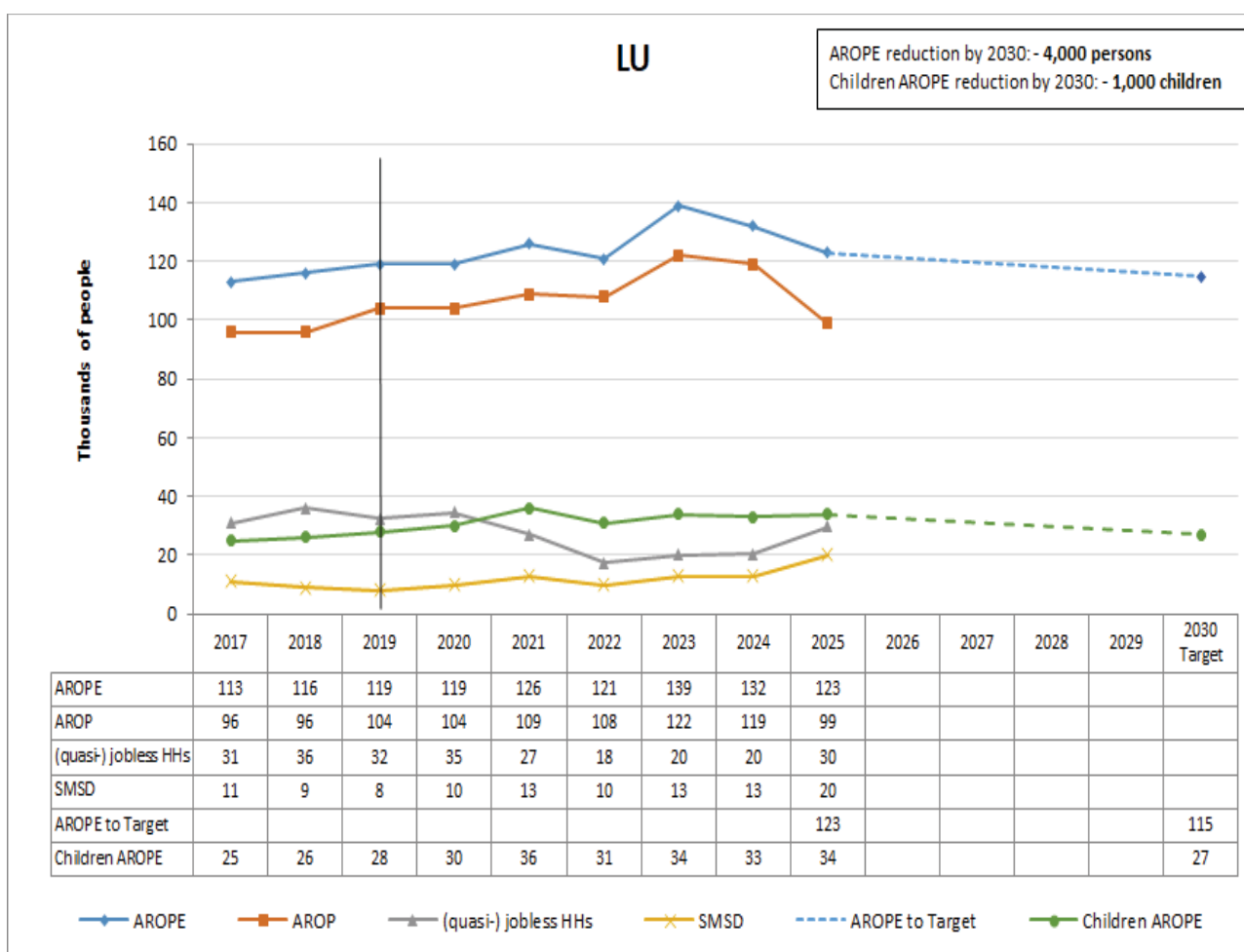
4. Long-term care	<i>Inadequate supply of long-term care services due to low public funding and fragmented organisation.</i>	
5. Health	The rate of unmet needs for medical care due to waiting time is worse than the EU average [2] as well as the gap between the first and fifth quintile in unmet needs for medical care due to distance [2].	

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; 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) Significance of 2024-2025 and 2019-2025 changes not available due to a major break in series 2025 for SILC-based indicators.

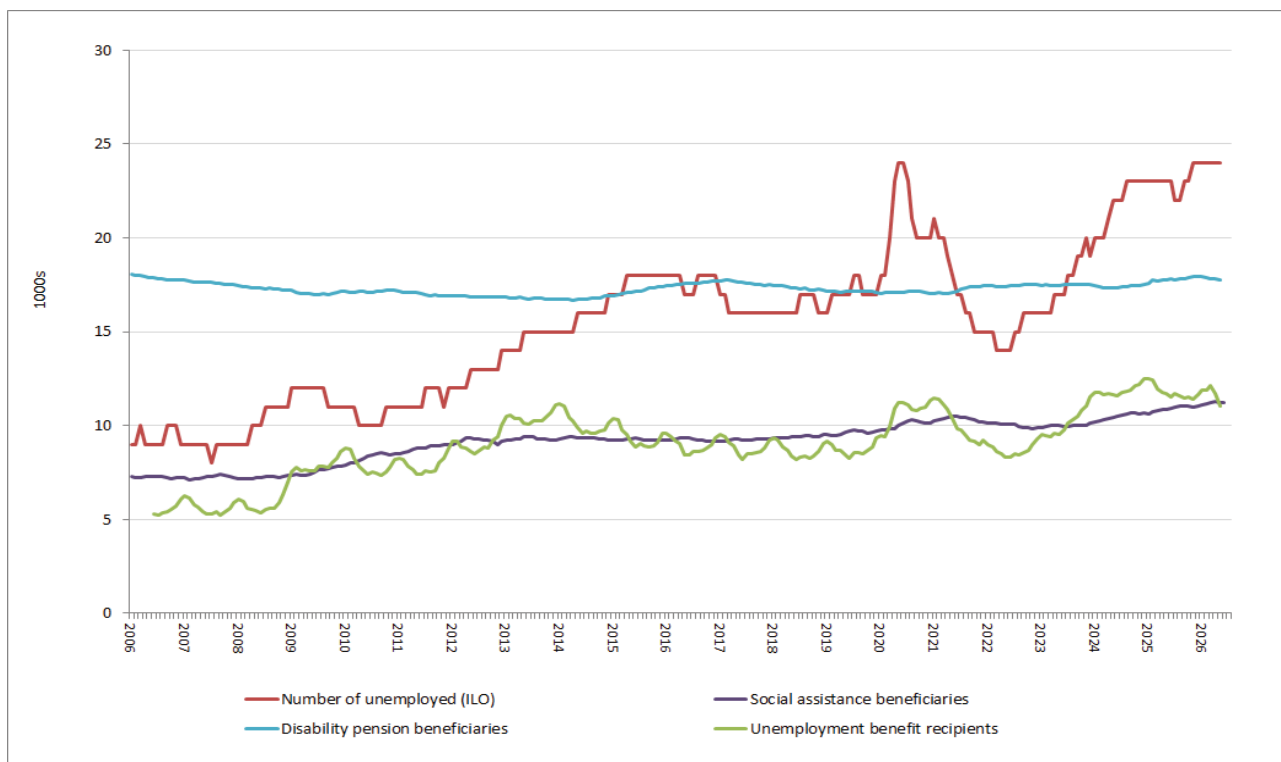
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.4	23.9	21.4	21.9	22.2	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.9	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.7	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	20.0	22.4	20.0	20.4	20.6	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.9	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.7	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	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.
- The accounting of the number of beneficiaries of full employment benefits has been impacted by major changes in ADEM's IT systems implemented in November 2025. The "revised" methodology has been applied to the whole time series (2006-2026) ([Communiqué de presse - Chiffres-clés ADEM - mai 2026](#)).

LU	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	25.2	n.a.	n.a.	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.8	23.1	27.8	22.5	23.9	24.1	22.2	n.a.	n.a.	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.4	5.8	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	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	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.0	0.0	18.4	14.7						12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.0	14.2	16.5	16.5	20.2	17.9	12.6	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	9.8
	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	87.3	n.a.	n.a.	73.8	73.8
	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	19.3	n.a.	n.a.	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12.8	16.5	20.2	18.2	15.5	16.3	11.5	-4.8 pp	-1.3 pp	14.4	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	44.9	4.6 pp	-2.3 pp	24.8	26.1
Access to adequate resources	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	24.6	7.5 pp	-3.8 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	63.5	-1.7 pp	-2.0 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	19.5	18.6	n.a.	n.a.	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26.6	25.5	27.5	28.4	26.1	28.3	24.1	-4.2 pp	-2.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.5	12.1	13.0	14.0						6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.4	28.8	31.2	32.2	31.2	32.8	28.0	-4.8 pp	-2.4 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.0	43.1	31.2	40.3	31.5	26.8	42.3	n.a.	n.a.	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	8.2	3.9	8.1	12.2	6.6	8.2	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.4	6.9	5.0	6.7	8.2		1.5 pp	6.0 pp	5.5	5.3
	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	9.6	9.1
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	4.7	4.5	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.3		1.0 pp	0.6 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.2	3.1			3.4						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.1	12.5	9.2	7.2	9.9	9.4	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	25.6	25.3

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Several minor breaks in series (in 2020, 2021 and 2022) for EU-SILC based indicators, and a major break in 2025, so no changes shown for the SILC-based indicators.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		LU										EU27		
		Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	latest year change
2030 target		At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	19.9	21.1	19.4	21.4	20.0	18.2	n.a.	n.a.	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
		At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.5	17.4	18.1	17.3	18.8	18.1	14.8	n.a.	n.a.	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	22604	n.a.	n.a.	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	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk		Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.9	7.1	5.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.6	17.7	19.8	18.2	17.2	19.0	18.6	n.a.	n.a.	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Material and social deprivation		Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	7.6	9.0	7.7	n.a.	6.1	10.7	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
		Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.4	4.7	5.3	3.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities		Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion		At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	26.1	25.6	25.2	n.a.	n.a.	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
		Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	3.7	5.6	7.0	4.4	7.6	6.3	9.1	n.a.	n.a.	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	19.5	18.6	n.a.	n.a.	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
		Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	34.0	39.4	34.2	33.7	27.4	27.0	44.2	n.a.	n.a.	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
		Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.0	63.3	57.8	57.7	54.0	55.3	65.3	n.a.	n.a.	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	57.6	n.a.	n.a.	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market		In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.0	11.8	13.5	12.9	14.8	13.4	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion		Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	0.4 pp	0.7 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
		Early school leavers (in %)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	6.8	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	0.6 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
		Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.7	8.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.2 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
		NEETs (15-24)	5.6	6.5	8.7	6.7	8.8	9.5	7.7	-1.8 pp	2.1 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing		Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	44.0	46.6	46.6	46.3	49.4	49.5	0.1 pp	6.4 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
Pension adequacy		At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.4	7.4	9.3	11.3	11.0	10.1	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
		Median relative income of elderly people	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.10	1.12	1.16	1.12	n.a.	n.a.	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
		Aggregate replacement ratio	0.85	1.04	0.84	0.97	0.69	0.78	0.88	n.a.	n.a.	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
		Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
Health		Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.1	10.3	10.7	9.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities		Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.6	11.4	11.2	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
		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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
		Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	8.5	5.1	9.0	11.5	8.0	8.1	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
		Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.2	6.5	0.6	1.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	2.5 %	14.4 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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. Several minor breaks in series (in 2020, 2021 and 2022) for EU-SILC based indicators, and a major break in 2025, so no changes shown for the SILC-based indicators.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES LUXEMBOURG 2026*

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is worse than the EU average [2]. The inter-quintile income ratio S80/S50 is worse than the EU average [2].	The poverty gap of the working age population is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for migrants and their employment gap are substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection		Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions	<i>High gender pension gap</i>	The median relative income of elderly people is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women are worse than the EU average [2].	

* For Luxembourg, major breaks in series in EU-SILC data occurred in 2025. As time comparisons (2025 vs 2022) may not therefore be appropriate, the exercise focused on levels only (flag good social outcomes for situations “++” and key social challenges for situations “-“ and “- -“).

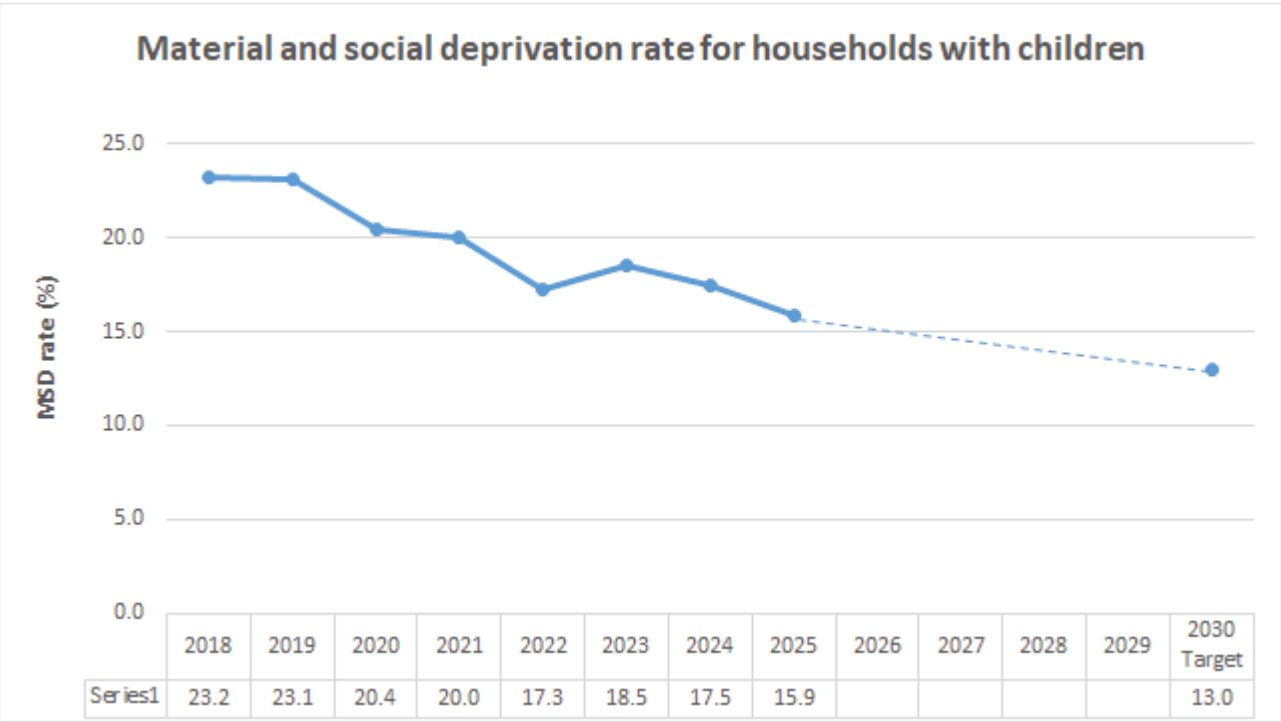
HUNGARY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

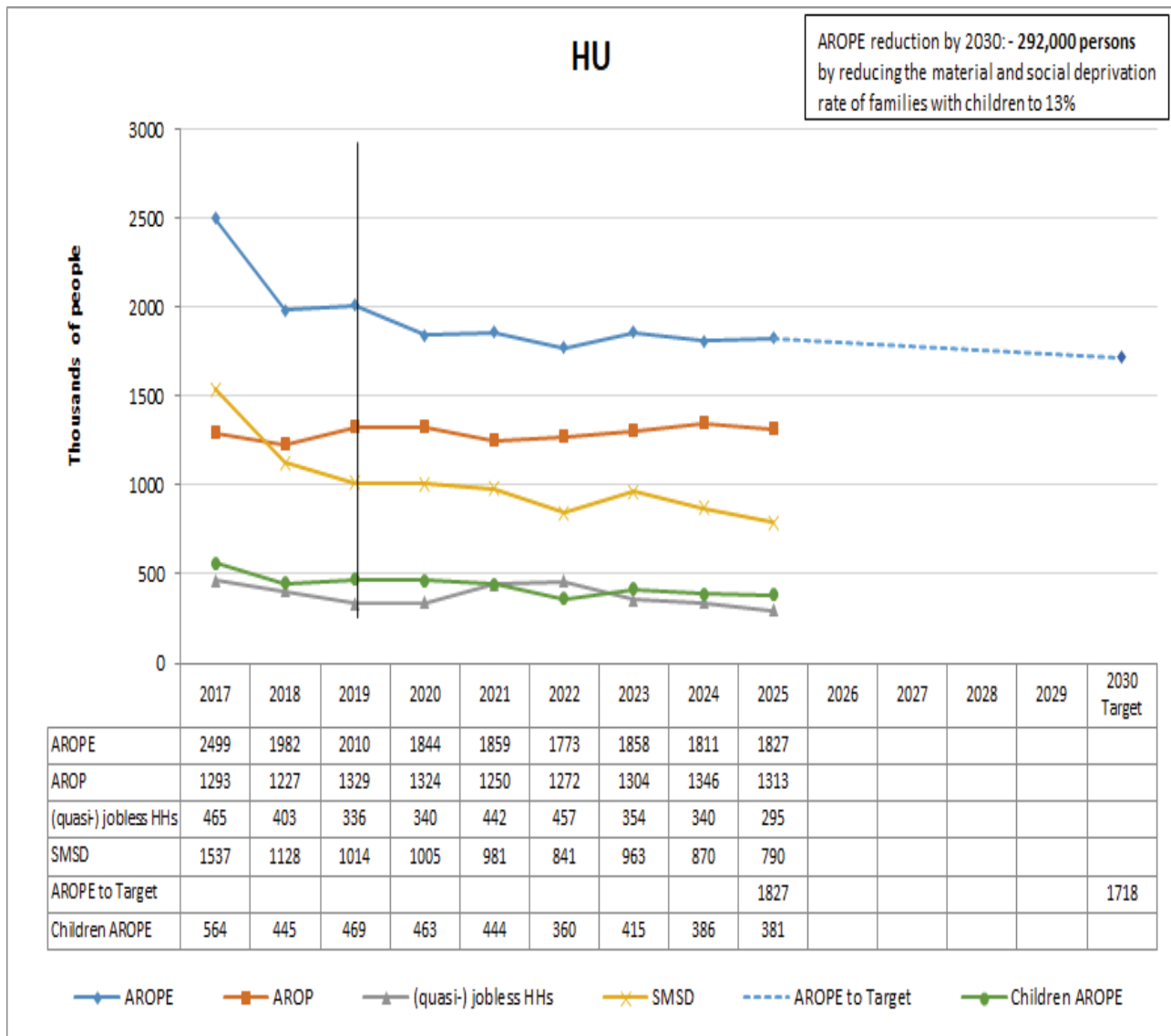
Reduce the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13% by 2030, and thereby reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000

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)

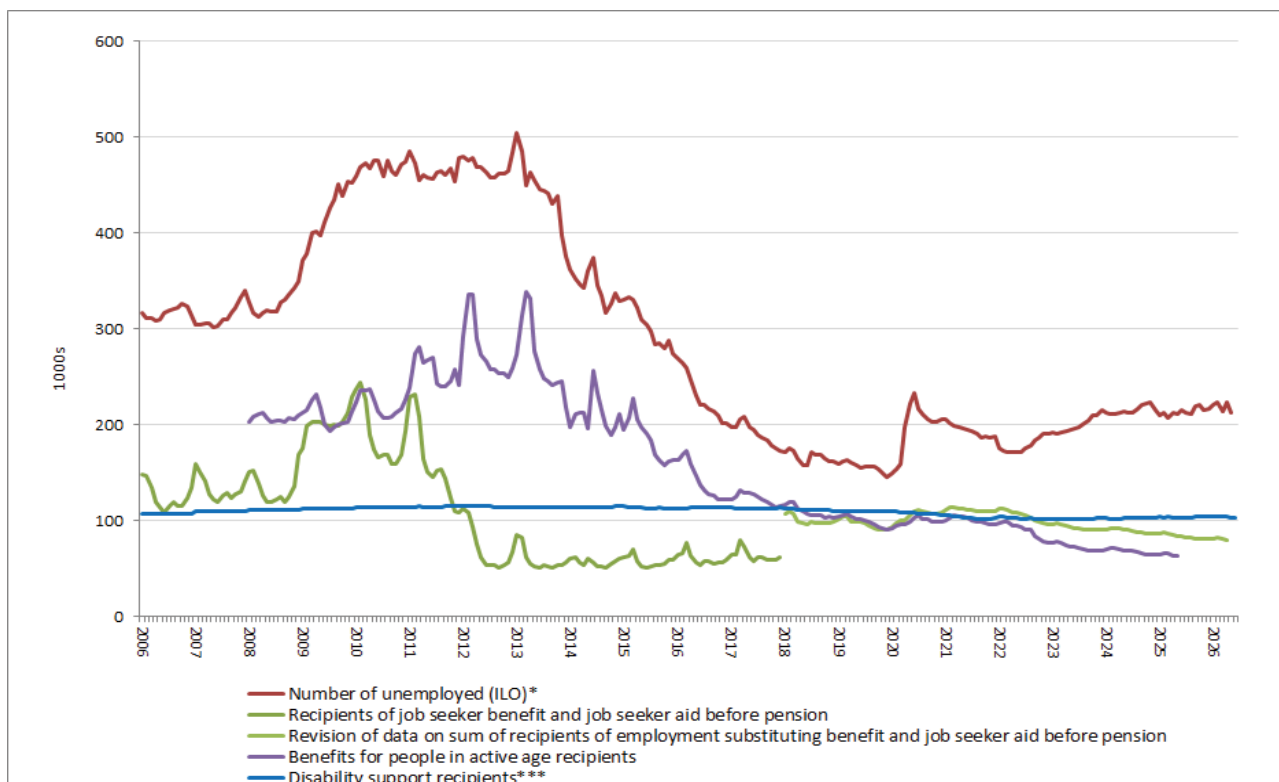
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) 2024-2025 changes not significant for AROPE, AROP and child AROPE; 2019-2025 changes not significant for AROPE, AROP and (quasi-)jobless HHs.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.2	17.8	17.3	16.4	16.6	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.6	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	15.4	17.0	16.6	15.8	16.0	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	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 jobseekers' benefit
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 significant differences were found between this number of HU jobseeker benefit assistance receivers and the number of recipients of jobseeker benefit assistance 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.
comment	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		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	27.3	27.5	26.1	21.3	24.6	22.9	23.0	0.1 pp	-4.3 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.0	20.9	16.7	15.8	17.3	17.4	18.3	0.9 pp	0.3 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	15.5	16.6	15.6	12.0	15.0	12.9	10.6	-2.3 pp	-4.9 pp	7.9	7.9
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.5	4.9	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.6	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.6	10.5	7.9	9.1	10.6	9.2	9.1	-0.1 pp	1.5 pp	12.3	11.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.5	10.2	7.4	6.5	7.4	8.3	10.7	2.4 pp	-0.8 pp	9.7	9.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.8	83.5	78.1	87.0	91.5	91.6	86.2	-5.4 pp	14.4 pp	73.8	73.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15.5	17.5	12.6	11.9	13.3	14.3	15.7	1.4 pp	0.2 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.4	1.6	2.8	3.9	3.9	2.7	1.1	-1.6 pp	-2.3 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.2	9.5	11.0	9.0	16.6	13.9	20.0	6.1 pp	5.8 pp	24.8	26.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	12.1	13.8	13.3	22.2	19.4	12.7	9.8	-2.9 pp	-2.3 pp	33.7	33.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	76.8	67.6	72.9	77.8	80.6	87.3	90.2	2.9 pp	13.4 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	30.4	24.9	27.8	39.1	36.3	35.0	31.2	-3.8 pp	0.8 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.0	11.9	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.3	13.8	2.5 pp	0.8 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.5	16.9	14.2	14.2	15.5	15.7	19.2	3.5 pp	1.7 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.6	42.6	45.6	32.8	35.0	31.2	29.9	-1.3 pp	-16.7 pp	41.9	40.1
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.7	3.5	1.5	6.8	6.5	8.3	5.5	-2.8 pp	2.8 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	6.5	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	10.3	9.3	-1.0 pp	-2.6 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.8		0.8 pp	0.2 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	17.2	15.6			11.2						
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37.9	32.5	32.5	31.7	28.6	26.0	25.4	-0.6 pp	-12.5 pp	25.6	25.3	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HU										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.1	19.4	19.6	18.8	19.7	19.3	19.5	0.2 pp	-1.6 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.0	13.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.3	14.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5606	5434	5976	6372	6548	6719	7175	3.4 %	18.5 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.8	10.7	10.5	9.1	10.3	9.3	8.5	-0.8 pp	-2.3 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.6	4.7	6.1	6.3	4.9	4.7	4.1	-0.6 pp	-0.5 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	32.7	23.0	27.7	30.7	30.8	26.6	24.4	-2.2 pp	-8.3 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.8	7.1	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.3	-0.4 pp	0.5 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.2	18.3	18.0	16.4	17.0	16.3	15.3	-1.0 pp	-4.9 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	6.6 %	10.6 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	27.3	27.5	26.1	21.3	24.6	22.9	23.0	0.1 pp	-4.3 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	26.8	23.1	22.8	19.7	20.4	19.5	17.2	-2.3 pp	-9.6 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	30.4	24.9	27.8	39.1	36.3	35.0	31.2	-3.8 pp	0.8 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.4	37.9	34.0	27.0	25.8	23.5	23.1	-0.5 pp	-13.3 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.9	66.8	66.7	63.3	61.8	60.9	62.1	1.1 pp	-5.8 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.7	72.1	70.7	74.7	80.8	78.3	67.8	-10.5 pp	6.1 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.1	8.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.0	8.3	1.3 pp	-2.8 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0 pp	0.4 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	10.3	9.3	-1.0 pp	-2.6 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.9	4.3	-0.6 pp	0.6 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.1	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.5	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.9	59.7	63.0	65.6	69.3	70.4	72.1	1.7 pp	15.2 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.3	15.2	17.4	18.1	22.2	21.3	19.8	-1.5 pp	6.5 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.97	0.96	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.90	0.86	-4.4 %	-11.3 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.64	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.50	0.49	-2.0 %	-25.4 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.4 pp	0.4 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.6	7.1	7.2	n.a.	1.4 %	7.5 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.9	n.a.	1.3 %	6.8 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	27.3	26.6	31.9	29.3	32.7	32.5	28.3	-4.2 pp	1.0 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.9	3.7	2.7	8.1	7.3	9.0	5.3	-3.7 pp	1.4 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	6.5	0.2	7.7	3.8	3.5	5.2	0.0	5.2 %	22.0 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

HUNGARY 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates for the general population and for children are around the EU average with some negative development [9], as well as the risk of poverty of children, which is worse than the EU average when living in household in very low work intensity [2]. Increasing income inequalities, as the S80/S20 ratio and inter-quintile share ratio S80/S50 are around (above) the EU average with substantially negative development [10] <i>Significantly higher and increasing risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma people and Roma children, and high risk of inequality of opportunities for children in general.</i> <i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high, as well as urban/rural inequalities.</i>	The rates of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average of total pop, working age pop and children [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty for the total population and working age population is worse than the EU average [2] as well as in reducing child poverty with substantially negative development [10]. <i>Low adequacy of minimum income benefits</i>	
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people (aged 65+) total population men and women is worse than the EU average [2], as well as their material deprivation. The aggregate replacement ratio is worse than the EU average [2] and the median relative income of older people, while being better than the EU average, has substantially negative developments [10].	
4. Long-term care	<i>Access to quality long-term care services is limited by insufficient resources, staff shortages and territorial disparities.</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is worse than the EU average with positive developments [4] while life expectancy at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as preventable mortality rates [1]. with healthy life years at 65 worse than	

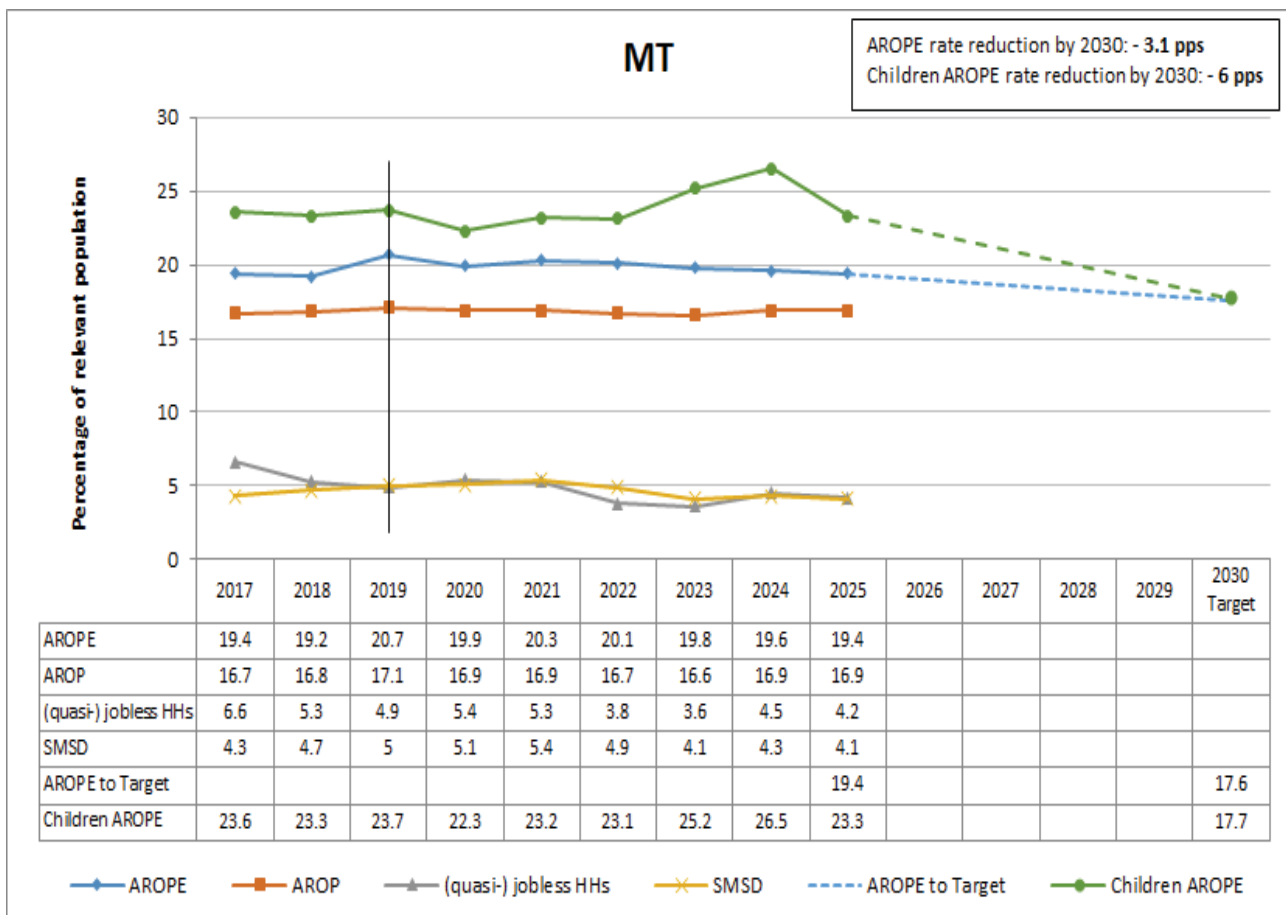
the EU average [2] and the gap between people in the first and fifth income quintiles in unmet need due to waiting time is worse than the EU average [2].

MALTA

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)

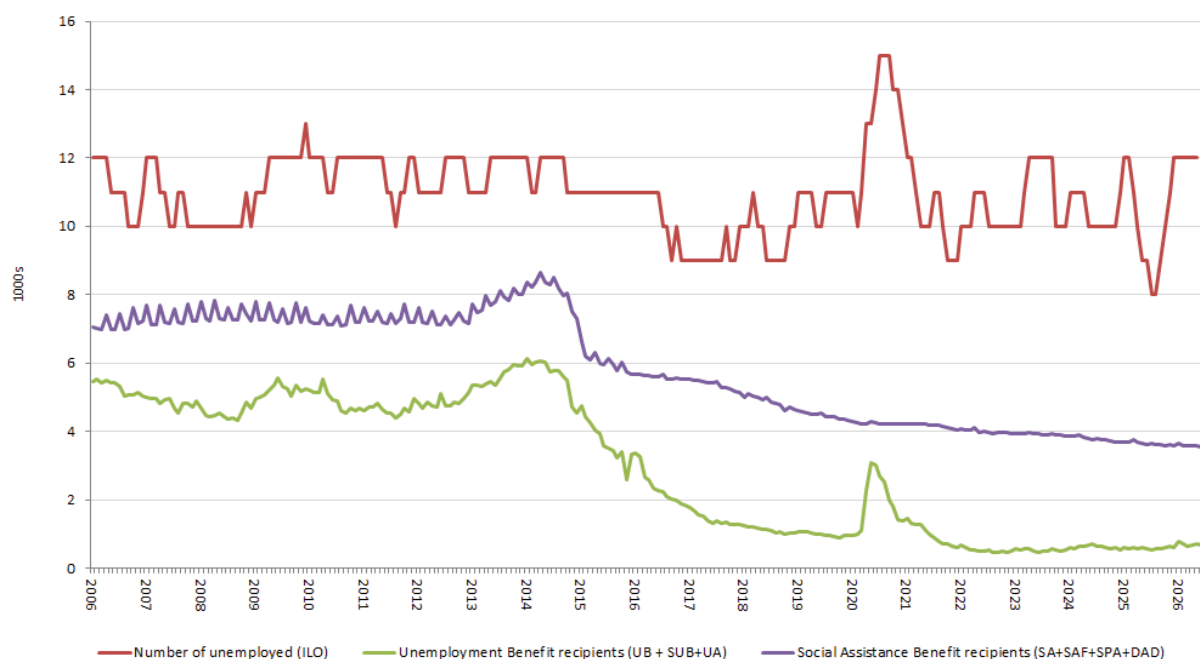
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

MT							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.2	18.4	16.6	14.6	13.1	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.1	5.6	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	13.1	17.1	15.5	13.5	12.0	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.2	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.5	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	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



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 programme. (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		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	26.5	23.3	-3.2 pp	-0.4 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.3	22.0	23.7	20.8	-2.9 pp	0.2 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.5	5.6	6.7	5.6	-1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	7.9	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	3.9	5.2	1.3 pp	-0.1 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	18.2	12.8	17.9	15.4	21.3	22.5	14.5	-8.0 pp	-3.7 pp	12.3	11.3
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	9.7	8.0	-1.7 pp	-1.1 pp	9.7	9.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	80.0	85.8	75.9	76.1	94.5	89.0	92.4	3.4 pp	12.4 pp	73.8	73.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.2	16.2	15.7	16.6	18.9	21.1	16.8	-4.3 pp	-0.4 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	18.2	12.8	19.5	21.0	17.3	18.7	1.4 pp	5.1 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.7	11.5	11.2	23.6	30.0	35.6	37.2	1.6 pp	12.5 pp	24.8	26.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	15.4	24.6	24.3	23.7	17.1	25.7	14.3	-11.4 pp	-1.1 pp	33.7	33.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.9	62.4	66.3	70.4	76.1	71.6	79.1	7.5 pp	6.2 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	28.4	26.6	25.0	-1.6 pp	4.4 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	17.1	15.1	15.8	14.3	13.2	12.4	19.6	7.2 pp	2.5 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.7									6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	21.0	19.3	20.5	17.4	16.1	16.3	25.8	9.5 pp	4.8 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	23.4	18.1	27.7	28.8	25.9	23.1	29.3	6.2 pp	5.8 pp	41.9	40.1
Access to quality services	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	8.3	7.0	2.4	-4.6 pp	-0.5 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.9	9.1	10.7	6.0	10.5	7.1	6.7	-0.4 pp	-4.2 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	14.2	13.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.5	8.6	-0.9 pp	-5.6 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6 pp	0.6 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	6.7	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.6	5.0		1.4 pp	-1.7 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.3	1.5			0.4						
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.1	6.3	4.7	3.7	1.9	3.9	5.9	2.0 pp	0.8 pp	25.6	25.3	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	MT								EU27			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	19.6	19.4	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.9	16.9	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	13246	14432	9.2 %	21.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.2	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	16.0	18.3	16.5	23.9	24.7	22.5	-2.2 pp	5.4 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	10.0	13.1	13.3	14.5	13.8	10.7	-3.1 pp	-2.6 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.7	-0.3 pp	-1.2 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	-11.4 %	7.4 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
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	26.5	23.3	-3.2 pp	-0.4 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.2	11.4	11.1	11.5	0.4 pp	0.9 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 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	26.6	25.0	-1.6 pp	4.4 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	26.3	21.0	26.2	26.4	25.6	23.5	24.9	1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.5	51.9	53.3	52.4	50.6	48.3	47.7	-0.6 pp	-5.9 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	75.0	71.7	73.3	73.5	67.6	82.7	15.1 pp	11.6 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.5	9.2	0.7 pp	2.7 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.2	13.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.5	8.6	-0.9 pp	-5.6 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	9.1	9.6	10.6	7.2	8.2	7.6	8.4	0.8 pp	-0.7 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Pension adequacy	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	50.1	51.4	51.0	53.2	55.9	57.5	61.4	3.9 pp	11.3 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	30.7	28.5	29.9	33.3	31.4	30.1	30.3	0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.72	0.67	0.73	0.72	-1.4 %	1.4 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.53	n.a.	0.49	0.47	-4.1 %	-20.3 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	14.4	12.6	12.2	12.2	13.1	12.5	n.a.	-4.6 %	-13.2 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Healthy life years at 65 - females	15.1	13.0	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.2	n.a.	1.7 %	-19.2 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	36.0	31.0	33.4	36.0	33.3	31.6	35.9	4.3 pp	-0.1 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.1 pp	3.4 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	8.0	2.9	9.1	4.6	7.1	11.2	0.0	11.2 %	39.9 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE.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

MALTA 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate when living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average for the general population and for children is [1]. The poverty gap for the general population, children and working age population is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10]. Housing cost overburden for older people is around the EU average with negative developments [9], substantial negative developments for total population and working age population [10]. <i>Persons with disabilities experience higher risk of poverty or social exclusion.</i>	The rates of people (aged 0-64 and 18-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]. The share of migrants living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3], as well as their employment gap with native people [3]. The gap in inability to keep home adequately warm between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) is worse than the EU average [2] in reducing poverty, child poverty and working age poverty (18-64) Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is worse than the EU average [2], In-work poverty (18-64) is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10]. <i>There are no gaps in formal coverage of social protection, but some groups in specific situations have difficulties in access to particular benefits, such as effective access for unemployed people.</i>	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] for the total population and for women, and substantially worse than the EU average [1] for men, as well as their risk of poverty [2, 1, 2]. The aggregate replacement ratio is worse than the EU average [2] and the median relative income is substantially worse [1], as well as persistent poverty of older people	

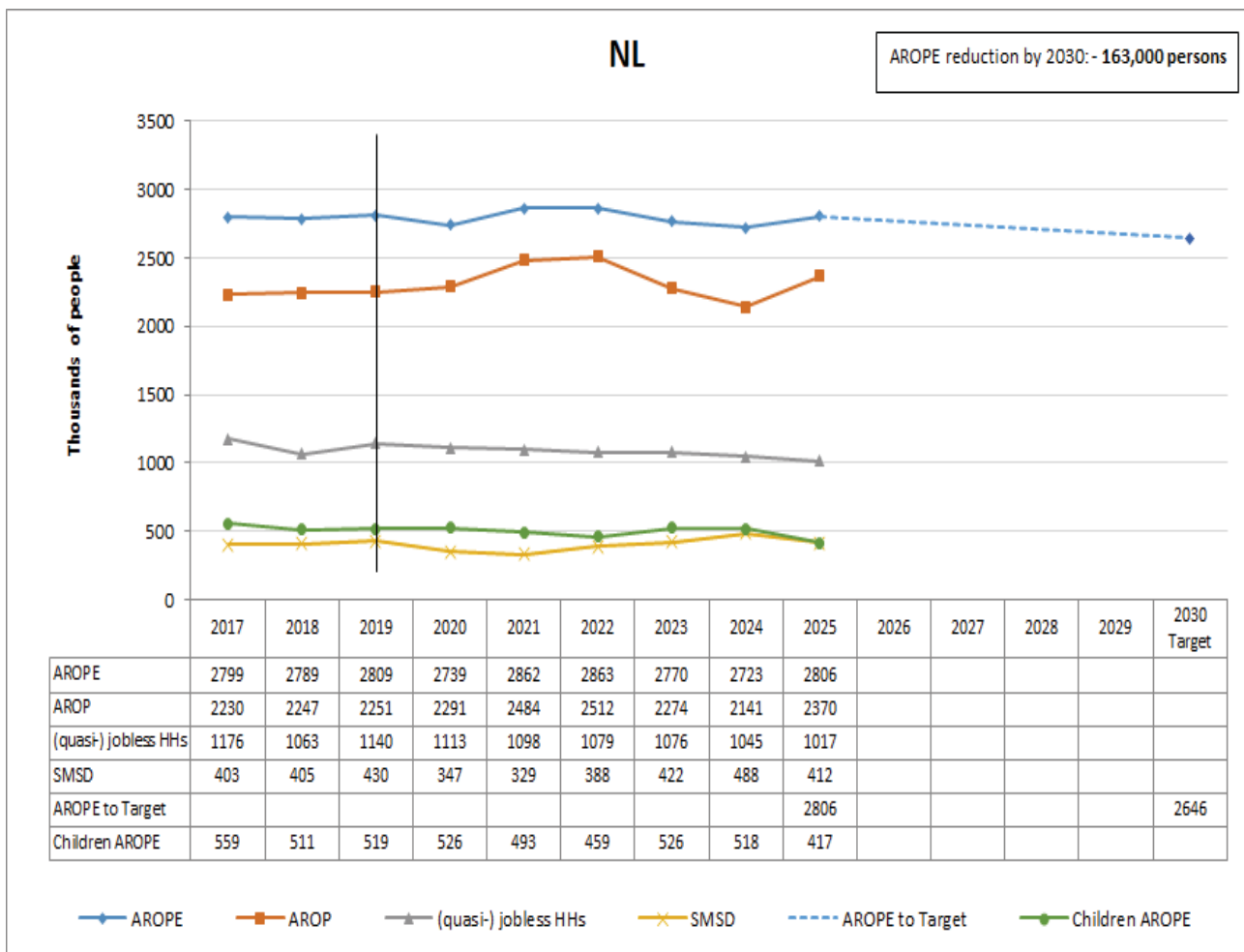
	[1]. <i>The gender pension gap for people aged 65-79 is very high.</i>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Healthy life years at birth for both men and women and healthy life years at 65 for men are substantially better than the EU average [3]

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)

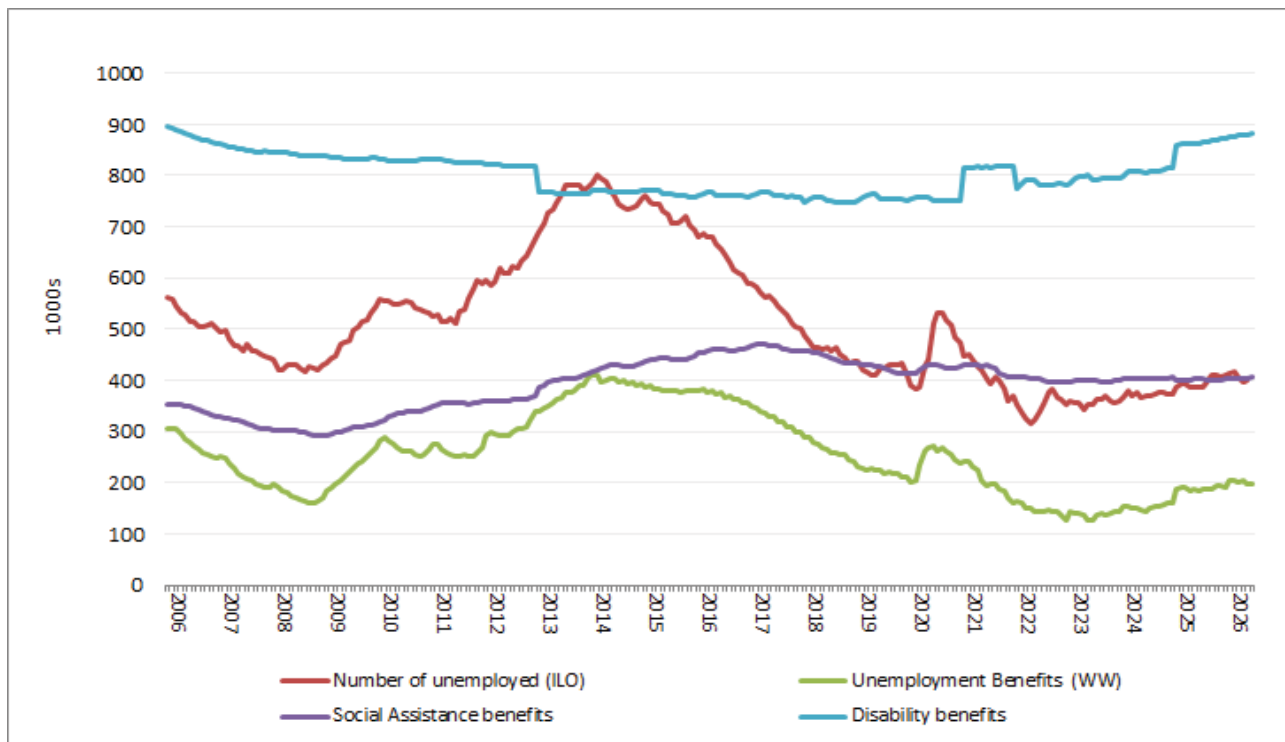
refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	26.1	28.4	27.0	24.8	25.8	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	9.2	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.7	10.4	10.0	9.3	9.7	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health						0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors						0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	22.2	24.1	22.9	21.1	21.7	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	9.2	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.3	8.7	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.						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	Eurostat monthly unemployment statistics
link	
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	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	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)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	15.9	15.8	12.7	-3.1 pp	-2.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.6	14.1	13.8	12.7	14.2	13.7	10.9	-2.8 pp	-2.7 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	4.2	2.1	-2.1 pp	-0.3 pp
	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	6.0	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.7	8.7	5.5	6.2	10.5	9.5	8.5	-1.0 pp	1.8 pp
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	3.9	3.8	-0.1 pp	-1.7 pp
Access to adequate resources	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	77.6	-5.3 pp	-2.2 pp
	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	6.6	-1.9 pp	-2.0 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58.6	57.9	66.3	61.3	62.3	65.9	55.9	-10.0 pp	-2.7 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.2	9.7	7.9	11.0	9.2	13.0	10.6	-2.4 pp	4.4 pp
	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	60.6	4.5 pp	-8.8 pp
	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	35.2	-4.6 pp	7.8 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	20.5	18.6	19.2	0.6 pp	4.0 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	27.8	26.9	32.4	31.7	31.8	32.3	31.9	-0.4 pp	4.1 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.5	11.1	0.6 pp	1.4 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	34.6	33.6	41.4	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.5	-0.7 pp	5.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	35.9	39.2	36.1	35.9	34.0	38.6	44.7	6.1 pp	8.8 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.2	0.3 pp	-1.4 pp
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.4	0.4 pp	-0.1 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	-0.3 pp	1.3 pp
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.3		-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.2	2.1			2.2				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	6.0	6.1	4.8	3.1	5.1	7.5	5.7	-1.8 pp	-0.3 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	NL										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	15.8	0.4 pp	-0.7 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.2	13.4	14.4	14.5	13.0	12.1	13.4	1.3 pp	0.2 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	17828	4.4 %	9.4 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	-0.5 pp	-0.2 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	-0.2 pp	-1.1 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	16.0	-1.3 pp	-1.1 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.0	8.6	7.5	7.6	0.1 pp	-2.5 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.9	5.8	4.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	-0.2 pp	-1.0 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	1.1 %	-4.6 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (<18) (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	15.9	15.8	12.7	-3.1 pp	-2.7 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.0	5.6	3.2	5.0	5.3	6.4	4.7	-1.7 pp	-2.3 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	20.5	18.6	19.2	0.6 pp	4.0 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.3	36.8	36.6	33.8	38.4	41.0	36.8	-4.2 pp	-1.5 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.6	64.0	62.0	60.7	64.9	66.9	63.5	-3.5 pp	-1.1 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	71.9	11.6 pp	8.6 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.5	5.2	0.7 pp	-0.2 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.4	0.4 pp	-0.1 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.9	7.2	7.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.5	5.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	0.3 pp	-1.6 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	69.5	70.8	71.4	73.1	75.0	75.3	75.8	0.5 pp	6.3 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	15.9	2.5 pp	2.7 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.80	0.80	0.74	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.76	-2.6 %	-5.0 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.57	0.56	-1.8 %	3.7 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.7	n.a.	5.4 %	-4.9 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	9.8	9.7	8.9	9.0	9.6	n.a.	6.7 %	0.0 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	24.6	24.5	26.5	25.9	22.0	21.8	23.4	1.6 pp	-1.2 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.9	8.3	8.3	10.0	9.3	6.9	6.5	-0.4 pp	-3.4 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.8	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.8 %	9.6 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

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 substantially negative development [10]. The severe material or social deprivation rate for migrants is around the EU average with some negative development [9], the share of migrants living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] and their employment gap with native born people is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The inability to keep home adequately warm for the total population is around the EU average with some negative development [9], also for people at risk of poverty [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 substantially negative development [10].	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate and the risk of poverty for children (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The poverty gap is substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>There are gaps in access to adequate social protection, in particular for the self-employed</i>	In-work poverty and the relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population are substantially better than the EU average [3]. Long-term unemployment is substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions	<i>High gender pension gap</i> Median relative income of older (65+) is worse than the EU average [2]	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 at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2], life expectancy at birth for men, life expectancy at 65 and child mortality rate are around the EU average with some negative development [9]. Unmet needs for medical care due to	

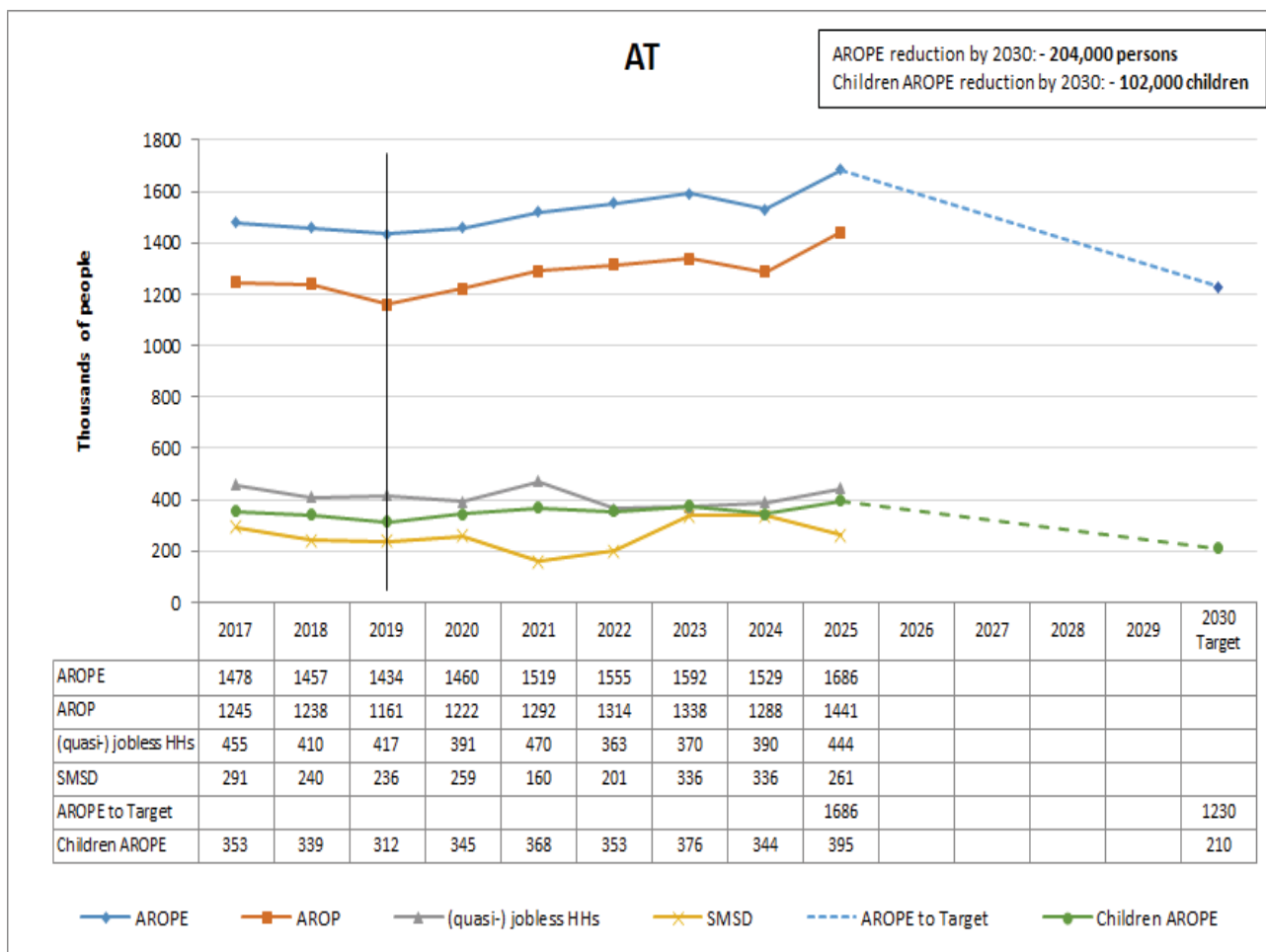
	costs and the gap in unmet needs between first and fifth income quintiles are around the EU average with some negative development [9]. in particular those due to costs and distance.	
--	--	--

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; 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) 2024-2025 change significant for all; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMDS and (quasi-)jobless HHs.

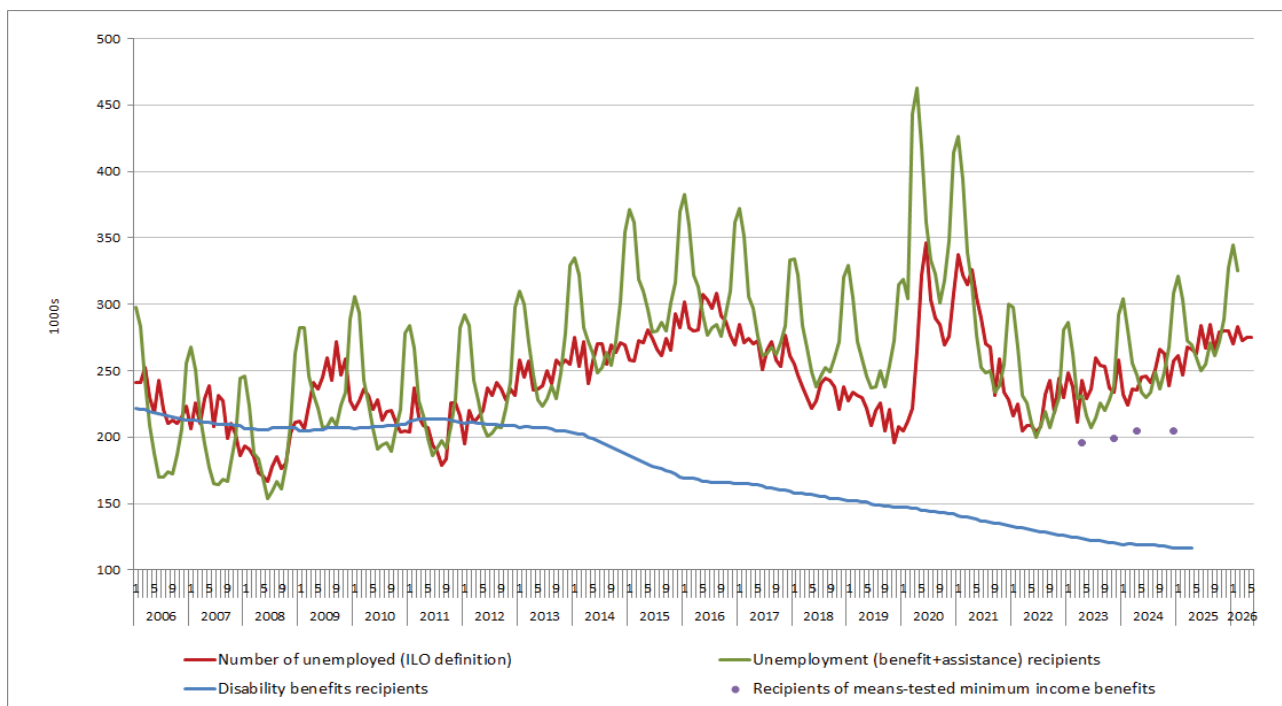
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.6	33.3	32.1	29.5	29.7	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.9	14.1	13.8	13.2	13.5	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	3.7	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	26.1	30.4	29.3	26.9	26.9	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.1	13.2	13.0	12.4	12.7	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	1.1	3.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	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	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	22.7	20.9	24.4	3.5 pp	4.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.9	18.4	19.9	19.2	19.6	17.9	22.2	4.3 pp	7.3 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	4.4	5.5	2.7	2.2	5.3	4.8	2.9	-1.9 pp	-1.5 pp
	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	6.6	0.7 pp	-1.1 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.4	6.8	11.7	10.9	13.3	9.7	12.6	2.9 pp	4.2 pp
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.1	8.7	10.3	10.2	8.6	11.1	2.5 pp	2.9 pp
	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	76.2	5.6 pp	21.2 pp
	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	18.4	3.9 pp	6.9 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.7	13.4	18.4	14.6	17.3	19.3	18.4	-0.9 pp	3.7 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	7.7	10.1	8.4	6.8	10.9	12.5	1.6 pp	4.5 pp
	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	60.2	7.0 pp	-3.0 pp
	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	33.5	-3.3 pp	9.5 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	19.8	21.1	18.4	-2.7 pp	-6.8 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	33.1	33.2	33.1	33.8	33.6	34.2	34.2	0.0 pp	1.1 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.3	9.1	8.2	9.6	1.4 pp	3.4 pp
Access to quality services	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	39.2	39.4	39.3	40.4	40.3	41.2	41.1	-0.1 pp	1.9 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	61.6	47.0	45.9	46.7	42.9	48.0	39.8	-8.1 pp	-21.8 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.7	6.3	4.8	6.8	5.3	5.1	5.6	0.5 pp	-1.1 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	0.1 pp	3.3 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.1	10.0	1.9 pp	2.2 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2 pp	0.2 pp
	Infant mortality rate	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1		0.3 pp	0.2 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.2	4.8			8.0				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	23.9	23.7	27.4	23.9	22.8	22.9	0.1 pp	-1.2 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	AT										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	18.6	1.7 pp	2.1 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.3	15.9	1.6 pp	2.6 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	19431	6.9 %	11.6 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	3.7	3.7	2.9	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	6.1	7.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.9	0.9 pp	0.3 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	22.5	0.7 pp	-1.4 pp		22.5	-0.2 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	9.4	0.3 pp	1.1 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.6	4.4	5.2	7.6	7.5	6.3	-1.2 pp	0.7 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	-2.1 %	1.9 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	24.4	3.5 pp	4.3 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.3	7.8	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.7	7.5	-1.2 pp	0.2 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	19.8	21.1	18.4	-2.7 pp	-6.8 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.2	41.1	44.1	42.0	39.2	40.7	34.8	-5.8 pp	-14.4 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.4	67.2	67.3	66.1	64.8	66.4	63.4	-2.9 pp	-6.9 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	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	63.0	-3.7 pp	5.2 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.5	8.9	1.4 pp	1.2 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.1	10.0	1.9 pp	2.2 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.9	6.6	0.7 pp	1.4 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.7	9.7	1.0 pp	1.9 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	54.2	55.4	56.4	57.3	58.8	60.9	2.1 pp	6.4 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	16.6	-0.3 pp	2.1 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93	1.1 %	-5.1 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.56	1.8 %	-6.7 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.7	8.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	n.a.	-2.2 %	18.2 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	8.3	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.3	n.a.	-1.1 %	20.8 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	21.5	20.6	21.4	22.7	22.1	21.5	22.0	0.5 pp	0.5 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.0	6.3	6.1	7.4	6.0	6.3	6.1	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.3	-0.5	2.5	2.7	-0.8	4.1	0.0	4.1 %	8.1 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion and the risk of poverty of the total population and children are around the EU average with negative developments [9], substantially negative for the child risk of poverty [10]. The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households and their risk of poverty is around the EU average with a negative development for the total population and working age population [9], and with substantially negative development [10] for children The risk of poverty for migrants is worse than the EU average [2] as well as their employment gap with native people [2]. <i>There is a very high gap between non-EU born people and native born people in the risk of poverty or social exclusion and in the risk of in-work poverty.</i>	The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is 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 is around the EU average with negative development for the total population, working age population and for children [9]. The risk of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is around the EU average with negative development [9]. The rate of long-term unemployment is around the EU average with negative development [9].	
3. Pensions	The relative median poverty risk gap (of older people 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] and the aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is around (slightly below) the EU average with some negative development [9]. <i>High gender pension gap.</i>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth are worse than the EU average. The gap between the first and fifth inter-quintile	

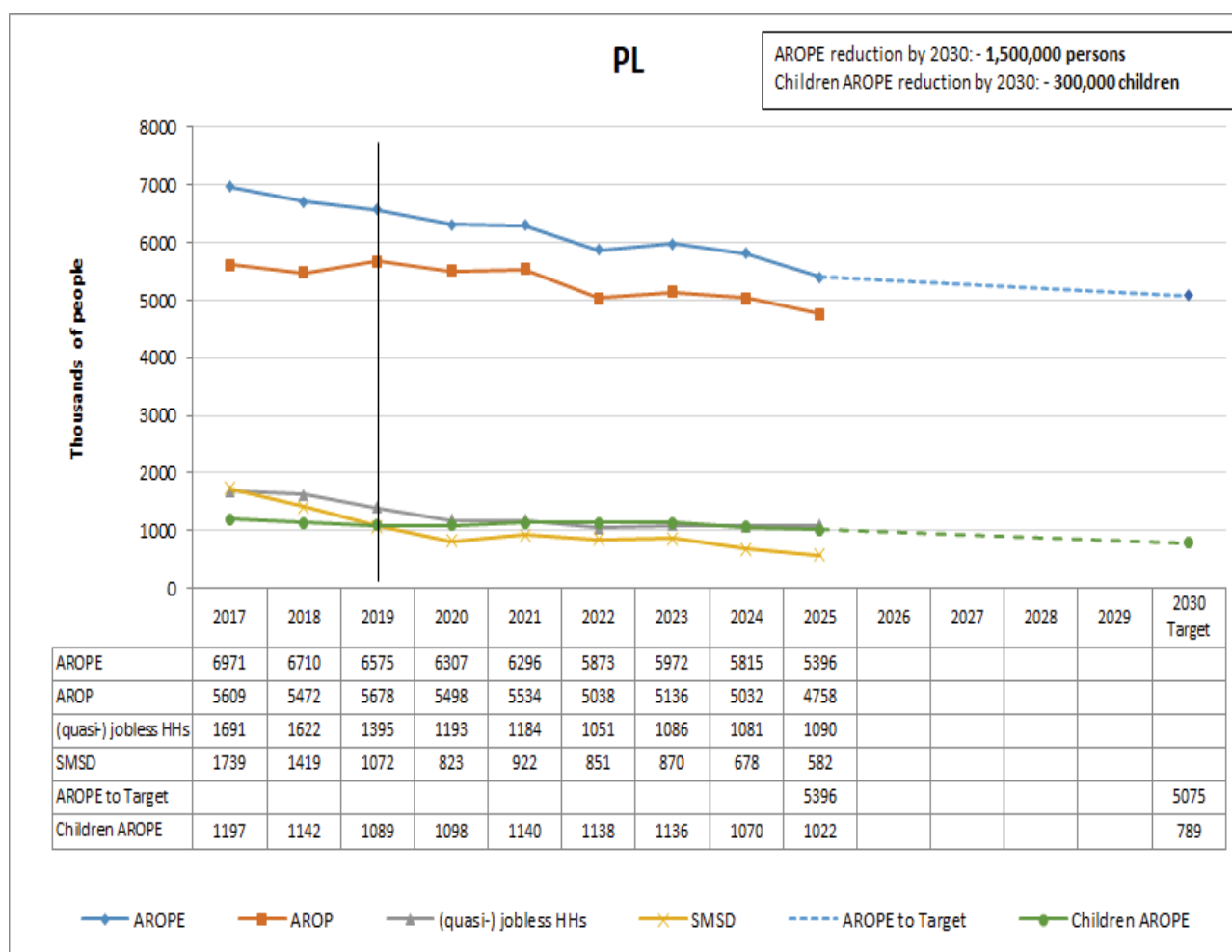
in unmet needs for medical care due to waiting time is worse than the EU average [2]

Poland

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2024-2025 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.

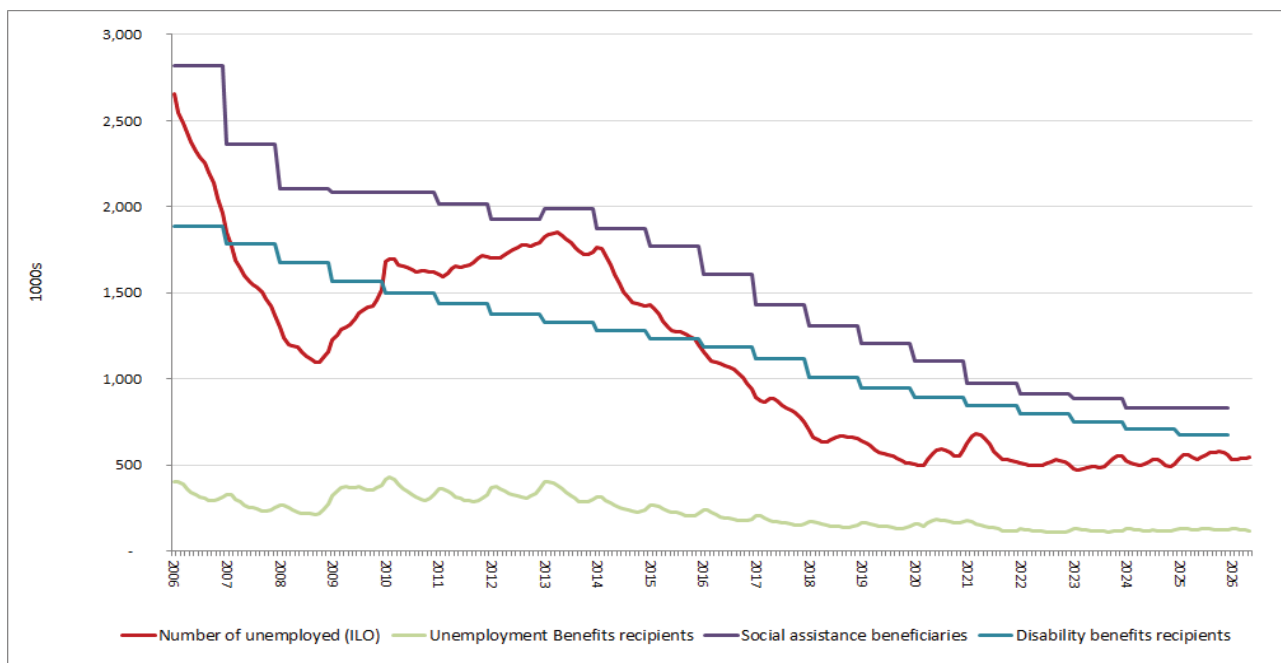
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.6	23.0	22.2	20.6	22.2	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.2	10.3	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	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	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	20.1	22.5	21.8	20.2	21.8	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Old age	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.2	10.3	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	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	
	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, Tab. 1 (199). EMERYCI I RENCIŚCI / RETIREES AND PENSIONERS
link	https://publikacje.new.stat.gov.pl/en/publications-portal/concise-statistical-yearbook-poland-2026

PL	%								EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	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	15.6	-0.5 pp	-0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.7	0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	-0.4 pp	-0.9 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	3.5	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.6	6.5	8.5	2.0 pp	2.2 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	10.0	0.1 pp	-0.7 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	64.3	13.2 pp	9.0 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	11.9	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.9	2.0	4.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	4.2	3.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.3	9.2	12.8	14.3	11.2	14.3	16.8	2.5 pp	8.5 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	21.2	3.3 pp	0.5 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	60.2	-0.6 pp	3.9 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	19.4	19.7	18.4	-1.3 pp	-1.8 pp
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.9	0.4 pp	-1.1 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	12.0	0.3 pp	-2.0 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	53.9	-5.2 pp	-1.9 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.9	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.2	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp
	NEET rate (15-19)	2.3	2.1	7.0	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.9	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	-0.1 pp	-1.1 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.0	-0.5 pp	-0.5 pp
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6		-0.3 pp	-0.2 pp
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	10.1				6.0				
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48.8	48.1	46.4	46.8	43.7	44.6	40.4	-4.2 pp	-8.4 pp

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PL										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	15.0	-1.0 pp	-2.9 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.7	14.0	13.8	13.2	-0.6 pp	-2.2 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	11955	10.5 %	40.9 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	-0.3 pp	-1.5 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.2 pp	-0.9 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	19.7	-1.3 pp	-2.3 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.6	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	7.3	7.5	0.2 pp	-1.1 pp		9.8	-0.2 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	4.8	-0.7 pp	-3.5 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	-5.7 %	-16.9 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
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	15.6	-0.5 pp	-0.6 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.9	6.3	4.7	4.0	-0.7 pp	-2.0 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	19.4	19.7	18.4	-1.3 pp	-1.8 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.9	36.8	35.7	38.6	36.1	41.5	38.9	-2.6 pp	2.0 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.9	66.3	66.1	68.4	67.2	69.6	69.9	0.3 pp	5.0 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	62.0	7.8 pp	-3.3 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 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	8.5	-0.8 pp	-1.4 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0 pp	0.1 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	-0.1 pp	-1.1 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8	0.3 pp	0.4 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	8.6	11.2	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	50.5	54.7	56.5	58.1	59.0	60.1	1.1 pp	11.9 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	15.5	-0.8 pp	-3.3 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.0 %	1.1 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.6	3.8	2.9	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.8	n.a.	7.3 %	8.6 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.1	9.7	n.a.	6.6 %	7.8 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	27.6	27.1	26.9	24.6	25.5	24.1	24.4	0.3 pp	-3.2 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.2	4.1	-1.1 pp	-1.9 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	4.2	-2.7	0.8	3.4	6.3	0.0	6.3 %	12.3 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

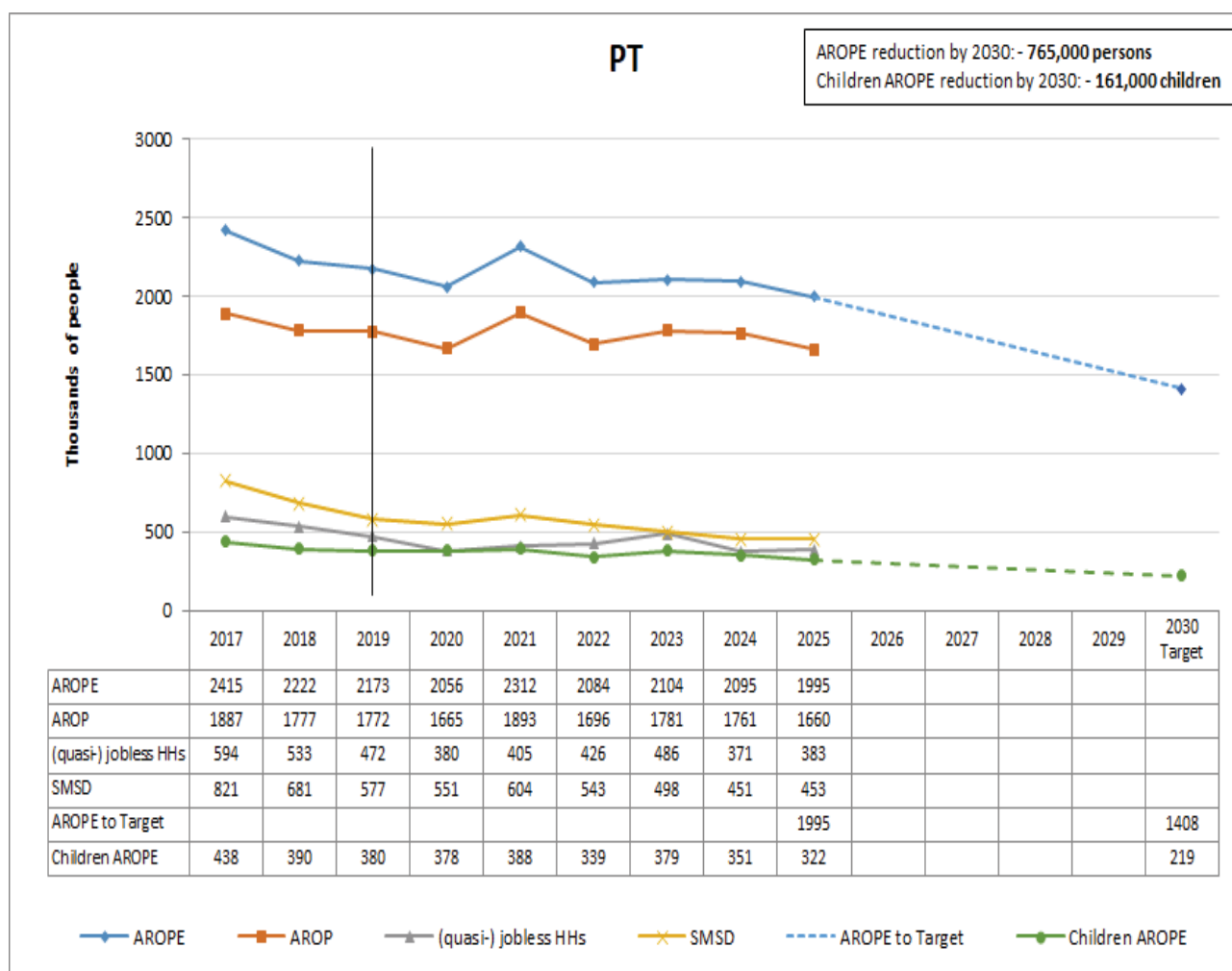
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<i>Urban – rural disparities</i>	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates of the total population, children and working age population are substantially better than the EU average [3]. People living in (quasi-)jobless households' rates, for the general population, children and working age population, are substantially better than the EU average [3]. Material and social deprivation for children (0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3] Inter-quintile share ratios S80/S50, ratio is better than the EU average & some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection.</i> <i>Low adequacy of minimum income benefits and low coverage of social benefits</i>	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions and including pensions) is substantially better than the EU average [3] than the EU average.
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]. Potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are worse than the EU average [2] with positive developments for the latter.[5]. Unmet needs for medical care due to distance as well as the the inter-quintile gap in unmet needs for medical care due to distance are around the EU average with some negative developments [9]	The inter-quintile gap in unmet need for medical care due to waiting time is substantially better than the EU average [3]

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

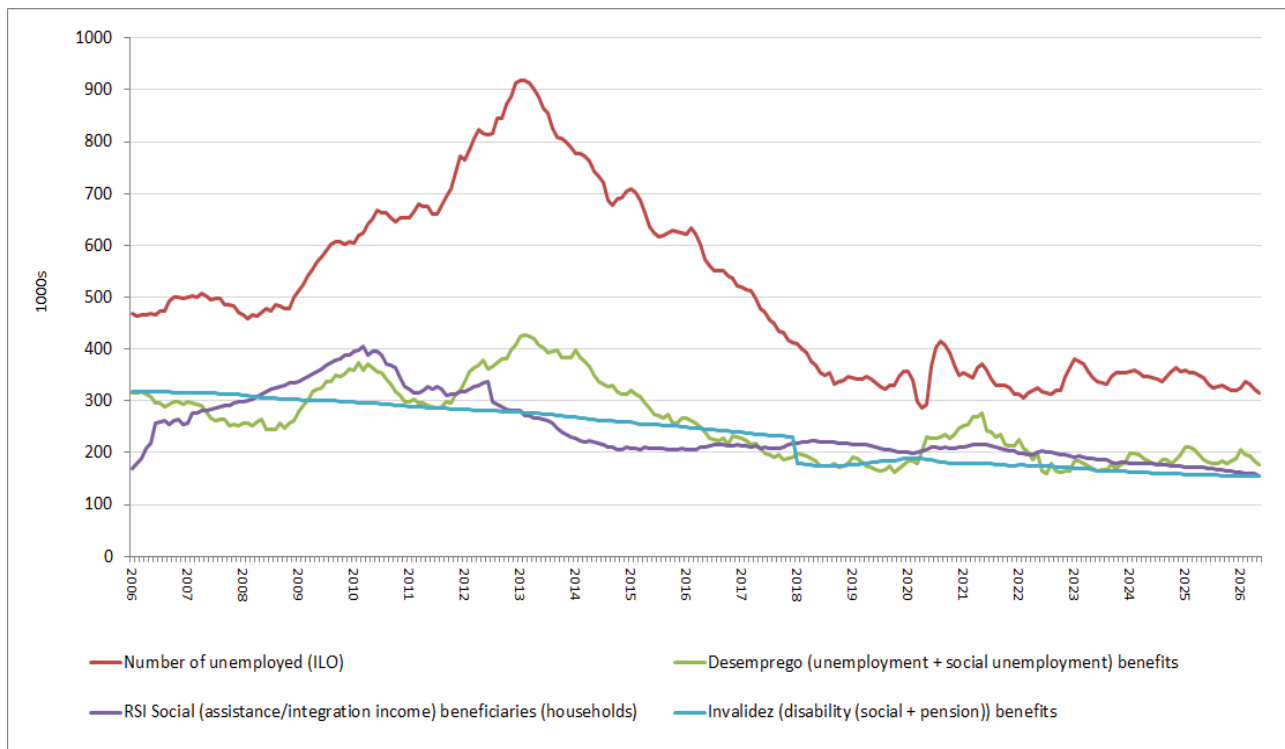
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.1	26.3	25.5	23.7	22.5	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
	Old age	11.4	12.4	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	21.2	24.2	23.5	21.5	20.2	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	10.8	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	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)

PT	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	19.2	-1.5 pp	-2.7 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.5	19.1	20.4	18.5	20.7	17.8	17.6	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	3.7	-1.1 pp	-2.1 pp	7.9	7.9
	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	3.6	-0.5 pp	-1.6 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	11.0	11.4	10.6	8.9	9.4	4.7	9.3	4.6 pp	-1.7 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.0	10.8	13.3	12.9	12.6	11.4	10.9	-0.5 pp	-1.1 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	82.9	9.8 pp	13.5 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	15.1	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.6	3.6	3.4	-0.2 pp	1.0 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	46.1	41.9	42.4	45.1	53.9	55.8	54.5	-1.3 pp	8.4 pp	24.8	26.1
Access to adequate resources	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	3.4	0.7 pp	-0.3 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	91.8	1.0 pp	1.0 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	30.7	26.8	22.8	-4.0 pp	-2.0 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.2	5.1	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.1	7.0	-1.1 pp	2.8 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.8	6.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	9.6	-1.6 pp	3.8 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	28.0	25.7	18.1	27.2	20.1	25.5	33.6	8.1 pp	5.6 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.9	5.3	7.4	6.2	6.9	9.6	8.7	-0.9 pp	1.8 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.5	9.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	6.6	6.1	-0.5 pp	-4.4 pp	9.6	9.1
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.7	-0.8 pp	0.1 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.0		0.5 pp	0.2 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	7.1	7.5			10.7						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	16.2	16.5	17.5	16.0	21.8	19.9	21.4	1.5 pp	5.2 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		PT										EU27		
		Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
Group	2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.1	20.0	22.4	20.1	20.1	19.7	18.6	-1.1 pp	-2.5 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
		At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.2	16.2	18.4	16.4	17.0	16.6	15.4	-1.2 pp	-1.8 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	9981	11.4 %	22.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.3	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
		Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.8	4.9	0.1 pp	-1.3 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	22.6	-3.1 pp	0.2 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk		Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	9.8	9.5	8.5	8.9	7.1	9.5	2.4 pp	-3.0 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation		Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.7	13.5	11.9	11.9	11.0	10.2	-0.8 pp	-3.0 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities		Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.9	-6.5 %	-5.8 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
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	19.2	-1.5 pp	-2.7 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
		Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.1	11.3	10.8	9.5	-1.3 pp	-3.1 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system		Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	30.7	26.8	22.8	-4.0 pp	-2.0 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
		Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.2	26.0	20.0	23.7	19.8	22.4	26.0	3.5 pp	1.7 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
		Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	60.4	61.8	57.7	61.4	59.3	58.8	62.2	3.4 pp	1.8 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	63.2	0.3 pp	0.8 pp	66.3	1.3 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	8.6	-0.6 pp	-2.1 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
		Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion		Early school leavers (in %)	10.5	9.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	6.6	6.1	-0.5 pp	-4.4 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
		Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.0	7.3	7.5	6.7	-0.8 pp	0.4 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
Active ageing		NEETs (15-24)	8.0	9.1	7.7	6.7	8.0	7.8	6.9	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Pension adequacy		Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.2	58.4	62.0	65.0	66.4	67.6	69.5	1.9 pp	11.3 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
		At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.4	21.4	24.2	20.5	20.2	23.8	20.8	-3.0 pp	0.4 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
		Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.96	0.94	0.87	0.91	4.6 %	-1.1 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
		Aggregate replacement ratio	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.61	0.61	0.68	11.5 %	-1.4 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health		Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.0 pp	0.8 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
		Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.1	10.3	n.a.	13.2 %	30.4 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities		Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.8	9.4	n.a.	20.5 %	36.2 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
		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	28.5	28.1	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
		Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	4.1	5.9	5.0	4.9	6.9	6.3	-0.6 pp	0.6 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
		Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.5	-1.3	3.5	1.5	4.1	7.2	3.1	7.2 %	15.8 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE4

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate of children living in in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2]. The income inter-quintile 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 all age groups [9]. The inability to keep home adequately warm is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the general population and people not at risk of poverty, worse than the EU average for persons at risk of poverty with some positive development, including in the high gap between people not AROP and AROP [4].	The share of children and people living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for children is better than the EU average with substantial positive development [8]. The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for migrants, their risk of poverty and their share living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The 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 [4] and the income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is worse than the EU average [2]. <i>Low coverage of social benefits for persons that are AROP and living in quasi-jobless households. and low adequacy of minimum income.</i> <i>There are gaps in access to social protection.</i>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care	<i>While improving, there is still insufficient access to long-term care services, in particular home care, which face increasing demand in view of demographic projections, and where public spending is below the EU average.</i>	

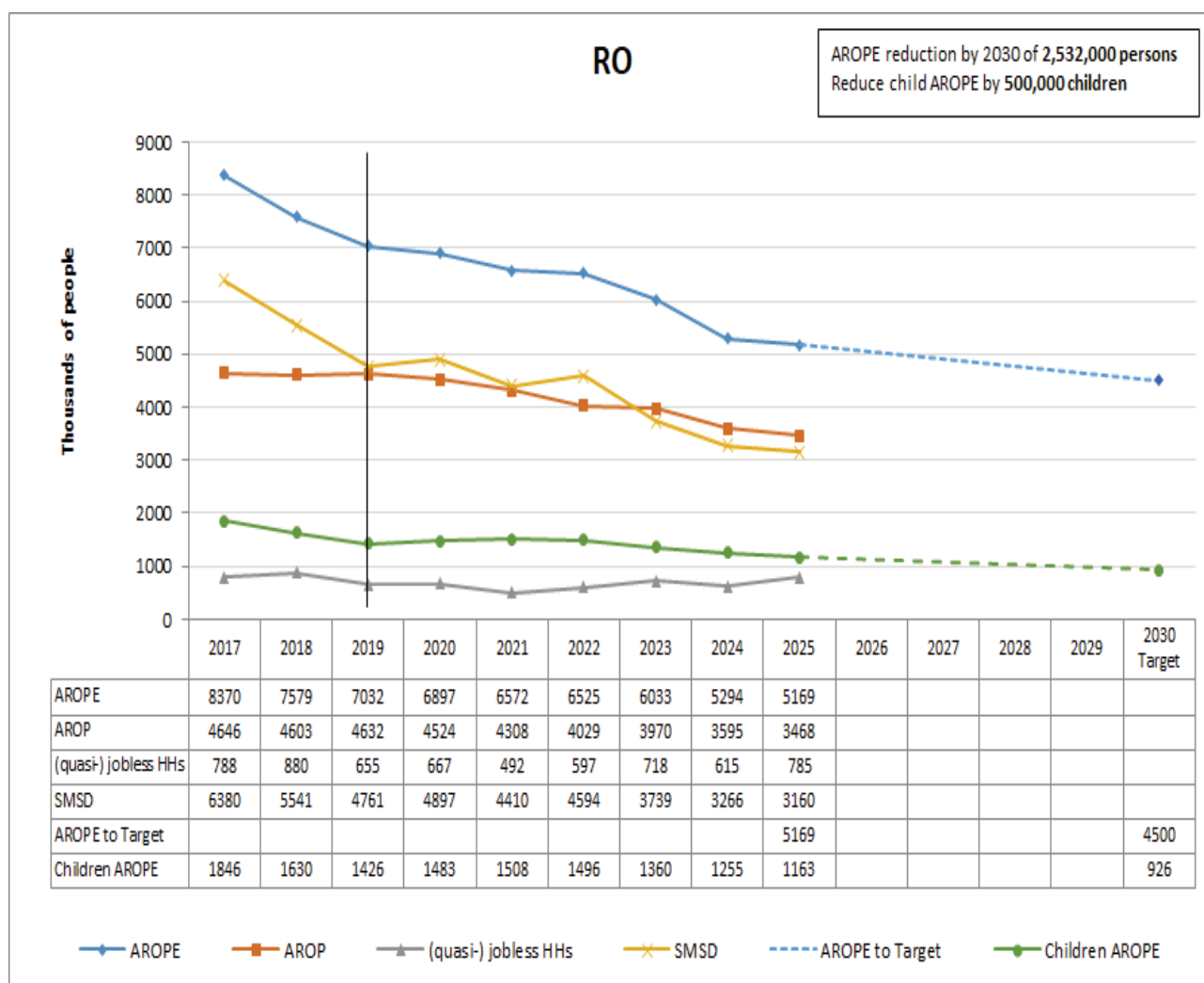
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2] and their healthy life years at 65 is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4].	
-----------	--	--

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; 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) 2024-2025 changes not significant for AROPE and SMDS; 2019-2025 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless HHs.

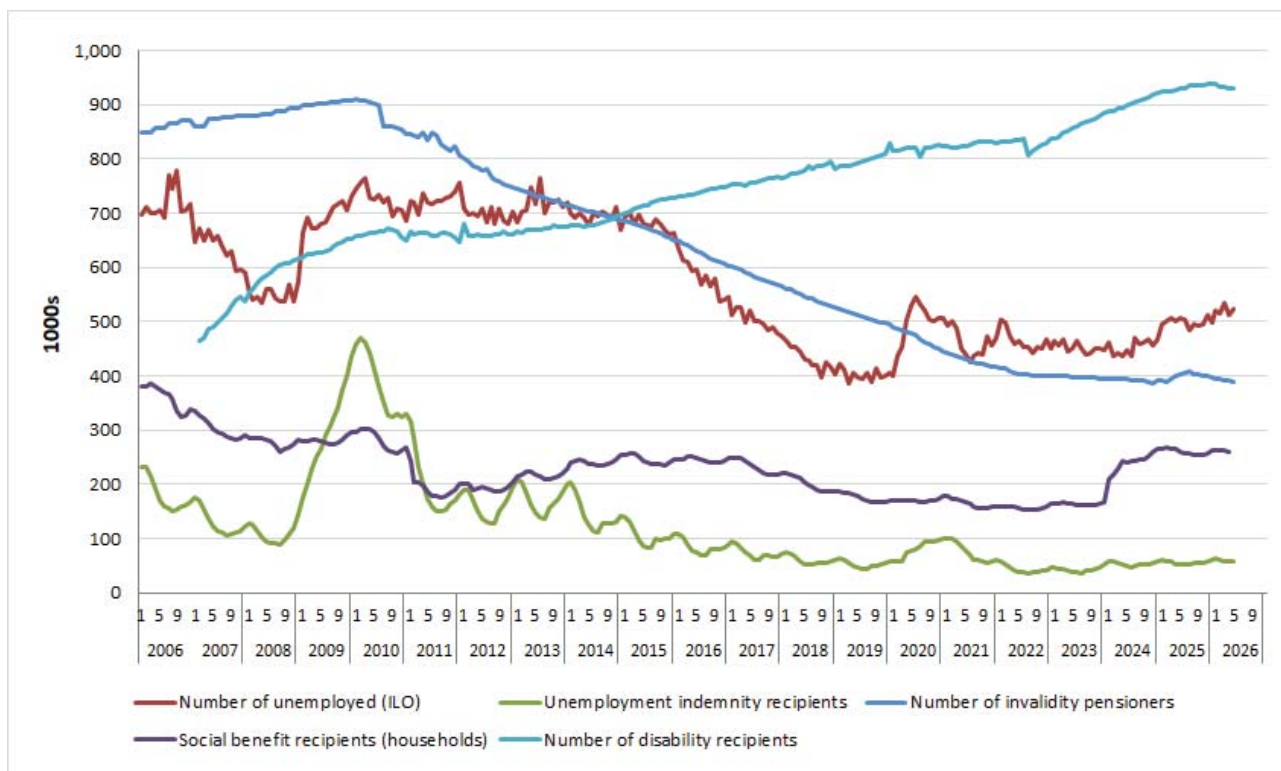
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.0	17.0	16.4	16.3	16.3	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.9	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	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	14.5	16.5	15.8	15.4	15.2	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4
	Old age	7.0	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
	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	
	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	https://www.anofm.ro/categorii/statistica-somaj/
	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	https://mmuncii.gov.ro/statistici/transparenta-statistici-date-statistice/
comment	Monthly reports on main social assistance benefits
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	https://www.cnpp.ro/ro/indicatori-statistici-pilon-i
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	https://mmuncii.gov.ro/statistici/transparenta-statistici-date-statistice/
comment	Note: one person may receive simultaneously the disability benefit and invalidity pension

RO	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	32.4	-1.4 pp	-6.7 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	30.8	30.1	29.7	27.0	29.6	26.2	23.6	-2.6 pp	-7.2 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	25.8	29.7	28.2	30.8	22.6	21.2	21.1	-0.1 pp	-4.7 pp	7.9	7.9
	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	6.2	0.7 pp	1.2 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.8	22.2	21.5	22.3	21.1	19.8	23.9	4.1 pp	2.1 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	18.0	17.0	17.2	16.2	16.8	13.0	12.5	-0.5 pp	-5.5 pp	9.7	9.8
Access to adequate resources	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	92.4	91.5	82.3	85.9	89.6	96.4	87.7	-8.7 pp	-4.7 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	19.3	-2.7 pp	-8.1 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.1	6.2	1.7	8.0	4.3	4.9	4.4	-0.5 pp	-8.7 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	7.8	4.3	8.0	6.5	6.7	0.2 pp	5.7 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	53.0	6.6 pp	-14.8 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	25.2	-1.1 pp	15.6 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	42.6	37.5	39.2	33.1	39.4	30.7	27.3	-3.4 pp	-15.3 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.6					21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.0	4.2	7.5							26.3	26.5
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18.5	20.4	22.5	24.8	20.0	18.1	26.7	8.6 pp	8.2 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.4	5.9	6.3	6.7	8.2	4.9	4.1	-0.8 pp	-4.3 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	10.5	10.1	12.1	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.9	-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.6	16.8	15.5	-1.3 pp	0.2 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.6		1.0 pp	0.8 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	24.1	24.6			15.5						
Overcrowding rate (0-17)	66.3	67.4	60.7	60.9	61.1	61.3	61.5	0.2 pp	-4.8 pp	25.6	25.3	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	RO										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	27.4	-0.5 pp	-8.7 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.8	23.4	22.5	21.2	21.1	19.0	18.4	-0.6 pp	-5.4 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	7717	-0.8 %	57.8 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	24.5	25.3	23.1	24.3	19.8	17.2	16.8	-0.4 pp	-7.7 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.2	5.2	4.3	5.6	1.3 pp	1.1 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	25.5	-1.8 pp	-7.5 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.0	17.3	15.4	14.4	13.4	12.6	-0.8 pp	-4.2 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	38.7	38.9	34.5	36.4	31.4	26.5	26.8	0.3 pp	-11.9 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.8	4.6	4.4	-5.4 %	-38.3 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	32.4	-1.4 pp	-6.7 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	36.7	40.0	36.3	41.8	32.8	28.2	29.9	1.7 pp	-6.8 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	42.6	37.5	39.2	33.1	39.4	30.7	27.3	-3.4 pp	-15.3 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	15.3	15.8	17.9	16.5	15.6	18.8	21.7	2.9 pp	6.4 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	47.5	51.0	52.9	55.2	54.1	58.4	4.3 pp	11.0 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	74.7	-8.6 pp	-9.6 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 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	10.7	0.0 pp	-4.7 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.3 pp	0.1 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.6	16.8	15.5	-1.3 pp	0.2 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	6.0	6.2	0.2 pp	0.8 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.5	16.5	17.0	16.5	-0.5 pp	-1.9 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	40.4	41.5	43.8	46.7	51.0	53.4	57.0	3.6 pp	16.6 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	28.0	-1.3 pp	-16.5 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.97	0.93	0.87	0.91	4.6 %	9.6 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.47	2.2 %	14.6 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2	2.2	2.9	0.7 pp	-2.0 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	6.8	n.a.	58.1 %	1.5 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	7.1	n.a.	86.8 %	9.2 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	45.4	45.2	44.1	42.9	39.4	38.4	37.0	-1.4 pp	-8.4 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.1	4.7	5.0	0.3 pp	-3.6 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	11.6	1.2	3.5	0.0	4.5	7.8	0.6	7.8 %	18.2 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates in all ages are worse than the EU average but with substantial positive development [5], as well as the severe material and social deprivation rates [5], while the risk of poverty rate of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] and the persistent risk-of-poverty rates of children (0-17) and working age population are substantially worse than the EU average[1]. <i>High risk of poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities. The risk of poverty is also very high for Roma people, particularly affecting children, with high risk of inequality of opportunities for children in general.</i> <i>High urban/rural inequalities and regional disparities.</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average but with substantial positive development [5], without positive development for children [2], the impact including pensions is worse than the EU average [2], as well as the income inequality reducing effect of social transfers, [2]. In-work poverty is worse than the EU average but with substantial positive development [5]. <i>Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract. Adequacy of minimum income benefits remains low, despite some improvements.</i>	
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people is worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5] for total pop, men and women and 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] child mortality, potential years of life, treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality rates are worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5].	

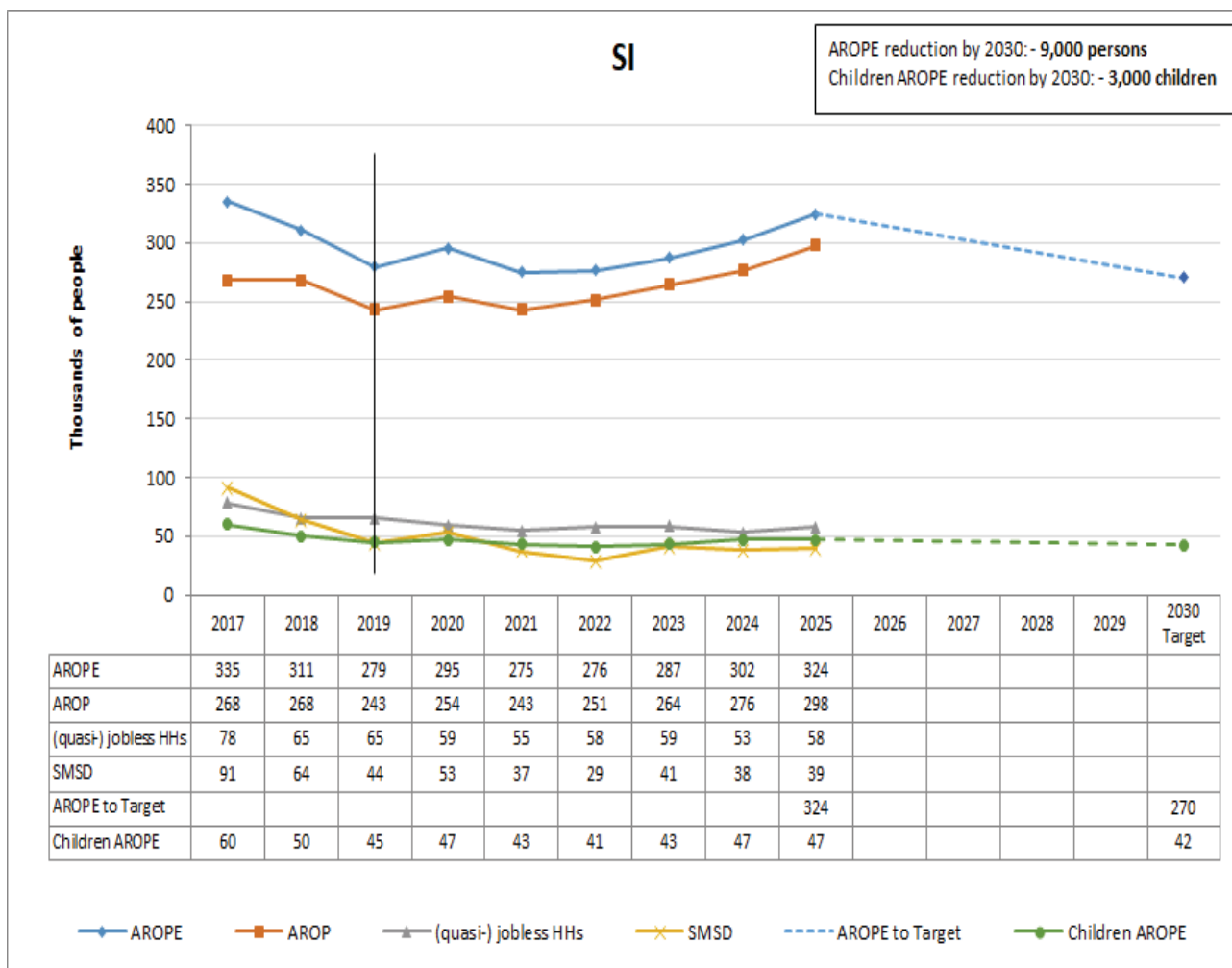
	Unmet needs for medical care due to distance are worse than worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5] with a gap between the first and fifth income quintiles that is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
--	--	--

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

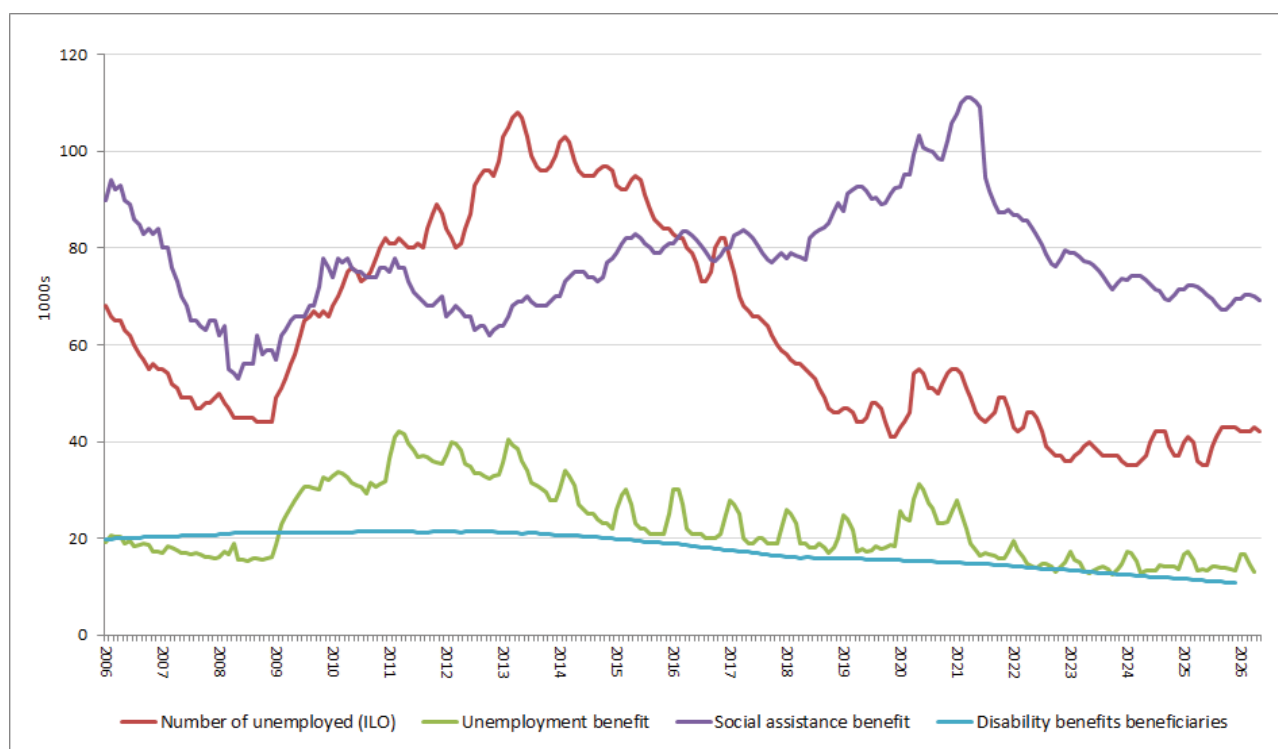
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	22.1	26.0	24.9	23.9	22.8	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.9
	Old age	9.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.0	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	20.1	23.9	23.0	22.2	21.0	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	8.9	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.0	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	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		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	12.5	0.7 pp	0.9 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.3	10.2	10.7	11.6	0.9 pp	1.1 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0 pp	0.7 pp	7.9	7.9
	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	2.8	0.7 pp	0.2 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	3.7	3.4	6.5	3.1 pp	1.9 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.1	0.1 pp	0.4 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	85.5	8.2 pp	1.8 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	9.4	0.3 pp	0.8 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.5	2.2	8.8	2.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	0.8 pp	1.9 pp	14.4	14.4
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	44.4	42.1	38.7	49.7	53.2	54.2	55.9	1.7 pp	11.5 pp	24.8	26.1
Access to adequate resources	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	7.1	-0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	90.1	0.6 pp	1.7 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.9	15.4	-2.5 pp	-1.2 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.8	12.6	12.3	13.2	13.4	13.6	15.6	2.0 pp	2.8 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	5.1	4.1	3.7							6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.2	16.8	17.2	18.0	17.7	18.5	20.4	1.9 pp	4.2 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	54.9	57.5	58.5	53.3	50.0	53.5	51.9	-1.6 pp	-3.1 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.5	-0.2 pp	-1.0 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	3.4	5.6	9.5	6.8	7.0	4.8	-2.2 pp	0.3 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	5.0	5.5	0.5 pp	0.9 pp	9.6	9.1
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.1	-1.2 pp	0.8 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.7		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.5	4.7			5.6						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	17.6	16.0	15.2	16.2	15.8	16.4	17.1	0.7 pp	-0.5 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		SI										EU27		
		Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	15.5	1.1 pp	1.8 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)		12.0	12.4	11.7	12.1	12.7	13.2	14.3	1.1 pp	2.3 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	13581	2.0 %	17.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)		2.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)		4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)		18.2	16.9	17.1	17.1	18.1	18.8	17.4	-1.4 pp	-0.8 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)		7.4	7.0	6.8	5.4	6.8	7.3	8.6	1.3 pp	1.2 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)		6.1	6.1	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.1	0.6 pp	-1.0 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)		3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8 %	4.7 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	12.5	0.7 pp	0.9 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)		4.3	4.9	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	-0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)		16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.9	15.4	-2.5 pp	-1.2 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)		45.5	44.6	44.8	37.3	35.5	37.7	34.4	-3.3 pp	-11.1 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)		69.4	68.5	71.0	68.2	66.1	65.4	63.6	-1.8 pp	-5.8 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	77.4	1.7 pp	3.6 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)		4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	0.1 pp	1.0 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)		1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)		4.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	5.0	5.5	0.5 pp	0.9 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)		2.8	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	0.2 pp	1.5 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)		6.3	6.9	6.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	6.8	-0.3 pp	0.5 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %		48.2	49.9	52.7	55.2	54.2	56.3	57.6	1.3 pp	9.4 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %		20.0	21.0	18.1	19.5	20.2	23.3	26.8	3.5 pp	6.8 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Pension adequacy	Median relative income of elderly people		0.83	0.83	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.75	-3.8 %	-9.6 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio		0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.41	-4.7 %	-6.8 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
	Self reported unmet need for medical care		2.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males		8.7	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.2	n.a.	5.7 %	28.7 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
Health	Healthy life years at 65 - females		8.6	11.0	11.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	n.a.	0.8 %	45.3 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
	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	26.9	2.5 pp	4.4 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Housing cost overburden rate		4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)		5.1	5.0	3.8	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.0	2.1 %	12.5 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE4

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion is better than the EU average but with substantial negative development [6] and the risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average for the general pop and children [2]. The persistent risk of poverty rates for total population is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10] and better than the EU average but with substantial negative development [6] for working age population. Housing deprivation (65+) is worse than the EU average [2].	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates for the working age population (18-64) [3] and their risk-of poverty rate are substantially better than the EU average [3]. The rates of people living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average for total pop, children and working age population [3]. Material and social deprivation for children (0-17) and for adults (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for migrants, their risk of poverty, their material and social deprivation their rate living in quasi-jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3] and their employment gap with native born people is better than the EU average and has some positive development [7].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average with some negative development [9] and the income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is worse than the EU average [2].	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+), both men and women, and their risk of poverty are worse than the EU average [2], while their severe material deprivation is around the EU average with negative development [9]. The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2].	
4. Long-term care		
5. Healthcare	Unmet needs for medical care due to waiting time is worse than the EU average and with	Healthy life years at birth and at 65 for women are better than the EU average and with substantially

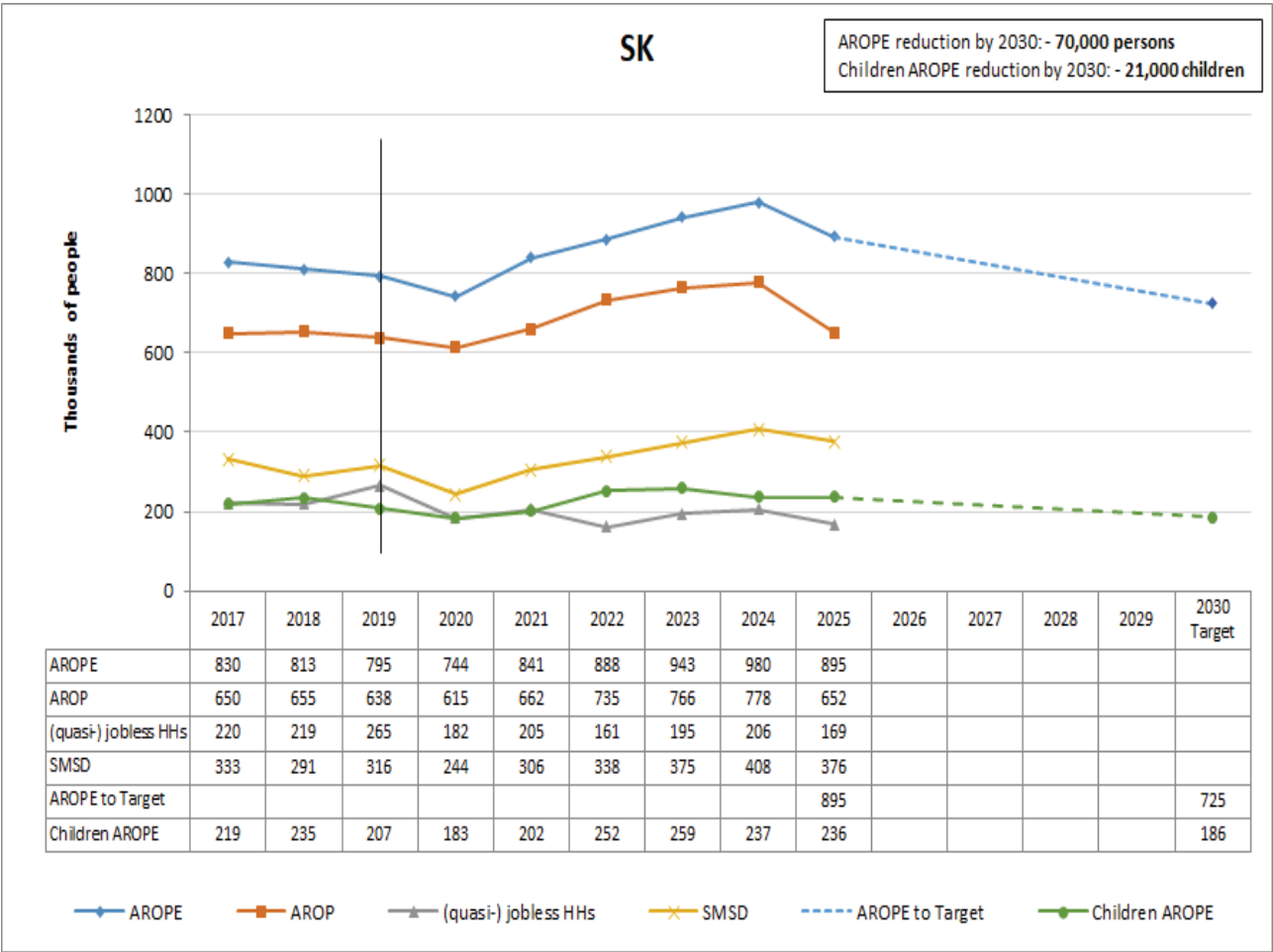
	positive development [4].	positive development [8].
--	---------------------------	---------------------------

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)

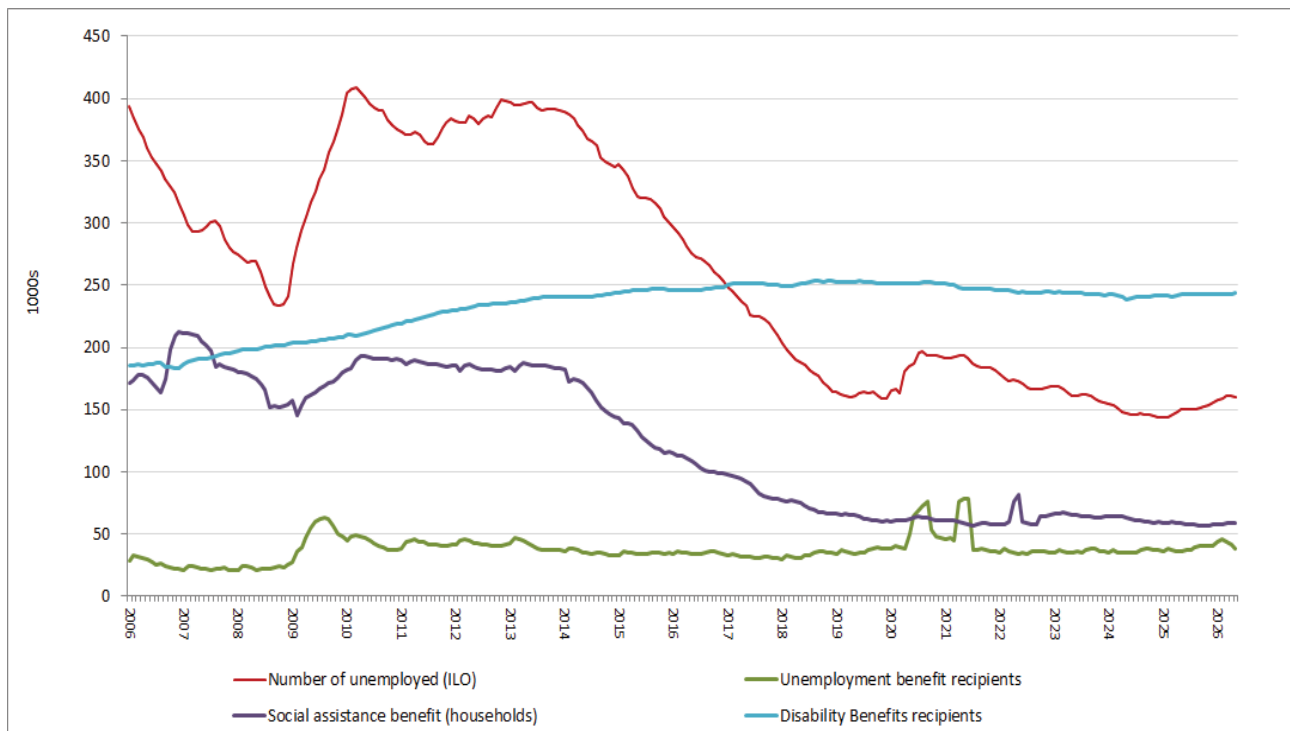
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) 2024-2025 changes not significant for AROPE, SMSD and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.8	19.5	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9
	Old age	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.6	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	16.7	18.1	17.9	17.0	18.7	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	8.0	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Old age	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.3	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits excluding administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

comment	Softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit have come into effect since 1 September 2010. The minimum necessary condition of unemployment insurance decreased from 3 years from the last 4 years into 2 years of contributions from the last 3 years. This change also contributed to the year-on-year growth of the number of recipients from the second half of Year 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of Year 2012, but without any dramatic changes. The latest trend could be considered as positive with stable position in Year 2016 and followed by year-on-year decline in the number of recipients in Year 2017. Softer and unified conditions on unemployment benefit have been implemented since 1 January 2018 - necessary 2 years of contributions from the last 4 years and maximum length of receiving at 6 months are applicable both for permanent and fixed-term contracts. Due to the softer and unified conditions the growth trend in the numbers of beneficiaries has begun since July 2018 and continues in 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Mar). Significant growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic and temporary prolonging of maximum duration for receiving unemployment benefit. Since October 2020 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 August 2020. Due to the second temporary extension of benefit duration on receiving unemployment benefit (entered into force on 19 March 2021) the significant growth of beneficiaries could be seen from April to June 2021. Since July 2021 decline has occurred as the consequence that temporary prolonging of maximum duration expired on 31 May 2021. Since January 2023 situation has looked stable, followed by mixed picture in the beginning of 2024. From the second half 2024 numbers has increased. Since 1 January 2026 the replacement rate on unemployment benefits drop from the fourth months to 40% of the assessment base, from the fifth month to 30% and from sixth month to 20%. This resulted into higher number of recipients in the first half year (some insured person with choice quit the job until 31 December 2025 with higher replacement rate, rather than after 1 January 2026). Necessary to add that 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	
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, the decrease continued in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The changes was according to better motivation to start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive persons. This trend continues in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people. At the beginning 2019 the number of beneficiaries was stable. Since 1 April 2019, some changes were introduced in the system of social assistance which had an impact of the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 is the situation stable. Growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid

	pandemic. It is necessary to add that Social Assistance Benefit is paid one month backward (benefits paid in May represent April claims). Since October 2020, the situation was similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continued. In 2021 the declining trend still continued 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. When comparing 2025 to 2026, the data is stable.
	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 the trend could be considered as stable and was then followed by a slight year-on-year growth in the number of recipients in year 2017. Oppositely, in the first half of 2018, a slight year-on-year decline occurred, followed by a stable trend in the second half of 2018 and this continued in 2019 and 2020. Slight declines of beneficiaries occurred in 2021 and 2022 due to a higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries. Since January 2023 the situation has looked stable with soft declines. Soft increases have occurred since April 2025.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	22.7	0.1 pp	1.7 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.0	17.0	17.6	22.1	22.6	19.8	20.4	0.6 pp	1.4 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.4	4.9	7.4	10.8	11.5	10.7	7.0	-3.7 pp	-0.4 pp	7.9	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	5.0	0.1 pp	-1.8 pp	7.4	7.5
	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	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.0	7.5	8.2	10.5	11.2	12.0	10.6	-1.4 pp	4.6 pp	9.7	9.8
Access to adequate resources	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	97.1	4.8 pp	7.4 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	16.4	0.3 pp	2.6 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	14.4	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	1.1	-3.4 pp	-3.5 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	16.4	1.9 pp	1.7 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	67.8	9.0 pp	1.3 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	37.7	28.6	25.0	-3.6 pp	-2.9 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.9	11.0	15.6	10.1	12.7	13.6	14.7	1.1 pp	4.8 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)										6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.1	15.8	22.1	14.7	17.0	19.6	21.7	2.1 pp	6.6 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.7	38.2	44.5	32.8	36.0	34.9	37.4	2.6 pp	2.7 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.2	3.0	9.6	2.9	6.8	7.0	5.5	-1.5 pp	-2.7 pp	7.0	6.4
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	-0.8 pp	-2.2 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.4	7.5	6.8	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9		0.3 pp	0.8 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.4	3.8			7.1						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43.0	38.5	39.4	42.6	42.3	38.5	35.8	-2.7 pp	-7.2 pp	25.6	25.3

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

Group	Indicator	SK								EU27			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2025	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	16.7	-1.6 pp	1.9 pp	20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.9	11.4	12.3	13.7	14.3	14.5	12.2	-2.3 pp	0.3 pp	16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	9200	23.8 %	15.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	5.7	6.3	7.0	7.6	7.0	-0.6 pp	1.1 pp	6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.0	-1.0 pp	-2.3 pp	7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 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	20.5	-4.5 pp	-4.7 pp	22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	5.0	8.2	6.1	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.8 pp	9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.4	9.7	9.2	10.5	14.0	12.7	11.6	-1.1 pp	0.2 pp	12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	-0.3 %	-2.1 %	4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	25.3	22.6	22.7	0.1 pp	1.7 pp	24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.0	10.2	9.7	14.1	17.7	14.2	11.4	-2.8 pp	-0.6 pp	13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	37.7	28.6	25.0	-3.6 pp	-2.9 pp	22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.0	40.0	43.1	33.8	36.4	36.7	40.8	4.1 pp	2.8 pp	33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	69.5	70.4	68.4	65.5	69.1	71.2	2.1 pp	3.1 pp	61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	78.7	8.3 pp	1.2 pp	66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 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	6.6	-3.7 pp	2.2 pp	8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.4	7.5	6.8	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp	9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	3.9	-1.3 pp	-1.3 pp	6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.4	10.8	11.0	9.6	8.9	8.7	8.0	-0.7 pp	-2.4 pp	9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.8	60.2	60.6	64.1	66.6	66.0	66.6	0.6 pp	7.8 pp	66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 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	12.0	-0.8 pp	-0.3 pp	18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.86	0.93	0.96	1.01	1.06	0.98	-7.5 %	15.3 %	0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.77	0.62	-19.5 %	17.0 %	0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.1	-0.5 pp	-1.6 pp	2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	n.a.	-2.2 %	-2.2 %	n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	n.a.	1.9 %	12.8 %	n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
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)	17.1	18.7	19.5	18.8	18.6	19.7	19.8	0.1 pp	2.7 pp	28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	3.2	7.1	2.5	5.9	6.4	3.5	-2.9 pp	-2.2 pp	7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	2.5	2.5	-1.4	-1.1	4.3	0.0	4.3 %	6.9 %	1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

LIFE LIT

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 2026

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] and it is around the EU average with substantially negative development for the total pop and working age pop [10]. The risk of poverty rate for children living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average [1]. <i>Significantly higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma than for general population and high territorial inequalities.</i> The inability to keep home adequately warm is worse than the EU average for persons at risk of poverty [2] and their gap with people not AROPE is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	People (aged 0-64 and those in working age population) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]. Housing deprivation for the total population, children and working age population is substantially better than the EU average [3]. The S80/S20 ratio is substantially better than the EU average [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The risk-of poverty rate of the working age population when living in a quasi-jobless household is substantially worse than the EU average [1] as well as the rate of long-term unemployment [1]. <i>There are challenges in access to social protection.</i> The income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is worse than the EU average [2] and there is low adequacy of minimum income benefits. <i>High risk of inequality of opportunities for children</i>	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] in particular for women.	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services, in particular homecare</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth and 65 are substantially worse than the EU average for men [1], while life expectancy at birth and 65 is worse than the EU average with substantial positive development [5]. Potential years of life	The inter-quintile (Q1-Q5) gap in unmet need for medical care is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]

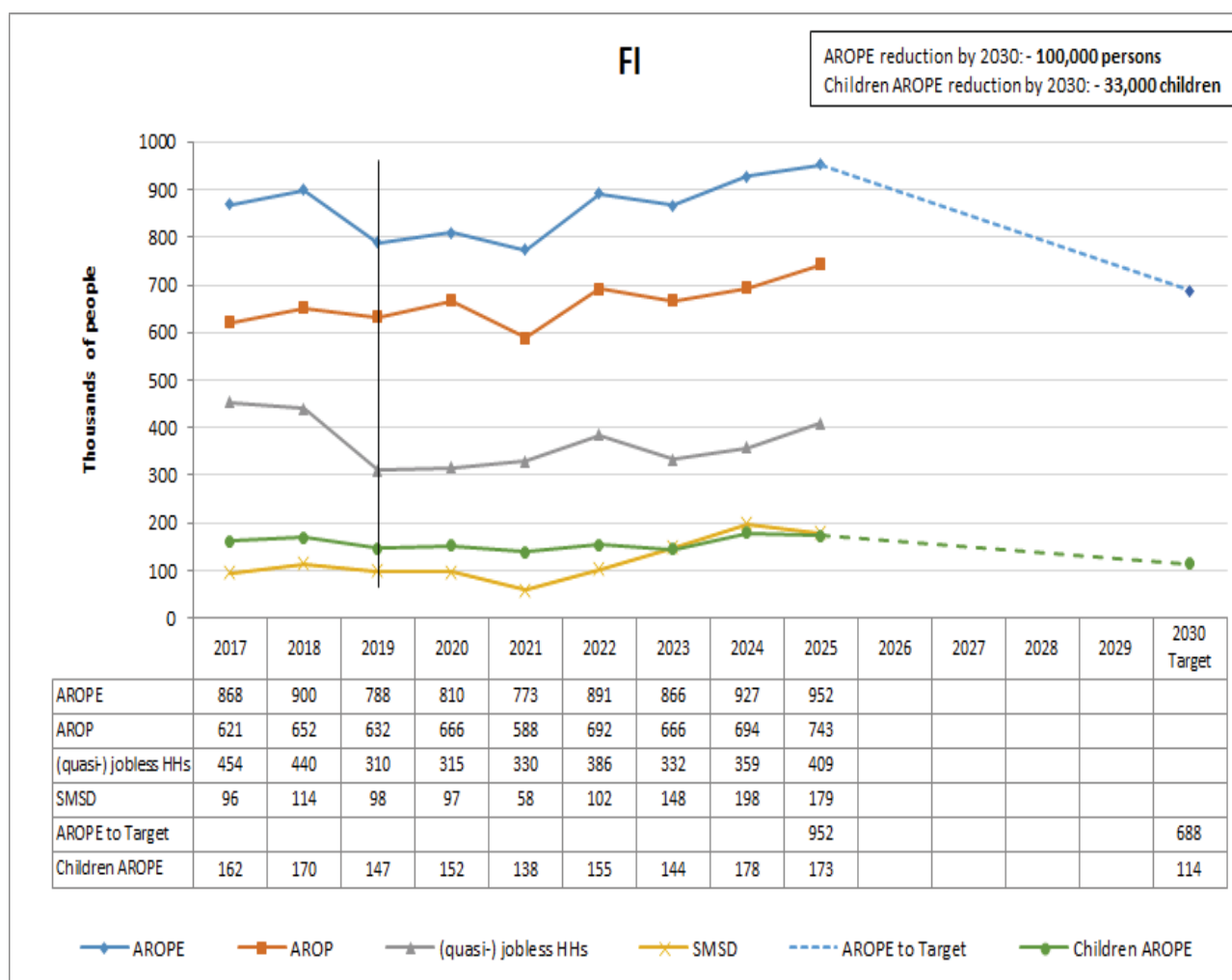
	lost is worse than the EU average [2] child mortality and treatable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1].	
--	--	--

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) 2024-2025 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and child AROPE; 2019-2025 change not significant for SMSD.

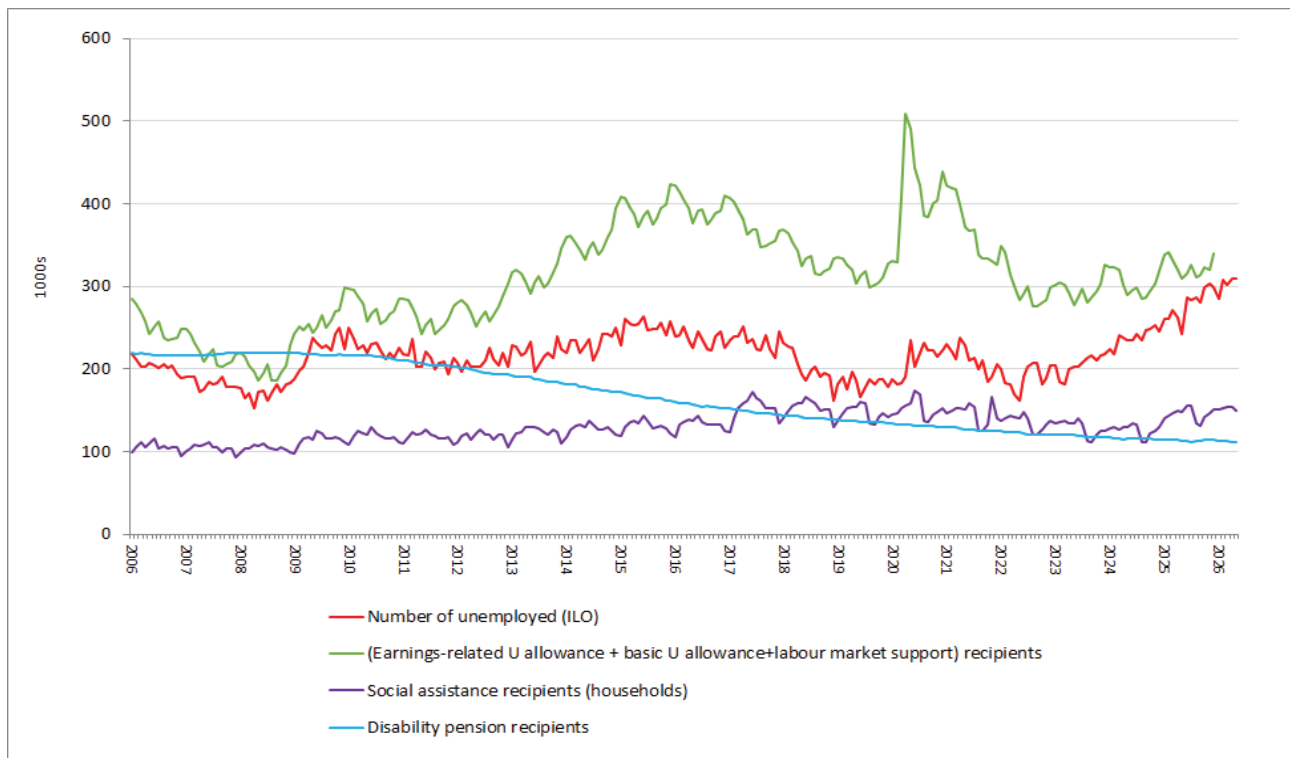
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	29.7	31.6	30.8	29.6	31.3	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.9	13.6	13.2	12.8	13.8	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	27.7	29.4	28.7	27.8	29.4	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.9	13.6	13.2	12.8	13.8	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	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. 27 percent of new disability pensions were partial pensions in 2025. 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. After a rapid increase until 2018, the number of recipients of this allowance has decreased since to a level lower than ten years ago. The total number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for the last 26 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. At the end of May 2026, the number of these pensions in payment was 395.
---------	---

FI	%									EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	17.1	-0.2 pp	3.3 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	11.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	11.6	12.3	0.7 pp	2.0 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.9	3.5	3.3	-0.2 pp	1.5 pp	7.9	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	8.0	-0.1 pp	1.2 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.1	11.1	4.9	5.7	5.3	8.1	7.3	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	9.7	9.8
	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	63.5	6.9 pp	7.0 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	7.1	0.1 pp	0.4 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	8.4	7.7	8.0	9.9	7.8	7.3	-0.5 pp	-2.7 pp	14.4	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	35.9	-4.5 pp	11.2 pp	24.8	26.1
Access to adequate resources	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	10.3	-3.5 pp	-9.1 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	85.8	4.4 pp	18.8 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	15.2	16.7	14.9	-1.8 pp	3.2 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.9	6.8	7.6	0.8 pp	0.0 pp	21.2	21.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	-0.1 pp		6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11.1	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	9.3	10.6	1.3 pp	-0.5 pp	26.3	26.5
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	64.2	60.7	70.1	66.8	64.7	60.1	56.8	-3.3 pp	-7.4 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.6	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	0.4 pp	1.4 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.6	9.6	9.9	0.3 pp	2.6 pp	9.6	9.1
Access to quality services	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3.1	3.2	3.7	8.6	7.6	6.8	6.9	0.1 pp	3.8 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1		0.3 pp	0.0 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.1	1.4			0.9						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	9.0	8.2	10.5	9.3	9.3	10.1	0.8 pp	0.4 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FI										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	17.2	0.4 pp	2.7 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.6	12.2	10.8	12.7	12.2	12.6	13.4	0.8 pp	1.8 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	14454	2.6 %	2.2 %		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	3.3	-0.4 pp	1.4 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.1	8.3	8.6	10.1	8.7	9.3	10.7	1.4 pp	2.6 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	13.7	13.2	14.8	15.3	16.2	16.8	0.6 pp	1.9 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.6	7.6	6.7	8.7	8.1	8.8	8.0	-0.8 pp	0.4 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.7	6.3	7.6	7.5	-0.1 pp	2.7 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	5.4 %	6.5 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	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	17.1	-0.2 pp	3.3 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	5.0	6.7	5.6	-1.1 pp	1.1 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	15.2	16.7	14.9	-1.8 pp	3.2 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	51.4	57.6	49.8	48.7	46.4	44.6	-1.8 pp	-9.3 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	72.9	71.5	75.4	70.7	70.7	69.9	68.8	-1.0 pp	-4.1 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 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	69.7	3.4 pp	6.4 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.3 pp	0.2 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.6 pp	0.9 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Early school leavers (in %)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.6	9.6	9.9	0.3 pp	2.6 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.5	10.9	9.1	7.7	8.8	10.0	11.7	1.7 pp	2.2 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	9.1	0.9 pp	1.6 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	65.9	66.6	68.3	71.2	71.7	71.7	72.3	0.6 pp	6.4 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.0	14.5	13.1	15.5	14.2	13.3	10.7	-2.6 pp	-4.3 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.85	1.2 %	4.9 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.0 %	0.0 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Pension adequacy	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.6	5.4	4.4	6.5	7.9	8.5	7.8	-0.7 pp	3.2 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	9.4	10.3	8.9	9.2	9.4	n.a.	2.2 %	1.1 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	10.3	11.4	9.1	9.7	10.0	n.a.	3.1 %	4.2 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
	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	22.2	-2.2 pp	2.4 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.7	-0.7 pp	0.7 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	0.5	0.9	-2.0	0.7	1.5	-0.3	1.5 %	1.6 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion and the risk of poverty rates for the working age population (18-64) are around the EU average with substantial negative development [10]. The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for the working-age population (18-64) is around the EU average with some negative development [9]. The rate of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2], and this is substantially worse for working age population. The risk of poverty for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average with some negative development [9], and for children is better than the EU average but with substantially negative development [6]. The risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for migrants and their risk of poverty are around the EU average with some negative development [9], their share living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average and their employment gap is substantially worse than the EU average [1].	The inability to keep home adequately warm among population at risk of poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] as well as the gap in inability to keep home adequately warm between populations at risk of poverty and not at risk of poverty [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10]. Long-term unemployment is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10], as well as the risk of poverty for the working age population living in low work intensity households.	The income inequality reducing effect of social transfers is substantially better than the EU average [3]. In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3].
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3].
4. Long-term care	<i>Challenges with equitable access to or availability of long-term care.</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth are worse than the EU average for men [2] and substantially worse for women [1].	

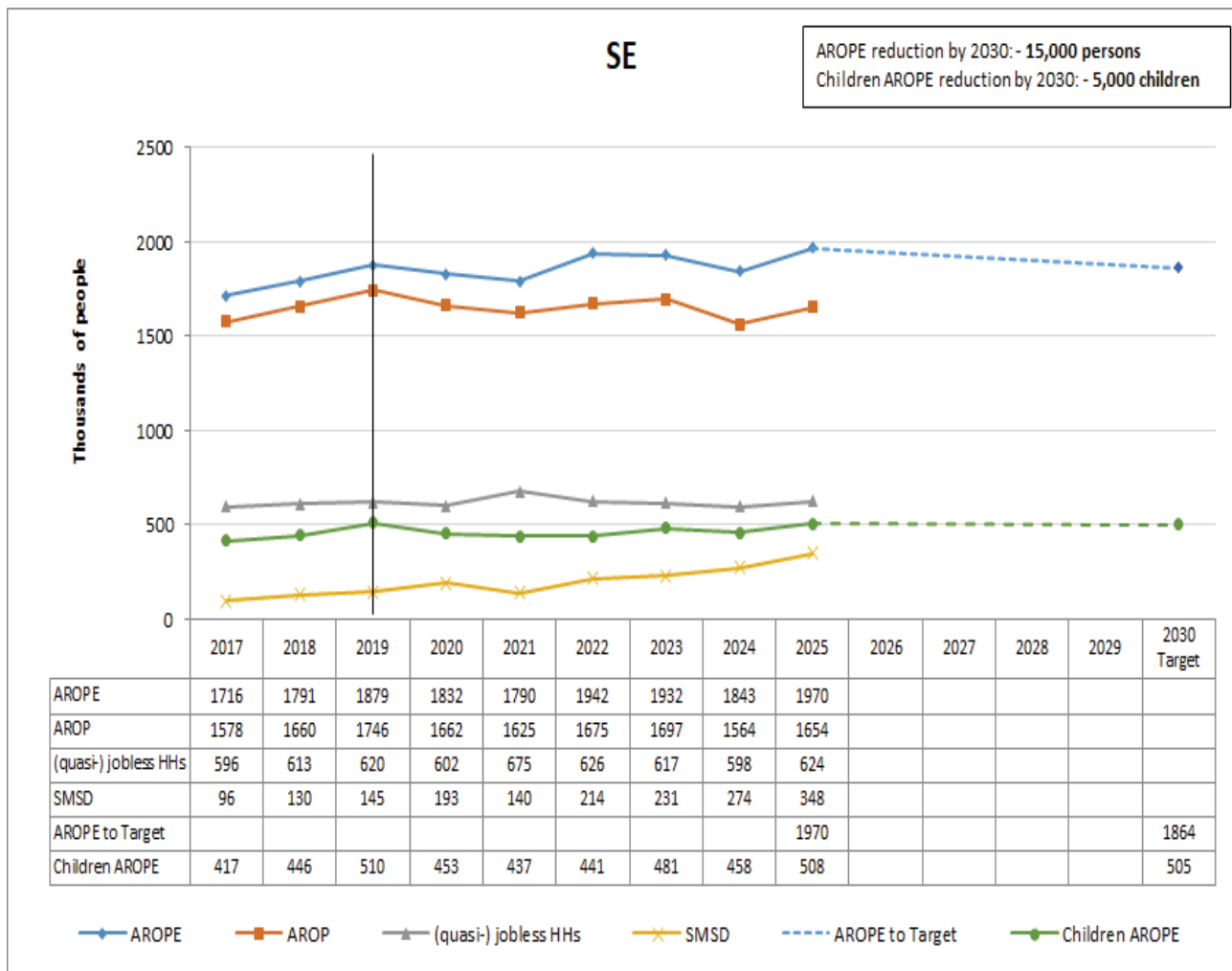
	Unmet need for medical care rate due to costs, waiting or distance) and due to waiting are substantially worse than the EU average [1], and the inter-quintile gap (Q1-Q5) in unmet need for medical care is worse than the EU average [2].	
--	---	--

Sweden

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROE) 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)

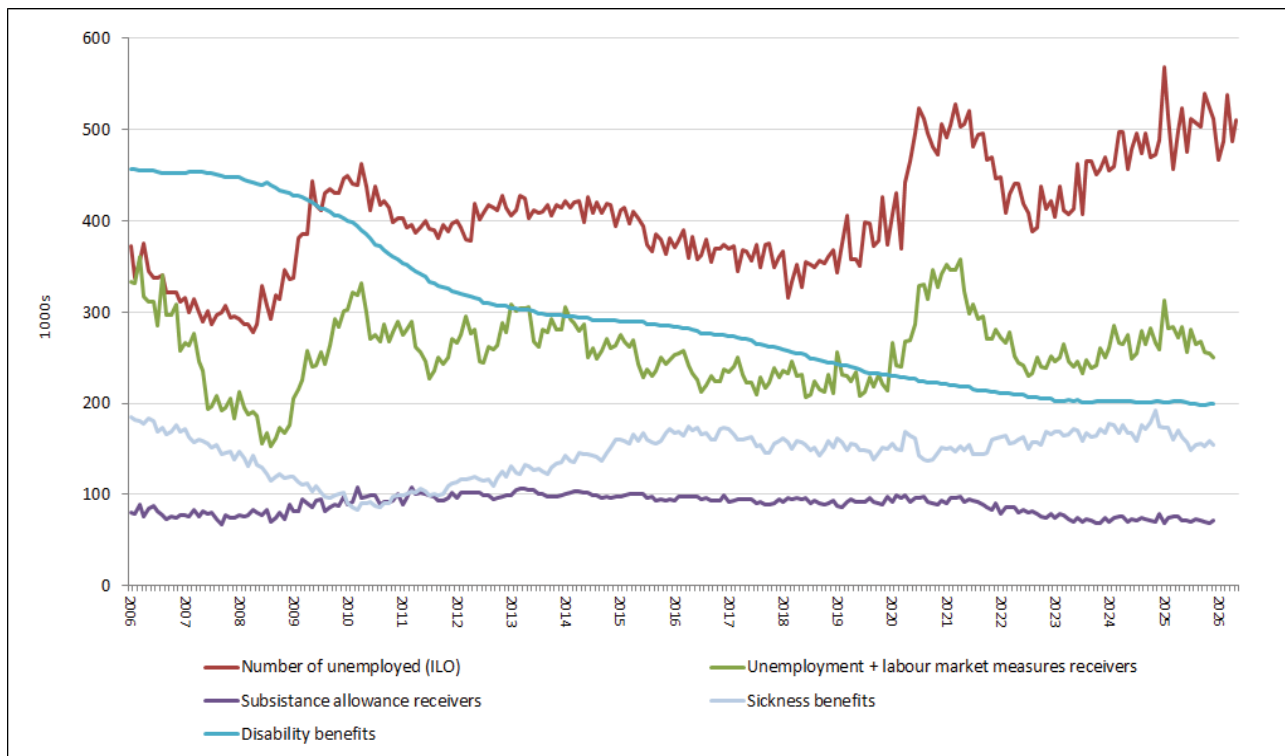
Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work 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) 2024-2025 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2025 change not significant for AROPE, (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE							EU27	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.4	29.0	27.7	27.1	27.3	26.8	26.7
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9
	Old age	12.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.9	11.0
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested							
	Total	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health						0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors						0.1	0.1
	Family/Children						0.6	0.6
	Unemployment						0.2	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
	Non-means tested							
	Total	26.8	28.3	27.1	26.5	26.7	23.8	23.8
	Sickness/Health	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9
	Disability	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.4	1.4
	Old age	12.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.5	10.6
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4
	Family/Children	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7
	Unemployment	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
	Housing							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.3	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SE		%									EU27		
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2024	2025
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	23.4	2.5 pp	0.4 pp	24.2	24.3
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)		21.5	18.7	18.1	17.2	19.8	18.2	19.9	1.7 pp	-1.6 pp	19.3	19.6
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)		2.5	3.3	1.7	3.0	2.9	3.6	5.0	1.4 pp	2.5 pp	7.9	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	7.4	0.2 pp	-1.8 pp	7.4	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		7.4	4.5	13.3	11.9	12.5	8.5	10.6	2.1 pp	3.2 pp	12.3	11.3
	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children		8.1	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.1	7.6	0.5 pp	-0.5 pp	9.7	9.8
Access to adequate resources	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	78.8	-0.2 pp	-10.9 pp	73.8	73.8
	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	14.8	1.6 pp	0.8 pp	14.9	15.1
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		16.0	18.5	16.6	16.3	13.5	14.3	16.5	2.2 pp	0.5 pp	14.4	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	43.1	-0.3 pp	6.0 pp	24.8	26.1
	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	26.6	0.3 pp	2.7 pp	33.7	33.0
	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	72.5	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	55.5	57.2
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)		22.7	19.9	21.3	21.5	25.3	22.5	21.8	-0.7 pp	-0.9 pp	23.2	22.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		14.8	13.8	11.0	9.7	9.3	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	5.5	0.3 pp	-3.7 pp	6.4	6.6
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		17.3	16.6	12.9	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.4	0.0 pp	-5.9 pp	26.3	26.5
Access to quality services	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty		39.1	46.3	48.4	46.6	39.1	43.0	38.8	-4.2 pp	-0.3 pp	41.9	40.1
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)		6.6	4.6	3.9	3.8	5.8	6.2	6.1	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	7.0	6.4
	NEET rate (15-19)		3.0	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	5.5	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)		6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	7.4	7.2	6.7	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	9.6	9.1
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)		1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.2	-0.9 pp	1.2 pp	1.5	1.2
	Infant mortality rate		2.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	3.5	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)		3.9	4.4			3.4						
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)		22.8	22.8	21.0	21.3	23.3	23.8	21.8	-2.0 pp	-1.0 pp	25.6	25.3

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SE										EU27		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2025	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	18.6	1.1 pp	0.2 pp		20.9	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.1	15.7	16.0	16.1	14.8	15.6	0.8 pp	-1.5 pp		16.3	0.1 pp	-0.2 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	14896	3.7 %	6.0 %		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	3.9	0.9 pp	2.4 pp		6.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	0.3 pp	-0.3 pp		7.9	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.5	24.0	23.4	23.1	-0.3 pp	1.4 pp		22.5	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	5.5	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.6	8.8	-0.8 pp	1.4 pp		9.8	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.6	6.9	0.3 pp	2.9 pp		12.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.6	5.5 %	5.8 %		4.62	-0.9 %	-7.4 %
	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	21.6	20.9	23.4	2.5 pp	0.4 pp		24.3	0.1 pp	1.5 pp
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	5.4	5.1	4.2	5.4	6.4	7.2	8.2	1.0 pp	2.8 pp		13.6	0.0 pp	0.6 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.5	25.3	22.5	21.8	-0.7 pp	-0.9 pp		22.6	-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	40.8	42.7	44.5	39.9	36.9	40.6	38.3	-2.2 pp	-2.5 pp		33.2	-0.9 pp	0.5 pp
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.1	63.2	64.8	61.4	60.5	63.2	62.0	-1.1 pp	0.9 pp		61.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	84.6	79.9	79.4	73.0	79.7	72.3	77.9	5.6 pp	-6.7 pp		66.3	1.3 pp	0.5 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.7	7.7	6.6	7.4	7.0	7.6	7.1	-0.5 pp	-0.6 pp		8.3	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.1 pp	1.0 pp		1.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	7.4	7.2	6.7	-0.5 pp	0.2 pp		9.1	-0.5 pp	-1.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.6	12.3	13.3	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.9	0.1 pp	3.3 pp		6.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.0	-0.5 pp	-0.2 pp		9.0	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp
Active ageing	NEETs (15-24)	77.0	76.7	76.4	77.0	78.0	78.1	78.3	0.2 pp	1.3 pp		66.4	1.2 pp	7.8 pp
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	15.3	15.6	13.1	16.3	14.3	11.6	11.9	0.3 pp	-3.4 pp		18.8	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.85	0.84	-1.2 %	3.7 %		0.91	1.1 %	0.0 %
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.0 %	1.7 %		0.60	0.0 %	3.4 %
Health	Aggregate replacement ratio	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp		2.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.9	15.4	14.5	13.5	13.5	14.3	n.a.	5.9 %	-10.1 %		n.a.	8.7 %	-2.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.2	n.a.	-0.7 %	-14.5 %		n.a.	9.4 %	1.0 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	26.2	28.6	25.4	30.6	29.0	28.1	28.1	0.0 pp	1.9 pp		28.8	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp
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)	9.4	8.3	8.5	9.1	10.9	10.6	10.8	0.2 pp	1.4 pp		7.7	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.2	-0.4	4.4	1.3	-1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8 %	5.1 %		1.2	2.5 %	7.3 %
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)													

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 2026

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2]. Severe material and social deprivation rates for the general population, children and working age population are around the EU average with negative development [9]. The income inter-quintile ratio S80/S20 is around the EU average and with negative development [9] and the S80/50 is worse than the EU average [2]. Housing cost overburden (65+) is worse than the EU average [2], while it is around the EU average with some negative development [9] for total pop, children and working age population [9]. Severe material and social deprivation for migrants is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10] and their employment gap with native born is worse than the EU average with some positive development. <i>Their gap in the risk of poverty or social exclusion with native born people is worse than the EU average, as well as their high in-work poverty.</i>	Housing deprivation rates for the total population, children (aged 0-17) and older people (aged 65+) are substantially better than the EU average and with some positive development [3].
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including and excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty is around the EU average with some negative development [9].	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	Life expectancy of women at 65 is around the EU average with negative development [9] and their healthy life years at birth are around the EU average with substantially negative development [10].	

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

On the phone or by email

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696 or
- by email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: <https://op.europa.eu/en/publications>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and

