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COVER NOTE

From:	The Social Protection Committee
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 1)/Council
Subject:	Key Social Challenges: Report drawn from the 2022 SPC Annual Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) = SPPM Country Profiles (Part 2)

Delegations will find attached the SPPM Country Profiles (part 2) annexed to the SPC "Report on key social challenges" (doc. 12997/22 ADD 1).

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 12997/1/22 REV 1.

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:

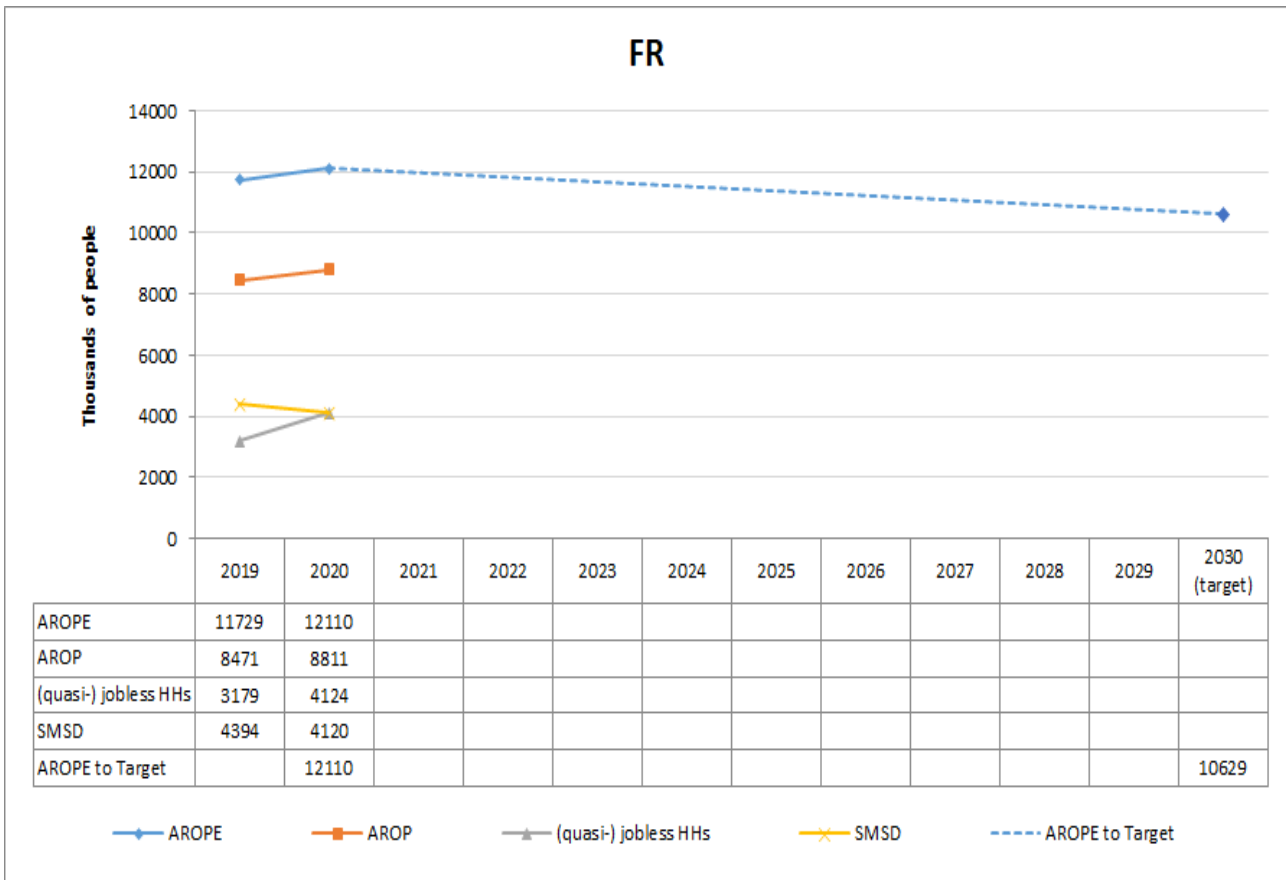
1. Figures reflect the data available at end August 2022 unless otherwise indicated.
2. Definitions of variables are provided in the “Definitions and data sources” section at the end of the main report.
3. The data on trends in take-up of selected benefits are collected via the SPC. The data includes only a selection of benefits which are considered most reactive to crises. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.
4. Concerning the Key Social Challenges and Good Social Outcomes tables:
 - The assessment of the key social challenges and good social outcomes within EU Member States is based on a full analysis of all the indicators in the social policy area of the Joint Assessment Framework tool, not only those included in the table.
 - The assessment of changes in the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is only included when the change over the latest three years shows an increase or a decrease. The assessment is purely descriptive as changes can (among other causes) be driven by underlying developments in the labour market and income distribution, as well as by changes in benefit systems themselves (benefit levels and targeting).
 - The numbers in square brackets (e.g. [3]) refer to the categories of messages resulting from the analysis and used as a basis for determining KSCs and GSOs, based on the 5 x 5 two-way table in the main report section describing the SPPM methodology used for the identification of Member States' key social challenges and good social outcomes.

FRANCE

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 1,100,000

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.

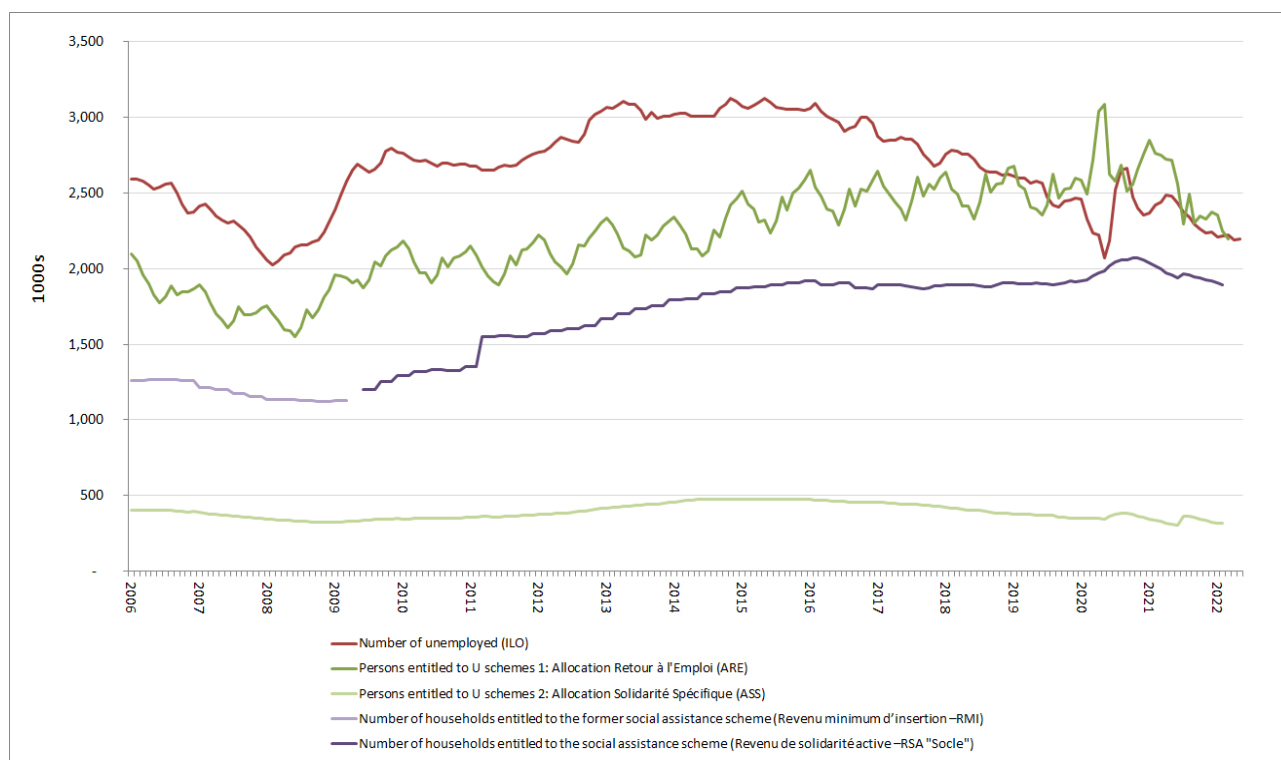
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	31.4	31.2	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	9.0	9.0	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.7	12.6	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	28.0	27.7	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	8.9	8.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Old age	12.5	12.4	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FR	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24,2	22,6		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18,2	17,9		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9,2	8,4		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,1	7,9		0,8 pp	0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,5	13,0		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,8	7,9		-0,9 pp	-0,9 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	68,7	80,4		11,7 pp	11,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14,3	12,6		-1,7 pp	-1,7 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17,2	20,7		3,5 pp	3,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	33,6	36,5		2,9 pp	2,9 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	32,1	30,3		-1,8 pp	-1,8 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63,4	66,7		3,3 pp	3,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17,0	18,2		1,2 pp	1,2 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	22,8	22,0	24,1	2,1 pp	1,3 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6,1	6,2	6,6	0,4 pp	0,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	27,4	26,2	28,8	2,6 pp	1,4 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46,9	52,4		5,5 pp	5,5 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,8	3,4		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5,3	6,1	5,7	-0,4 pp	0,4 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,2	8,0	7,8	-0,2 pp	-0,4 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,4	2,8		1,4 pp	1,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,8	3,6		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,5	6,1		2,6 pp	2,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	11,5	15,4		3,9 pp	3,9 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

FR		EU27_2020								
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.9	18.9	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	13.8	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12283	11491	n.a.	-4.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.3	6.6	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.1	8.8	n.a.	1.7 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.5	21.5	n.a.	5.0 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	8.8	n.a.	0.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.4	13.0	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.5	n.a.	4.9 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.2	22.6	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.5	16.5	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.0	18.2	n.a.	1.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	42.1	46.9	n.a.	4.8 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.6	70.9	n.a.	1.4 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.6	64.6	n.a.	2.0 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.4	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.2	8.0	7.8	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.9	7.9	7.5	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.2	10.6	-0.6 pp	0.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	55.2	55.9	0.7 pp	1.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	13.2	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	0.98	n.a.	-2.0 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.2	2.6	n.a.	1.4 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.2	n.a.	-1.9 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.8	n.a.	1.7 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.	
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.9	23.8	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.5	5.9	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.	

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

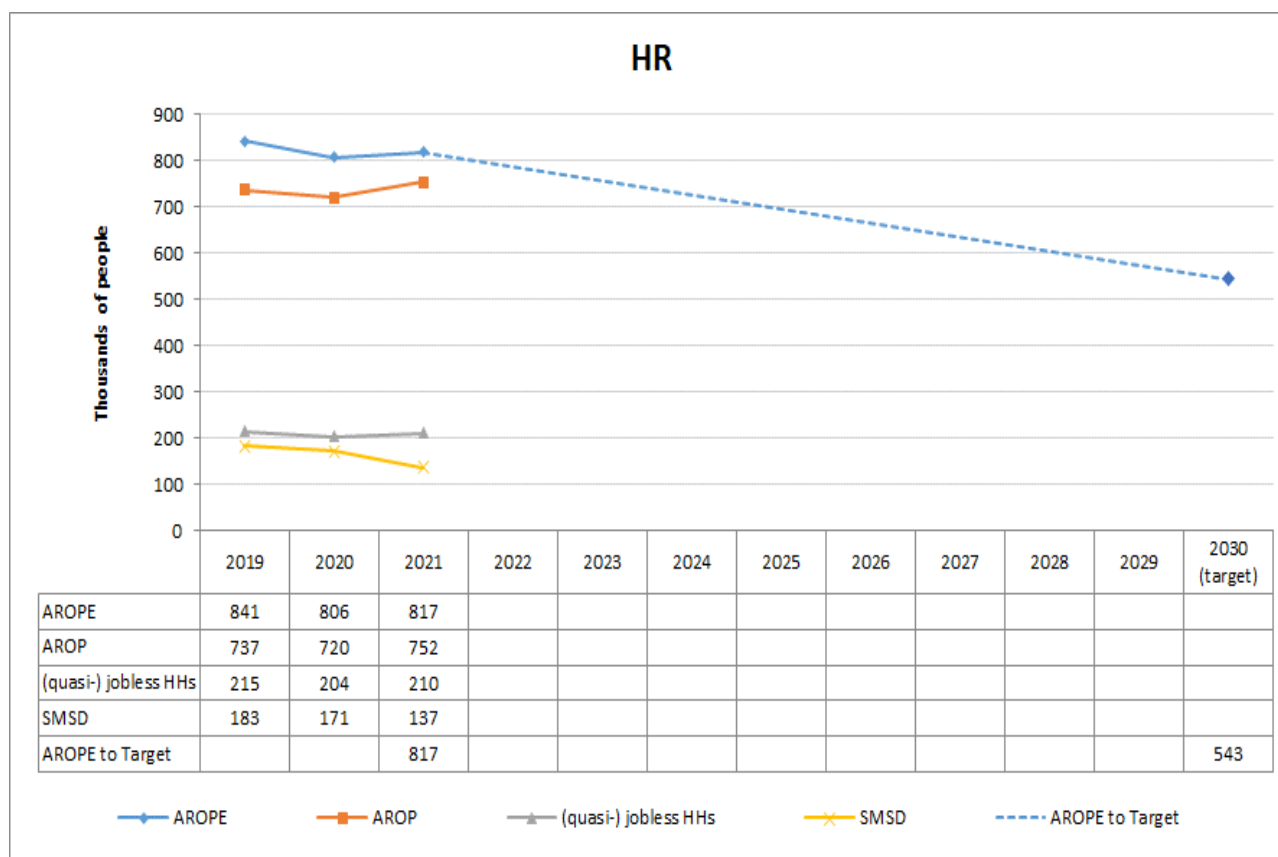
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES FRANCE 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>Housing deprivation is higher than the EU average with negative development for the total population, children (0-17) and working age population [2]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty and social exclusion among people born outside the EU.</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i></p>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>The unmet need for medical care for waiting time is higher than the EU average [2]</p>	

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 298,000

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.

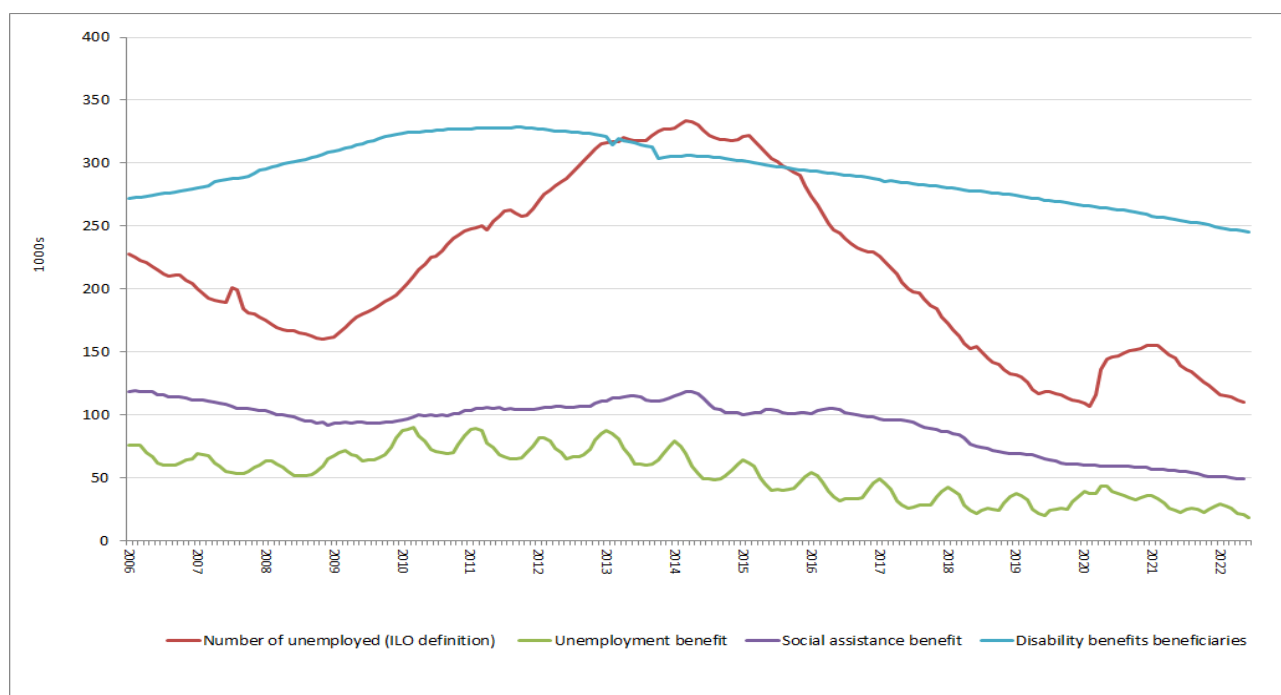
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.9	20.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.0	19.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.0	7.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HR	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19,1	18,4	18,6	0,2 pp	-0,5 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17,1	16,8	17,1	0,3 pp	0,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3,2	2,7	2,6	-0,1 pp	-0,6 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,6	6,7	6,2	-0,5 pp	-0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12,5	12,9		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,5	6,1	6,4	0,3 pp	-0,1 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	81,8	82,0	86,5	4,5 pp	4,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12,6	12,0	12,5	0,5 pp	-0,1 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,1	0,2	1,0	0,8 pp	-0,1 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14,6	20,2	32,3	12,1 pp	17,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9,5	6,9	11,8	4,9 pp	2,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	47,4	47,5	51,9	4,4 pp	4,5 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24,5	27,1	25,3	-1,8 pp	0,8 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,4	10,6	8,4	-2,2 pp	-2,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4,1		3,6		-0,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13,9	17,0	11,9	-5,1 pp	-2,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	33,5	30,3	28,8	-1,5 pp	-4,7 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,3	3,0	2,9	-0,1 pp	-0,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	8,4	9,1	8,1	-1,0 pp	-0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	3,0	2,2	2,4	0,2 pp	-0,6 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,3 pp	0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	4,0	4,0		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8,1	6,7		-1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	53,5	49,2	48,2	-1,0 pp	-5,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

HR							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.5	20.9	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.3	18.3	19.2	0.9 pp	0.9 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6440	6654	6831	3.8 %	11.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.6	4.4	3.5	-0.9 pp	-1.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	7.2	7.5	0.3 pp	0.0 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.2	28.0	26.6	-1.4 pp	0.4 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.6	13.1	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.3	9.4	8.4	-1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.7 %	0.4 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.8	6.0	6.6	0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.5	27.1	25.3	-1.8 pp	0.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.7	23.1	20.7	-2.4 pp	-4.0 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	53.4	52.4	-1.1 pp	-3.0 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.4	76.6	80.6	4.0 pp	2.2 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	4.9	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.1	2.8	0.7 pp	0.4 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	3.0	2.2	2.4	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.9	7.2	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	12.2	12.7	0.5 pp	0.9 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.9	45.5	48.6	3.1 pp	4.7 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	32.1	32.4	33.3	0.9 pp	1.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.75	0.76	0.74	-2.6 %	-1.3 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.39	0.39	0.38	-2.6 %	-2.6 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.7	n.a.	2.2 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.2	n.a.	6.1 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
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)	37.4	38.2	36.9	-1.3 pp	-0.5 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.2	4.5	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.8	-0.3	n.a.	-0.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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

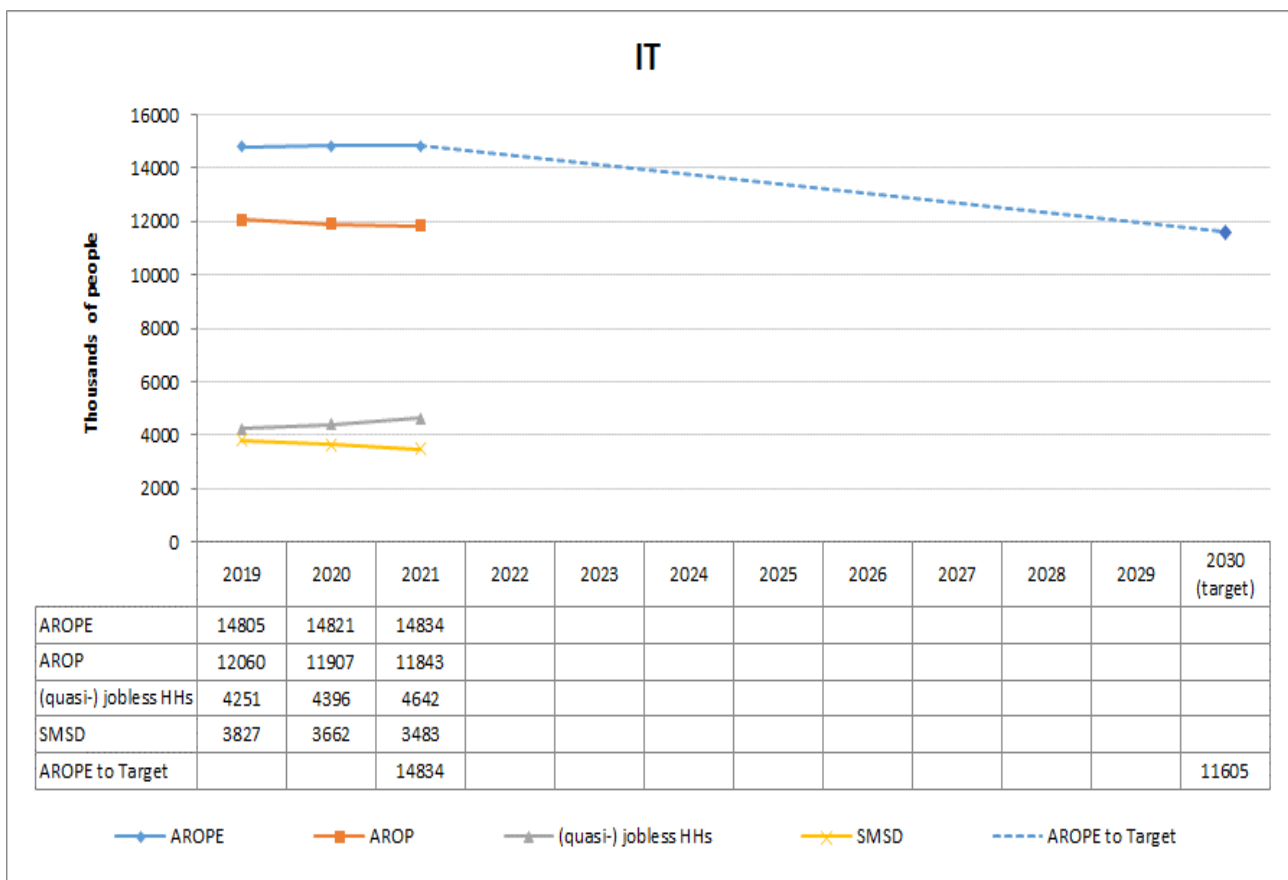
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CROATIA 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The risk of poverty of older people (65+) is substantially higher than the EU average for both men and women [1]</p> <p>The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>High poverty or social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p>	<p>The rate of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty is lower than the EU average and shows some negative development [2]</p> <p><i>There are challenges concerning the active inclusion of inactive people and those at risk of exclusion, in particular due to lacking of cooperation between PES and social services</i></p>	<p>In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially lower than EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions	<p><i>There are high pension inequalities.</i> The relative median poverty risk gap for people aged (65+) is substantially higher than the EU average [1] the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [1] and the aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2].</p>	
4. Long-term care	<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>The life expectancy at birth and life expectancy at 65 are lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	

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.

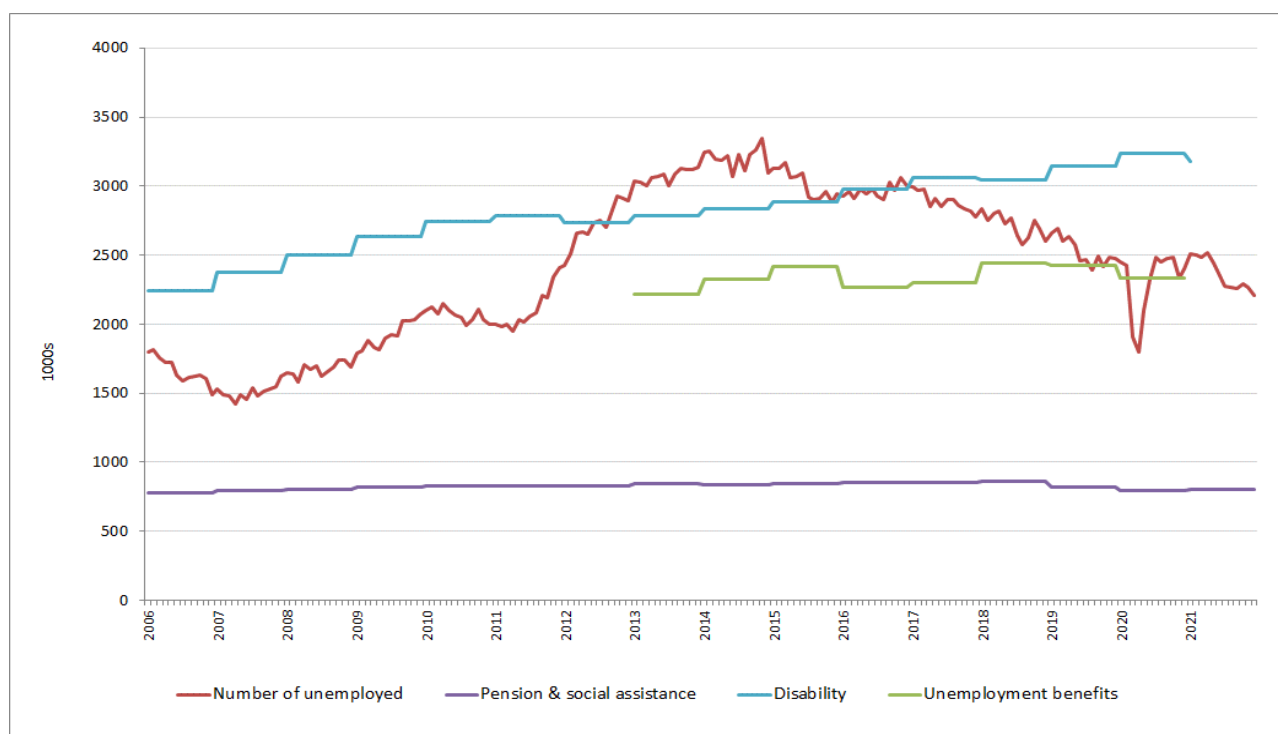
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.9	28.2	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
	Old age	13.7	13.9	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.6	25.9	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	13.3	13.5	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IT	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	27,1	28,9	29,7	0,8 pp	2,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24,5	25,1	26,0	0,9 pp	1,5 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,8	7,1	7,1	0,0 pp	1,3 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,2	7,4	8,2	0,8 pp	2,0 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17,1	15,9		-1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14,0	13,0	13,5	0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	87,8	81,3	85,5	4,2 pp	-2,3 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20,3	20,6	20,8	0,2 pp	0,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7,6		15,7		8,1 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18,7		17,7		-1,0 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16,6		26,5		9,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	76,6		65,2		-11,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	33,5	30,3	29,3	-1,0 pp	-4,2 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12,6	11,9	11,0	-0,9 pp	-1,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1,2	1,1	1,0	-0,1 pp	-0,2 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16,5	15,6	14,6	-1,0 pp	-1,9 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26,2	24,2	32,3	8,1 pp	6,1 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9,9	7,7	7,2	-0,5 pp	-2,7 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,7	11,1	13,2	2,1 pp	2,5 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13,5	13,1	12,7	-0,4 pp	-0,8 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,4		1,6		0,2 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,4	2,4		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6,4	7,5		1,1 pp	1,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	41,6	39,2	42,9	3,7 pp	1,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

IT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	24.6	24.9	25.2	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	20.0	20.1	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10259	10659	10383	-2.8 %	1.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.4	6.2	5.9	-0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.6	10.2	10.8	0.6 pp	1.2 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	30.0	27.6	27.2	-0.4 pp	-2.8 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.1	12.8	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.9	11.0	11.3	0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.0	5.8	5.9	1.9 %	-2.5 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	0.8 pp	2.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.8	12.3	12.8	0.5 pp	2.0 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	33.5	30.3	29.3	-1.0 pp	-4.2 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	20.2	20.9	29.5	8.5 pp	9.2 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.3	55.5	58.6	3.1 pp	3.2 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.6	68.0	64.2	-3.8 pp	-5.4 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.8	10.8	11.7	0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.9	5.1	5.4	0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.5	13.1	12.7	-0.4 pp	-0.8 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.6	7.1	7.4	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	19.0	20.0	19.8	-0.2 pp	0.8 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.0	53.4	53.4	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.3	19.4	18.1	-1.3 pp	-1.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.01	1.00	1.06	6.0 %	5.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.73	0.72	0.77	6.9 %	5.5 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.6	10.3	n.a.	-2.8 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.2	10.6	n.a.	3.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
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)	29.5	28.4	27.4	-1.0 pp	-2.1 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	7.2	7.2	0.0 pp	-1.5 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.1	-2.5	2.0	2.0 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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 2022

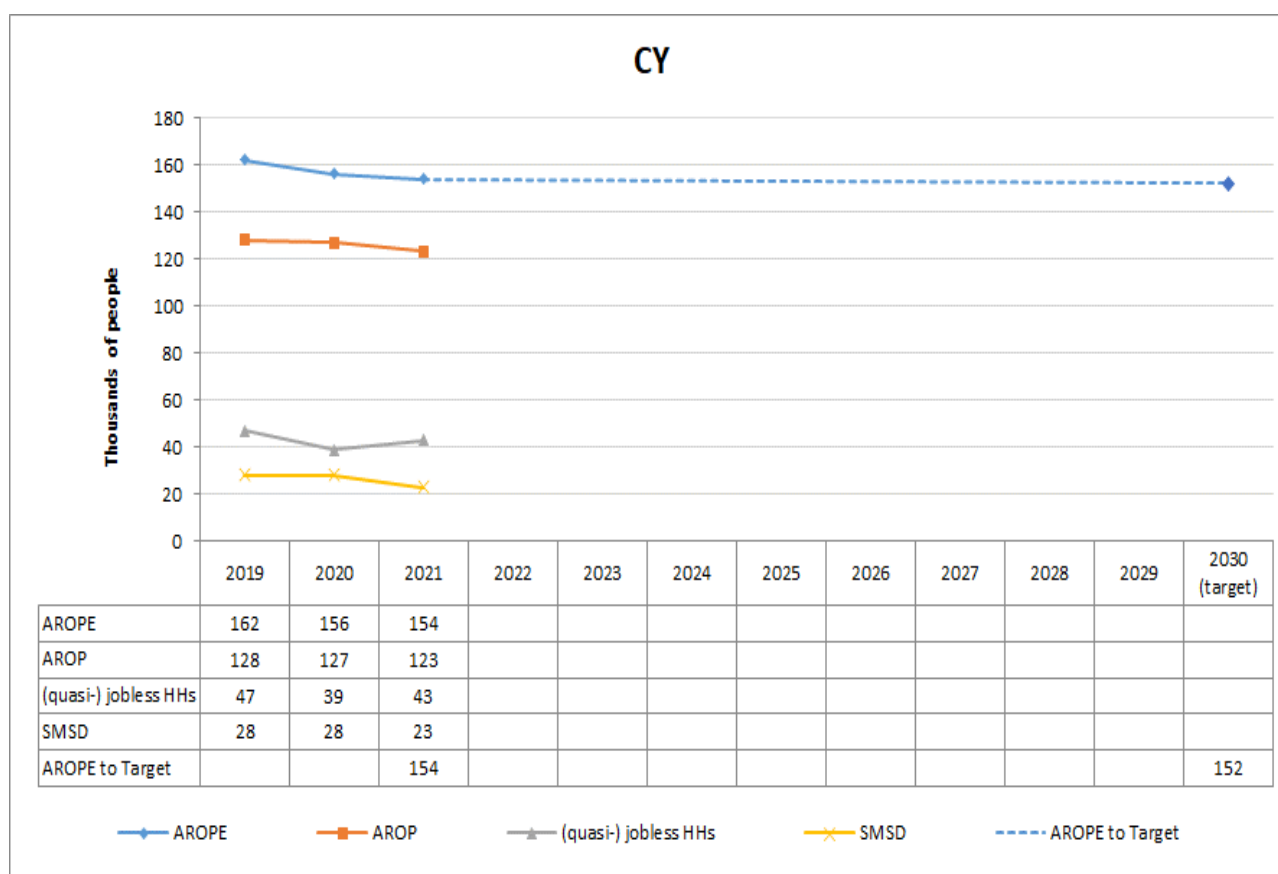
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate and the at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, for the total population, for children (0-17) and for adults (18-64), are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The share of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are higher than the EU average [2] and <i>regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high</i></p> <p><i>Integrating people with a migrant background remains a challenge</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average [2], and substantially lower than the EU average when including pensions [1]</p> <p>The Impact of social transfers, either including or excluding pensions, in reducing poverty or working age poverty, is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The rate of long-term unemployment is higher than the EU average [2], while in-work poverty is higher than the EU average but with some positive developments [4]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection and social assistance</i></p>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		<p>The number of healthy life years at birth for women is higher than the EU average with some positive developments [7]</p>

CYPRUS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 10,000

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.

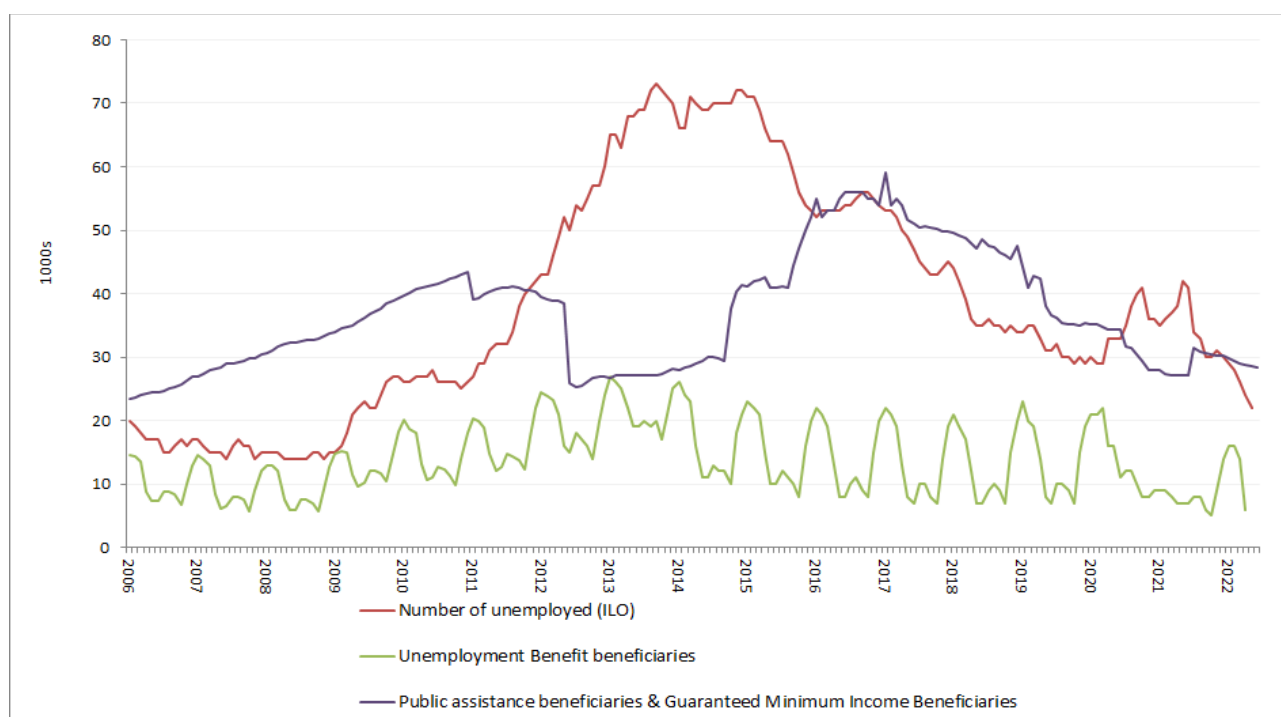
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	17.7	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	3.4	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0
	Old age	8.2	8.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	14.8	15.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	3.4	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Old age	8.0	7.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Housing					
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CY	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20,3	19,0	19,2	0,2 pp	-1,1 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16,7	16,1	15,8	-0,3 pp	-0,9 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,8	6,4	4,2	-2,2 pp	-1,6 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,4	3,9	4,8	0,9 pp	-0,6 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9,3	9,8		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,9	7,6	6,9	-0,7 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58,5	66,9	49,5	-17,4 pp	-9,0 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14,3	14,1	14,0	-0,1 pp	-0,3 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6,1	3,7	7,8	4,1 pp	1,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	25,0	17,0	21,0	4,0 pp	-4,0 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	36,7	34,1	39,1	5,0 pp	2,4 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49,2	42,2	44,1	1,9 pp	-5,1 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16,1	18,7	16,7	-2,0 pp	0,6 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,9	9,5	10,1	0,6 pp	-0,8 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15,9	14,6	15,7	1,1 pp	-0,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	40,1	42,1	45,7	3,6 pp	5,6 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2,6	1,5	2,0	0,5 pp	-0,6 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9,5	8,9	8,2	-0,7 pp	-1,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9,2	11,5	10,2	-1,3 pp	1,0 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,2	0,4	0,1	-0,3 pp	-1,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,6	2,1		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1,6	2,2		0,6 pp	0,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	2,7	3,5	3,7	0,2 pp	1,0 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

CY							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.6	17.6	17.3	-0.3 pp	-1.3 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.3	13.8	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11154	10983	11001	1.0 %	3.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.2	3.2	2.6	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	5.3	5.8	0.5 pp	-0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.0	16.9	15.2	-1.7 pp	-0.8 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	8.7	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.3	11.4	11.2	-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.6	4.3	4.2	-1.9 %	-7.6 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	0.2 pp	-1.1 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.2	16.5	17.0	0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.1	18.7	16.7	-2.0 pp	0.6 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.2	34.7	37.6	2.9 pp	2.3 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.1	59.4	61.5	2.1 pp	3.3 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.5	51.6	45.6	-6.0 pp	-0.9 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.8	7.4	7.7	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	0.5 pp	0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.2	11.5	10.2	-1.3 pp	1.0 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.4	7.0	7.2	0.2 pp	0.8 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	14.4	12.8	-1.6 pp	-0.9 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.1	61.0	63.4	2.4 pp	2.3 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.9	22.5	20.0	-2.5 pp	-4.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.0 %	2.6 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.45	7.1 %	9.8 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.4	0.1	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	n.a.	-6.2 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.0	n.a.	-1.4 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.0	33.3	34.5	1.2 pp	1.5 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.3	1.9	2.5	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.1	-2.3	n.a.	-2.3 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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.

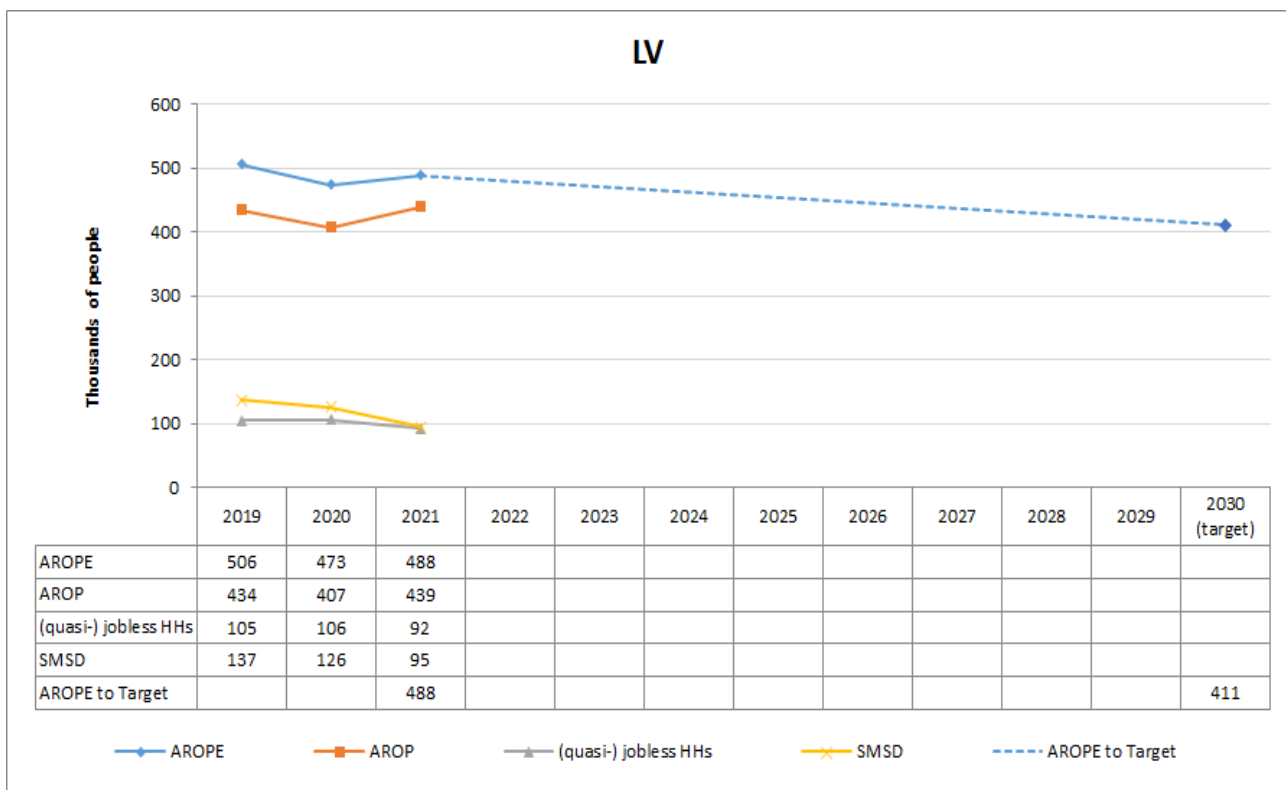
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CYPRUS 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>Housing deprivation, including for children (0-17) working age population (18-64) and older people (65+) is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>Non EU-born people have a higher risk of in-work poverty than EU-born people</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p> <p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p>	<p>The rates of people (aged 0-64 children 0-17 and adults 18-64 not students) living in (quasi-)jobless households are lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8, 3, 8]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64) is below the EU average with positive development [7]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		<p>Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially lower than the EU average [3] and lower for older people (65+) [7]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is higher than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p>
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care	<i>Lack of a comprehensive long-term care system</i>	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth [9] and at 65 (for men and women) are lower than the EU average[2]	Life expectancy of men at birth [7] is higher than the EU average and their life expectancy at 65 has also substantially increased [8]

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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.

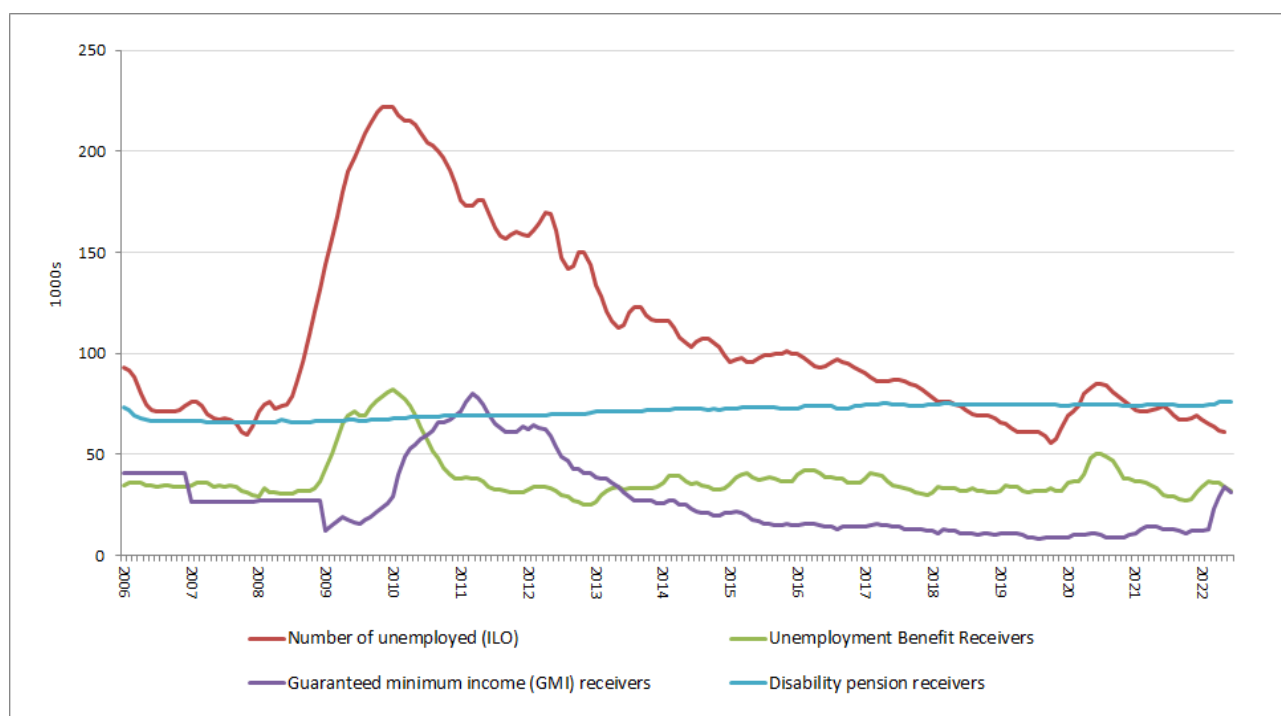
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.0	15.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.1	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.0	7.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	14.9	15.3	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.1	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.0	7.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LV	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	18,8	19,7	20,1	0,4 pp	1,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14,5	15,8	16,9	1,1 pp	2,4 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6,7	6,7	4,7	-2,0 pp	-2,0 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,6	7,0	6,0	-1,0 pp	0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8,5	6,0		-2,5 pp	-2,5 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,7	8,4	9,8	1,4 pp	1,1 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78,7	82,2	74,3	-7,9 pp	-4,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	10,6	10,7	13,1	2,4 pp	2,5 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,1	0,7	1,7	1,0 pp	0,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	27,2	25,6	29,3	3,7 pp	2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7,8	1,8	2,9	1,1 pp	-4,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	75,3	76,8	83,1	6,3 pp	7,8 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,7	26,6	23,6	-3,0 pp	-2,1 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8,0	4,7		-3,3 pp	-3,3 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	10,9	6,4		-4,5 pp	-4,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	45,3	39,2	42,1	2,9 pp	-3,2 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,0	3,7	3,8	0,1 pp	0,8 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,1	2,0	2,8	0,8 pp	-0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,7	7,2	7,3	0,1 pp	-1,4 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,7	4,7	3,4	-1,3 pp	-0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,4	3,5		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	18,4	15,5		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	57,7	58,2	57,9	-0,3 pp	0,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LV							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.7	25.1	26.1	1.0 pp	-0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.9	21.6	23.4	1.8 pp	0.5 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6619	6803	7185	6.8 %	12.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	-1.7 pp	-2.2 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.6	-0.8 pp	-0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.2	28.6	26.6	-2.0 pp	-1.6 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	13.3	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.9	14.8	11.1	-3.7 pp	-4.8 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.7 %	1.4 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.8	19.7	20.1	0.4 pp	1.3 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	14.1	12.9	8.8	-4.1 pp	-5.3 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.7	26.6	23.6	-3.0 pp	-2.1 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.4	23.5	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	43.8	42.2	-1.5 pp	0.5 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.8	80.6	79.9	-0.7 pp	1.1 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.7	8.4	9.9	1.5 pp	1.2 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.7	2.4	2.3	-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.7	7.2	7.3	0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.6	5.2	4.8	-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	7.1	8.6	1.5 pp	0.7 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	67.3	68.4	67.8	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	50.8	43.1	45.9	2.8 pp	-4.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	0.62	0.61	-1.6 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.0 %	10.5 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.3	5.3	4.0	-1.3 pp	-0.3 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.5	4.2	n.a.	-6.7 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.8	4.4	n.a.	-8.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
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)	42.1	39.3	40.8	1.5 pp	-1.3 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	4.8	4.9	0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.2	1.7	n.a.	1.7 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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 2022

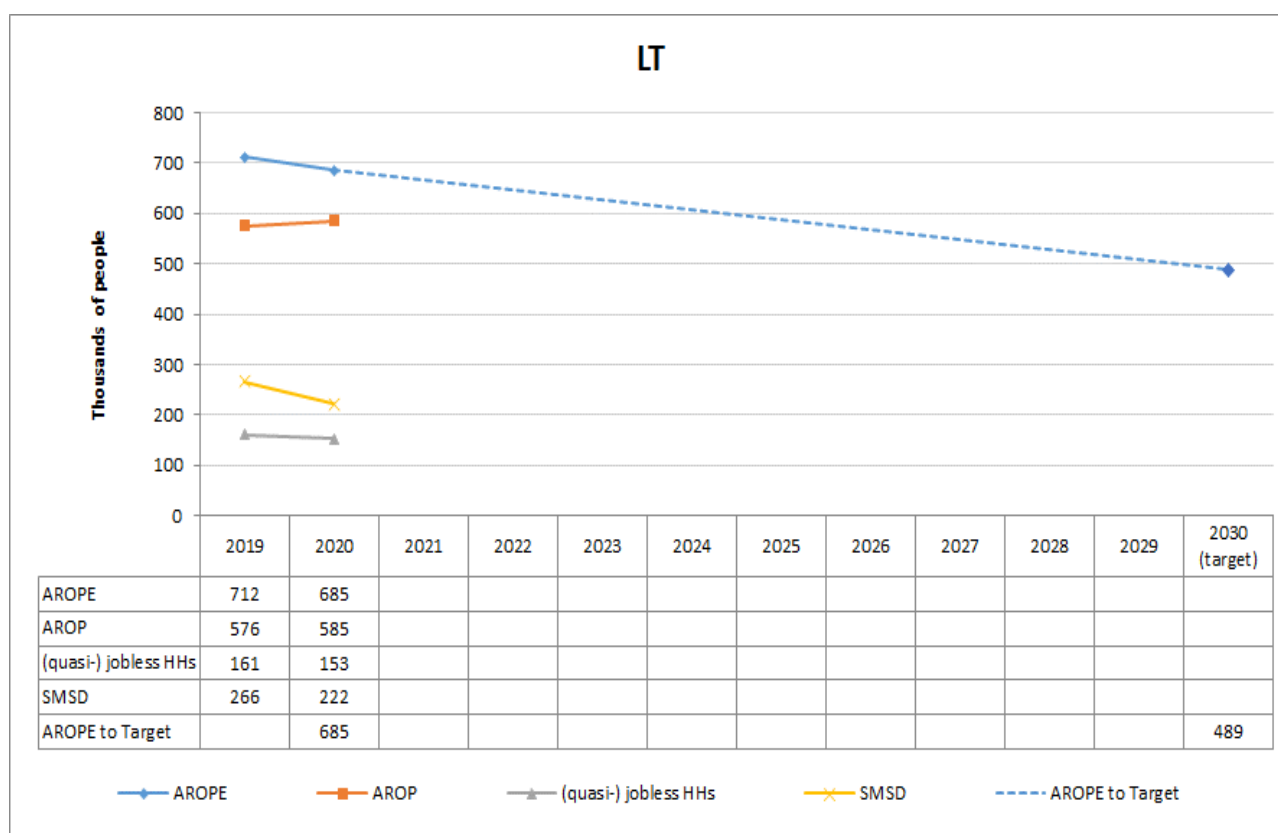
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for the total population is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The at-risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households for both age groups 0-59 and 18-59 is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20, S80/S50 and S50/S20 are all higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty overall or working-age poverty is lower than the EU average [2], while the impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing overall poverty is substantially lower than the EU average and with substantially negative development [1]</p>	
3. Pensions	<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	
4. Long-term care	<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>The number of healthy life years at birth for women and healthy life years at 65 for both men and women is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p>	

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

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.

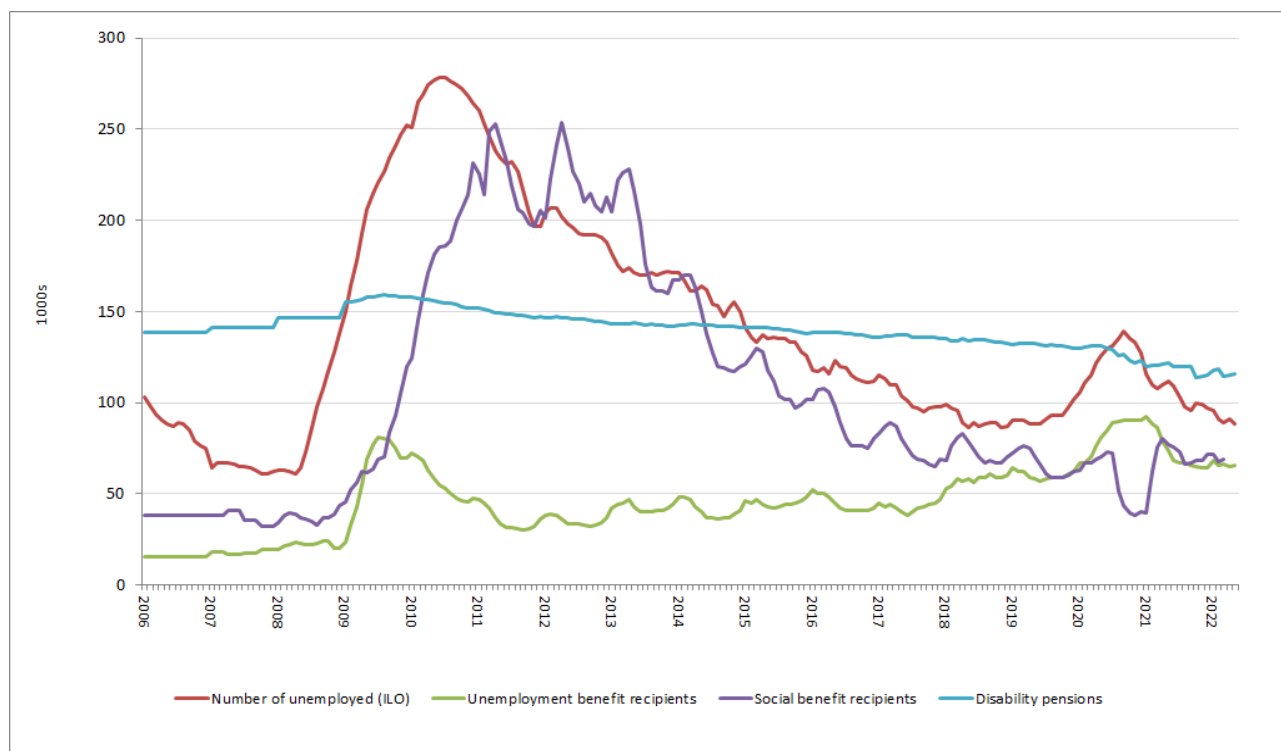
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.5	16.1	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.7	4.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.4	6.6	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.4	0.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	15.1	15.6	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.7	4.9	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.4	6.5	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LT	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25,8	23,1		-2,7 pp	-2,7 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22,7	20,0		-2,7 pp	-2,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7,7	8,4		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,5	6,7		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21,4	13,4		-8,0 pp	-8,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9,3	9,2		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83,1	94,7		11,6 pp	11,6 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17,7	14,6		-3,1 pp	-3,1 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3,7	1,5		-2,2 pp	-2,2 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	22,9	14,7		-8,2 pp	-8,2 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9,0	6,0		-3,0 pp	-3,0 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	73,2	81,1		7,9 pp	7,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,3	23,2		-2,1 pp	-2,1 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1,3	1,7	2,9	1,2 pp	1,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2,1	2,7	4,3	1,6 pp	2,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44,1	44,6		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4,1	2,2		-1,9 pp	-1,9 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,2	2,8	5,7	2,9 pp	2,5 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4,0	5,6	5,3	-0,3 pp	1,3 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,1	1,4		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,3	2,8		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14,8	8,0		-6,8 pp	-6,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37,3	33,1		-4,2 pp	-4,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LT		EU27_2020								
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.5	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.6	20.9	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6905	7528	n.a.	11.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	8.1	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	7.2	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.0	23.2	n.a.	-2.8 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.2	16.2	n.a.	-3.0 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.3	17.1	n.a.	-3.2 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.4	6.1	n.a.	-4.7 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.8	23.1	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.5	16.4	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.3	23.2	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.6	29.4	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	52.0	49.0	n.a.	-3.0 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.3	85.4	n.a.	7.1 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.1	8.1	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	2.5	2.6	0.1 pp	0.7 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.0	5.6	5.3	-0.3 pp	1.3 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.4	7.2	5.2	-2.0 pp	0.8 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	10.8	11.3	0.5 pp	2.7 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	68.4	67.6	68.0	0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	36.9	40.2	n.a.	3.3 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.68	0.65	n.a.	-4.4 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.35	n.a.	-18.6 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.7	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.0	5.6	n.a.	-6.7 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	6.0	n.a.	-6.3 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.	
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)	39.9	38.7	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.8	2.7	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	6.8	7.7	n.a.	7.7 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.	

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 2022

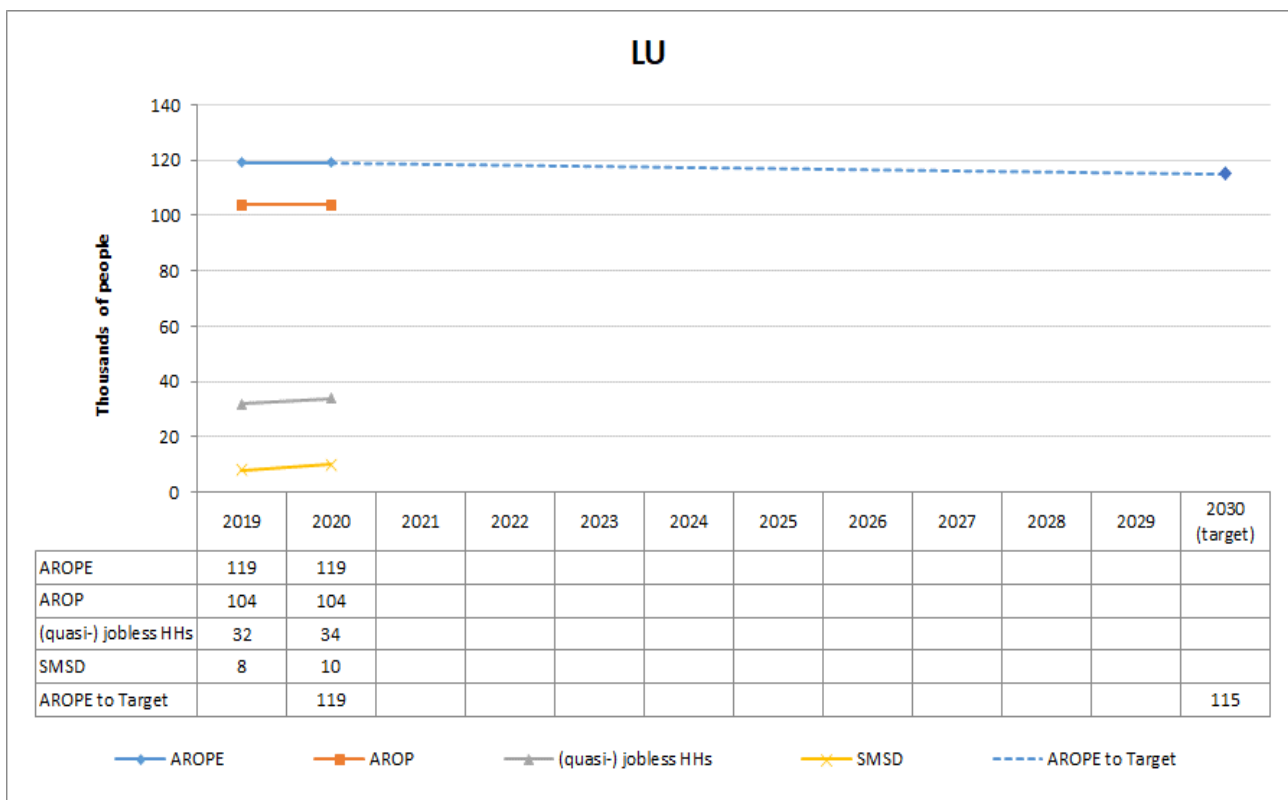
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for population, in both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (65+) and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population are substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Housing deprivation for older people (aged 65+) is higher than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>High poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while their impact in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	
3. Pensions	<p>The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) and the median relative income of older people is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially lower than the EU average [1]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at birth is substantially lower than the EU average for men [1] and lower than the EU average for women [2]. For older people (aged +65), the number of healthy life years is substantially lower than the EU average for both men and women [1]</p>	

LUXEMBOURG

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 4,000

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.

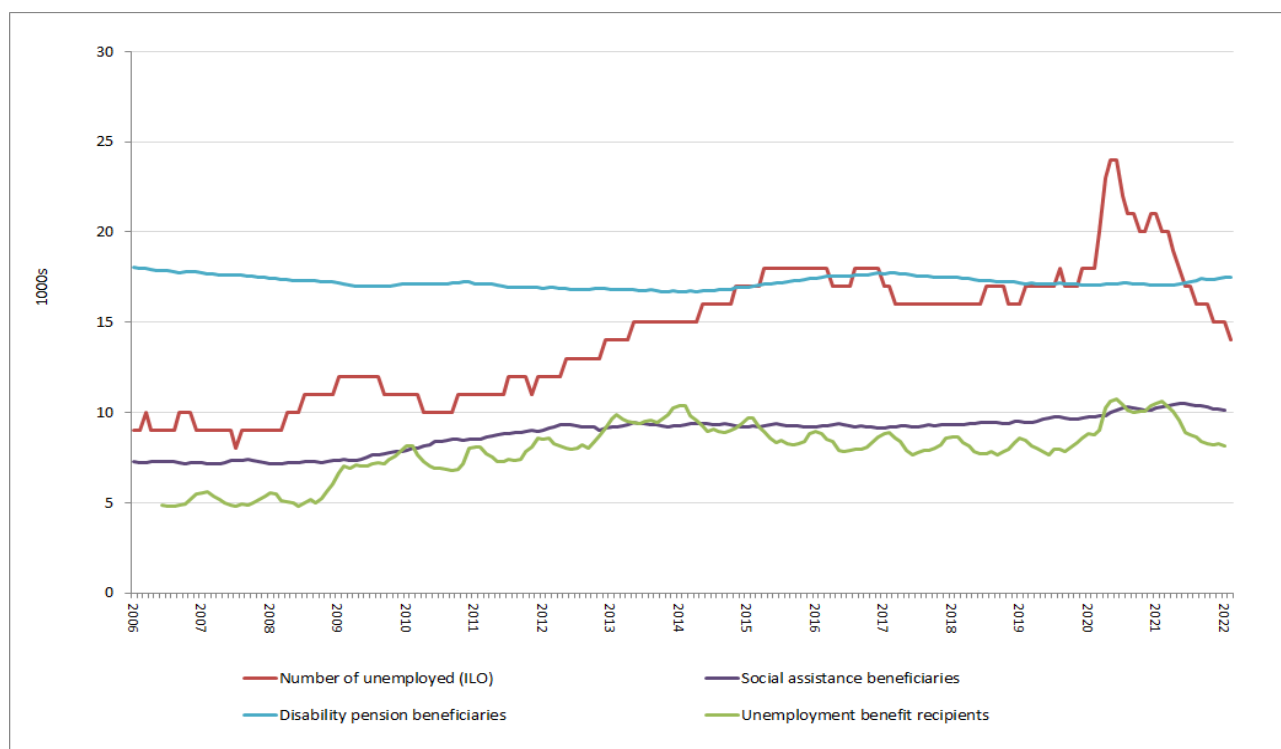
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU			EU27_2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.1	21.6	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.4	5.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.9	7.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	20.5	20.9	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.4	5.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.9	7.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LU	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25,4	24,2		-1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24,8	23,1		-1,7 pp	-1,7 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1,7	2,8		1,1 pp	1,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4,7	5,4		0,7 pp	0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17,0	0,0		-17,0 pp	-17,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16,0	14,2		-1,8 pp	-1,8 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	86,2	80,4		-5,8 pp	-5,8 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	21,7	19,8		-1,9 pp	-1,9 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12,8	16,5		3,7 pp	3,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	47,2	46,7		-0,5 pp	-0,5 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	25,0	16,9		-8,1 pp	-8,1 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	64,3	68,7		4,4 pp	4,4 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	23,6	17,5		-6,1 pp	-6,1 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26,6	25,5	27,5	2,0 pp	0,9 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9,5	12,1	13,0	0,9 pp	3,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30,4	28,8	31,2	2,4 pp	0,8 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34,0	43,1		9,1 pp	9,1 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11,0	8,2		-2,8 pp	-2,8 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,2	2,4	6,9	4,5 pp	4,7 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,2	8,2	9,3	1,1 pp	2,1 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,2	0,1		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	4,7	4,5		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,2	3,1		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,1	12,5		3,4 pp	3,4 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

LU							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	19.9	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.5	17.4	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	17366	17205	n.a.	2.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	n.a.	0.3 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.9	7.1	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.6	17.7	n.a.	-6.9 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	7.6	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	4.7	n.a.	1.2 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.3	5.0	n.a.	-6.6 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.4	24.2	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.5	5.6	n.a.	1.1 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	23.6	17.5	n.a.	-6.1 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	34.0	39.4	n.a.	5.4 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.0	63.3	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	59.8	n.a.	3.5 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.0	11.8	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.2	8.2	9.3	1.1 pp	2.1 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	7.5	6.0	-1.5 pp	0.1 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.6	6.5	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	44.0	46.6	2.6 pp	3.5 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.4	7.4	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.25	1.28	n.a.	2.4 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.86	1.04	n.a.	20.9 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.1	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.1	10.3	n.a.	2.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.6	11.4	n.a.	7.5 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	26.0	26.4	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	8.5	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.6	4.8	n.a.	4.8 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES LUXEMBOURG 2022

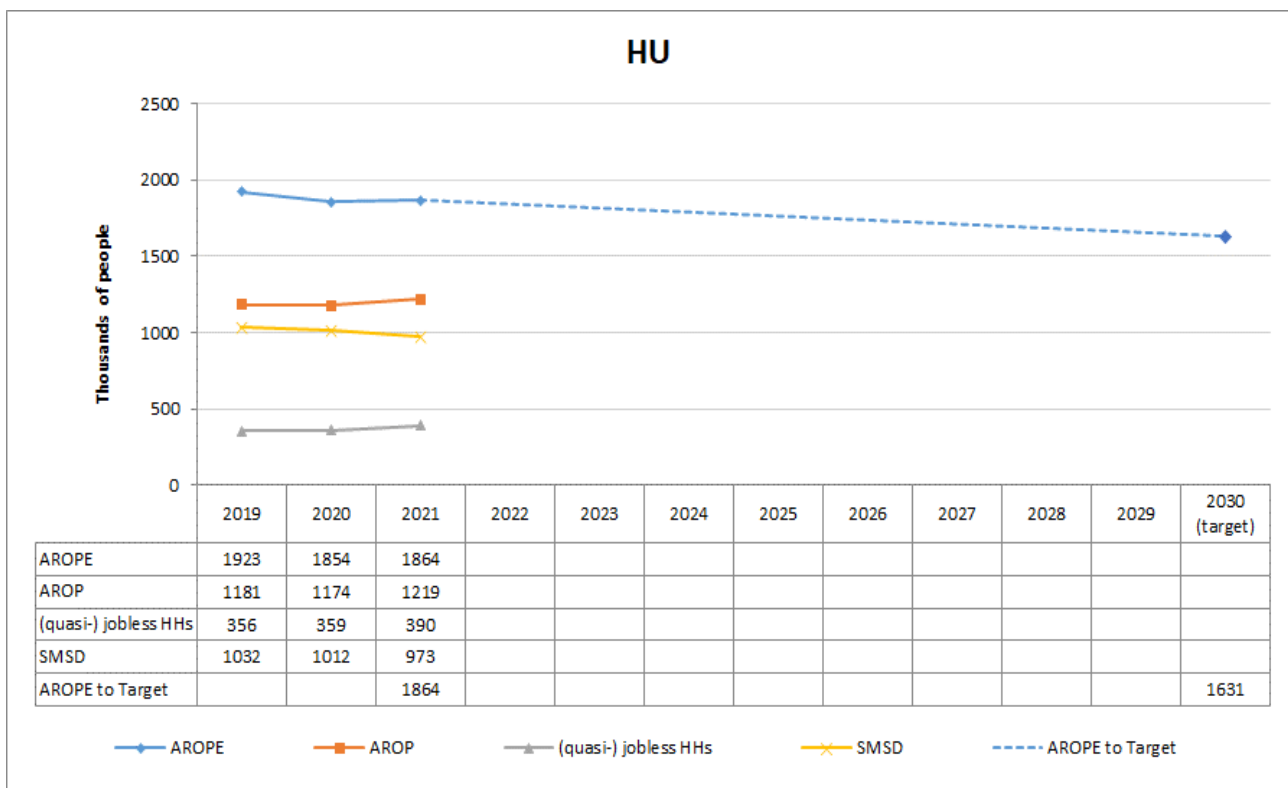
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty rate for the total population and for the population aged 18-64 is around the EU average but with substantially negative developments [10]. In particular, the at-risk-of poverty rate for children (aged 0-17) is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [2]	The relative median poverty risk gap is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8] The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) and at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) are lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]
	The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S50 and S50/S20 are around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]	
	Housing cost overburden for the total population and for different age groups (0-17; 18-64) is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]	
	<i>Non-EU born face poorer social outcomes and higher in-work poverty compared to native</i>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average and with substantially negative development [2]	
	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i>	
	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]	Relative median poverty risk gap for the age group 18-64 is substantially lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [3]
	In-work poverty (18-64) is higher than the EU average and with substantially negative development [2]	
3. Pensions		The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty (65+) is higher than the EU average with substantially positive development [2] The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) and the median relative income of elderly people (65+) are substantially higher than the EU average and with substantially positive development [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		

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%, and thereby reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000, by decreasing the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%

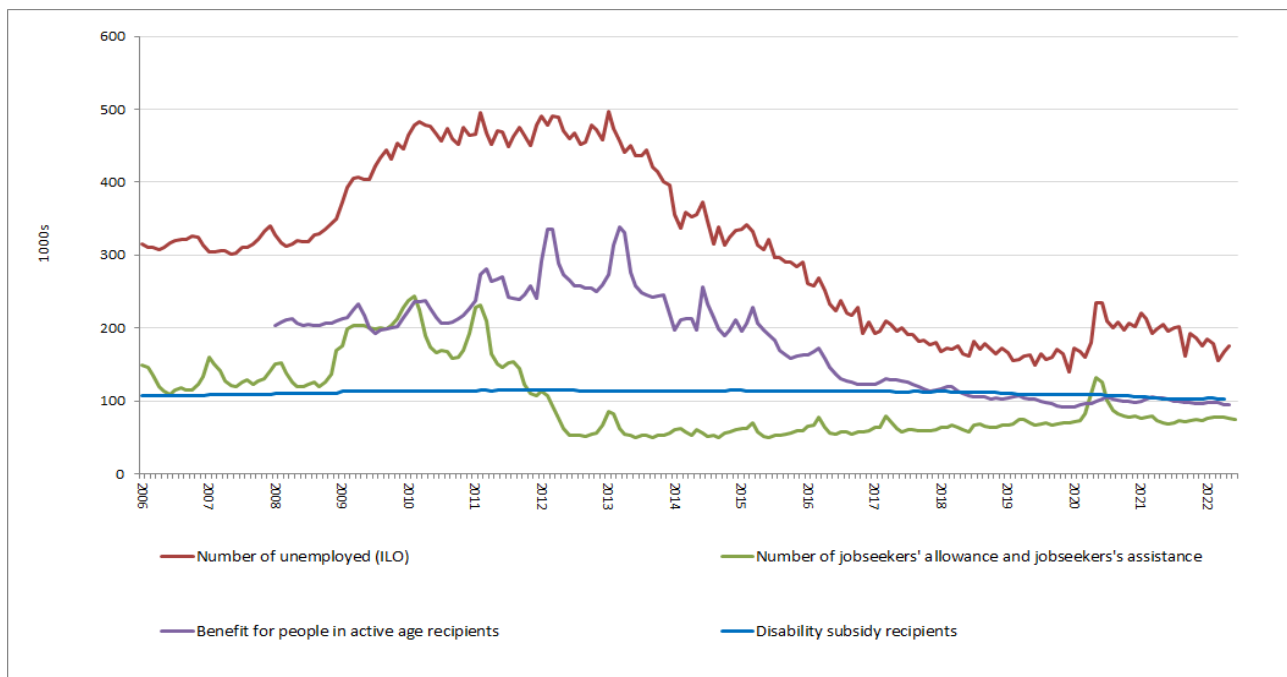
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU		EU27 2020			
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.3	16.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.8	4.6	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.6	7.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.0	0.8	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.4	15.5	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.7	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.5	7.1	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	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



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HU	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.2	1.5 pp	-0.9 pp	23.8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.5	9.5	11.9	2.4 pp	0.4 pp	18.9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	15.4	16.6	15.2	-1.4 pp	-0.2 pp	8.2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.6	5.3	5.8	0.5 pp	1.2 pp	7.3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.5	2.0		-4.5 pp	-4.5 pp	12.0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.6	5.3	7.1	1.8 pp	-1.5 pp	9.9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52.3	70.5	54.3	-16.2 pp	2.0 pp	72.2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.6	6.0	9.3	3.3 pp	-0.3 pp	14.7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.3	1.4	2.8	1.4 pp	-0.5 pp	12.8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	9.1	11.1	2.0 pp	-2.5 pp	19.5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.6	11.6	21.7	10.1 pp	14.1 pp	29.1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	83.8	77.9	68.7	-9.2 pp	-15.1 pp	51.5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	32.2	47.6	36.0	-11.6 pp	3.8 pp	26.2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.0	11.9	10.3	-1.6 pp	-2.7 pp	20.5	21.0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5.4	5.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.5	16.9	14.4	-2.5 pp	-3.1 pp	25.5	26.2
Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	62.8	68.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.5		
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.2	5.7	1.8	-3.9 pp	-1.4 pp	6.8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	6.8	6.0	-0.8 pp	-0.6 pp	6.3	6.8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.8	12.1	12.0	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.9	9.7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	1.6	
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.4		-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	17.3	16.2		-1.1 pp	-1.1 pp	6.7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	38.1	33.7	29.1	-4.6 pp	-9.0 pp	25.6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

HU							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	19.4	19.4	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	12.3	12.7	0.4 pp	0.4 pp	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5616	5819	5984	6.6 %	16.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.9	10.7	10.2	-0.5 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	4.9	5.3	0.4 pp	0.4 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.9	27.9	28.8	0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.3	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.6	18.5	17.7	-0.8 pp	-2.9 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (s80/s20)	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.7 %	-0.9 %	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.2	1.5 pp	-0.9 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	28.8	23.5	22.1	-1.4 pp	-6.7 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	32.2	47.6	36.0	-11.6 pp	3.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.5	44.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	71.4	69.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.4	69.8	63.3	-6.5 pp	1.9 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.5	7.8	7.5	-0.3 pp	-1.0 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.1	12.0	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.7	4.0	4.3	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.0	10.6	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.7	59.6	62.8	3.2 pp	6.1 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	16.7	20.3	19.9	-0.4 pp	3.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.0 %	-3.3 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.55	0.53	0.54	1.9 %	-1.8 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	7.2	n.a.	7.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.4	7.9	n.a.	6.8 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	26.5	27.7	29.2	1.5 pp	2.7 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.9	2.5	-2.4 pp	-1.7 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.8	-0.5	n.a.	-0.5 %	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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.

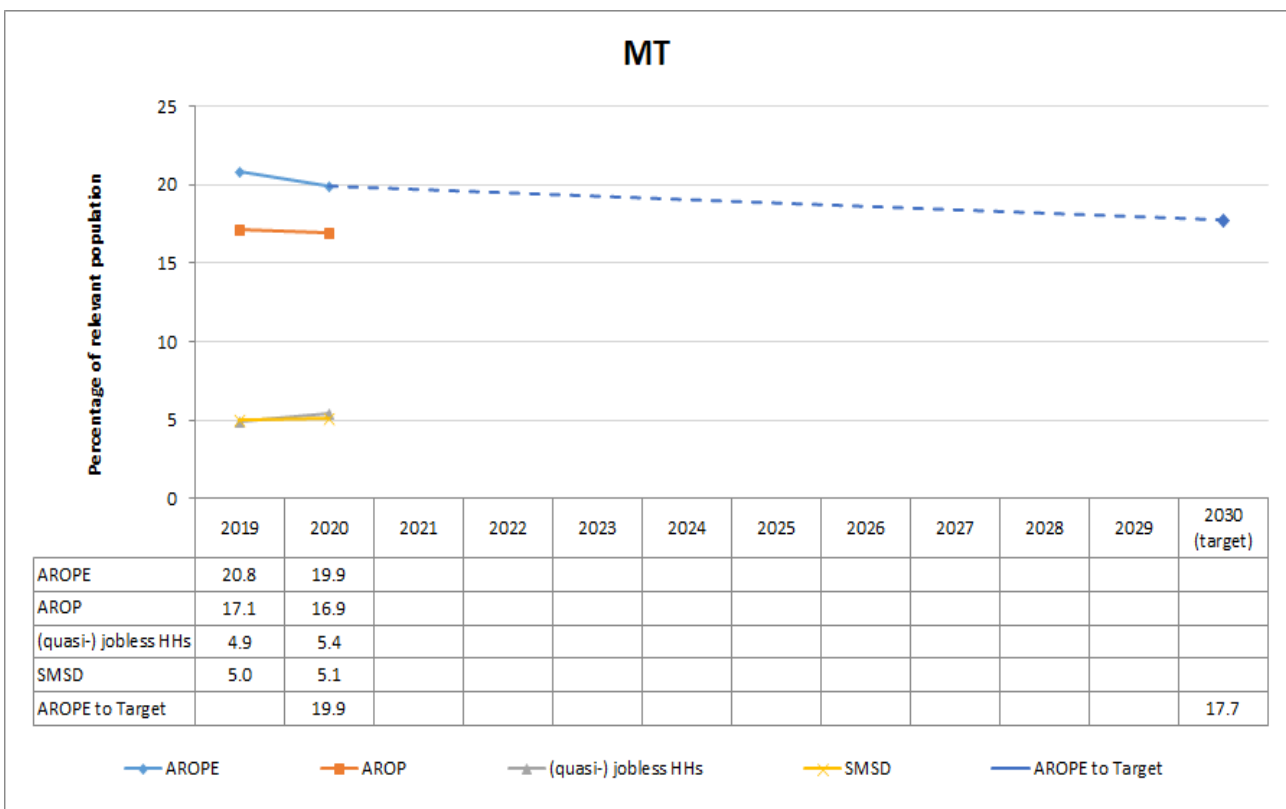
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
HUNGARY 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population (0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households is higher than the EU average substantially with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The share of children in severe material and social deprivation(4+) is substantially higher than the EU average, but shows some positive development [7]</p> <p>The risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average, but shows substantially negative developments [10]</p> <p><i>Poverty and deprivation are disproportionately high among the Roma and the gap with non-Roma is widening</i></p>	<p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The at-risk-of-poverty rate of children is substantially lower than the EU average [3] and the rate of children living in quasi-)jobless households is lower than the EU average [7] and both show positive developments</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) is substantially higher than the EU average with negative development [1]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap of the working age population [18-64] is substantially higher than the EU average with negative development [10]<i>The adequacy of social assistance is low and the duration of the unemployment benefits is the shortest in the EU</i></p>	<p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions		<p>The relative median poverty risk gap of older people (65+) is substantially lower than EU average[3]</p>
4. Long-term care		

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

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 AROPE rate by 3.1 percentage points.

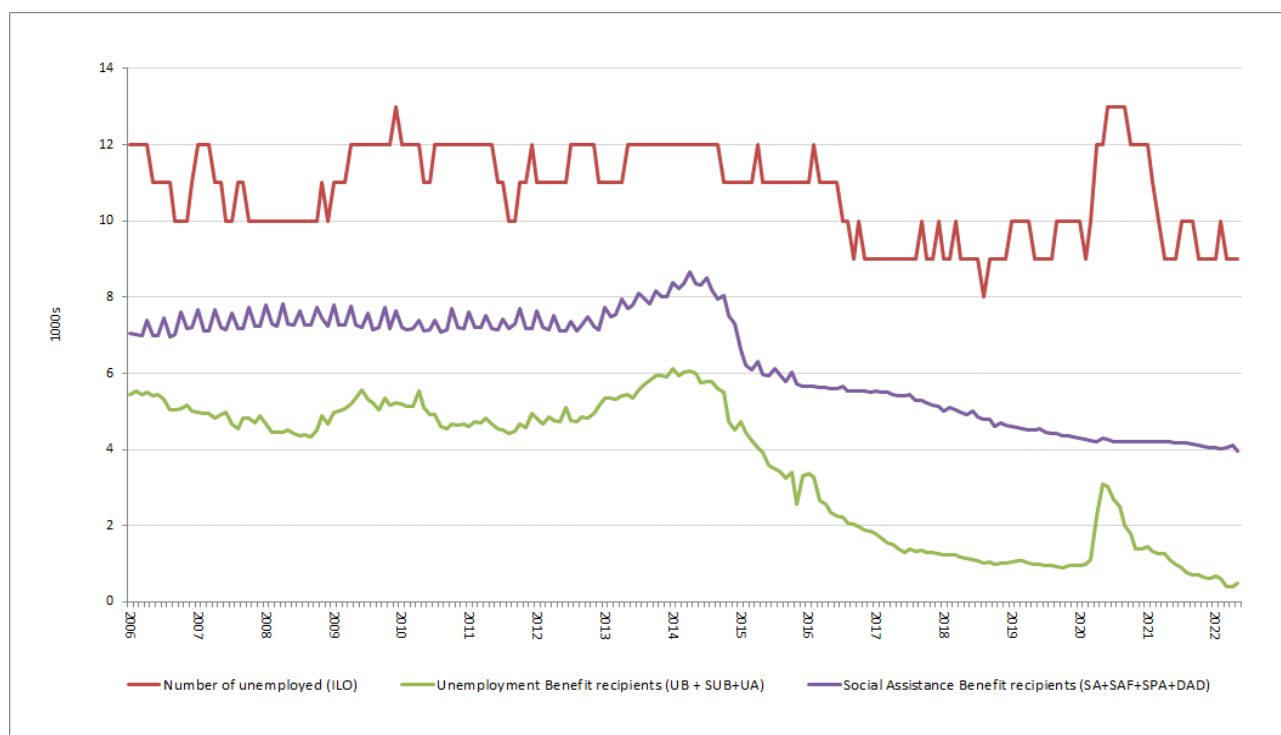
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

MT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.6	14.5	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.3	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	6.4	6.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	13.3	13.3	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.6	4.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.1	6.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

Disability benefit	
definition	1) Severe Disability Assistance ; 2) Assistance for the visually impaired; 3) Disablement Pension (termed as Injury Pension in Social Security Act CAP 318)- DP; 4) Invalidity Pension - IP
source	Ministry for Social Justice and Solidarity, the Family and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Benefits-and%20Assistance/Pages/Benefits-Information.aspx
comment	1) Payable to citizens of Malta over 16 years of age. Various types of disabilities are listed under the Social Security Act; 2) Claimant must be 14 years of age and over, and provide a medical certificate from an ophthalmologist from Malta's National State Hospital explaining the patient's visual medical condition. This Benefit is means tested. Claimant's income, together with the rate of the Pension for the Visually Impaired, must not exceed the National Minimum Wage as applicable to an 18-year-old person. (As from 2015, the income from employment is excluded from the calculation of the weekly means test); 3) Payable if injury or disease caused or contracted whilst at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between the range of 20% and 89%. Rates awarded according to the degree of Disability. Where the degree of disability is assessed at 90% and over, the person concerned is automatically awarded an Invalidity Pension at the full rate. 4) The Invalidity Pension may be awarded to a person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or part-time employment or self-employment due to a serious disease or physical or mental impairment, subject to the relative social security contribution conditions under the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

MT	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23,9	22,6		-1,3 pp	-1,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20,6	20,4		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6,4	6,7		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,3	6,1		0,8 pp	0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	18,2	12,8		-5,4 pp	-5,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9,1	9,1		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	80,0	85,8		5,8 pp	5,8 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17,2	16,2		-1,0 pp	-1,0 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13,6	18,2		4,6 pp	4,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24,7	11,5		-13,2 pp	-13,2 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19,1	28,1		9,0 pp	9,0 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62,9	52,6		-10,3 pp	-10,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20,6	20,3		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	16,9	15,4	17,1	1,7 pp	0,2 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7,1					5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	20,8	19,6	21,3	1,7 pp	0,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	23,4	18,1		-5,4 pp	-5,4 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2,9	2,6		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,3	9,2	10,0	0,8 pp	-0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13,9	12,6	11,0	-1,6 pp	-2,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,0	0,0		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	6,7	3,9		-2,8 pp	-2,8 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2,3	1,5		-0,8 pp	-0,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5,1	6,3		1,2 pp	1,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

MT							EU27_2020		
Group/Theme	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021	latest year available (2020 or 2021)	latest available year change	change 2019 to 2021
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	19.9	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.9	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	16.6	0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11153	11254	n.a.	4.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	n.a.	0.1 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	5.4	n.a.	0.5 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	16.0	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	10.0	n.a.	-3.3 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.2	9.4	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.7	n.a.	12.2 %	n.a.	4.9	-1.8 %	n.a.
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.9	22.6	n.a.	-1.3 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.1	10.4	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	20.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	26.3	21.0	n.a.	-5.3 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.5	51.9	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	75.0	n.a.	3.9 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	7.4	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.1	1.0	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.6	11.0	-1.6 pp	-2.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.9	5.1	-0.8 pp	-0.1 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	9.3	10.1	0.8 pp	1.5 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	51.1	52.7	51.8	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	30.7	28.5	n.a.	-2.2 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.71	0.77	n.a.	8.5 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.57	n.a.	-1.7 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	14.4	12.6	n.a.	-12.5 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	15.1	13.0	n.a.	-13.9 %	n.a.	10.1	-2.9 %	n.a.
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.5	30.1	n.a.	-3.4 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.8	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2.0 %	n.a.

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 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, considering both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average and with some negative development [1]</p> <p>The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 65+ and the at-risk-of poverty rate in this age group are higher than the EU average [2]</p> <p><i>Although the trend has slightly improved, people with disabilities still face a greater risk of poverty or social exclusion than the EU average.</i></p>	The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average with substantially negative development [1], and when including pensions, the impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average with substantially negative development [2], while <i>children from disadvantaged backgrounds face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.</i></p> <p>The impact of social transfers, both including and excluding pensions, in reducing poverty is lower than the EU average with negative development [2]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is lower than the EU average, with substantially negative development [2]</p>	The relative median poverty risk gap for the age group 18-64 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	<i>Although on a slowly decreasing trend, the gender pension gap for people aged 65-74 is the highest in the EU.</i>	The relative median poverty risk gap for older people (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average and with some positive development [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for men is higher than the EU average with some positive development [7]