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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 3)

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

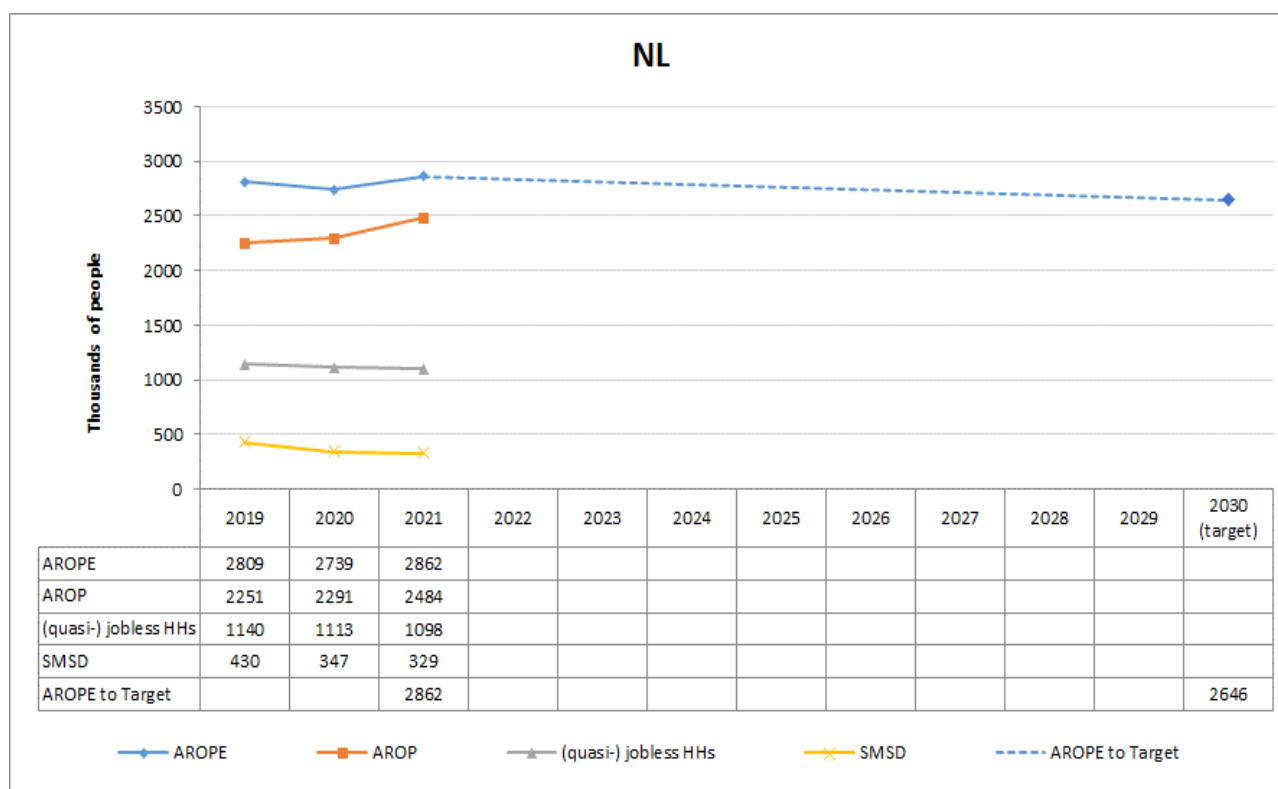
1. Figures reflect the data available at end August 2022 unless otherwise indicated.
2. Definitions of variables are provided in the “Definitions and data sources” section at the end of the main report.
3. The data on trends in take-up of selected benefits are collected via the SPC. The data includes 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.

NETHERLANDS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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.

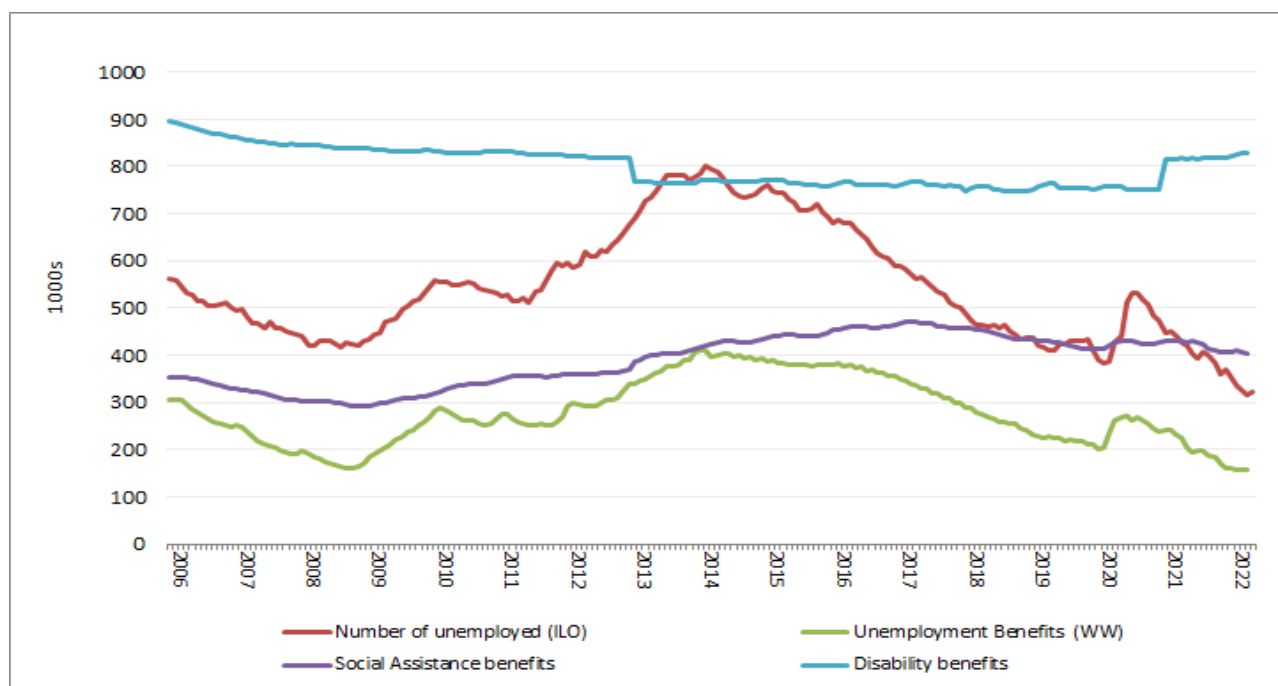
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	23.1	22.9	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	9.3	9.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.4	9.3	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.7	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



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

NL	%						EU27 2020	
		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)	15,4	15,8	14,9	-0,9 pp	-0,5 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13,6	14,1	13,8	-0,3 pp	0,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,4	2,0	1,7	-0,3 pp	-0,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,6	7,2	7,0	-0,2 pp	0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6,7	8,7		2,0 pp	2,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5,5	5,3	4,3	-1,0 pp	-1,2 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	79,8	81,1	89,8	8,7 pp	10,0 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8,6	8,7	8,0	-0,7 pp	-0,6 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58,6	57,9	66,3	8,4 pp	7,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6,2	9,7	7,9	-1,8 pp	1,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72,0	69,4	65,9	-3,5 pp	-6,1 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23,1	23,8	30,8	7,0 pp	7,7 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15,2	17,7	26,0	8,3 pp	10,8 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	27,8	26,9	32,4	5,5 pp	4,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9,7	10,0	9,3	-0,7 pp	-0,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	34,6	33,6	41,4	7,8 pp	6,8 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	35,9	39,2	37,0	-2,2 pp	1,1 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,6	3,3	3,1	-0,2 pp	-0,5 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,4	2,3	6,2	3,9 pp	3,8 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,5	7,0	5,3	-1,7 pp	-2,2 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,0 pp	-0,1 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,6	3,8		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2,2	2,1		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	6,0	6,1	4,8	-1,3 pp	-1,2 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

NL							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 %)	16.5	16.0	16.6	0.6 pp	0.1 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.2	13.4	14.4	1.0 pp	1.2 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 %)	13181	13270	14736	9.0 %	11.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.8	2.2	2.1	-0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.9	8.7	8.6	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	17.6	19.0	1.4 pp	1.9 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.3	n.a.	-0.8 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.9	5.8	4.6	-1.2 pp	-2.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.9	4.2	3.9	-6.5 %	-1.5 %	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)	15.4	15.8	14.9	-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.0	5.6	3.2	-2.4 pp	-3.8 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.2	17.7	26.0	8.3 pp	10.8 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.3	36.8	39.0	2.2 pp	0.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.6	64.0	63.5	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	69.3	76.0	6.7 pp	12.7 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.4	5.5	5.1	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	-1.7 pp	-2.2 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	8.3	7.4	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.5	5.8	5.1	-0.7 pp	-0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	69.5	70.8	71.4	0.6 pp	1.9 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	12.4	17.2	4.8 pp	4.0 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.80	0.80	0.74	-7.5 %	-7.5 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.50	-2.0 %	-2.0 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.2	10.0	n.a.	-2.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	9.8	n.a.	2.1 %	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)	24.3	24.7	26.5	1.8 pp	2.2 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.9	8.3	12.5	4.2 pp	2.6 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1 %	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
NETHERLANDS 2022

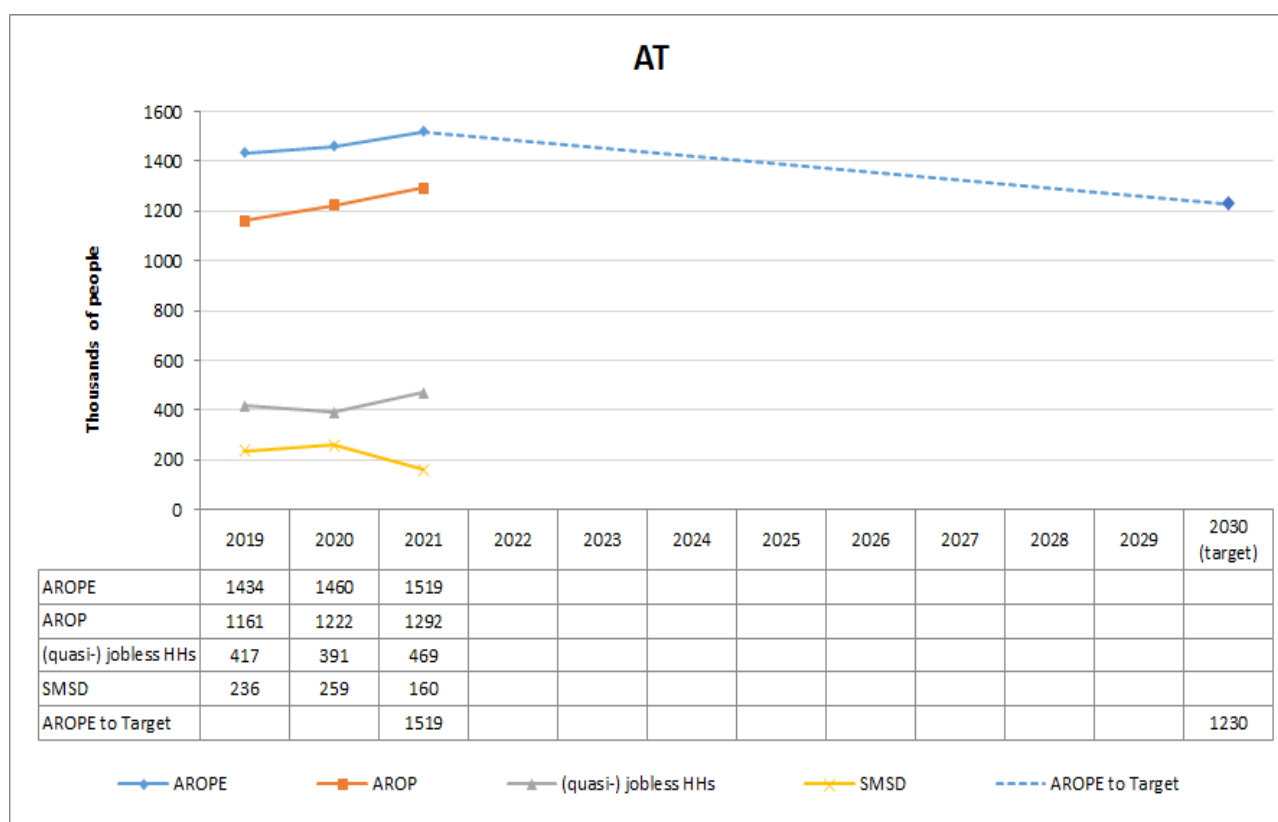
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, for both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The at-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p>	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection, in particular for the self-employed</i></p>	The relative median poverty risk gap for the age group 18-64 is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The number of healthy life years at birth for women is lower than the EU average [2]	

AUSTRIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 204,000

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.

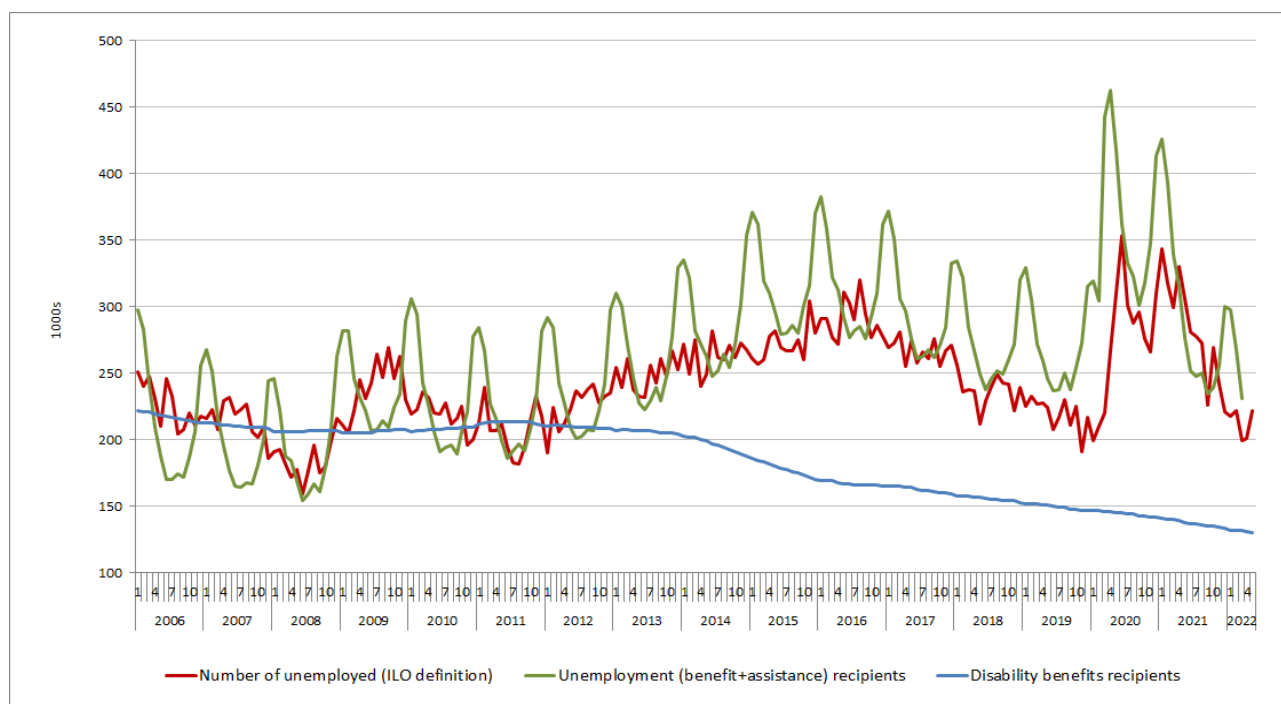
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.4	28.6	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.6	12.8	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.6	1.5	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	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	25.8	26.0	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Old age	11.9	12.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.2	1.2	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 benefits expenditure include all benefits excluding administrative and other costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



AT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat database table une_rt_m
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Public Employment Service Austria (AMS)
comment	An unemployed person is defined as someone without employment who has registered as seeking work with the public employment service (AMS) and is both willing and able to work. Claims for transfer payments can only be made by those who have made employment insurance contributions for an appropriate period. For example, those who have interrupted their working careers for a long period of time (in particular returners) and school leavers receive no unemployment insurance benefit. In order to receive benefit a person must be registered with the AMS. To be entitled to claim unemployment benefit, a person must be able and willing to work, available for work but unemployed and have been in insured employment for the appropriate qualifying period. Unemployment assistance, which is payable on expiry of entitlement to unemployment benefit, combines the principles of social insurance and welfare. Firstly, the rate of the income support is calculated on the basis of the unemployment benefit previously received. Secondly, applicants must be in serious need of financial support, after taking exemption limits into account.
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income/minimum income
definition	Number of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits (until 08/2010)/means-tested minimum income (09/2010 – 12/2016)/minimum income (since 01/2017) resp. social assistance (since 06/2019)
unit	Quarterly data (changes in % to the previous year)
source	Social Departments of the Federal Provinces
comment	Social assistance is defined, implemented and administered by the Federal Provinces (Bundesländer); according to the Austrian Constitution each province has its own Social Assistance Act. Before September 2010, provincial legislation on social assistance had not been harmonised to a large extent. Quarterly figures of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits (see table 1) include between six and nine Federal Provinces; the data of the cities with municipal departments is missing in one of them. The provinces had registered very diverse trends. - In order to realize the objective of combating poverty in all relevant fields of policy, a means-tested minimum income had been introduced as a reform of the social assistance scheme in 2010. The federal government and the provincial governments had agreed on common salient points of a nationwide means-tested minimum income scheme which had been subsequently implemented in the corresponding national and provincial legislation ("agreement between the Federation and the Federal Provinces about the means-tested-minimum-income scheme (BMS) pursuant to Article 15a of the Austrian federal constitution"). On the 1st of September 2010 the laws for the means-tested minimum income were introduced in in 7 of 9 federal provinces. The remaining two provinces had introduced the minimum income scheme until October 2011. - Due to the nationwide introduction of the means-tested minimum income scheme, the comparison was started anew in 2012 (see table 2). At the end of 2016, the agreement between the Federation and the Federal Provinces about the means-tested-minimum-income scheme has expired. Since January 2017, minimum income has been solely legislated and administered by the Federal Provinces again. As a result, regulations concerning entitlement and the level of benefits can differ across Federal Provinces. In March 2019, Austria passed a government bill to reform the means-tested minimum income scheme. Since 1st of June 2019 the Principle law for social assistance is in force. The law does not only contain binding requirements, which have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces, but also a number of "optional provisions". Until now 6 of 9 provinces have implemented the reform and 1 province has implemented parts of the reform.

	In June 2022, an amendment to the Principle Law for Social Assistance came into force giving the provinces more scope for implementing their laws (r.e. improvements for people in assisted living arrangements, improvements concerning the deduction of income). These amendments also have to be implemented by the Federal Provinces.
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV)
comment	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

AT	%						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)	20,1	21,9	22,8	0,9 pp	2,7 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14,9	18,4	19,9	1,5 pp	5,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	4,4	5,5	2,7	-2,8 pp	-1,7 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7,7	6,5	6,9	0,4 pp	-0,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8,4	6,8		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,2	8,1	8,7	0,6 pp	0,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55,0	72,0	67,4	-4,6 pp	12,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11,5	14,6	16,3	1,7 pp	4,8 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14,7	13,4	18,4	5,0 pp	3,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8,0	7,7	9,6	1,9 pp	1,6 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63,2	62,9	61,6	-1,3 pp	-1,6 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	24,0	24,5	27,8	3,3 pp	3,8 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25,2	24,7	24,5	-0,2 pp	-0,7 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	33,1	33,2	33,1	-0,1 pp	0,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6,2	6,6	7,6	1,0 pp	1,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	39,2	39,4	39,3	-0,1 pp	0,1 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	61,6	47,0	45,9	-1,1 pp	-15,7 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,7	6,3	4,8	-1,5 pp	-1,9 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4,5	4,6	7,1	2,5 pp	2,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,8	8,1	8,0	-0,1 pp	0,2 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,9	3,1		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4,2	4,8		0,6 pp	0,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24,1	23,9	23,7	-0,2 pp	-0,4 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

AT							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 %)	16.5	16.7	17.3	0.6 pp	0.8 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	13.9	14.7	0.8 pp	1.4 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 %)	14212	14001	14670	1.9 %	3.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.7	3.0	1.8	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	6.1	7.4	1.3 pp	0.8 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.9	22.7	22.2	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	8.2	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.7	5.6	4.4	-1.2 pp	-1.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.7 %	-2.2 %	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)	20.1	21.9	22.8	0.9 pp	2.7 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.8	7.8	5.8	-2.0 pp	-2.0 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.2	24.7	24.5	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.2	41.1	44.1	3.0 pp	-5.1 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.4	67.2	67.3	0.0 pp	-3.1 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.8	62.2	60.3	-1.9 pp	2.5 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.2	7.6	0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.8	8.1	8.0	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.6	6.2	-0.4 pp	1.0 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	8.6	8.5	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	54.2	55.4	1.2 pp	0.9 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.5	14.7	15.0	0.3 pp	0.5 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.0 %	-1.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.62	1.6 %	-4.6 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.7	8.0	n.a.	3.9 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	8.3	n.a.	7.8 %	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)	22.2	22.3	24.0	1.7 pp	1.8 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.0	6.3	5.9	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.6	-1.8	n.a.	-1.8 %	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
AUSTRIA 2022

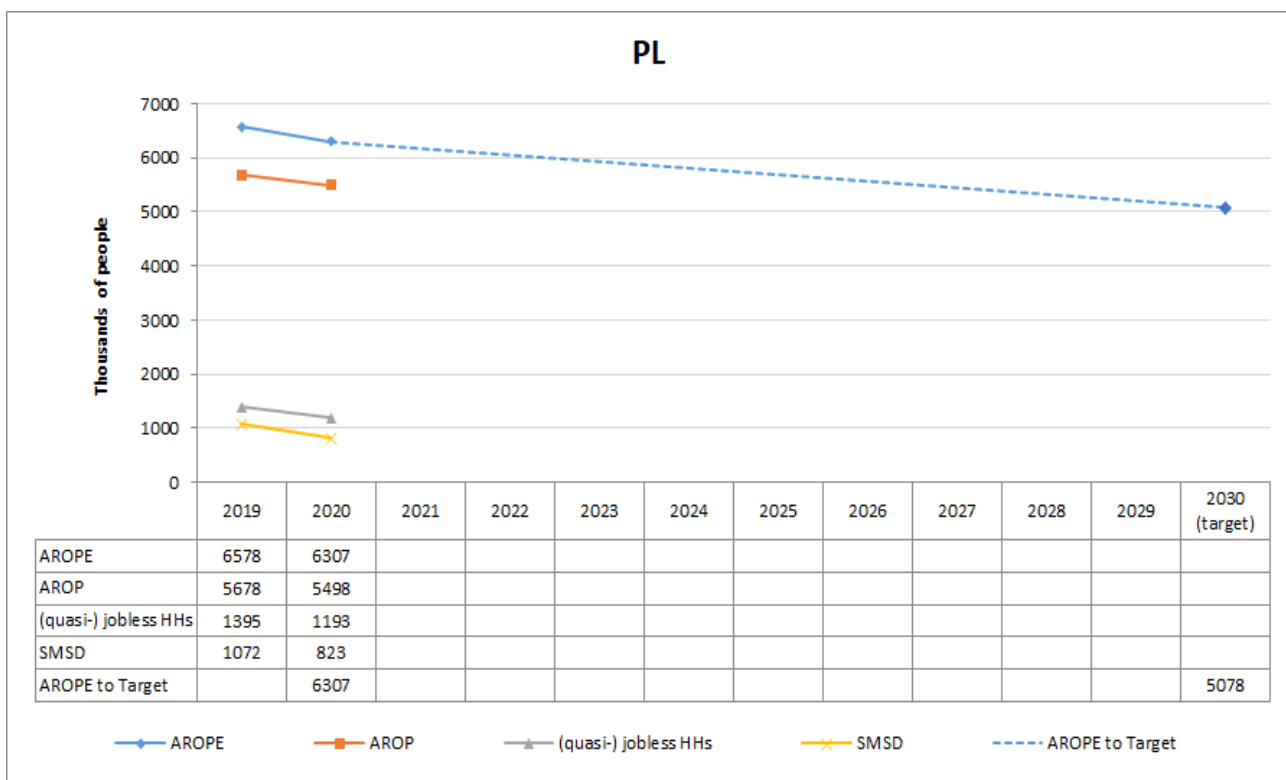
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The housing cost overburden rate for older people (65+) is below the EU average and show some negative development [9] <i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i>	The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households (0-59) is lower than the EU average and shows a positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities</i> The rate of long-term unemployment (as % active population - total 20-64 years) is below the EU average and shows some negative development [9]	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The number of healthy life years at birth is lower than the EU average for both men and women, but the indicator shows some positive development for women [4]	

Poland

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 1,500,000

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



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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

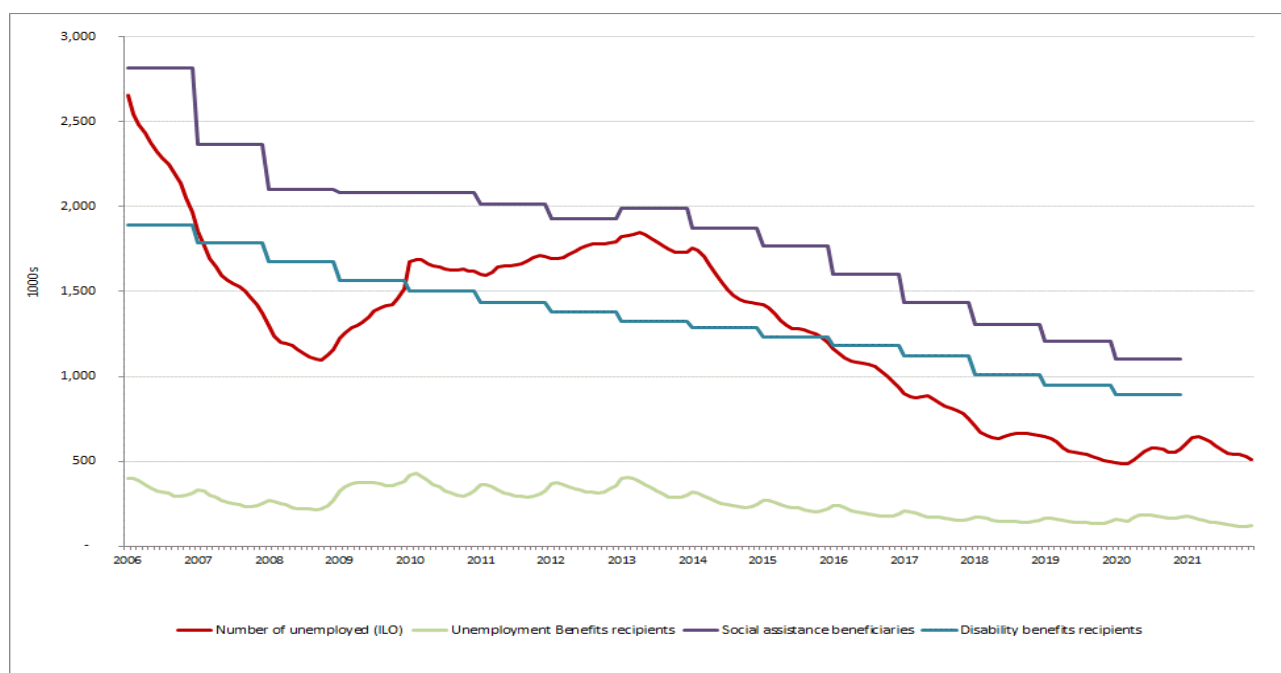
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	19.2	20.9	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.2	5.0	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0
	Old age	9.1	9.4	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.8	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	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	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.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	18.4	20.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.2	5.0	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.1	9.4	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PL	%						EU27 2020	
		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)	16,3	16,1		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13,4	13,5		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,6	2,5		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3,6	3,2		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6,3	5,6		-0,7 pp	-0,7 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10,7	10,7		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55,3	62,7		7,4 pp	7,4 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11,8	11,9		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,9	2,0		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8,3	9,2		0,9 pp	0,9 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11,7	19,0		7,3 pp	7,3 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49,6	39,1		-10,5 pp	-10,5 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20,2	20,4		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10,0	10,2	9,0	-1,2 pp	-1,0 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14,0	14,3	13,0	-1,3 pp	-1,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55,8	52,0		-3,8 pp	-3,8 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,9	2,5		-1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2,3	2,0	7,0	5,0 pp	4,7 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5,2	5,4	5,9	0,5 pp	0,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,7	1,5		-2,2 pp	-2,2 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	3,8	3,6		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	10,1					6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48,8	48,1		-0,7 pp	-0,7 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PL		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 %)	17.9	17.0	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.8	n.a.	-0.6 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 %)	7401	8010	n.a.	11.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.6	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.0	4.3	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.0	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.6	7.9	n.a.	-0.7 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	8.5	6.4	n.a.	-2.1 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.1	n.a.	-6.9 %	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)	16.3	16.1	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.9	5.1	n.a.	-1.8 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.2	20.4	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.9	36.8	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.9	66.3	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	65.3	62.1	n.a.	-3.2 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.9	9.6	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.2	5.4	5.9	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	8.2	8.8	11.2	2.4 pp	3.0 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.3	50.4	54.7	4.3 pp	6.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	19.2	n.a.	0.4 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.85	n.a.	-3.4 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.60	0.58	n.a.	-3.3 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.2	1.9	n.a.	-2.3 pp	n.a.	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	9.0	8.7	n.a.	-3.3 %	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)	27.6	27.3	n.a.	-0.3 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.0	4.9	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.2	3.3	n.a.	3.3 %	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
POLAND 2022

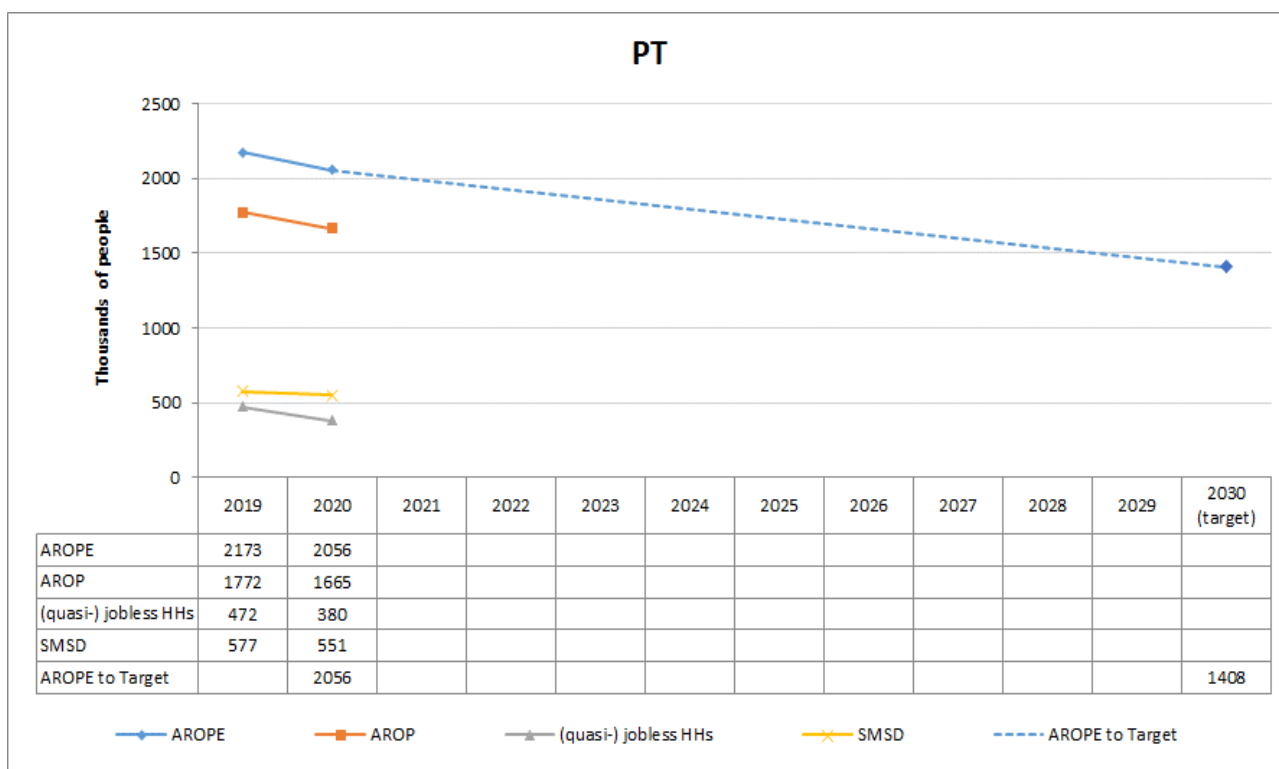
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9] and, in particular, with substantially negative developments for women [10]	The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average, both in terms of total population (aged 0-64) and breaking down to adults (18-64) and children (0-17) [3]
	Housing cost overburden for older people (65+) is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection</i>	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially higher than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing old age poverty and the median relative income of older people (65+) are around the EU average but with some negative development [9]	
	<i>Shorter working life, considerable gender pension gap and lower pension adequacy for women.</i>	
4. Long-term care	<i>Access to quality long-term care services, deinstitutionalisation of LTC remains a challenge</i>	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is substantially lower than the EU average and with substantially negative development [1], while at 65 is lower than the EU average and with some negative development [2] Healthy life years at 65 for men are lower than the EU average [2]	

Portugal

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 765,000

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.

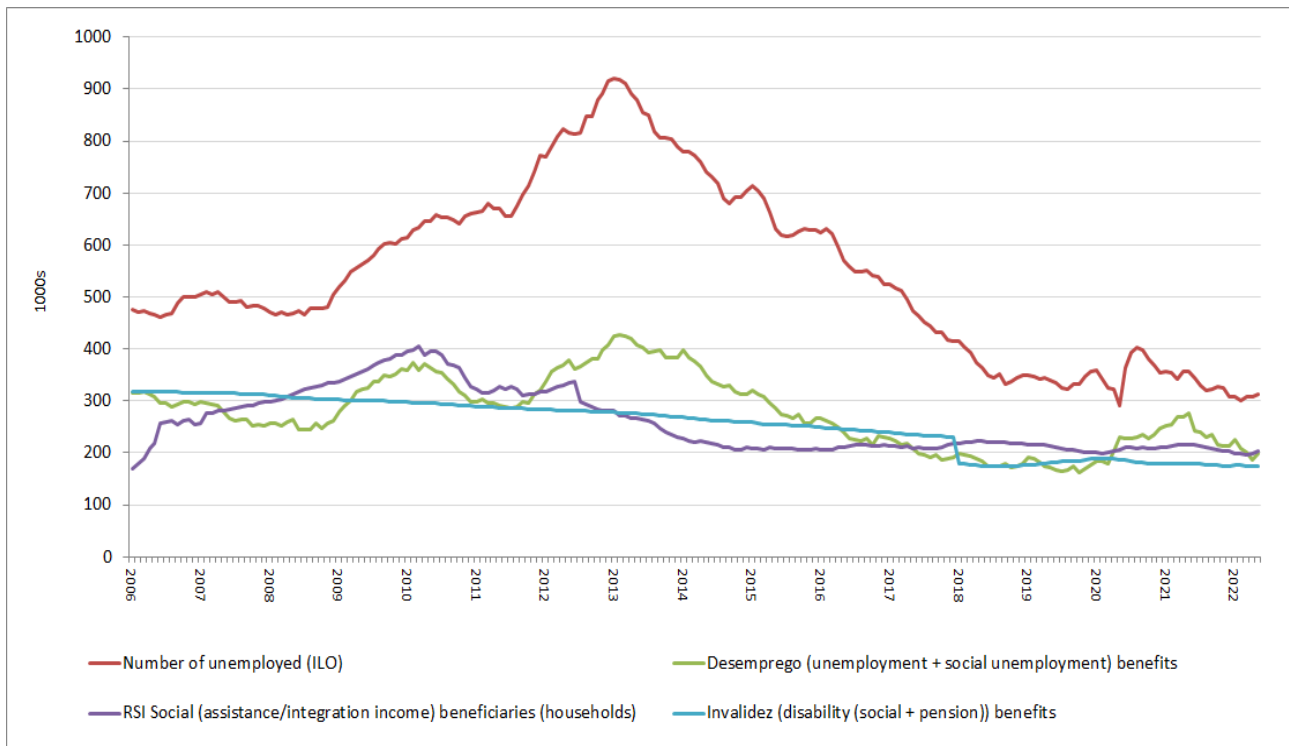
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.1	23.1	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
	Old age	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	1.9	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	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	21.2	21.2	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.0	6.2	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
	Old age	11.0	10.8	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.4	0.4	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



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

comment

Entitlement to Disability Benefit under the general social security scheme depends if an employee or a self-employed is considered to be in a situation of permanent incapacity to work. A worker is considered to be in a situation of relative incapacity when, due to a permanent incapacity, one is not able to earn more than one-third of the earning corresponding to the regular practice of their activity. A worker is considered to be in a situation of absolute incapacity when one has a permanent and definite incapacity for all kinds of jobs.

Disability pension is not payable if the invalidity is the result of an accident at work or occupational disease or if the person is entitled to an old-age pension, and is determined according to the number of years of contributions, the average monthly earnings and the sustainability factor.

Social disability pension is also subject to a means testing condition.

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PT	%						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)	21,9	21,9		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18,5	19,1		0,6 pp	0,6 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5,8	5,4		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,2	3,8		-1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	11,0	11,4		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12,0	10,8		-1,2 pp	-1,2 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	69,4	66,7		-2,7 pp	-2,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15,5	17,1		1,6 pp	1,6 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2,6	1,9		-0,7 pp	-0,7 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	50,3	51,1		0,8 pp	0,8 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	3,4	5,3		1,9 pp	1,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	89,2	82,9		-6,3 pp	-6,3 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24,8	26,1		1,3 pp	1,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4,2	5,3	7,8	2,5 pp	3,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5,8	6,9	11,2	4,3 pp	5,4 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	28,0	25,7		-2,3 pp	-2,3 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,9	5,3		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,4	3,7	2,6	-1,1 pp	-0,8 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10,6	8,9	5,9	-3,0 pp	-4,7 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,4	1,4		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,8	2,4		-0,4 pp	-0,4 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	7,1	7,5		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	16,2	16,5		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

PT		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 %)	21.1	20.0	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.2	16.2	n.a.	-1.0 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 %)	6961	7400	n.a.	7.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.4	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.2	5.0	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.4	24.4	n.a.	2.0 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	9.8	n.a.	-2.7 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.7	n.a.	-0.5 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.0	n.a.	-3.3 %	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)	21.9	21.9	n.a.	0.0 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.8	11.2	n.a.	-1.6 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.8	26.1	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.2	26.0	n.a.	1.8 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	60.4	61.8	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	62.4	58.6	n.a.	-3.8 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	9.5	n.a.	-1.2 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.8	2.3	2.9	0.6 pp	0.1 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.6	8.9	5.9	-3.0 pp	-4.7 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.3	6.8	7.0	0.2 pp	0.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	8.0	9.1	7.6	-1.5 pp	-0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.5	59.0	63.4	4.4 pp	4.9 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.4	21.4	n.a.	1.0 pp	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.91	n.a.	-1.1 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.68	0.67	n.a.	-1.5 %	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.7	1.6	n.a.	-0.1 pp	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	8.4	n.a.	6.3 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.9	7.1	n.a.	2.9 %	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)	28.7	25.9	n.a.	-2.8 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	4.1	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 %)	3.8	-1.6	2.5	2.5 %	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
PORTUGAL 2022

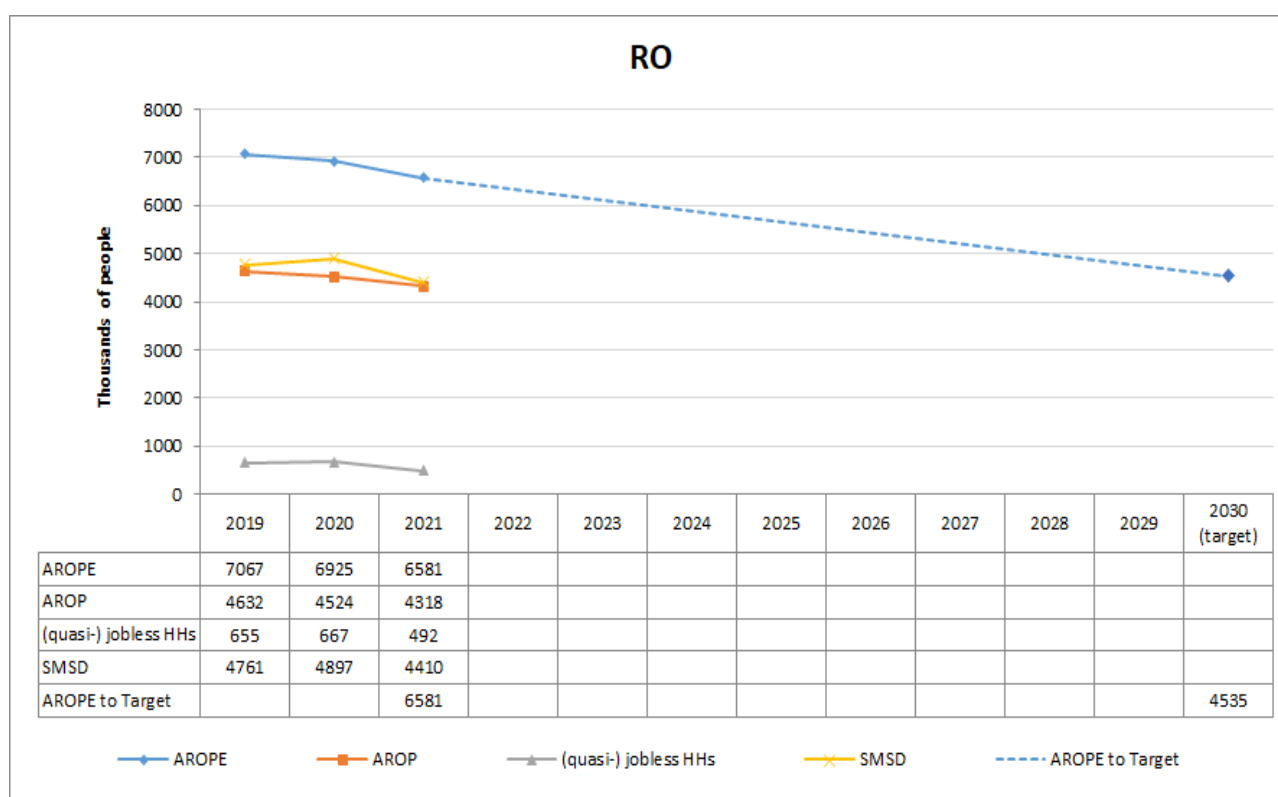
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>Housing Deprivation, for the total population and breaking down to all age groups (i.e. children, working-age and older people) is substantially higher than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	<p>The share of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households – considering both total population and adults (aged 18-64) not students, is lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8], while the share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average with some positive development [3]</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 but with some positive development [4], while when including pensions the impact is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p> <p><i>There are gaps in access to social protection</i></p>	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care	<p><i>While improving, there is still insufficient access to long-term care services. Public spending on LTC is low</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>The number of healthy life years at birth and at 65 for women is lower than the EU average [2]</p>	

ROMANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 2,532,000

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.

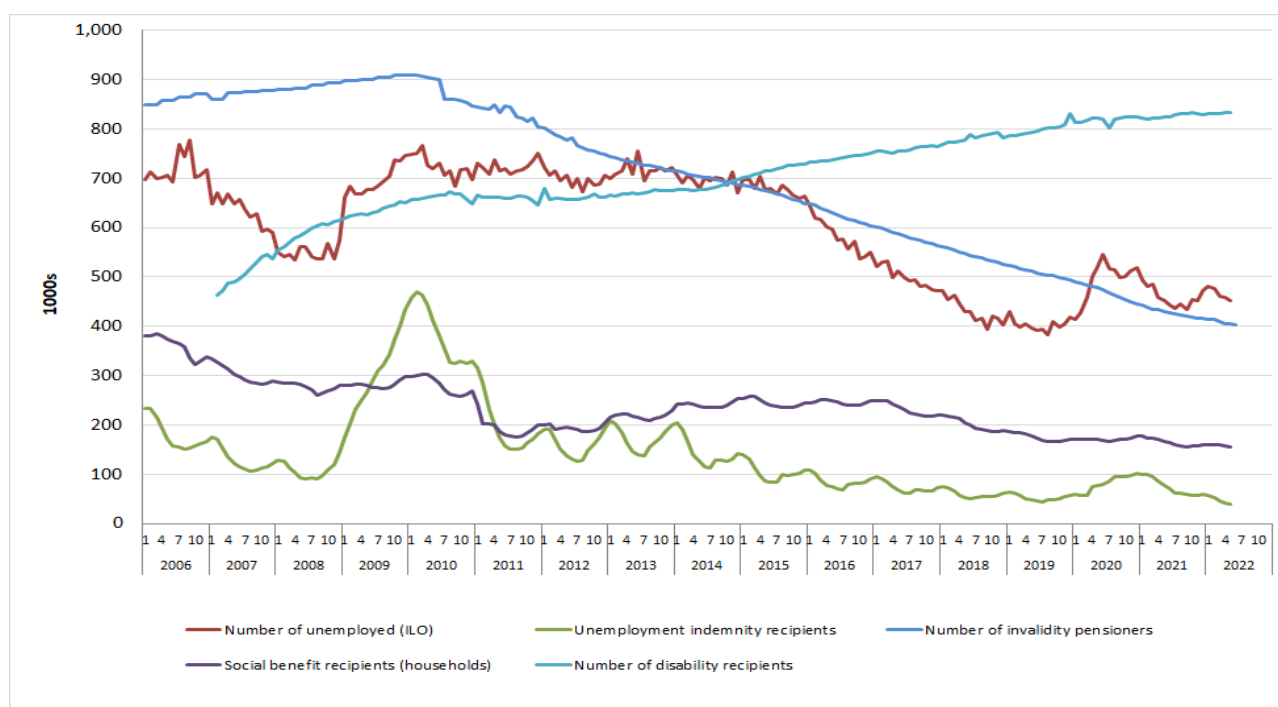
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.7	15.0	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.2	7.2	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.5	0.5	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	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Unemployment	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	14.2	14.5	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.5	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	7.1	7.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	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



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

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

RO	%						EU27 2020	
		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)	40,0	41,5	41,5	0,0 pp	1,5 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	30,8	30,1	29,7	-0,4 pp	-1,1 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	25,8	29,7	28,2	-1,5 pp	2,4 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5,0	5,7	3,2	-2,5 pp	-1,8 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21,8	22,2		0,4 pp	0,4 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	18,0	17,0	17,3	0,3 pp	-0,7 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	92,4	91,5	82,3	-9,2 pp	-10,1 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	27,4	26,4	28,0	1,6 pp	0,6 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13,1	6,2	1,7	-4,5 pp	-11,4 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,0	0,6	7,8	7,2 pp	6,8 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63,3	48,4	43,5	-4,9 pp	-19,8 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11,5	11,0	8,3	-2,7 pp	-3,2 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	42,6	37,5	39,3	1,8 pp	-3,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	2,3	1,9	2,9	1,0 pp	0,6 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5,0	4,2	7,5	3,3 pp	2,5 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18,5	20,4	22,9	2,5 pp	4,3 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8,4	5,9	6,3	0,4 pp	-2,1 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10,5	10,1	12,1	2,0 pp	1,6 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15,3	15,6	15,3	-0,3 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,0	2,9	2,6	-0,3 pp	-0,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	5,8	5,6		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	24,1	24,6		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	66,3	67,4	60,7	-6,7 pp	-5,6 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

RO							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 %)	36.3	35.8	34.4	-1.4 pp	-1.9 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.8	23.4	22.6	-0.8 pp	-1.2 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 %)	4403	4634	5222	12.8 %	22.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	24.5	25.3	23.1	-2.2 pp	-1.4 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.7	3.5	-1.2 pp	-1.0 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	33.0	31.9	37.7	5.8 pp	4.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.0	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	39.8	38.9	34.5	-4.4 pp	-5.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.1	6.6	7.1	7.7 %	0.7 %	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)	40.0	41.5	41.5	0.0 pp	1.5 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	42.6	40.0	36.3	-3.7 pp	-6.3 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	42.6	37.5	39.3	1.8 pp	-3.3 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	15.3	15.8	18.1	2.3 pp	2.8 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	47.5	51.0	3.4 pp	3.6 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.3	84.2	73.7	-10.5 pp	-10.6 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.7	15.2	0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.3	15.6	15.3	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.4	5.6	5.6	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	18.4	18.4	18.0	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	40.4	41.5	43.8	2.3 pp	3.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.5	43.7	38.8	-4.9 pp	-5.7 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.0 %	3.6 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.41	0.38	-7.3 %	-9.5 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.9	4.7	4.4	-0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	5.7	n.a.	-14.9 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.0	n.a.	-7.7 %	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)	37.0	35.0	35.7	0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.6	7.1	7.5	0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	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
ROMANIA 2022

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk-of poverty rate is substantially higher than the EU average [1] and at-risk of poverty rate for population aged 0-59 living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [1]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are both substantially higher than the EU average, the former also with some negative development [1]</p> <p><i>Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion and urban/rural income disparities are high, with particular groups of vulnerable people, including the Roma and people with disabilities, being more exposed to poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p><i>The population at risk of energy poverty is significantly higher than the EU average</i></p>	The share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households, considering both total population and adults (18-64) not students, is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty for the total population and for the working-age population is substantially lower than the EU average [1], the relative median poverty risk gap is substantially higher than the EU average [1], while the coverage and effectiveness of social services remain low and challenges remain concerning the minimum inclusion income</p> <p><i>Access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract</i></p>	
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average with substantially negative development [2].	
4. Long-term care	<i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services, especially at community level, and low public spending on LTC</i>	

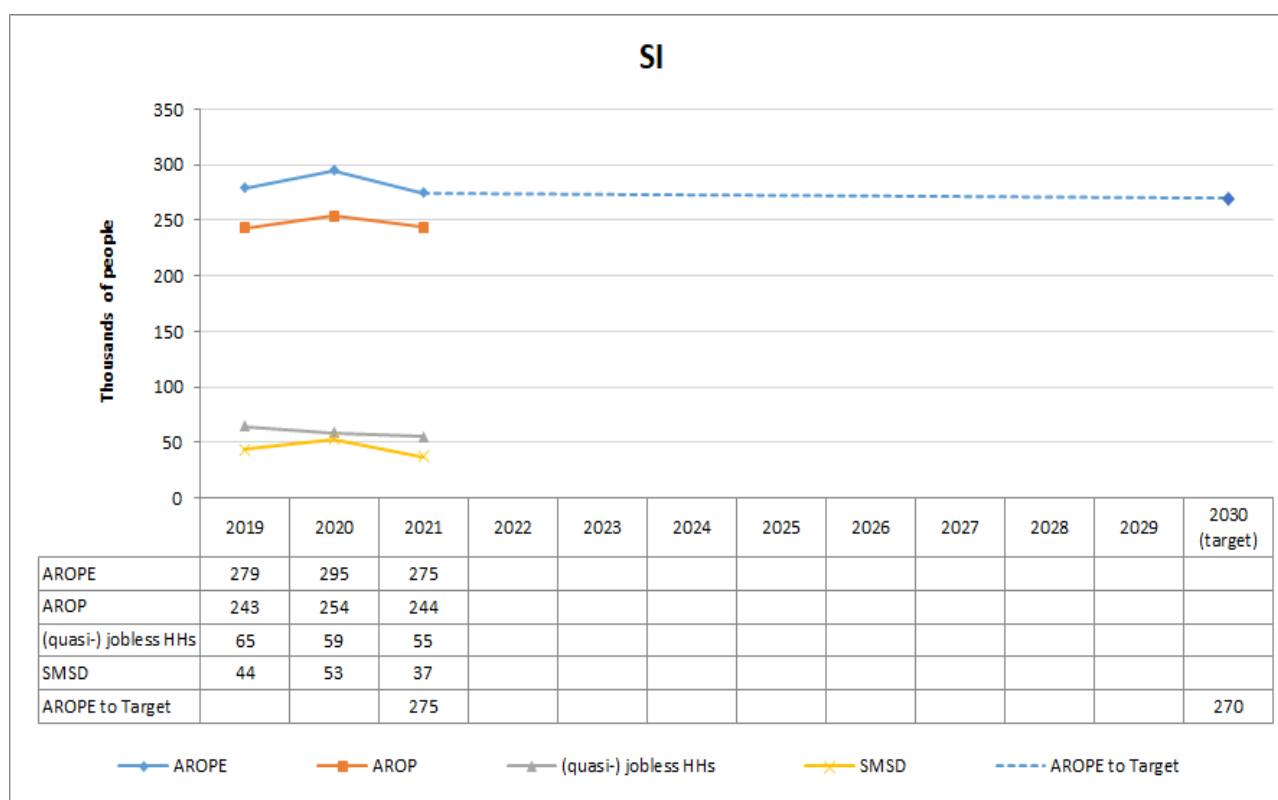
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is substantially lower than the EU average and with some negative development [1], life expectancy and healthy life years at 65 for both women and men are substantially lower than the EU average [1], while the unmet need for medical care (costs) and the gap in the unmet need for medical care Q1-Q5 are substantially higher than the EU average [1]	
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SLOVENIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 9,000

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.

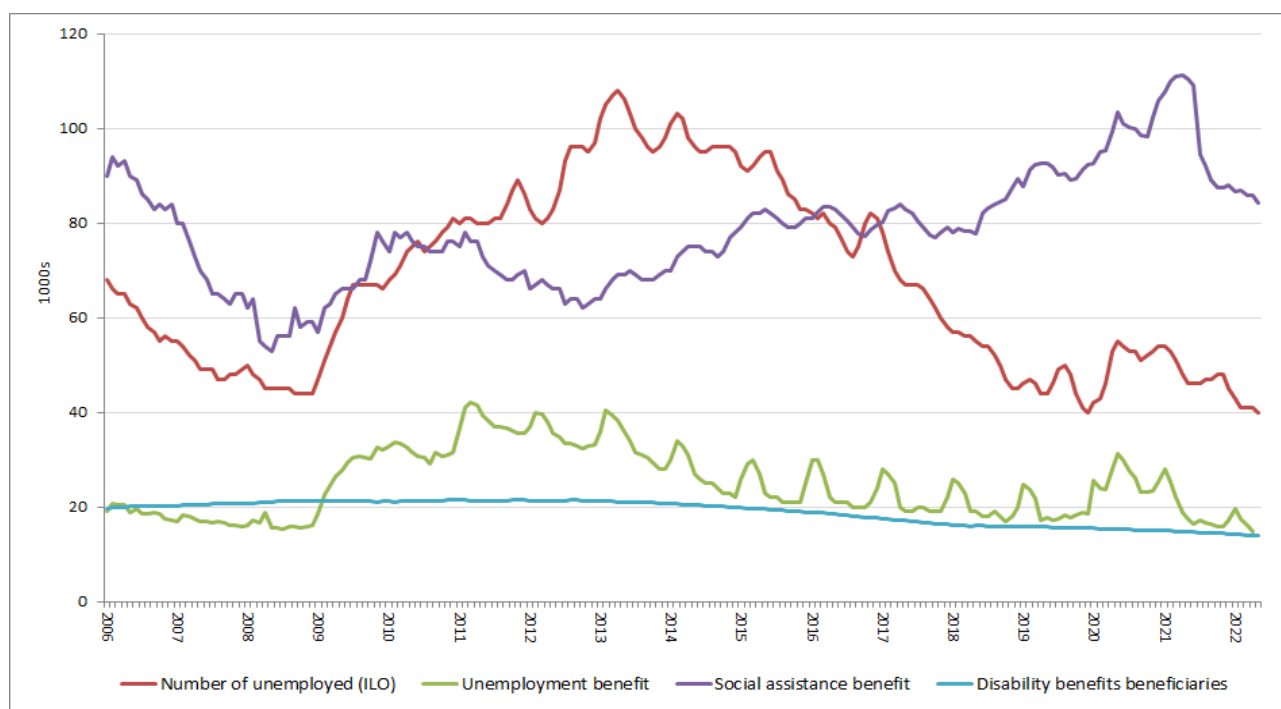
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI			EU27_2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.6	21.8	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0
	Old age	9.0	9.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	1.9	2.0	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	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.2	1.1	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.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	19.7	19.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Old age	9.0	8.9	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	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



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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SI	%						EU27 2020	
		2019	2020	2021	Latest year	Change 2019	2020	2021
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	11,6	12,1	11,0	-1,1 pp	-0,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10,5	10,5	10,2	-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1,2	2,0	1,1	-0,9 pp	-0,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	2,6	2,2	1,7	-0,5 pp	-0,9 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4,6	4,5		-0,1 pp	-0,1 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4,7	5,4	5,1	-0,3 pp	0,4 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83,7	78,4	90,6	12,2 pp	6,9 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8,6	9,0	8,8	-0,2 pp	0,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2,5	2,2	8,8	6,6 pp	6,3 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	44,4	42,1	38,7	-3,4 pp	-5,7 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	5,4	5,1	13,5	8,4 pp	8,1 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	90,3	90,7	74,4	-16,3 pp	-15,9 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16,6	14,2	17,0	2,8 pp	0,4 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12,8	12,6	12,3	-0,3 pp	-0,5 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	5,1	4,1	3,7	-0,4 pp	-1,4 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16,2	16,8	17,2	0,4 pp	1,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	54,9	57,5	58,5	1,1 pp	3,6 pp	41,5	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3,5	3,9	3,1	-0,8 pp	-0,4 pp	6,8	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4,5	3,4	5,6	2,2 pp	1,1 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4,6	4,1	3,1	-1,0 pp	-1,5 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2,6	2,2	4,0	1,8 pp	1,4 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,1	2,2		0,1 pp	0,1 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6,5	4,7		-1,8 pp	-1,8 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	17,6	16,0	15,2	-0,8 pp	-2,4 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SI							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 %)	13.7	14.3	13.2	-1.1 pp	-0.5 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.0	12.4	11.7	-0.7 pp	-0.3 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 %)	9980	10193	10548	4.6 %	8.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.2	2.6	1.8	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.3	3.9	3.6	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.2	16.9	17.1	0.2 pp	-1.1 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.0	n.a.	-0.4 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.1	6.1	4.8	-1.3 pp	-1.3 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.3	3.2	-2.4 %	-4.4 %	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)	11.6	12.1	11.0	-1.1 pp	-0.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.3	4.9	3.4	-1.5 pp	-0.9 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.6	14.2	17.0	2.8 pp	0.4 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.5	44.6	44.8	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.4	68.5	71.0	2.4 pp	1.6 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	73.8	71.0	72.1	1.1 pp	-1.7 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.5	5.0	4.8	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.6	4.1	3.1	-1.0 pp	-1.5 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	4.3	4.3	0.0 pp	1.5 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.3	6.9	6.6	-0.3 pp	0.3 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	49.9	52.7	2.8 pp	4.5 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.0	21.0	18.1	-2.9 pp	-1.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.83	0.84	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.42	0.43	2.4 %	0.0 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.9	2.7	4.8	2.1 pp	1.9 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.4	n.a.	8.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.6	11.0	n.a.	27.9 %	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)	23.7	27.0	24.7	-2.3 pp	1.0 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	4.4	4.1	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	4.4	n.a.	4.4 %	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
SLOVENIA 2022

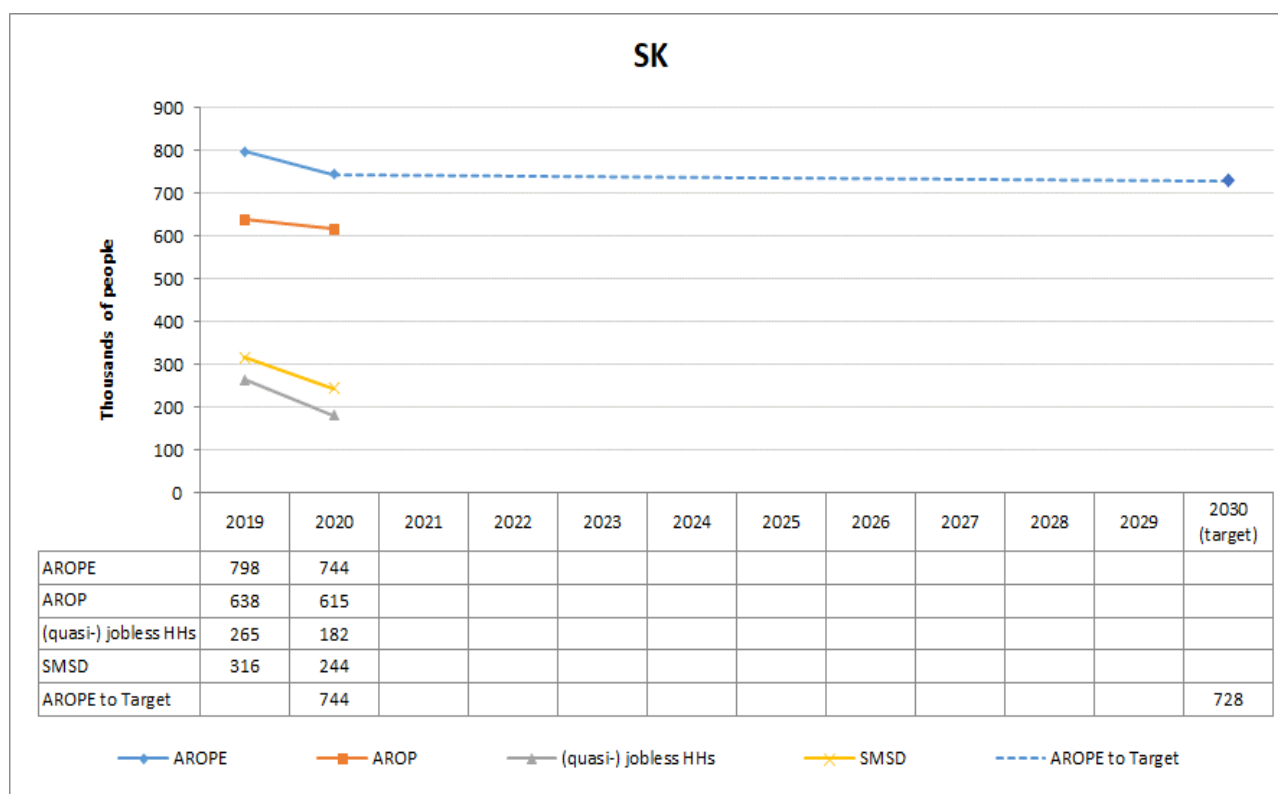
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Housing cost overburden for older people (65+) is around the EU average but with some negative development, while the housing deprivation in the same age group is higher than the EU average [2]	<p>People (aged 0-64), Children (aged 0-17) and Adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The relative median poverty risk gap for the total population is substantially lower than the EU average and with some positive development [3]</p> <p>People aged 18-64 and children (0-17) at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion, and the share of children at-risk-of poverty are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p> <p>The Inter-quintile share ratios S80/S50 and S50/S20 are substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The relative median poverty risk gap for children is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
		The impact of social transfers (incl pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is substantially higher than the EU average [3]
		The relative median poverty risk gap for the working-age population and in-work poverty are substantially lower of the EU average and with some positive development [3]
3. Pensions	The aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is lower than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 for women is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]	

SLOVAKIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 70,000

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.

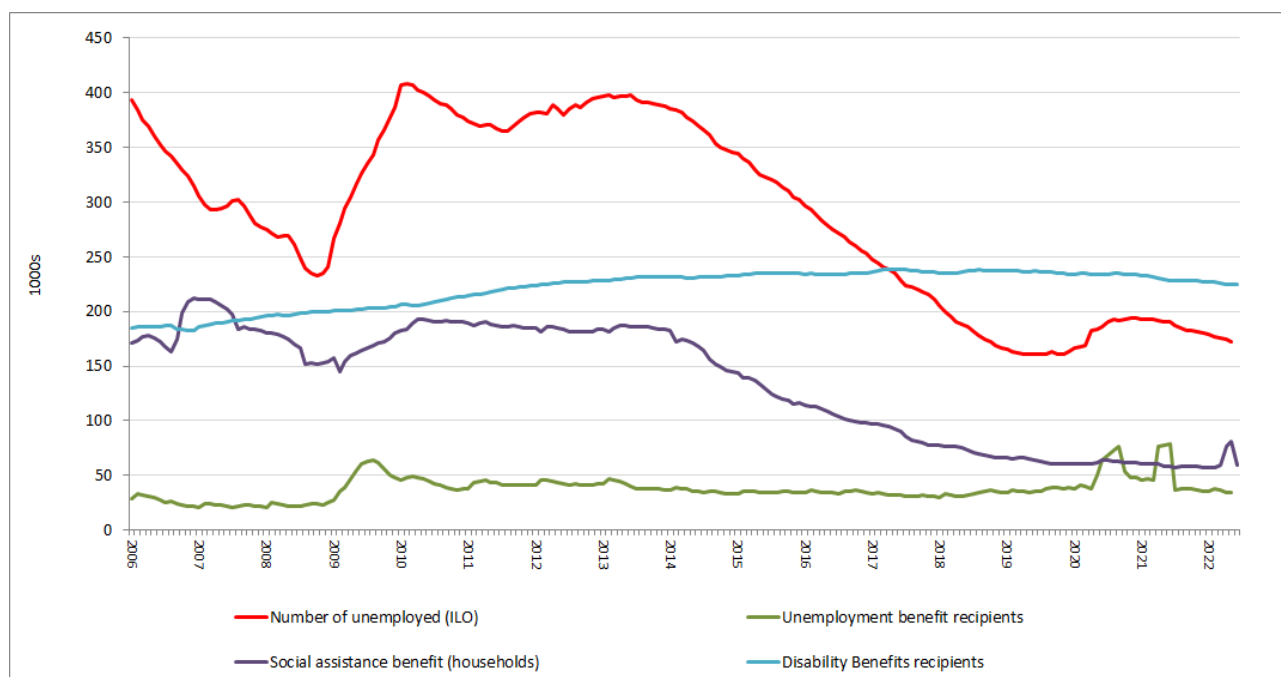
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.5	17.4	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	5.7	5.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.1	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.6	0.6	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	0.2	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	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	16.9	16.8	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	5.7	5.7	7.8	7.9
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
	Old age	6.9	6.9	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	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



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

comment	<p>Social Assistance Benefit: Recipients are defined as recipients of benefits. In the system of assistance in material need (social assistance) we are talking about the recipient, which is the range of jointly assessed persons, i.e. individual, family with children, families without children, etc. This means that for one recipient of assistance in material need may be more of jointly assessed persons. In years 2016 and 2017 is continuing the decrease in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The changes was according better motivation start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person. This trend continues in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people. At the beginning 2019 the number of beneficiaries was stable. Since 1 April 2019 some changes were introduced in the system of social assistance which had an impact on the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 the is situation stable.</p> <p>Growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic. It is necessary to add that Social Assistance Benefit is paid one month backward (benefits paid in May represent April claims). Since October 2020, the situation is similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continues. In 2021 the declining trend still continues and since May to December the situation looks stable. At the beginning 2022 the situation did not change. In the months of April and May, the impact of the influx of emigrants from Ukraine to Slovakia was reflected in the development of recipients of the assistance in material need. Due to the availability of international aid from UNHCR for the mentioned group of persons since May, in June this group was no longer part of the system of assistance in material need.</p>
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-vyplacanych-dochodkov--v-mesiacoch-/3150s
comment	<p>The number of recipients are without disability benefits from youth ("invalidi z mladosti") which are funded by state budget. The new lighter conditions on disability benefit have come into effect since 1 January 2010 (the minimum pension period on invalidity benefit is required from all career, not only from last 10 years). This change also contributed to the year-on-year slightly increased of the number of recipients from Year 2011 to 2015, but without any dramatic changes. In 2016 trend could be considered as stable and then followed by slight year-on-year growth in the number of recipients in year 2017. Oppositely, in the first half of 2018 slight year-on-year decline occurred, followed by stable trend in the second half of 2018 and this had continued in 2019 and 2020. Slightly decline of beneficiaries occurred from February 2021 to June 2022 due to higher number of disability benefits reclassified to old-age pensions and death of beneficiaries.</p>

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%						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)	21,3	18,4		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19,0	17,0		-2,0 pp	-2,0 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7,4	4,9		-2,5 pp	-2,5 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,8	3,9		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13,9	8,9		-5,0 pp	-5,0 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6,0	7,5		1,5 pp	1,5 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89,7	91,2		1,5 pp	1,5 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13,8	14,0		0,2 pp	0,2 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1,6	0,0		-1,6 pp	-1,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5,0	4,8		-0,2 pp	-0,2 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	14,7	10,1		-4,6 pp	-4,6 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	68,1	76,7		8,6 pp	8,6 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	27,9	29,2		1,3 pp	1,3 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9,9	11,0	15,6	4,6 pp	5,7 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)						5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15,1	15,8	22,1	6,3 pp	7,0 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34,7	38,2		3,5 pp	3,5 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8,2	3,0		-5,2 pp	-5,2 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6,6	5,3	5,6	0,3 pp	-1,0 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8,3	7,6	7,8	0,2 pp	-0,5 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2,2	2,5		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	5,1	5,1		0,0 pp	0,0 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4,4	3,8		-0,6 pp	-0,6 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43,0	38,5		-4,5 pp	-4,5 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SK							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 %)	14.9	13.8	n.a.	-1.1 pp	n.a.	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.9	11.4	n.a.	-0.5 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 %)	6302	6046	n.a.	4.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	4.3	n.a.	-2.0 pp	n.a.	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.2	23.7	n.a.	-1.5 pp	n.a.	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	n.a.	-1.4 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.4	9.7	n.a.	-1.7 pp	n.a.	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.0	n.a.	-9.3 %	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)	21.3	18.4	n.a.	-2.9 pp	n.a.	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.0	10.2	n.a.	-1.8 pp	n.a.	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	27.9	29.2	n.a.	1.3 pp	n.a.	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.0	40.0	n.a.	2.0 pp	n.a.	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	69.5	n.a.	1.5 pp	n.a.	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.5	76.5	n.a.	-1.0 pp	n.a.	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.4	5.3	n.a.	0.9 pp	n.a.	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	3.9	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.3	7.6	7.8	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.8	5.4	-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.4	10.8	11.0	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.8	60.2	60.6	0.4 pp	1.8 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.3	12.3	0.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.86	1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.53	0.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.7	3.2	0.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.6	n.a.	0.0 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.7	4.7	n.a.	0.0 %	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)	19.2	20.3	n.a.	1.1 pp	n.a.	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	3.2	n.a.	-2.5 pp	n.a.	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.2	-0.1	n.a.	-0.1 %	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
SLOVAKIA 2022

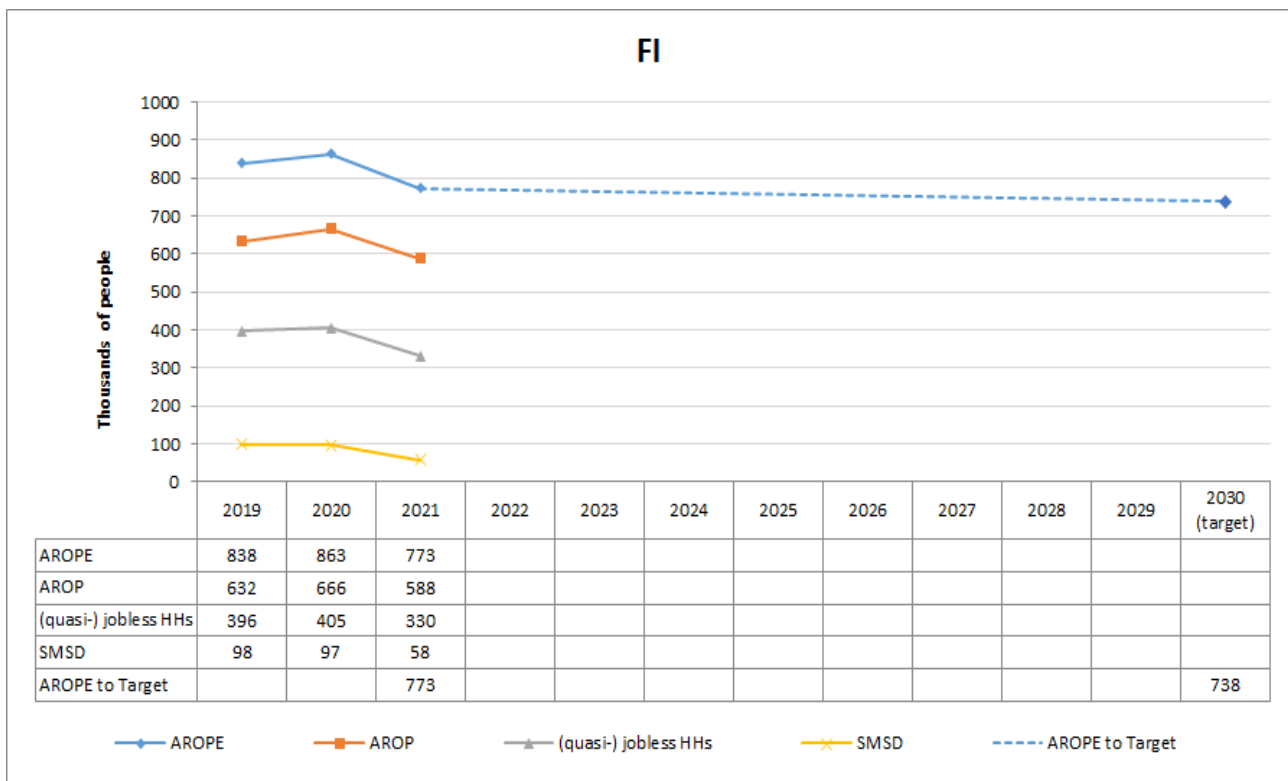
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	<p>The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, in both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p><i>There are persistent challenges regarding Roma communities' access to housing, healthcare, water, energy, and other essential services</i></p>	<p>People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially lower than the EU average, and the at-risk-of poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average with some positive development [3]</p> <p>People (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially lower than the EU average; in particular adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially lower than the EU average and children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households are lower than the EU average and with substantially positive development [3]</p> <p>The inter-quintile share ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially lower than the EU average with some positive development [3]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden for the total population and for older people (65+) is lower than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]</p> <p>Housing Deprivation, for the total population for the working age population (18-64) and for children (0-17) is substantially lower than the EU average, and for children also with some positive development [8]</p>
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p><i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a high risk of poverty or social exclusion</i></p> <p><i>There are challenges in access to social protection</i></p>	<p>In-work poverty for women is substantially lower than the EU average [3]</p>
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care	<p><i>There is insufficient access to long-term care services and low public spending on LTC</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for both men and women is lower than the EU average [2]</p> <p>The number of healthy life years at birth for women and men and at 65 for women is substantially lower than the EU average [1], while healthy life years at 65 for men are substantially lower than the EU average but with some positive development [4]</p> <p>The unmet need for medical care (waiting and distance) is substantially higher than the EU average and with some negative development [1]</p>	

FINLAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 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.

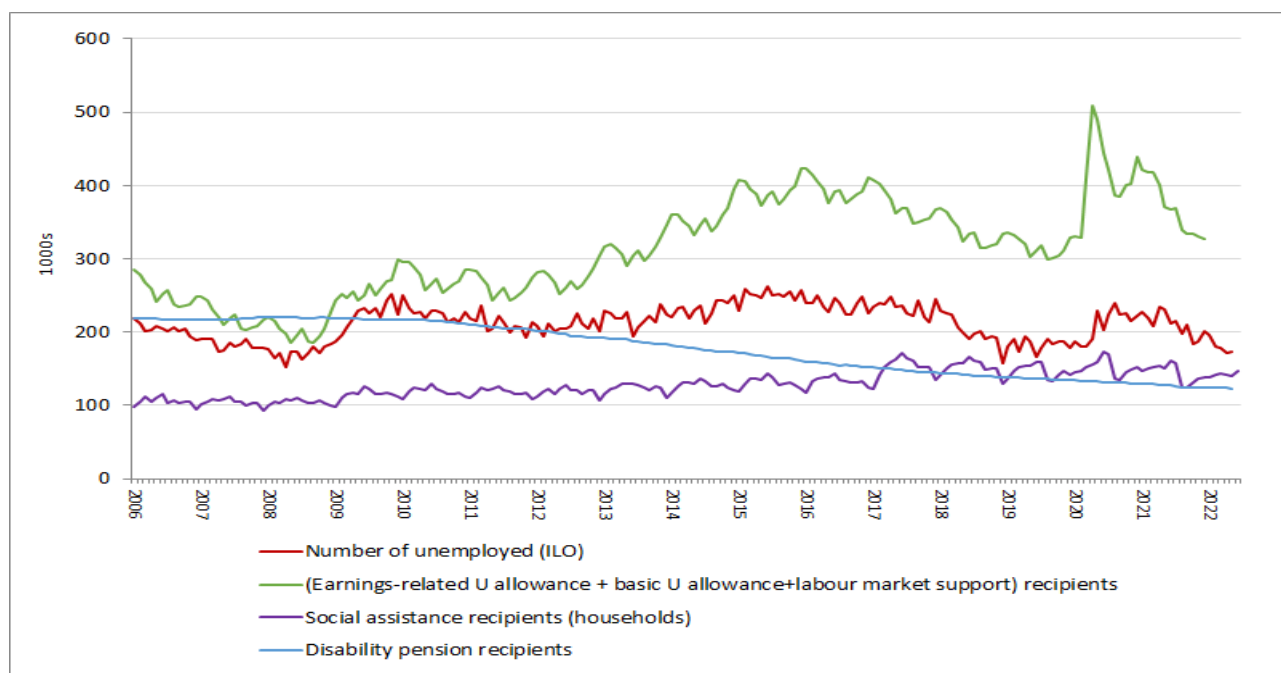
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI			EU27 2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	29.6	29.6	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.7	12.9	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	2.1	2.0	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	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	27.5	27.6	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6
	Old age	12.7	12.9	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.9	3.0	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



FI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Earnings-related unemployment allowance; Basic unemployment allowance; Labour market support
unit	Thousands of recipients, at the end of the month
source	Social Insurance Institution and the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA)
comment	Earnings-related unemployment allowance is paid for those who fulfil the eligibility criteria: Employment conditions and are member of an unemployment fund. This is voluntary, you have to pay an annual fee. In the case of unemployment the allowance is related to your salary. Basic unemployment allowance is like earnings-related allowance, but the difference is that you are not a member of an unemployment fund or do not qualify for the earnings-related allowance for some other reason. The basic allowance is flat rate and low. Labour market support is flat rate benefit in principle of same level as the basic unemployment allowance for those who do not qualify for the eligibility rules of the benefits mentioned above. In practice they are young people and those who have received the allowances mentioned above for the maximum period (from 2017 on 300, 400 or 500 days). Unlike with the unemployment allowance, the labour market subsidy is means-tested, which means that the amount of the benefit is affected by recipient's income as well as by parents' income if recipient lives in the same household. Although in most cases labour market support and basic unemployment allowance are the same rate. Basic and earnings-related unemployment allowances and labour market support are payable not only during unemployment but also during participation in a measure of active labour market policy.
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Recipients of social assistance by calendar month
unit	Thousands of recipient households
source	National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)
comment	January 2021 - June 2022 figures are estimates. The newest statistics are from 2020. In 2020 altogether, 8.4 per cent of the Finnish population received social assistance at least one month. The number of households receiving social assistance annually in 2020 was 310 884. The figure has grown 20% in between 2015-2020 and 29% in between 2010-2020. The monthly average of households receiving social assistance in 2010 was 119,000, 131,000 households in 2015, and 152,000 households in 2020.
Disability benefit	
definition	Recipients of disability pension (earnings-related schemes) at the end of the month
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Finnish Centre for Pensions

<p>comment</p>	<p>Disability pensions in the earnings-related pension system consist of full and partial pensions and they may be awarded until further notice or for a specific period of time. The proportion of partial pensions of all pensions has risen and is 18 percent of all disability pensions. 30 percent of new disability pensions are partial pensions.</p> <p>Rehabilitation allowance is a benefit paid during active rehabilitation measures awarded to a person who is still in working life and would face a risk of disability in the near future without rehabilitation. The amount of this allowance is 1.33 times the possible disability pension and it is paid by the pension system, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension. The number of recipients of these allowances has increased at the same time as the number of disability pensions has decreased.</p> <p>The total number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for over 10 years. There are several possible reasons for this. First, the incidence of new disability pensions has decreased in the most important diagnosis groups. They are applied less than before perhaps because of the ability to work has ameliorated, possibly because of increased rehabilitation measures.</p> <p>However, in 2018, the incidence of new disability pensions turned into increase, because of increasing number of disability pensions due to mental disorders. Furthermore, the Activation model for Unemployment Security that was in effect 2018-2019 likely increased the number of disability pension applicants and the incidence of new disability pensions temporarily. However, the number of disability pensions recipients has still decreased, due to higher number of ending disability pensions than new starting ones. The proportion of disability pensions granted for a specific period of time has increased, which can be one reason for the larger number of ending pensions.</p> <p>The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.</p> <p>In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of January 2022, the number of these pensions in payment was 86.</p> <p>The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. From 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which will lead to increased number of disability pensioners in older age groups in the future.</p> <p>In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of April 2021, the number of these pensions in payment was 49.</p>
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INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FI	%						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)	13,8	14,5	13,2	-1,3 pp	-0,6 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10,3	11,6	9,1	-2,5 pp	-1,2 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1,8	1,6	0,7	-0,9 pp	-1,1 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6,8	7,6	6,8	-0,8 pp	0,0 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4,4	8,2		3,8 pp	3,8 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	3,2	3,2	3,2	0,0 pp	0,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	56,5	63,4	42,6	-20,8 pp	-13,9 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	6,7	7,0	6,4	-0,6 pp	-0,3 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10,6	9,5	8,1	-1,4 pp	-2,5 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	27,6	30,1	34,0	3,9 pp	6,4 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20,4	21,5	21,4	-0,1 pp	1,0 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67,8	63,8	70,6	6,8 pp	2,8 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11,7	9,5	9,2	-0,3 pp	-2,5 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7,6	7,4	8,0	0,6 pp	0,4 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2,6	2,3	-0,3 pp		5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11,1	9,9	10,9	1,0 pp	-0,2 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	64,2	60,7	70,1	9,4 pp	5,8 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1,7	1,1	1,4	0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,8	4,2	4,1	-0,1 pp	0,3 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7,3	8,2	8,2	0,0 pp	0,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3,5	4,3	3,5	-0,8 pp	0,0 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,1	1,8		-0,3 pp	-0,3 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1,1	1,4		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9,7	9,0	8,2	-0,8 pp	-1,5 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

FI		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 %)	15.4	15.9	14.2	-1.7 pp	-1.2 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.6	12.2	10.8	-1.4 pp	-0.8 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 %)	12217	12174	12047	-0.5 %	0.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	1.1	-0.7 pp	-0.8 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.0	10.3	8.6	-1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	13.7	13.2	-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.5	6.3	n.a.	-0.2 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.8	4.6	3.6	-1.0 pp	-1.2 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.7	3.7	3.6	-3.8 %	-3.0 %	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)	13.8	14.5	13.2	-1.3 pp	-0.6 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.	
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.6	3.5	3.2	-0.3 pp	-1.4 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.7	9.5	9.2	-0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	51.4	57.6	6.3 pp	3.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	72.9	71.5	75.4	3.9 pp	2.5 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.5	58.1	51.7	-6.4 pp	-5.8 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	2.9	3.2	2.8	-0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.3	8.2	8.2	0.0 pp	0.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.5	10.9	9.1	-1.8 pp	-0.4 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	7.5	8.4	7.6	-0.8 pp	0.1 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	65.9	66.6	68.3	1.7 pp	2.4 pp	60.5	1.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.0	14.5	13.1	-1.4 pp	-1.9 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.0 %	-1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.52	0.52	0.51	-1.9 %	-1.9 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.7	5.4	4.4	-1.0 pp	-0.3 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	9.4	n.a.	1.1 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	10.3	n.a.	7.3 %	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)	22.5	22.3	20.7	-1.6 pp	-1.8 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	0.2 pp	0.3 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.9 %	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 FINLAND 2022

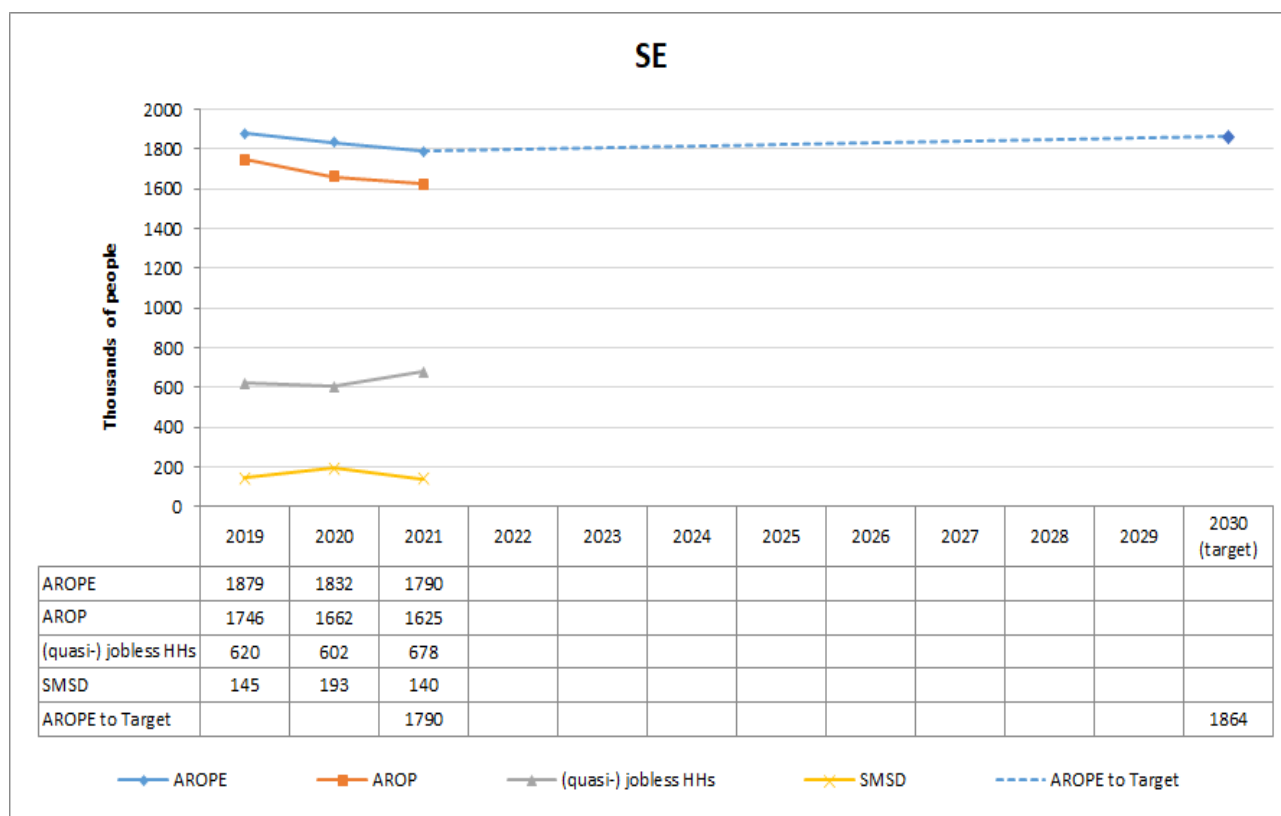
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	People (aged 0-64) and in particular adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are higher than the EU average [2]	The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially lower than the EU average [3] The share of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<i>Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion</i>	The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is lower than the EU average [3] The relative median poverty risk gap for adults (18-64) is lower than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap for old age population (+65) is lower than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The number of healthy life years at birth for males is lower than the EU average [2], while for females is substantially lower than the EU average [1] The unmet need for medical care (cost, waiting or distance) is higher than the EU average with substantially negative development [2]	Life expectancy at birth for women and for old age total population (+65) is higher than the EU average, with substantially positive developments [8]

Sweden

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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.

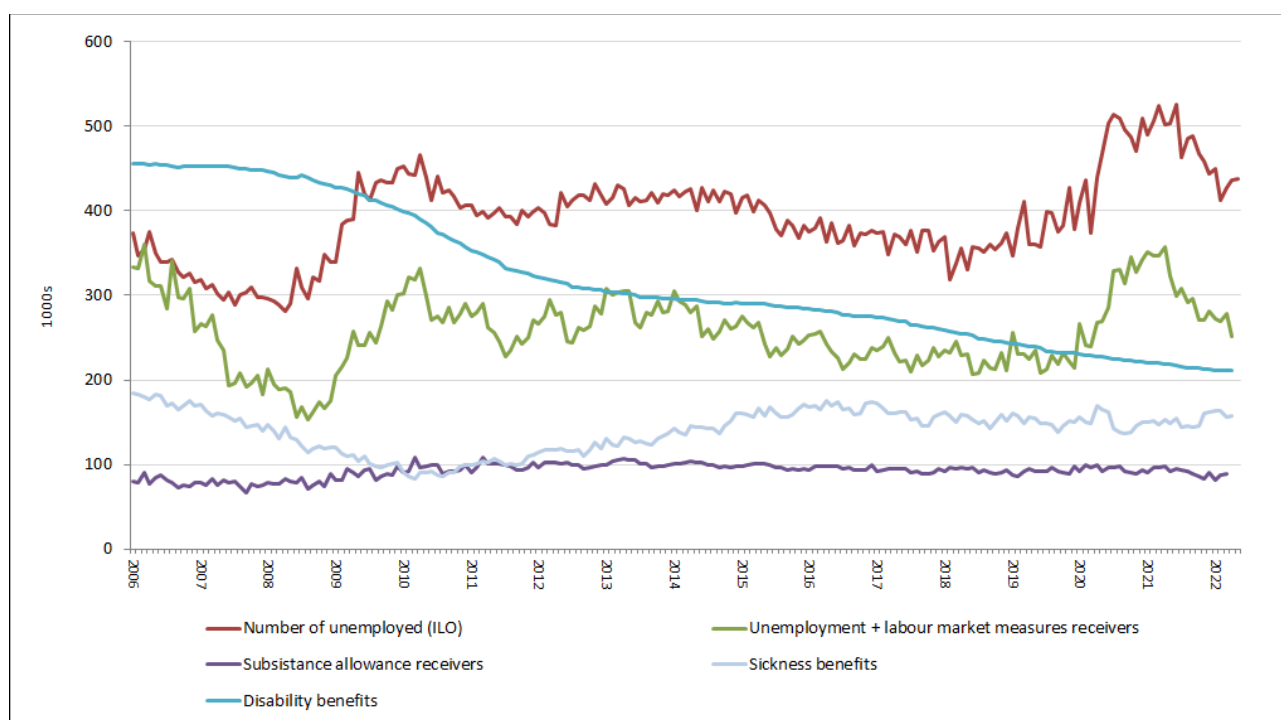
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE			EU27_2020		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.7	27.1	26.7	26.8
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.0
	Old age	12.2	12.0	10.8	10.8
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.6
	Family/Children	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.3
	Unemployment	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Means-tested				
	Total	0.7	0.6	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	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Non-means tested				
	Total	27.0	26.4	23.8	23.9
	Sickness/Health	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.9
	Disability	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.6
	Old age	12.2	12.0	10.3	10.3
	Survivors	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Family/Children	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6
	Unemployment	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
	Housing				
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS



SE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
extraction date	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit; labour market measures
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Subsistence allowance
unit	Measured in full year equivalents (i.e. benefit for 365 days at a 100% withdraw rate).
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022
	Disability benefit (1)
definition	Sickness benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022
	Disability benefit (2)
definition	Disability benefits
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/hushallens-ekonomi/amnesovergripande-statistik/hushallens-ekonomi-allman-statistik/pong/tabell-och-diagram/helarsekvivalenter/antal-helarsekvivalenter/
extraction date	05/07/2022

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SE	%						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)	23,0	20,2	19,7	-0,5 pp	-3,3 pp	23,8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21,5	18,7	18,1	-0,6 pp	-3,4 pp	18,9	
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2,5	3,3	1,7	-1,6 pp	-0,8 pp	8,2	
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	9,2	8,8	8,5	-0,3 pp	-0,7 pp	7,3	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7,4	4,5		-2,9 pp	-2,9 pp	12,0	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8,1	7,3	7,1	-0,2 pp	-1,0 pp	9,9	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89,7	88,7	85,0	-3,7 pp	-4,7 pp	72,2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14,0	11,5	11,3	-0,2 pp	-2,7 pp	14,7	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16,0	18,5	16,6	-1,9 pp	0,6 pp	12,8	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	37,1	35,6	39,2	3,6 pp	2,1 pp	19,5	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23,9	27,6	26,8	-0,8 pp	2,9 pp	29,1	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72,6	68,4	71,6	3,2 pp	-1,0 pp	51,5	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	22,7	19,9	21,3	1,4 pp	-1,4 pp	26,2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14,8	13,8	11,0	-2,8 pp	-3,8 pp	20,5	21,0
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9,2	7,7	6,7	-1,0 pp	-2,5 pp	5,4	5,2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17,3	16,6	12,9	-3,7 pp	-4,4 pp	25,5	26,2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39,1	46,3	48,4	2,2 pp	9,3 pp	41,5	
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6,6	4,6	3,9	-0,7 pp	-2,7 pp	6,8		
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3,0	3,2	2,5	-0,7 pp	-0,5 pp	6,3	6,8
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6,5	7,7	8,4	0,7 pp	1,9 pp	9,9	9,7
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1,2	1,8	1,5	-0,3 pp	0,3 pp	1,6	
	Infant mortality rate	2,1	2,4		0,3 pp	0,3 pp	3,3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3,9	4,4		0,5 pp	0,5 pp	6,7	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	22,8	22,8	21,5	-1,3 pp	-1,3 pp	25,6	

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

SE							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 %)	18.4	17.7	17.2	-0.5 pp	-1.2 pp	21.5	0.4 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.1	15.7	-0.4 pp	-1.4 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 %)	12248	12050	12404	1.5 %	4.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	2.0	1.4	-0.6 pp	-0.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	n.a.
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.9	8.9	1.0 pp	0.6 pp	8.2	0.1 pp	n.a.
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.7	19.9	20.7	0.8 pp	-1.0 pp	24.8	0.3 pp	n.a.
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	5.5	n.a.	-1.9 pp	n.a.	10.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.0	3.9	3.5	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	12.6	-0.2 pp	n.a.
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.1	4.0	-1.9 %	-6.7 %	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)	23.0	20.2	19.7	-0.5 pp	-3.3 pp	23.8	1.0 pp	n.a.
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	5.5	5.1	4.4	-0.7 pp	-1.1 pp	14.1	-0.3 pp	n.a.
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	22.7	19.9	21.3	1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	26.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	42.7	44.5	1.8 pp	3.7 pp	33.6	1.2 pp	n.a.
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.1	63.2	64.8	1.6 pp	3.7 pp	61.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.6	79.9	79.4	-0.5 pp	-5.2 pp	64.0	-1.7 pp	n.a.
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	6.5	-1.2 pp	-1.2 pp	8.8	-0.2 pp	n.a.
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	0.4 pp	2.8	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.5	7.7	8.4	0.7 pp	1.9 pp	9.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	12.3	13.4	1.1 pp	2.7 pp	6.5	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.3	6.2	5.1	-1.1 pp	-0.2 pp	10.8	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	76.5	76.3	76.9	0.6 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 %	15.3	15.6	13.1	-2.5 pp	-2.2 pp	20.2	0.8 pp	n.a.
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.82	2.5 %	1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	n.a.
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.55	0.55	0.56	1.8 %	1.8 %	0.54	-5.3 %	n.a.
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.3	-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	1.9	0.2 pp	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	15.9	15.4	n.a.	-3.1 %	n.a.	9.5	-6.9 %	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	16.6	16.4	n.a.	-1.2 %	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)	28.3	29.0	26.2	-2.8 pp	-2.1 pp	28.6	0.2 pp	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	8.3	8.5	0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	7.8	-1.6 pp	n.a.
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.3	-0.2	3.3	3.3 %	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
SWEDEN 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, in both age groups 0-59 and 18-59, is substantially higher than the EU average [1]</p> <p>Housing cost overburden for the population in the working age is around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people</i></p>	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	<p>The long-term unemployment rate and in-work poverty are around the EU average but with substantially negative development [10]</p> <p>The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing working age poverty is higher than the EU average but with substantially negative development [6], while the impact including pensions is around the EU average but with some negative development [9]</p>	
3. Pensions		The relative median poverty risk gap for older age (65+) is substantially lower than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		The number of healthy life years at birth and at 65, for both women and men, is substantially higher than the EU average [3]