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COVER NOTE

From:	The Social Protection Committee
To:	Delegations
Subject:	SPC Annual Report 2024 - Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and developments in social protection policies - Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles

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

The full report can be found in doc. 14329/24 ADD 1.

The key messages which are drawn from this report are contained in doc. 14329/24.

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Social Protection Committee

Annual Report 2024

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

– *Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles* –

LOGO

Social Protection Committee

Annual Report 2024

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

– Annex 1: SPPM Country Profiles –

Manuscript completed in September, 2024

Annex 1. SPPM Country Profiles

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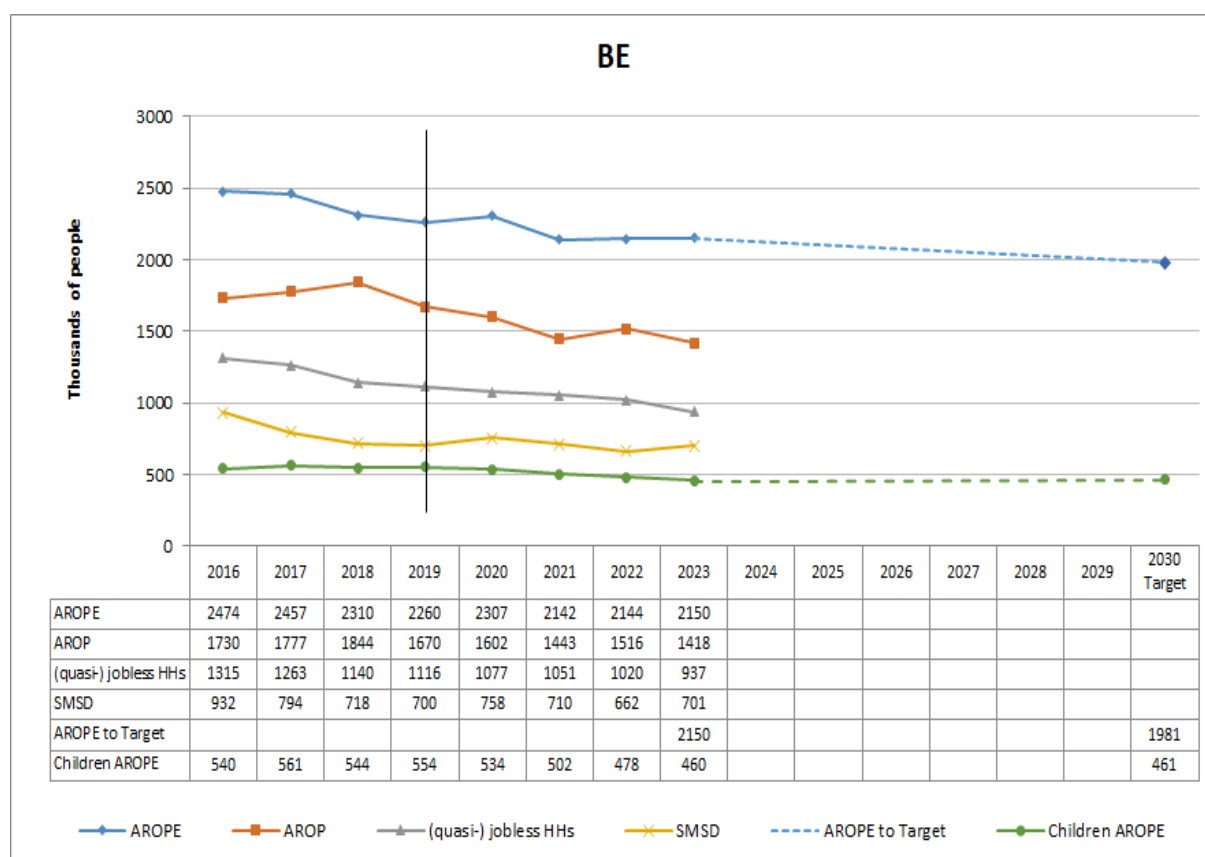
Notes:

1. Figures reflect the data available at the end of June 2024 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 (using EU-SILC 2023 data), 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.

- The identification of non-JAF challenges – reported in italics - is part of the qualitative step of the assessment and it is based on expert knowledge from country analysis and relevant literature. The aim is to complement and qualify the findings and deepening the understanding of the challenges identified by the first-step quantitative screening. Qualitative data available from reputable sources (e.g. OECD Reports, EUROFOUND, the Expert Network for Analytical Support in Social Policies, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights' (FRA), Academic Network of European Disability Experts, and other indicators from the Portfolio of EU Social Indicators of the SPC Indicators Sub-Group) are used to complement the JAF-based KSCs and GSOs with additional country-specific evidence.

BELGIUM

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

BE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	2474	2457	2310	2260	2307	2142	2144	2150							
AROP	1730	1777	1844	1670	1602	1443	1516	1418							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	1315	1263	1140	1116	1077	1051	1020	937							
SMSD	932	794	718	700	758	710	662	701							
AROPE to Target								2150							1981
Children AROPE	540	561	544	554	534	502	478	460							461

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes:

i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE and SMSD.
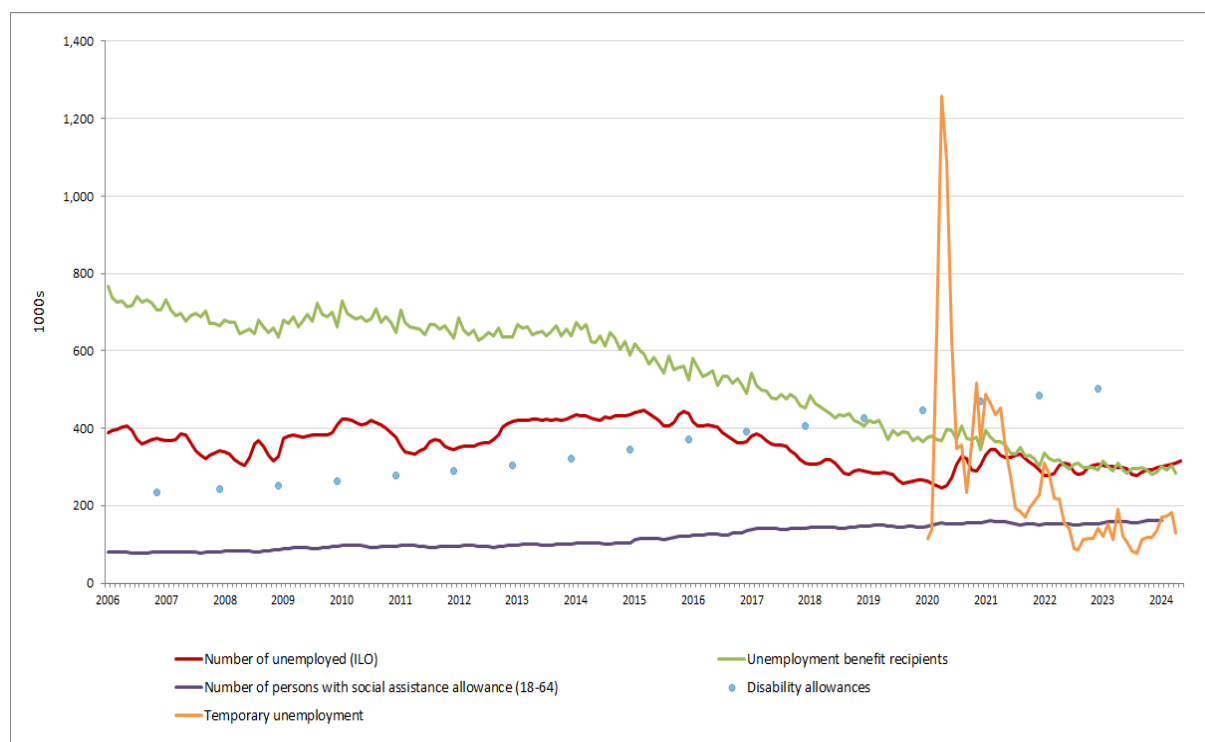
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	27.3	31.2	28.6	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.0
	Old age	11.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	25.8	29.6	27.1	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5
	Disability	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.5
	Old age	10.8	11.9	11.1	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

Legend:
— Number of unemployed (ILO)
— Unemployment benefit recipients
— Number of persons with social assistance allowance (18-64)
• Disability allowances
— Temporary unemployment

	Unemployment		
Definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total		
Unit	Monthly average of persons - seasonally adjusted		
Source	Source: Eurostat		
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/EI_LMHU_M__custom_6960229/default/table?lang=en		
comment			

	Unemployment benefit		
Definition	Number of full-time unemployed with an unemployment benefit		
Unit	Number of recipients, monthly		
Source	Administrative data National Employment Office; FPS Social Security on the basis of the NEO website		
link	https://www.onem.be/statistiques/chiffres/chomage-complet/total-chomeurs-complets-indemnises-demandeurs-d-emploi-non-demandeurs-d-emploi		
comment	This number is the sum of a number of different administrative categories of unemployed: after full-time employment, after studies, after voluntary part-time employment, different categories of early retirement and unemployed with social or familial difficulties		

	Social assistance benefit		
Definition	Number of social assistance recipients ('leefloon')/ Revenu d'intégration)		
Unit	Number of recipients, monthly		
Source	Federal Public Service for Social Integration		
link	https://stat.mi-is.be/fr/form/export/exportdashboard		
comment	age category 18-64		

	Disability benefit		
Definition	Number of persons with a invalidity allowance (schemes for employees and self-employed)		
Unit	Number of recipients, yearly		
Source	Sum of employees and the self-employed.		
link	https://www.inami.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/statistiques-indemnites/statistiques-2022#invalidite-en-2022 and https://www.inami.fgov.be/SiteCollectionDocuments/stat_si2022.pdf evoluation 2017 - 2022		

	Temporary unemployment		
Definition	Temporary unemployment and diverse allocations (Economic reasons, bad weather, technical incident, force majeure, strike/lock-out, annual holidays, unspecified, crisis suspension for employees, force majeure terrorist threat).		
Unit	Number of recepients, monthly		
Source	Source : ONEM : https://www.onem.be/statistiques/chiffres/chomage-temporaire-et-allocations-connexes		

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BE	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.0	22.0	20.5	19.6	19.0	-0.6 pp	-4.0 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.9	15.6	15.1	14.1	13.2	-0.9 pp	-5.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8.4	8.1	8.6	7.7	7.6	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	10.5	10.8	9.7	9.7	8.8	-0.9 pp	-1.7 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	10.5	1.2 pp	-2.2 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.2	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	0.7 pp	-1.4 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.6	67.8	72.1	67.6	65.7	-1.9 pp	-12.9 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.9	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	19.5	18.8	17.8	17.9	20.4	2.5 pp	0.9 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	36.0	35.8	33.9	34.8	35.9	1.1 pp	-0.1 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	16.6	13.6	14.0	19.7	18.5	-1.2 pp	1.9 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	82.9	84.0	83.8	78.7	80.1	1.4 pp	-2.8 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.4	15.6	14.2	21.2	15.4	-5.8 pp	0.0 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	21.3	20.0	21.4	22.0	22.3	0.3 pp	1.0 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.6	7.3	9.9	9.5	10.8	1.3 pp	3.2 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	24.9	23.9	24.8	25.9	25.9	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.0	49.2	53.7	53.0	55.4	2.4 pp	16.4 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.2 pp	-1.8 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	0.1 pp	-1.8 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	-0.2 pp	-2.2 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0 pp	-0.7 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9		0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.3	4.0							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.6	9.7	10.3	11.0	9.4	-1.6 pp	-0.2 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	BE 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	20.3	18.8	18.7	18.6	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	14.1	12.7	13.2	12.3	-0.9 pp	-2.5 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13260	13377	13617	14485	15081	-3.8 %	1.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.1	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.5	-1.0 pp	-2.3 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.3	16.2	15.2	18.2	14.0	-4.2 pp	-2.3 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.4	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	-0.5 pp	-1.9 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.0	11.0	10.2	9.5	10.4	0.9 pp	-0.6 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	-5.1 %	-6.4 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	22.0	20.5	19.6	19.0	-0.6 pp	-4.0 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	13.0	11.9	12.0	10.8	11.7	0.9 pp	-1.3 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.4	15.6	14.2	21.2	15.4	-5.8 pp	0.0 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	44.9	53.3	48.8	50.8	2.0 pp	9.1 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.2	66.7	71.4	68.3	70.8	2.4 pp	5.6 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.9	59.8	56.8	60.0	52.6	-7.4 pp	-11.3 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.7	1.1 pp	-0.1 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.2	-0.2 pp	-2.2 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	0.0 pp	0.6 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	8.6	7.4	6.6	6.7	0.1 pp	-1.9 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	52.1	53.1	54.5	56.6	57.8	1.2 pp	5.7 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	21.3	17.0	20.0	18.3	-1.7 pp	0.8 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.73	0.75	2.7 %	-3.8 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.48	2.1 %	2.1 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.8	n.a.	-1.8 %	2.9 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.8	n.a.	-4.4 %	0.9 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.0	35.5	33.3	33.8	32.1	-1.7 pp	0.1 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	0.0 pp	-0.7 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.7	1.2	2.3	-1.9	0.0	-1.9 %	1.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
BELGIUM 2024

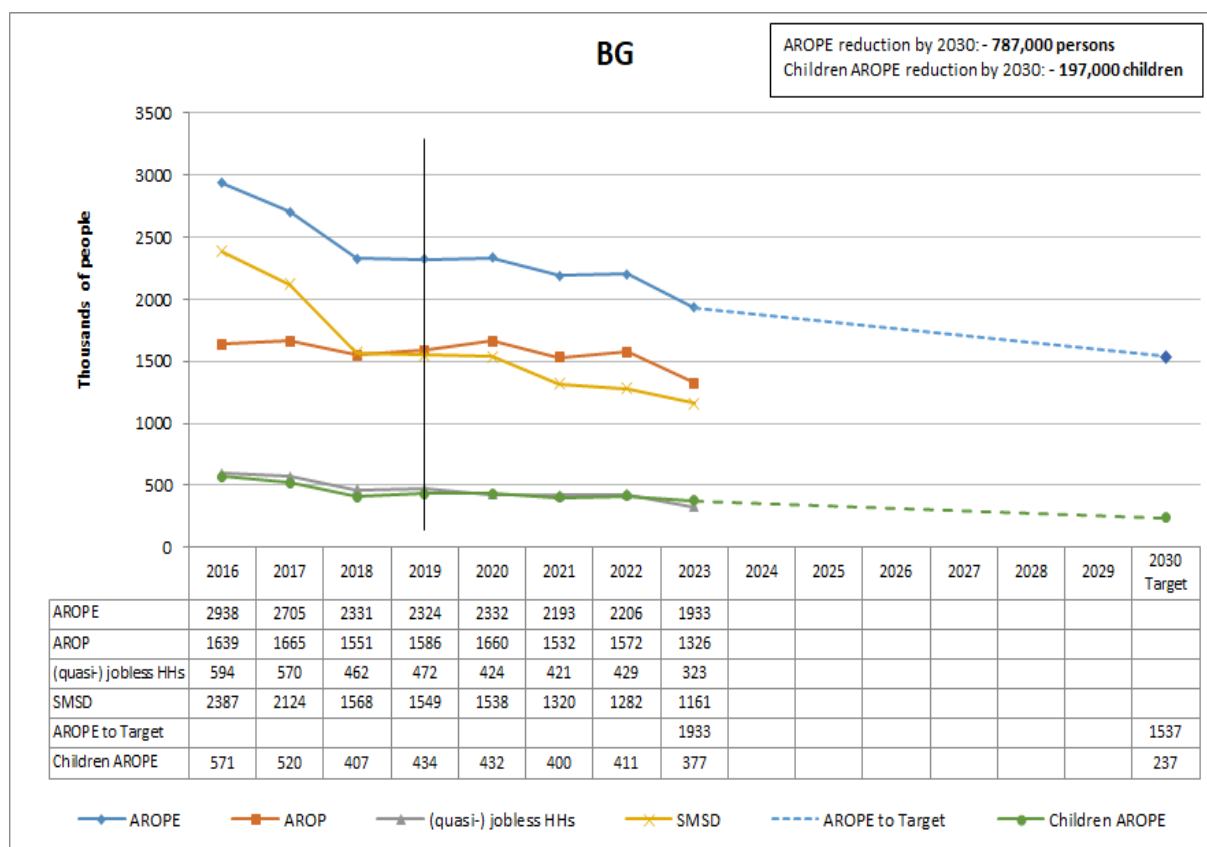| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rates of people living in (quasi-)jobless households (aged 0-64 and in working age 18-64) are worse than the EU average with some positive development [4] *Social inclusion of persons with disabilities remains a challenge.* *There is a high risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people.* *Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high.*	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion for children (aged 0-17) is better than the EU average with substantial positive development [8] The risk of poverty rates for total population and children, also when living in quasi-jobless households, are better than the EU average with positive development [7] and are substantially better for the working age population [3]. The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially better than the EU average [3] The income interquintile S80/S20 and S50/S20 ratios are substantially better for working age population [3] than the EU average.
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities*	The impact of social transfers (excluding pensions and including pensions [3 and 7]) in reducing poverty is substantially better than the EU average for the general population and also for the working age population [3 and 3] At-risk-of poverty rates of children living in household at work (0.2<WI<=0.55) and in very low work intensity are better than the EU average with some positive development [7] The relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The median relative income of older people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2]	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Healthy life years at 65 for men is better than the EU average and some positive development [7]

BULGARIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

BG

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 787,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 197,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	2938	2705	2331	2324	2332	2193	2206	1933							
AROP	1639	1665	1551	1586	1660	1532	1572	1326							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	594	570	462	472	424	421	429	323							
SMSD	2387	2124	1568	1549	1538	1320	1282	1161							
AROPE to Target								1933							1537
Children AROPE	571	520	407	434	432	400	411	377							237

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for Child AROPE.
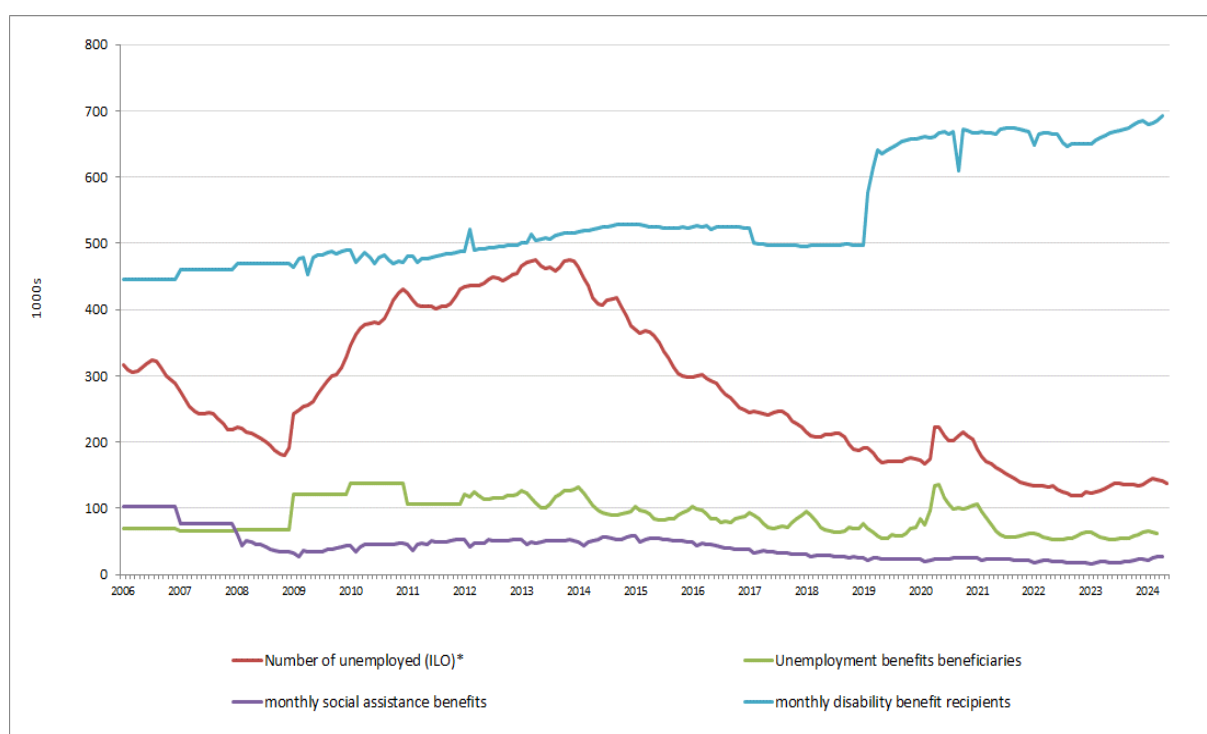
Social protection expenditure

BG		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	16.0	18.2	18.3	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	4.8	5.5	5.3	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.0
	Old age	6.7	7.7	8.1	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social protection	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
expenditure (in % of	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
GDP)	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.6	17.8	17.8	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.8	5.5	5.3	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Old age	6.7	7.7	8.1	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

	Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total	
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted	
source	Eurostat	
comment		
	Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment benefits beneficiaries	
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries	
source	National Social Security Institute	
link	https://nssi.bg/publikacii/statistika/bezrabotitsa/	
comment	There are no significant changes in the number of recipients of unemployment benefits during 2023.	
	Social assistance benefit	
definition	Monthly social assistance benefit recipients /Number of cases/	
unit	Thousands of recipients	
source	Social assistance Agency	
comment	There are no significant changes in the number of recipients of social assistance benefits during 2023.	
	Disability benefit	
definition	Monthly disability benefit recipients	
unit	thousands of recipients	
source	Social Assistance Agency	
comment	In 2023, there are no significant changes in the number of people with disabilities receiving financial support	

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BG	%	EU_2020							EU27_2020	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2022	2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	35.8	35.5	33.0	33.9	33.9	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.5	28.3	24.2	25.9	26.9	1.0 pp	-0.6 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	22.8	24.8	20.0	19.2	19.0	-0.2 pp	-3.8 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	11.3	10.7	10.6	10.6	8.3	-2.3 pp	-3.0 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	22.0	22.0	22.6	19.0	20.0	1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.2	12.8	13.0	12.6	15.1	2.5 pp	3.9 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	85.7	90.1	72.6	79.3	84.4	5.1 pp	-1.3 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	19.9	20.7	18.5	19.6	21.7	2.1 pp	1.8 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	8.9	1.8	6.0	2.8	-3.2 pp	1.8 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7	6.1	16.9	11.4	14.6	3.2 pp	-4.1 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	6.3	22.1	18.3	19.5	24.4	4.9 pp	18.1 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	79.0	69.3	72.5	73.2	70.7	-2.5 pp	-8.3 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	31.9	-10.9 pp	-6.8 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)								21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)								26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	27.1	22.5	38.1	30.8	27.3	-3.5 pp	0.2 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	15.1	13.5	9.7	14.3	11.1	-3.2 pp	-4.0 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	9.7	9.4	8.3	7.2	-1.1 pp	-3.5 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.9	12.8	12.2	10.3	9.3	-1.0 pp	-4.6 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2 pp	0.0 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.8		0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	15.2	15.3							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	61.2	61.0	58.1	55.9	56.5	0.6 pp	-4.7 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
		BG							**EU27_2020**		
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	33.2	33.5	31.7	32.2	30.0	-2.2 pp	-3.2 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9	20.6	-2.3 pp	-2.0 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5022	5188	5625	5803	6693	7.3 %	28.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	22.1	22.1	19.1	18.7	18.0	-0.7 pp	-4.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.0	-1.6 pp	-2.2 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.5	28.3	25.2	26.0	22.4	-3.6 pp	-5.1 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.1	17.3	17.1	16.8	15.0	-1.8 pp	-1.1 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	33.6	33.7	30.4	30.4	29.4	-1.0 pp	-4.2 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.6	-9.5 %	-18.4 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	35.8	35.5	33.0	33.9	33.9	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	28.4	29.8	27.1	27.2	27.2	0.0 pp	-1.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	38.7	38.9	33.7	42.8	31.9	-10.9 pp	-6.8 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.6	20.4	29.8	24.4	27.7	3.3 pp	4.1 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.4	42.9	50.1	48.2	54.5	6.3 pp	8.1 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.7	80.2	69.7	73.2	74.5	1.3 pp	-3.2 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	11.7	1.7 pp	2.7 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.9	12.8	12.2	10.3	9.3	-1.0 pp	-4.6 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.6	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.6	14.3	14.0	12.3	11.4	-0.9 pp	-2.2 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	63.5	63.4	64.8	68.3	69.5	1.2 pp	6.0 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	47.0	49.5	45.7	45.5	35.3	-10.2 pp	-11.7 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.68	0.75	10.3 %	11.9 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.46	21.1 %	24.3 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	8.6	7.7	9.2	n.a.	19.5 %	0.0 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	9.9	9.0	10.9	n.a.	21.1 %	4.8 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	50.9	52.7	45.3	49.9	42.4	-7.5 pp	-8.5 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.0	14.4	11.6	15.1	11.1	-4.0 pp	-4.9 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

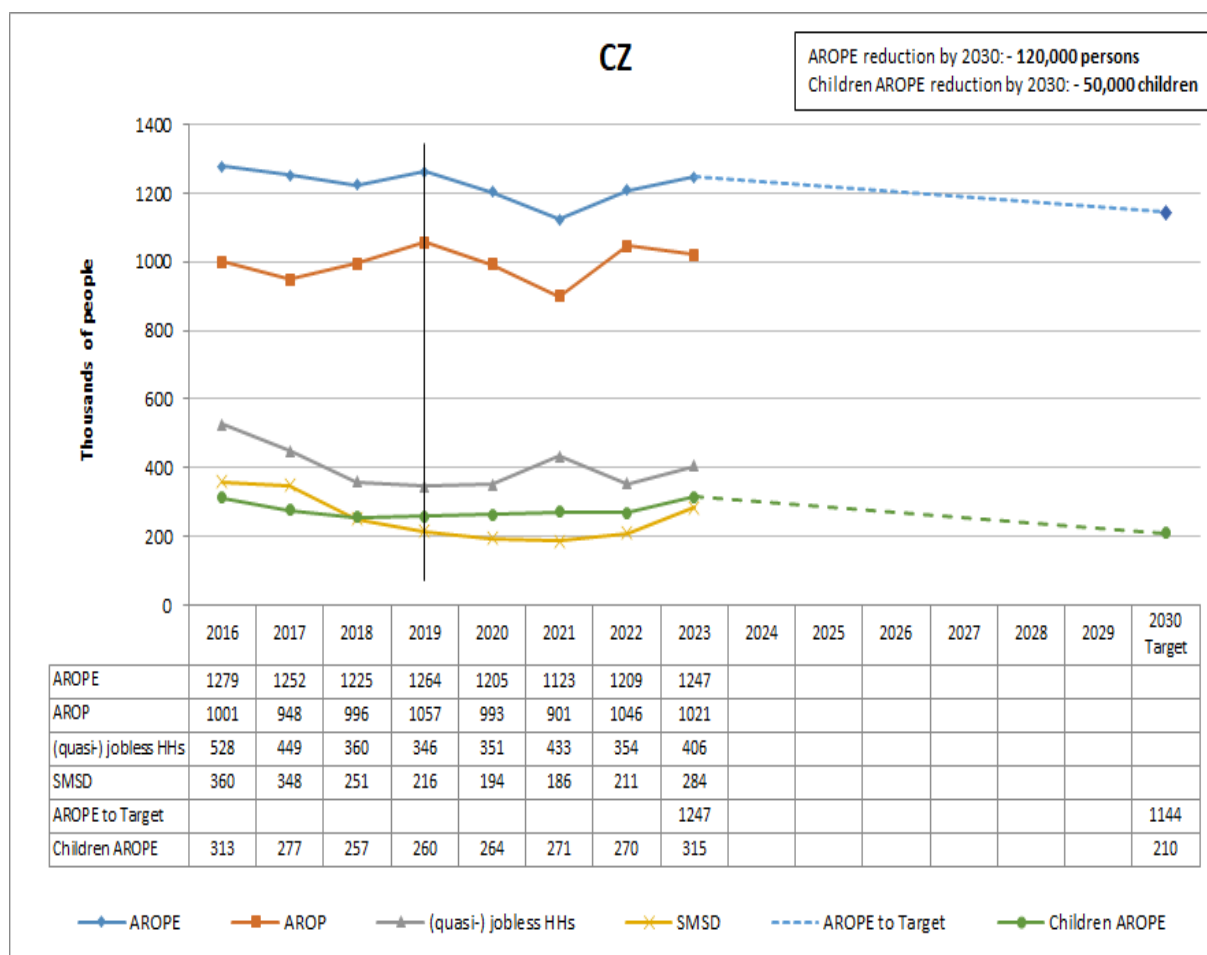# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
BULGARIA 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rates, the risk of poverty rates and the severe material and social deprivation rates are worse than the EU average with substantial positive development for the total population [5] with some positive development for children [4] but no development for the working age population risk of poverty and risk of poverty or social exclusion [2]. The at-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates are substantially worse than the EU average for the total population, the working age population and for children [1] *The at risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities and Roma is substantially higher than that of the general population, and their active inclusion remains challenging especially in combination with high urban/rural inequalities.* *High energy poverty*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is worse than the EU average [2] and the impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4] The risk-of poverty rate of the working population and children living in household in low and very low work intensity is worse than the EU average [2], substantially worse in household at work intensity between 0.2 and 0.55 [1]. In-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. *Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities.* *Adequacy, coverage and take-up of social assistance remain limited*	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion and the severe material and social deprivation of older people (65+, total, men and women) are worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5]. Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average with substantially positive development [5] *There is a substantial gender pension gap in old-age risk of poverty or social exclusion.*	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average. [3]

4. Long-term care	*Insufficient access to long-term care services leads to high unmet needs*	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average, substantially worse for men [1], with some positive development for 65 for the total population and women [4]. The rates of potential years of life lost, treatable mortality and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1]	The healthy life years at birth for women indicator is substantially better than the EU average [3]

CZECHIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

CZ

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **120,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **50,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	1279	1252	1225	1264	1205	1123	1209	1247							
AROP	1001	948	996	1057	993	901	1046	1021							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	528	449	360	346	351	433	354	406							
SMSD	360	348	251	216	194	186	211	284							
AROPE to Target								1247							1144
Children AROPE	313	277	257	260	264	271	270	315							210

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.
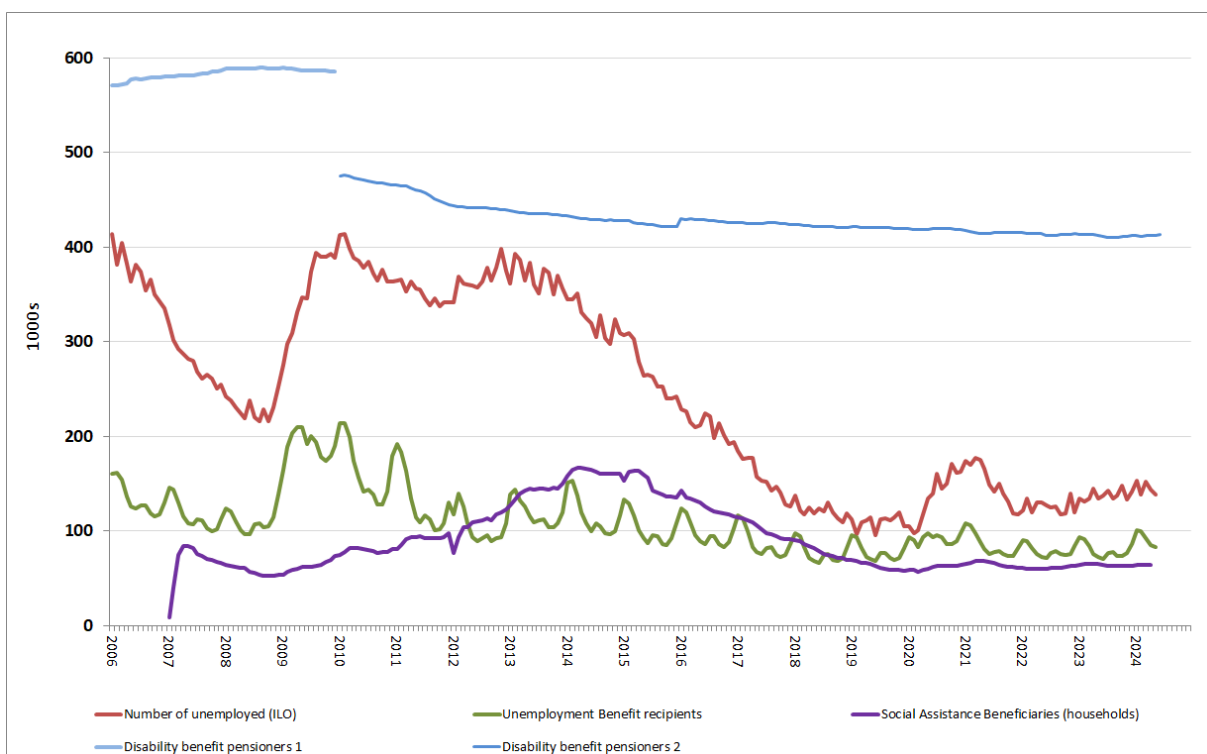
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	18.2	21.4	21.2	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.4	7.5	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.0
	Old age	8.1	9.1	8.7	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	18.0	21.1	21.0	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.4	7.5	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Old age	8.1	9.1	8.7	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

CZ	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat - (Unemployment by sex and age – monthly average)
comment	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefits recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	www.mpsv.cz
comment	
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social assistance beneficiaries
unit	Thousands of households
source	MoLSA
comment	Number of „social assistance beneficiaries" represents relevant number of recipients of Allowance for Living (it doesn´t include other members of a households entitled to this benefit) introduced as of 1/1/2007 under the Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in Material Need (by the end of 2006 the system of social assistance benefits was regulated in absolutely different way, because of this fact, there is no reasonable comparability). Generally, the development of number of „social assistance beneficiaries" reflects situation on labour market and income situation of households as well as relevant legal adjustment.
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree)
unit	Thousands of persons
source	https://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/informace-o-vyplacenych-davkach
comment	From the beginning of 2010 the new types of disability were implemented to the social system. Currently three levels of disability are differentiated (the 1st, 2nd , 3rd) instead of the former two levels (full disability, partial disability). The 3rd level is equal to the full disability while the partial disability was split in the current 1st and 2nd level. From January 2010 all receivers of disability pension older than 65 years of age are no more implicated in the number of disability pensioners. They are implicated in the number of old age pensioners. This change is displayed in the drop of number of disability pensioners in January 2010. According to these changes, new data (starting January 2010) are being presented separately.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CZ	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.4	15.0	1.6 pp	2.0 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.4	0.6 pp	1.2 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	4.6	1.4 pp	1.9 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.7	4.1	6.4	5.4	6.5	1.1 pp	2.8 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.9	2.1	5.4	9.1	4.3	-4.8 pp	-2.6 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	75.5	77.6	75.8	81.3	80.7	-0.6 pp	5.2 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.7	8.3	7.0	7.8	7.4	-0.4 pp	-1.3 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.4	2.3	4.1	5.0	3.0	-2.0 pp	-0.4 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.8	1.4	-0.4 pp	-1.5 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.0	28.6	26.4	25.3	26.8	1.5 pp	-0.2 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52.4	49.6	36.0	54.5	54.2	-0.3 pp	1.8 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.0	17.4	23.0	22.9	23.8	0.9 pp	8.8 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.3	21.1	17.8	15.6	18.0	2.4 pp	-2.3 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	2.4	2.0			1.9		-0.5 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.0	26.6	23.4	20.6	23.7	3.1 pp	-2.3 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.0	43.1	49.6	48.0	43.4	-4.6 pp	-0.6 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.5	8.6	2.1 pp	2.2 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.7	3.8	6.0	3.8	-2.2 pp	1.6 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3 pp	0.5 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3		0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.4	3.3							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.6	26.6	1.0 pp	2.5 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CZ 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	12.1	11.5	10.7	11.8	12.0	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.5	8.6	10.2	9.8	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8421	8490	8289	9212	9725	-6.1 %	4.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	0.6 pp	0.6 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.1	0.6 pp	0.7 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.1	14.8	16.7	18.3	18.7	0.4 pp	4.6 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.7	3.9	4.5	6.7	4.9	-1.8 pp	-0.8 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	6.3	1.5 pp	1.0 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	-1.7 %	2.4 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.4	15.0	1.6 pp	2.0 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	6.6	7.0	6.2	8.5	2.3 pp	2.5 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.0	17.4	23.0	22.9	23.8	0.9 pp	8.8 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	39.2	40.6	46.6	40.0	39.5	-0.5 pp	0.3 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	72.1	75.8	70.5	71.3	0.8 pp	0.6 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.0	58.6	59.0	69.2	67.6	-1.6 pp	6.6 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	0.4 pp	0.6 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.7	6.6	6.5	8.0	6.3	-1.7 pp	0.6 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	66.7	68.2	69.8	72.9	74.0	1.1 pp	7.3 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.4	15.4	11.2	16.6	15.2	-1.4 pp	-2.2 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.73	0.76	4.1 %	4.1 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.52	6.1 %	4.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	n.a.	1.4 %	-11.3 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.7	n.a.	-6.1 %	-6.1 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.7	23.8	18.2	21.1	19.4	-1.7 pp	-5.3 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.9	9.1	2.2 pp	2.2 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.7	-0.3	4.3	-3.7	0.0	-3.7 %	0.1 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

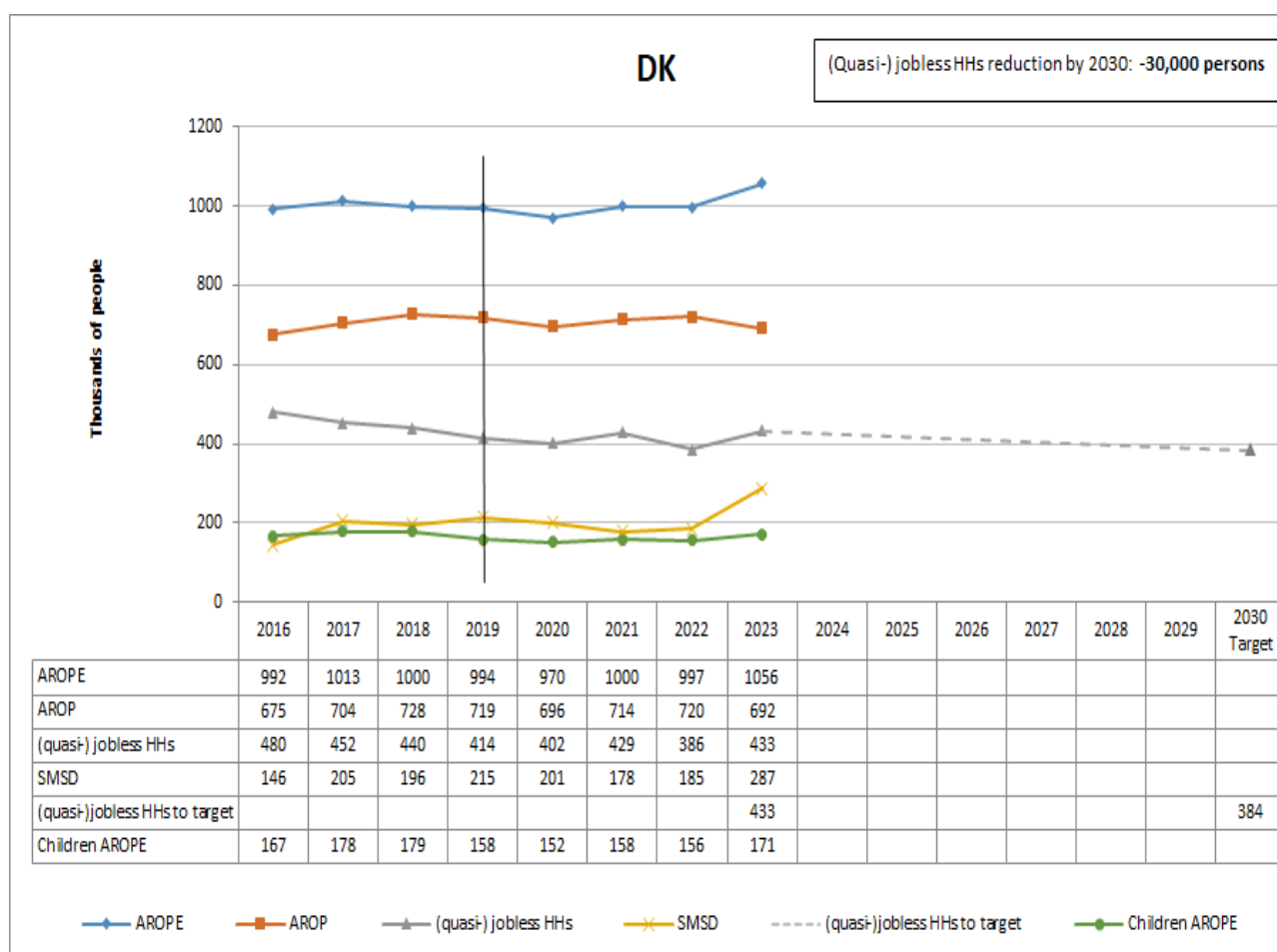# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CZECHIA 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	*While the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is comparatively low, indebtedness continues to be a problem. Poverty concentrates geographically in certain localities and affects to a higher degree vulnerable groups, in particular Roma people.*	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion is substantially better than the EU average for the total population, children (0-17) and working age population (18-64) [3] The risk of poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] The rate of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is substantially better than the EU average [3] for the total population and the working age population (18-64) The S80/S20 ratio as well as the S50/S20 are substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The risk of poverty rate for population (total and working age population 18-64) living in very low work intensity households is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10] The relative median poverty risk gap is around (slightly below) the EU average for children and the working age population (18-64) with substantial negative development [10]	In work poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] *Substantial gender gap in old-age impacts the risk of poverty or social exclusion*	The relative median poverty risk gap for older people (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care	*Access to long-term care is insufficient, especially as concerns homecare.*	
5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 is worse than the EU average, for men [2] and, with some positive development for the total population and women [4]. Healthy life years at 65 is worse than the EU average for men [2] Potential years of life lost is around the EU average with some negative development [9] The preventable mortality rate is worse than the EU average [2]	

DENMARK

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

DK

(Quasi-) jobless HHs reduction by 2030: **-30,000 persons**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	992	1013	1000	994	970	1000	997	1056							
AROP	675	704	728	719	696	714	720	692							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	480	452	440	414	402	429	386	433							
SMSD	146	205	196	215	201	178	185	287							
(quasi-)jobless HHs to target								433							384
Children AROPE	167	178	179	158	152	158	156	171							

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD — (quasi-)jobless HHs to target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 30,000; (iv) 2022-2023 change significant for all; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.
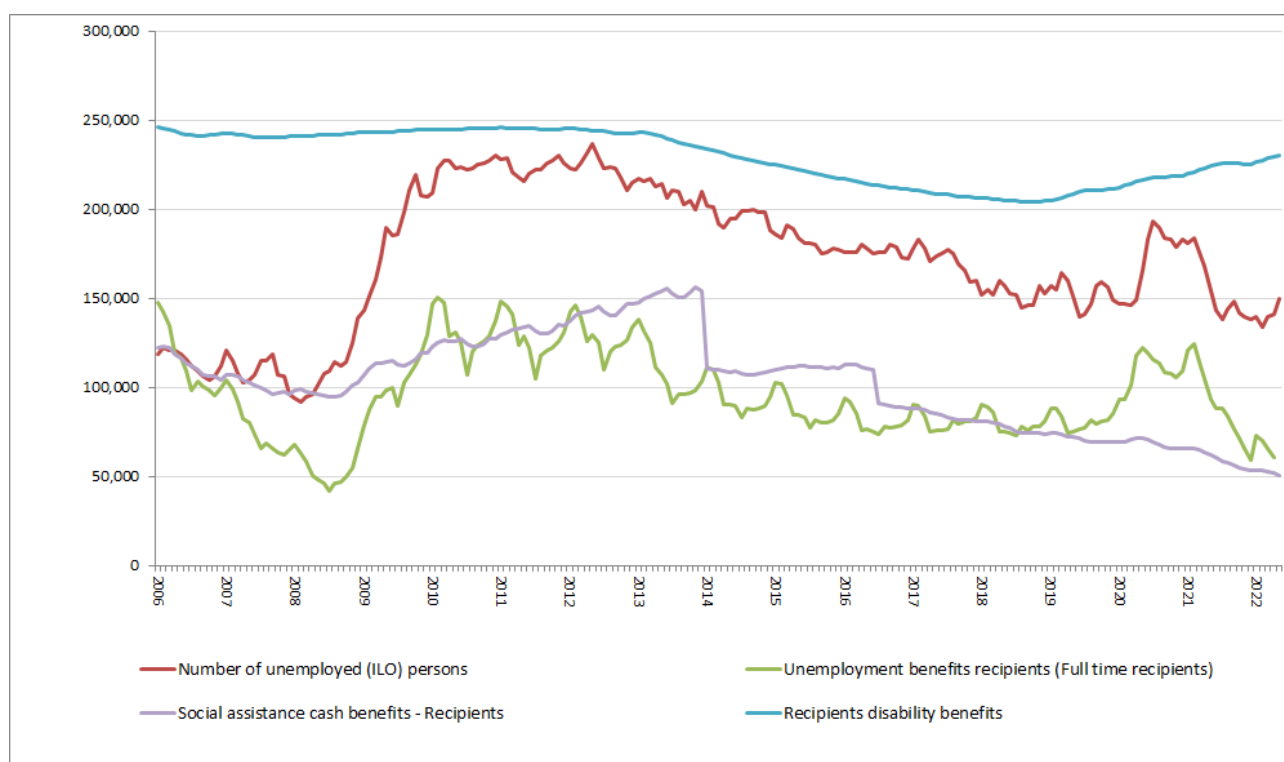
Social protection expenditure

DK		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	30.3	32.1	29.9	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.6	8.5
	Disability	4.9	5.1	4.9	2.1	2.0
	Old age	12.1	12.3	11.2	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	11.0	11.3	10.4	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.5	0.5
	Old age	6.5	6.6	6.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	19.4	20.8	19.5	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	6.4	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.5
	Disability	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5
	Old age	5.6	5.7	5.1	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	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

- Number of unemployed (ILO) persons
- Unemployment benefits recipients (Full time recipients)
- Social assistance cash benefits - Recipients
- Recipients disability benefits

DK	Number of unemployed
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat une_rt_m
	Unemployment recipients
definition	Unemployment benefits recipients, full time recipients.
unit	full time persons recipients (both passive and active recipients) (seasonally adjusted) (dagpenge)
source	y01a02, Dagpenge, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Limk: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/a-dagpenge/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
comment	
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Numbers of recipients of cash benefits + recipients of education and integration benefits (kontanthjælp)
unit	Both passive and active recipients
source social assistance benefit	y36a02, Kontanthjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/kontanthjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
source education benefit	y38a02, Uddannelseshjælp, Antal personer og fuldtidspersoner. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/uddannelseshjaelp/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
source integration benefit	y35a02, Selvforsørgelses- og hjemrejseydelse samt overgangsydelse. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/selvforsorgelses-og-hjemrejseydelse-samt-overgangsydelse/personer-forlob-og-udgifter/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/
comment	The update includes a change in the numbers back in time due to the abolishment of the lowest cash benefits by January 1st 2012. As it is a headcount, all recipients of the lowest cash benefits are now listed as recipients of the same cash benefit back in time as it would otherwise mean a change in the level of recipients as from 1/1 2012 when all recipients became recipients of the same level of benefit. By January 1st 2014 a reform of the cash benefit system came into force. With this reform people under the age of 30 can no longer receive cash benefit but will receive education benefit (social assistance) at the level of the student grant. By September 1st 2015 a rule change within the cast benefit system meant that newly arrived refugees and immigrants can no longer receive cash benefit but will receive integration benefit at the level of the student grant. By July 1st 2016, the rules applied for anyone who haven't been living in Denmark for at least 7 years within the last 8 years. Therefore we have provided a table with the number of recipients of the immigration benefit, starting from September 2015.
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits full+partial) (førtidspension)
unit	Thousands of pensioners
source	y10a02, Førtidspension. Link: https://jobindsats.dk/databank/ydelser/tilbagetraekningsydelser/fortidspension/antal-personer-og-fuldtidspersoner/

comment	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DK	%	EU27_2020								
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	2022	2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.8	15.3	1.5 pp	1.5 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.7	-0.4 pp	-0.6 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.8	5.1	2.3 pp	0.0 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.0	5.8	5.7	4.6	6.6	2.0 pp	1.6 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.8	4.2		3.5	6.2	2.7 pp	1.4 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.2	65.1	49.2	60.4	46.4	-14.0 pp	-18.8 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.5	6.8	-0.7 pp	-0.6 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.9	7.6	8.1	6.8	8.0	1.2 pp	0.1 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58.1	60.1	61.0	67.9	61.9	-6.0 pp	3.8 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.6	8.2	9.7	5.2	13.9	8.7 pp	6.3 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	85.6	84.5	82.5	87.8	83.2	-4.6 pp	-2.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	23.8	6.8 pp	12.2 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	57.8	61.1	57.2	56.9	-0.3 pp	10.0 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	7.9	2.5 pp	2.3 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.4	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.0	3.0	1.1	3.8	5.1	1.3 pp	3.1 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3		0.0 pp	0.3 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.7	3.8							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.8	11.9	11.1	12.4	9.7	-2.7 pp	-1.1 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DK 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	16.8	17.3	17.1	17.9	0.8 pp	0.6 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.8	-0.6 pp	-0.7 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13423	13077	13740	13946	13692	-6.0 %	-1.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.9	1.7 pp	1.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.5	9.1	9.7	8.8	9.8	1.0 pp	0.3 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.4	21.4	2.0 pp	2.6 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.9	6.9	6.3	6.9	5.8	-1.1 pp	-0.1 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	9.4	2.6 pp	2.3 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.0 %	1.5 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.8	15.3	1.5 pp	1.5 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.6	7.3	5.6	5.8	8.8	3.0 pp	1.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.6	15.7	19.4	17.0	23.8	6.8 pp	12.2 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	52.4	53.9	50.4	51.4	1.0 pp	4.2 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.9	70.0	70.0	68.5	69.6	1.1 pp	1.7 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.5	48.7	50.8	54.1	45.5	-8.6 pp	-9.0 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.9	0.5 pp	-0.4 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.4	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.4	0.8 pp	1.3 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	7.1	0.4 pp	-0.6 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.3	71.4	72.3	72.9	74.2	1.3 pp	2.9 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.9	11.7	12.7	14.3	12.3	-2.0 pp	2.4 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.78	1.3 %	1.3 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.0 %	-6.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.6 pp	0.9 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.4	9.5	10.0	n.a.	5.3 %	-6.5 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.8	11.9	10.2	10.4	n.a.	2.0 %	-11.9 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.7	26.3	1.6 pp	3.2 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	15.6	14.1	15.5	14.7	15.4	0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	-0.0	0.2	2.5	1.8	2.5 %	2.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
DENMARK 2024

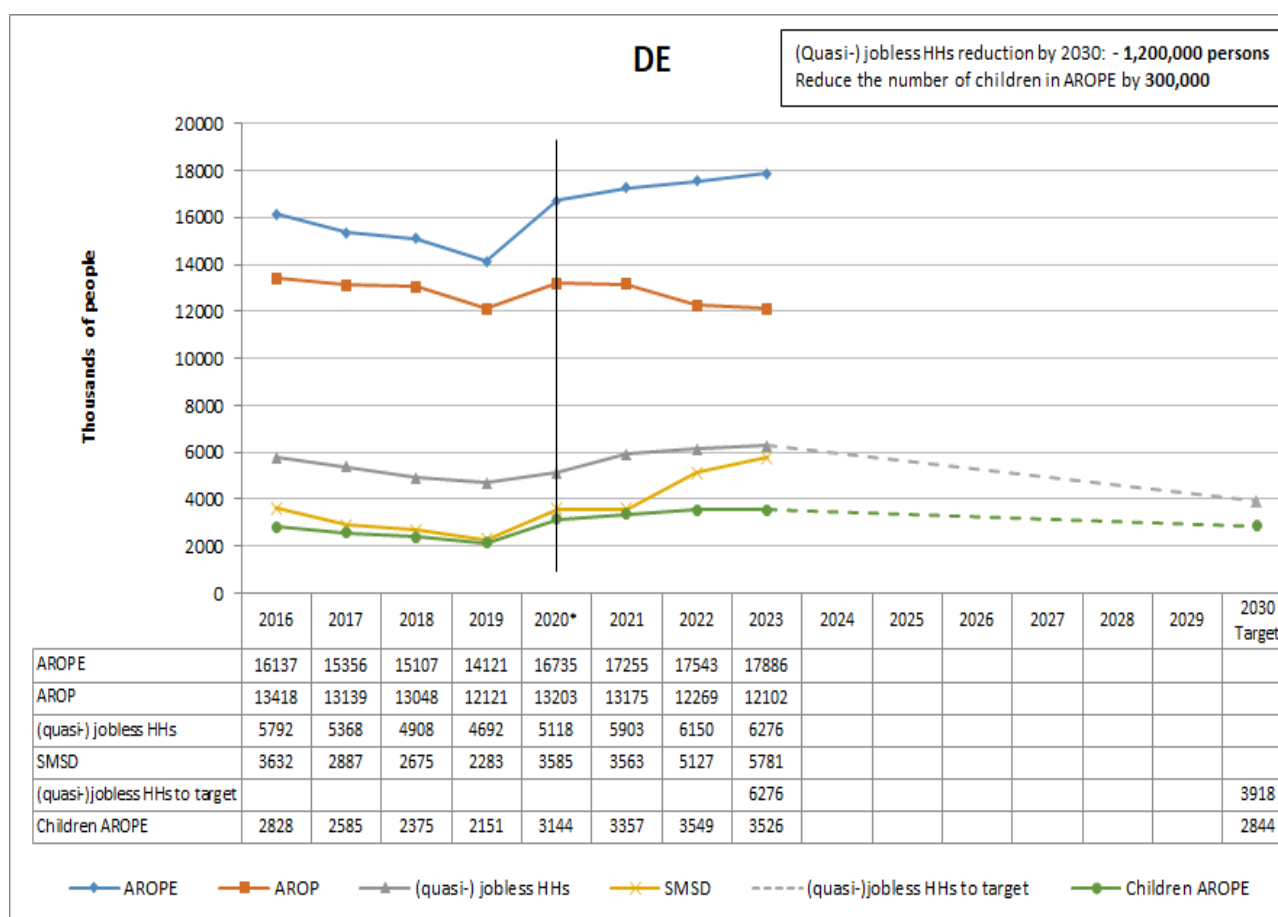| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rates of people aged 0-64 and people in working age population (18-64 not students) living in (quasi-)jobless households are worse than the EU average [2] Severe material and social deprivation rates are around the EU averages with some negative development for the total population [9] and substantially negative development for the working age population (18-64) [10] The S80/S20 and S80/S50 ratios are around the EU averages with some negative development [9] Housing cost overburden is worse than the EU average [2], substantially worse for the working age population [1], with some positive development for older people (65+) [4].[1]	The rate of children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average, as well as their risk of poverty rate [3] The risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The relative median poverty risk gap is around the EU average for children (0-17) with substantially negative development [10] and for working age population (18-64) with some negative development [9].	The impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3] The risk-of poverty rates of children and the working age population (18-64) living in households in very low work intensity are substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2]	The relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]

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

4. Long-term care		*Good coverage of LTC services, in particular homecare*
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for both men and women are substantially worse than the EU average [1] Life expectancy at 65 for both men and women is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10] and life expectancy at birth for both men and women is around the EU average with some negative development [9]	

GERMANY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

DE

(Quasi-) jobless HHs reduction by 2030: - **1,200,000 persons**
Reduce the number of children in AROPE by **300,000**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	16137	15356	15107	14121	16735	17255	17543	17886							
AROP	13418	13139	13048	12121	13203	13175	12269	12102							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	5792	5368	4908	4692	5118	5903	6150	6276							
SMSD	3632	2887	2675	2283	3585	3563	5127	5781							
(quasi-)jobless HHs to target								6276							3918
Children AROPE	2828	2585	2375	2151	3144	3357	3549	3526							2844

AROPE ◆ AROP ■ (quasi-) jobless HHs ▲ SMSD ✕ ----- (quasi-)jobless HHs to target Children AROPE ●

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2020 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity ((quasi-)jobless households) by 1,200,000, and the child population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 300,000 by decreasing children living in households with very low work intensity by 300,000. * Major break in series in EU-SILC data for Germany in 2020. Due to the major break in series and to provide a baseline that is consistent with future developments, the figure from the 2020 survey shall be used as the starting point for the national poverty reduction target. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE; 2020-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.
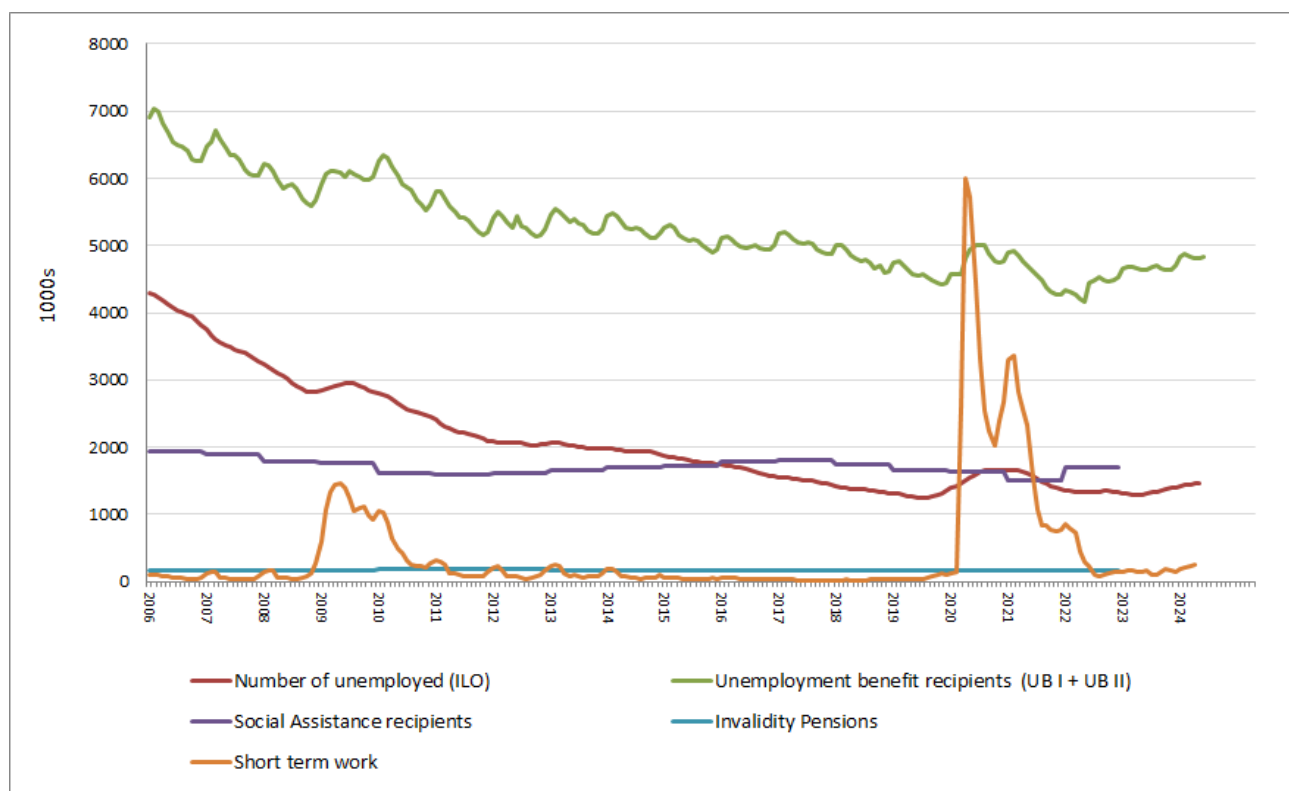
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DE		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	28.8	31.5	30.6	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	9.7	10.2	10.0	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
	Old age	10.4	11.2	10.9	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	25.3	27.7	26.8	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	9.7	10.2	10.0	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Old age	10.3	11.0	10.7	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

	Number of Unemployed	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total	
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted (not calendar adjusted) [une_rt_m]	
source	Eurostat	
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-055624_QID_AED9213_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;S_ADJ,L,Z,0;AGE,L,Z,1;UNIT,L,Z,2;SEX,L,Z,3;INDICATORS,C,Z,4;&zSelection=DS-055624AGE,TOTAL;DS-055624S_ADJ,SA;DS-055624UNIT,THS_PER;DS-055624SEX,T;DS-055624INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=S-ADJ_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=AGE_1_2_-1_2&rankName6=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName7=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23	

	Unemployment benefit recipients	
definition	Benefit recipients (UB I + UB II)	
unit	Thousands of recipients	
source	Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency)	
link	https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Einzelheftsuche_Formular.html?nn=627730&topic_f=monatsbericht-monatsbericht	
comment	Monatsbericht zum Arbeits- und Ausbildungsmarkt in Deutschland, figure 2.1 (Arbeitslosigkeit und Leistungsbezug); since March 2020 figure 2.2 too.	

	Social Assistance recipients	
definition	Social Assistance recipients	
unit	Thousands of individual recipients	
source	amtliche Sozialberichterstattung	
link	http://www.statistikportal.de/de/sbe/ergebnisse/mindestsicherung/b-13-empfaengerinnen-und-empfaenger-nach-leistungssystemen	
comment	table B1.3.0 (recipients of Sozialgeld und HLU) . Please note that the definition of "social assistance" used in Germany differs from the definition used for the reported figures. https://www.bmas.de/EN/Social-Affairs/Social-assistance/social-assistance.html	

	Disability benefit recipients	
definition	New disability pension recipients	
unit	Thousand of recipients (annual figures)	
source	Source: Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund (German statutory pension insurance scheme)	
link	https://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/Allgemein/de/Navigation/6_Wir_ueber_uns/02_Fakten_und_Zahlen/03_statistiken/statistikpublikationen_node.html	
comment	Rentenversicherung in Zeitreihen (3 Rentenzugang - Renten wegen verminderter Erwerbsfähigkeit)	

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DE	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.4	23.9	-0.5 pp	n.a.	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.1	15.4	16.4	15.0	14.0	-1.0 pp	n.a.	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.3	5.9	5.5	8.5	9.0	0.5 pp	n.a.	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.1	9.4	10.8	10.9	10.8	-0.1 pp	n.a.	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.9	7.9			2.3	n.a.	n.a.	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.6	9.3	7.4	6.8	-0.6 pp	n.a.	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	50.6	48.5	48.3	48.2	-0.1 pp	n.a.	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.5	11.7	12.5	10.8	9.8	-1.0 pp	n.a.	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.1	6.2	14.1	6.7	8.4	1.7 pp	0.3 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.2	10.2	17.3	17.9	14.9	-3.0 pp	-8.3 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.6	24.3	38.1	36.4	47.3	10.9 pp	19.7 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.3	33.1	50.4	53.3	38.9	-14.4 pp	-23.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	18.8	2.0 pp	n.a.	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	25.9	27.2	25.7	24.8	24.6	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.0	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.3	-0.1 pp	1.3 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.7	32.0	30.5	29.4	29.3	-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	59.8	52.5	56.2	58.0	58.3	0.4 pp	n.a.	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.5	7.9	9.2	9.4	11.4	2.0 pp	n.a.	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.5	0.8 pp	2.7 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.3	10.1	12.5	12.7	12.8	0.1 pp	2.5 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0 pp	n.a.	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	2.5				n.a.	n.a.		
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	12.0	16.8	17.9	18.5	18.7	0.2 pp	n.a.	24.9	25.2

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note : For DE, major break in time series in 2020 for EU-SILC, so figures for changes compared to 2019 for SILC-based indicators not shown..

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DE 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019/2020* to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.3	20.4	21.0	21.1	21.3	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.8	16.1	16.0	14.8	14.4	-0.4 pp	-1.7 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13616	14537	14002	13876	14452	-3.0 %	-10.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.0	4.4	4.3	6.2	6.9	0.7 pp	2.5 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.8	9.9	0.1 pp	1.6 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	24.5	22.5	20.3	21.5	1.2 pp	-3.0 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.6	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	n.a.	-4.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	9.1	9.0	11.7	12.7	1.0 pp	3.6 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	1.4 %	-8.8 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.4	23.9	-0.5 pp	1.6 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.4	11.2	11.2	14.7	15.3	0.6 pp	4.1 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.8	23.6	20.1	16.8	18.8	2.0 pp	-4.8 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.2	34.6	40.3	42.2	41.7	-0.5 pp	7.1 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.0	61.1	63.4	64.8	64.9	0.0 pp	3.8 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.7	56.9	52.0	51.0	52.5	1.5 pp	-4.4 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.9	8.5	8.6	7.1	6.5	-0.6 pp	-2.0 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.3	10.1	12.5	12.7	12.8	0.1 pp	2.5 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.2	0.0 pp	0.1 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.4	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.5	0.5 pp	1.1 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.6	70.6	71.8	73.3	74.6	1.3 pp	3.0 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	21.0	20.5	19.8	20.6	0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.0 %	2.4 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	2.1 %	6.5 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	11.5	10.4	10.2	8.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.8	11.7	11.4	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.8	29.7	31.0	28.3	29.8	1.5 pp	0.1 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.9	9.0	11.0	11.9	13.0	1.1 pp	4.0 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	-0.0	0.5 %	1.5 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

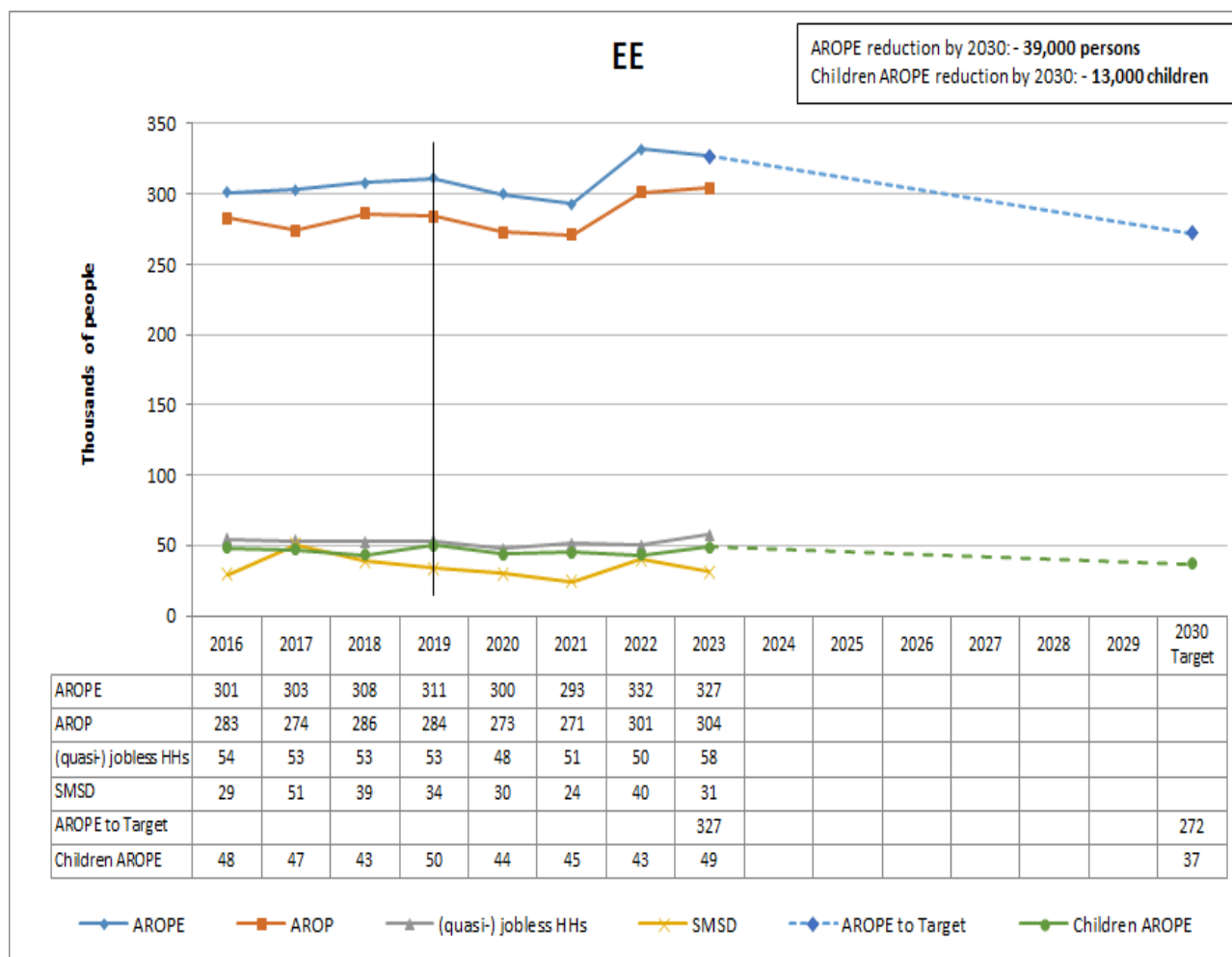# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES

GERMANY 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rate of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse for children [1], while it is around (above) the EU average with substantially negative development for the working age population [10] The severe material and social deprivation rate is around the EU average with substantial negative development for the general population and the working age population (aged 18-64) [10]. Children living in a household suffering from severe material and social deprivation is around EU average with some negative development [9]. Housing cost overburden is worse than the EU average for the total population [2] and for older people (65+) [2] *There is a large difference in the risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people compared to native born people* *	The risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) is better than the EU average with some positive development [7] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates are better than the EU average, with substantial positive development for the total population and the working age population (18-64) [8] and are substantially better than the EU average for children (0-17) [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection		The impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] The risk-of poverty rate of children (0-17) living in household in very low work intensity is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people is below the EU average, however with some negative development for total population, men and women [9]	
4. Long-term care		*Good access to LTC, in particular homecare*
5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 is worse than the EU average for women [2] and around the EU average for men with substantial negative development [10]	

* While the SPPM VA exercise is mainly based on a few key EU-SILC and LFS indicators for non-EU born people compared with native-born people, other elements – such as the number of new non-EU born residents including asylum seekers and refugees - can also have an impact on this kind of challenges.

ESTONIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

EE

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 39,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 13,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	301	303	308	311	300	293	332	327							
AROP	283	274	286	284	273	271	301	304							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	54	53	53	53	48	51	50	58							
SMSD	29	51	39	34	30	24	40	31							
AROPE to Target								327							272
Children AROPE	48	47	43	50	44	45	43	49							37

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROP and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Children AROPE.
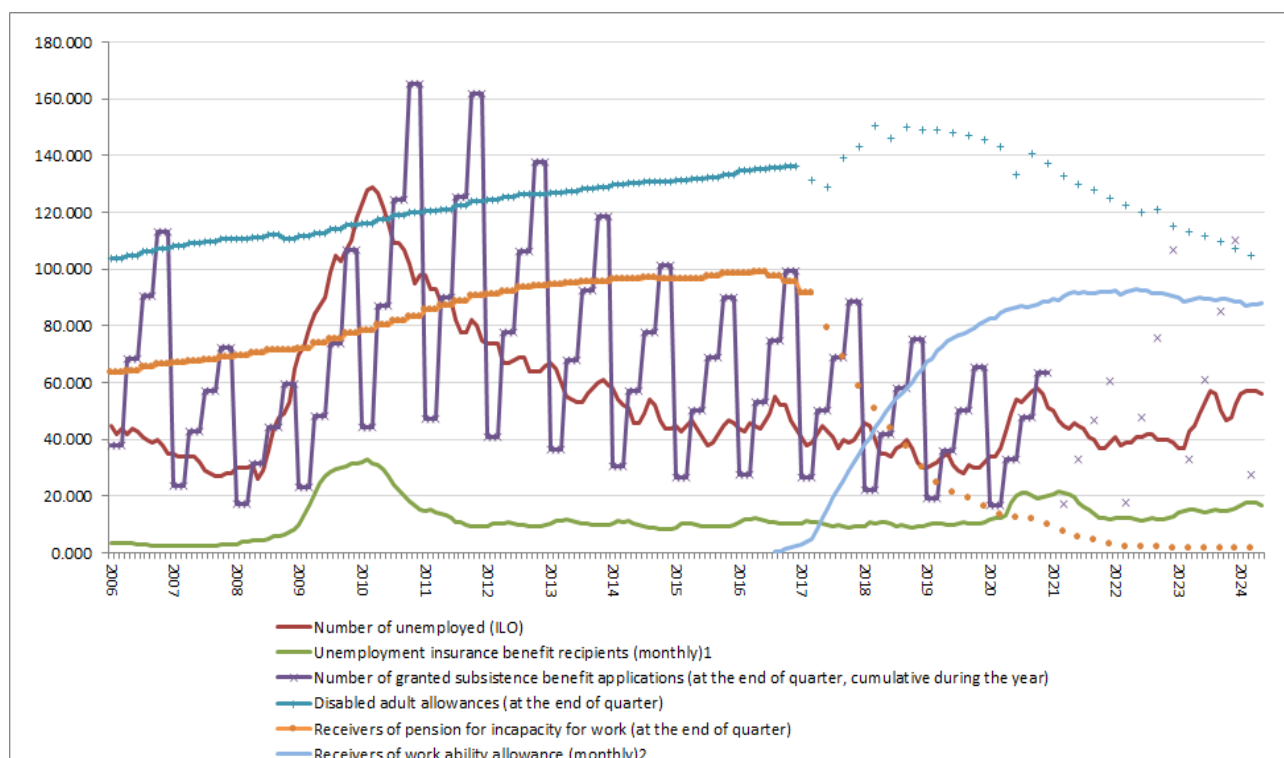
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EE		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.2	18.9	17.1	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.0	5.1	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
	Old age	6.6	7.4	6.9	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	16.1	18.8	17.0	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.0	5.1	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5
	Old age	6.6	7.4	6.9	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

— Number of unemployed (ILO)
— Unemployment insurance benefit recipients (monthly)1
— Number of granted subsistence benefit applications (at the end of quarter, cumulative during the year)
— Disabled adult allowances (at the end of quarter)
— Receivers of pension for incapacity for work (at the end of quarter)
— Receivers of work ability allowance (monthly)2

EE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment insurance benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/en/statistics-and-research/main-statistical-indicators/unemployment-insurance-benefit
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	To find statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients (payments) please open the link above and select a "Unemployment insurance benefit ". A Tableau table opens, where the sheet "Väljamaksed" shows statistics about unemployment insurance benefit recipients by month. Definition: Unemployment insurance benefit recipients - unemployed persons who received a payment of unemployment insurance benefit during the specified period. Unemployment insurance is a type of compulsory insurance, unemployment insurance is financed from unemployment insurance premiums paid by the insured persons (employees) and the employers. The unemployment insurance benefit is paid to unemployed persons whose unemployment insurance period in the three preceding years is at least 12 months and whose last relationship did not end on their own initiative or mutual agreement.
Note	Data has been updated 3.07.24 since 2022.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Subsistence benefit (to maintain subsistence level) receivers
unit	Number of granted applications by households (thousands, cumulative during the year)
source	Ministry of Social Affairs
link	in estonian: https://www.sm.ee/toetuste-statistika Some of the main statistics (no of households receiving subsistence benefit during the year, etc.) are available also at the Statistics Estonia database: https://andmed.stat.ee/en/stat/sotsiaalelu__sotsiaalne-kaitse__sotsiaalabi__toimetulekutoetused
eligible age group	all age groups

comment	To reach specific tables, please use first link and open from the selection "Toimetulekutoetus kohalike omavalitsusüksuste lõikes" (meaning in english "Subsistence benefit by local governments") a report with the appropriate year and quarter. For example, the report "2020. aasta I kvartal" (meaning in english "The first quarter of 2020"). An excel table opens, where on sheet "Taotlused" (meaning in English "Applications") row number 8, column C you can find the total number of granted applications. The second link is intended as additional information and referres to the Statistics Estonia annual data. A person living alone or a family whose monthly disposable income, after deduction of the fixed expenses connected with permanent dwelling during the current month, is below the subsistence level has right to receive a subsistence benefit. A recipient of the subsistence benefit whose family (household) members are all minors is entitled to a supplementary social benefit of 15 euros. The subsistence level increased (by 20%) from 63.91 to 76.7 euros for the 1st household member from the beginning of 2011 (the subsistence level of the second and each subsequent adult member of a family is 80 per cent of the subsistence level of the first member of the family). The subsistence level increased also in 2014 (by 17 % compared to the previous year) from 76,7€ to 90€ for the 1st household member. From 2015 to 2017, the subsistence level of each child of a family (household) is equal to the subsistence level of the first member of the family. The subsistence level increased (by 31%) from the beginning of 2016 to 130€ for the 1st household member. In 2018, the subsistence level for the 1st household member was 140 and the subsistence level of each child of a family is 120 per cent of the subsistence level of the first member of the family. Starting from 2019, the subsistence level was increased to 150 euros. **From 1 June 2022, the subsistence level for a person living alone or the first member of a family is 200 euros per month and 160 euros for the second and each subsequent adult member of the family. The subsistence level for each minor member of the family is 240 euros per month.** Note: In April 2010, a new social services and benefit register was introduced. Therefore the data from the 2nd quarter 2010 is not fully comparable with the previous data.
	Disability benefit
definition	Recipients of benefits for disabled persons (number of 16 years old or older persons)
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Source: Social Insurance Fund
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and older
comment	To reach specific tables, please select from the menu on the left "Riikliku sotsiaalkindlustuse statistika ja aruanded (kord kvartalis)" (meaning in english "National social security statistics and reports (quarterly)"). From there, select a report with the appropriate year and number of months. For example, the report "Riiklik sotsiaalkindlustus 2020 3 kuud" (meaning in english "National Social Security 2020 3 months") for the first quarter of 2020. An excel table opens, where on sheet "Koond" (meaning in English "Summary") excel row number 84 shows the "Puuetega inimeste sotsiaaltoetused" (meaning in English "Social benefits for disabled"). To find the correct result, the number of beneficiaries at the end of the reporting period in column 1, rows 06 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age), 10 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of working age) and 14 (recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of retirement age) must be summed. Disability is the loss of or an abnormality in an anatomical, physiological or mental structure of function of a person, which in conjunction with different relational and environmental restrictions prevents participation in social life on equal bases with others. From 2008 the disabled adult allowance was replaced by disability allowance for a person of working age and disability allowance for a person of retirement age. Therefore the indicator since 2008 includes recipients of three types of benefits: recipients of the allowance for disabled persons of at least 16 years of age, for disabled persons of working age and for disabled persons of retirement age.

Incapacity for work	
definition	Receivers of pension for incapacity for work
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Social Insurance Board
link	http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/organisatsioon-kontaktid/statistika-ja-aruandlus
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	The right for the pension for incapacity for work has a person, who is at least 16 years of age and has been declared to be permanently incapable to work, loss of whose working capacity is 40 to 100 per cent and who by the initial date of granting of the pension has acquired the following pensionable service or accumulation period in Estonia. Please see Work ability allowance – after implementing work ability reform in 2016, the incapacity of work pension is no longer granted (no new receivers).
Work ability allowance	
definition	Work ability allowance recipients
unit	thousands of recipients (monthly)
source	Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund
link	https://www.tootukassa.ee/en/statistics-and-research/main-statistical-indicators/work-ability-allowance
eligible age group	16 years and up to retirement age
comment	To find statistics about work ability allowance recipients please open the link above and select "Work ability allowance". See the Tableau sheet "Väljamaksed", which shows statistics about work ability allowance recipients by month. Definition: Work ability allowance recipients – persons who received a payment of work ability allowance during the specified period. After the implementation of Work Ability Reform at 2016 the receivers of incapacity for work pension are gradually re-assessed and starting to receive work ability allowance instead of incapacity for work pension. Note: data has been updated since 2022.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EE	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19.7	17.4	17.4	16.6	18.3	1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.2	15.2	15.5	13.6	16.0	2.4 pp	-1.2 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.3	0.7 pp	1.2 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.3	0.7 pp	0.7 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.2	6.1	7.5	7.2	8.4	1.2 pp	-3.8 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.3	10.2	9.7	9.6	10.2	0.6 pp	-1.1 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.1	56.6	72.5	73.7	74.0	0.3 pp	18.9 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15.6	13.9	13.1	11.4	13.2	1.8 pp	-2.4 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	9.0	5.3	12.3	12.2	-0.1 pp	4.2 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.8	17.7	20.4	21.4	25.7	4.3 pp	1.9 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.5	19.6	20.7	20.1	20.8	0.7 pp	1.3 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	75.8	75.0	72.2	75.0	74.3	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.3	2.1 pp	4.7 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.7	10.9	12.7	13.0	11.6	-1.4 pp	0.9 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.2	15.2	17.2	17.7	16.1	-1.6 pp	1.9 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	53.1	49.7	49.8	45.8	-4.1 pp	-1.2 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.9	5.7	2.8 pp	2.0 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.4	4.1	6.8	6.8	7.1	0.3 pp	3.7 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.7	-1.1 pp	-1.5 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.3	2.0 pp	-0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.2		0.0 pp	0.6 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.7	2.9							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	21.4	20.9	21.6	23.7	25.0	1.3 pp	3.6 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EE 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.7	22.8	22.2	25.2	24.2	-1.0 pp	0.5 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.7	20.7	20.6	22.8	22.5	-0.3 pp	0.8 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8544	8599	8886	10238	9295	-14.6 %	4.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.5	-0.8 pp	-0.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.8	20.3	23.4	22.3	-1.1 pp	0.3 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.7	13.8	14.3	15.3	14.5	-0.8 pp	-2.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	6.6	5.1	7.5	6.5	-1.0 pp	-1.2 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	-0.4 %	5.7 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.7	17.4	17.4	16.6	18.3	1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.5	6.2	3.0	5.5	6.3	0.8 pp	-1.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.3	2.1 pp	4.7 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	28.1	31.7	30.6	28.1	27.7	-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	44.8	47.9	48.0	42.1	42.0	-0.1 pp	-2.8 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.9	69.8	75.0	75.6	75.6	0.0 pp	6.7 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.6	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.0 pp	0.4 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.2	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.7	-1.1 pp	-1.5 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	7.8	6.7	8.3	7.5	-0.8 pp	2.4 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.7	9.0	10.9	10.7	9.6	-1.1 pp	1.9 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	71.9	71.3	71.6	73.7	76.0	2.3 pp	4.1 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.6	42.5	41.6	53.1	47.0	-6.1 pp	2.4 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.56	5.7 %	-3.4 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.46	-6.1 %	-6.1 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.5	13.0	8.1	9.1	12.9	3.8 pp	-2.6 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.1	n.a.	14.5 %	10.9 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.1	n.a.	6.6 %	12.5 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	39.3	39.9	37.1	47.8	41.0	-6.8 pp	1.7 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	7.6	2.7 pp	3.2 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.3	1.1	4.4	-5.9	0.0	-5.9 %	-0.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

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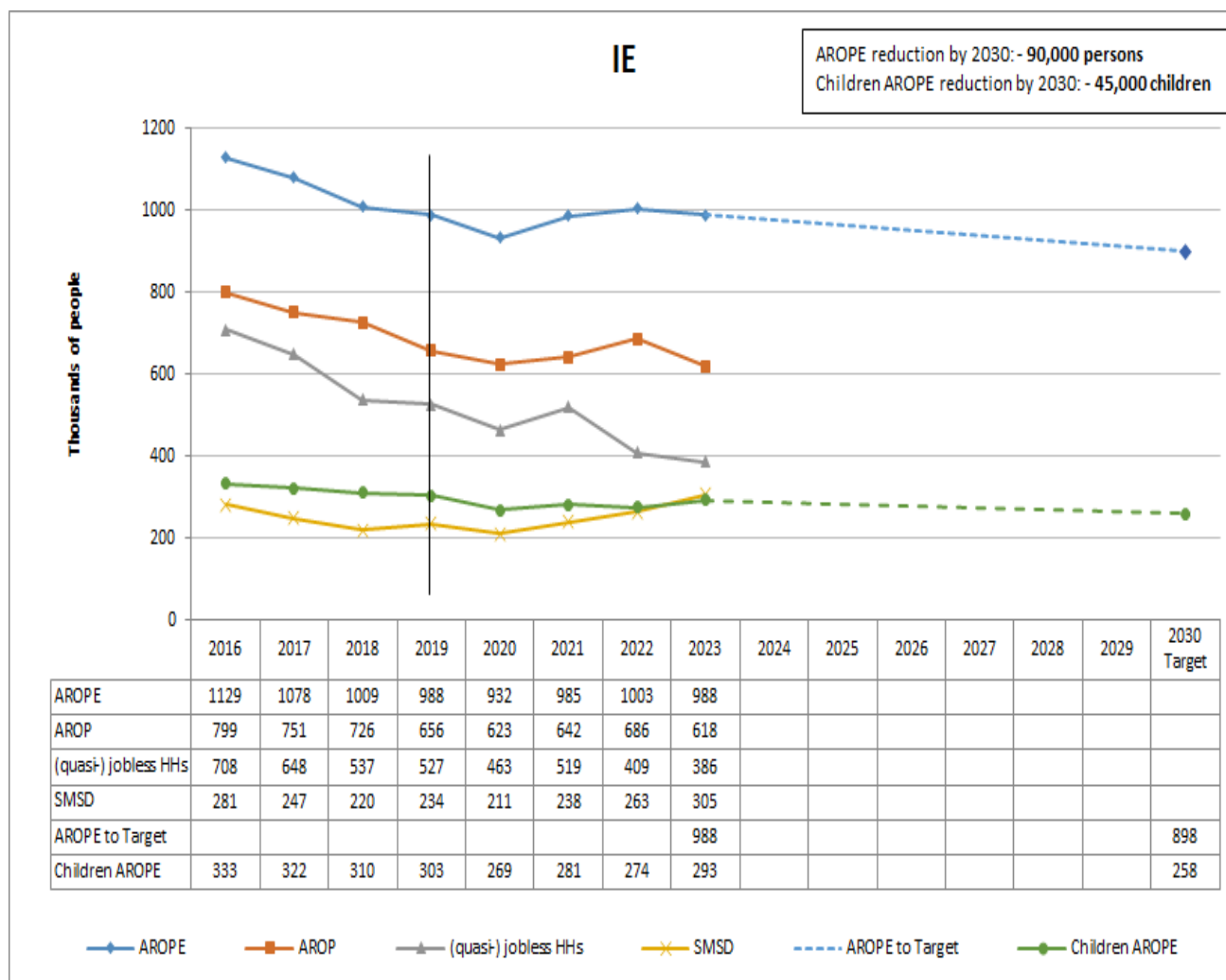## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ESTONIA 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population and around the EU average for the working age population (18-64) with substantial negative development [10] The risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is worse than the EU average [2] and it is around the EU average for children (0-17) with negative development [9] *High risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities*	Housing deprivation is better than the EU average with some positive development [7] for the general population and the working age population
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average for the total population [1], and worse than the EU average for the working age population (18-64) [2] and around the EU average with negative development [9] for children, while the impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty, child poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average with negative development [9] In work poverty, as well as the risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) are worse than the EU average [2]	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population, men and women. The risk of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] The median relative income of older people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits is worse than the EU average [2] *There is a high gender gap in the risk of poverty or social exclusion*	
4. Long-term care	*Insufficient availability, affordability and quality of long-term care services*	

5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average [2], and substantially worse than the EU average [1] for men.	
	The preventable mortality rate is worse than the EU average [2].	
	Potential years of life lost are worse than the EU average [2]	
	Unmet needs for medical care are substantially worse than the EU average [1], in particular those due to distance and worse than the EU average when due to waiting time with some positive development [4].	
	The interquintile gap in unmet needs for medical care (Q1-Q5) is around the EU average with substantially negative development [10] and it is worse than the EU average when due to the distance [2]	

IRELAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

IE

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 90,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 45,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	1129	1078	1009	988	932	985	1003	988							
AROP	799	751	726	656	623	642	686	618							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	708	648	537	527	463	519	409	386							
SMSD	281	247	220	234	211	238	263	305							
AROPE to Target								988							898
Children AROPE	333	322	310	303	269	281	274	293							258

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD ---- AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and Child AROPE.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IE		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	13.2	14.8	13.2	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	5.3	5.8	5.4	8.6	8.5
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.1	2.0
	Old age	4.2	4.0	3.7	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	10.0	11.5	10.3	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9	4.6	8.5	8.5
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
	Old age	3.9	3.7	3.4	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.1	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS
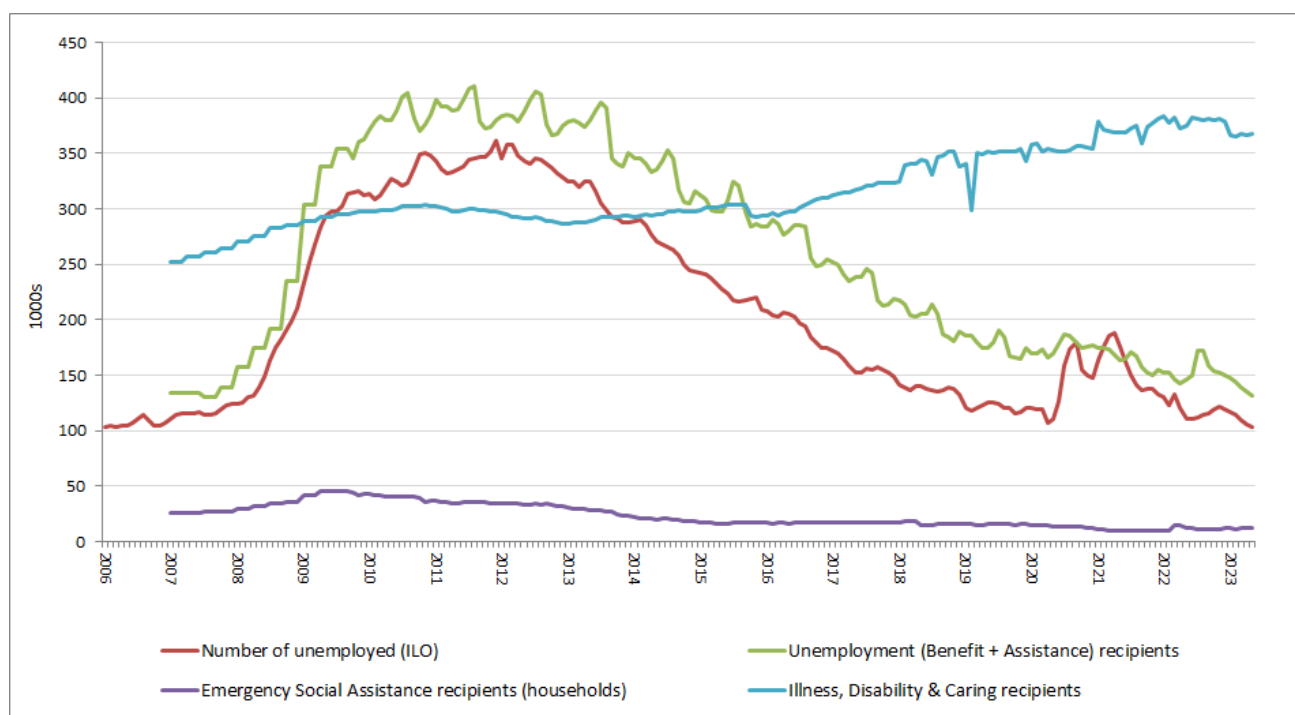
Note: "Illness, Disability & Caring recipients" does not include Disablement Benefit in Dec 2018, Jan 2019, Dec 2019, Mar-Dec 2020 and Jan-May 2023

IE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total (seasonally adjusted). (2019 to date have been updated - see link below)
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	CSO Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Unemployment, Table MUM01 https://statbank.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/Monthly%20Unemployment/Monthly%20Unemployment_statbank.asp?SP=Monthly%20Unemployment&Planguage=0

	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit and Assistance recipients (JA + JB + JBSE)
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

	Social assistance benefit
definition	Emergency Social Assistance recipients
unit	Thousands of households
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IE	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020	
									2022	2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.1	22.4	23.5	22.3	24.3	2.0 pp	-0.8 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	14.8	14.5	15.4	14.7	-0.7 pp	-2.0 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	8.9	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.5	1.3 pp	-0.4 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	14.2	12.2	13.4	10.1	9.8	-0.3 pp	-4.4 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.8	12.8	6.1	7.1		0.0 pp	-1.7 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.5	7.0	0.5 pp	0.4 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.9	53.9	45.1	57.5	40.5	-17.0 pp	-17.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.9	9.3	9.8	10.6	11.9	1.3 pp	2.0 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.0	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.7	3.9 pp	-7.3 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.0	10.5	7.1	11.5	11.4	-0.1 pp	-2.6 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	62.9	74.7	70.0	81.6	77.0	-4.6 pp	14.1 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	26.6	15.4	9.2	11.9	17.0	5.1 pp	-9.6 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.3	13.3	16.8	20.8	16.0	-4.8 pp	0.7 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	20.6	21.9	22.6	24.0	25.6	1.6 pp	5.0 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.3	4.6		5.7	6.1	0.4 pp	1.8 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.8	28.7	30.2	31.3	33.4	2.1 pp	6.6 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	58.3	57.8	63.1	58.9	59.5	0.6 pp	1.3 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.8	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.7	0.5 pp	-1.1 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.2	9.3	4.8	3.3	3.7	0.4 pp	-3.5 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.2 pp	0.5 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2		0.0 pp	0.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.0	2.5							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.5	6.3	-0.2 pp	2.0 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IE							EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.2	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.2	-0.4 pp	-1.0 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	12.8	12.8	13.4	12.0	-1.4 pp	-1.4 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11815	11832	12330	12542	12941	-5.6 %	8.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.5	6.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	0.7 pp	-0.5 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.9	11.4	12.4	9.6	9.1	-0.5 pp	-3.8 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.6	14.0	14.8	16.7	15.7	-1.0 pp	0.1 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	10.6	7.1	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	-0.9 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	12.5	12.3	9.4	11.2	10.6	-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.3 %	-4.0 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.1	22.4	23.5	22.3	24.3	2.0 pp	-0.8 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	15.4	14.9	12.5	14.4	13.4	-1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.3	13.3	16.8	20.8	16.0	-4.8 pp	0.7 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.4	55.6	60.2	57.2	57.7	0.6 pp	-0.6 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	67.3	68.2	69.8	67.2	68.4	1.3 pp	1.1 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.8	49.6	47.0	49.4	39.9	-9.5 pp	-11.9 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	6.8	7.3	5.3	5.7	0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.1	12.0	7.7	6.7	6.4	-0.3 pp	-3.7 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.7	60.7	62.9	66.9	67.7	0.8 pp	6.0 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	11.8	16.1	18.9	25.0	18.7	-6.3 pp	6.9 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.82	0.92	12.2 %	0.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.39	2.6 %	-15.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	0.0 pp	0.7 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	11.3	12.3	11.3	n.a.	-8.1 %	-13.7 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.1	12.5	13.0	11.9	n.a.	-8.5 %	-15.6 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	34.0	33.5	37.9	37.2	32.7	-4.5 pp	-1.3 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.2	4.2	2.6	3.7	4.7	1.0 pp	-0.5 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.2	6.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3 %	7.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

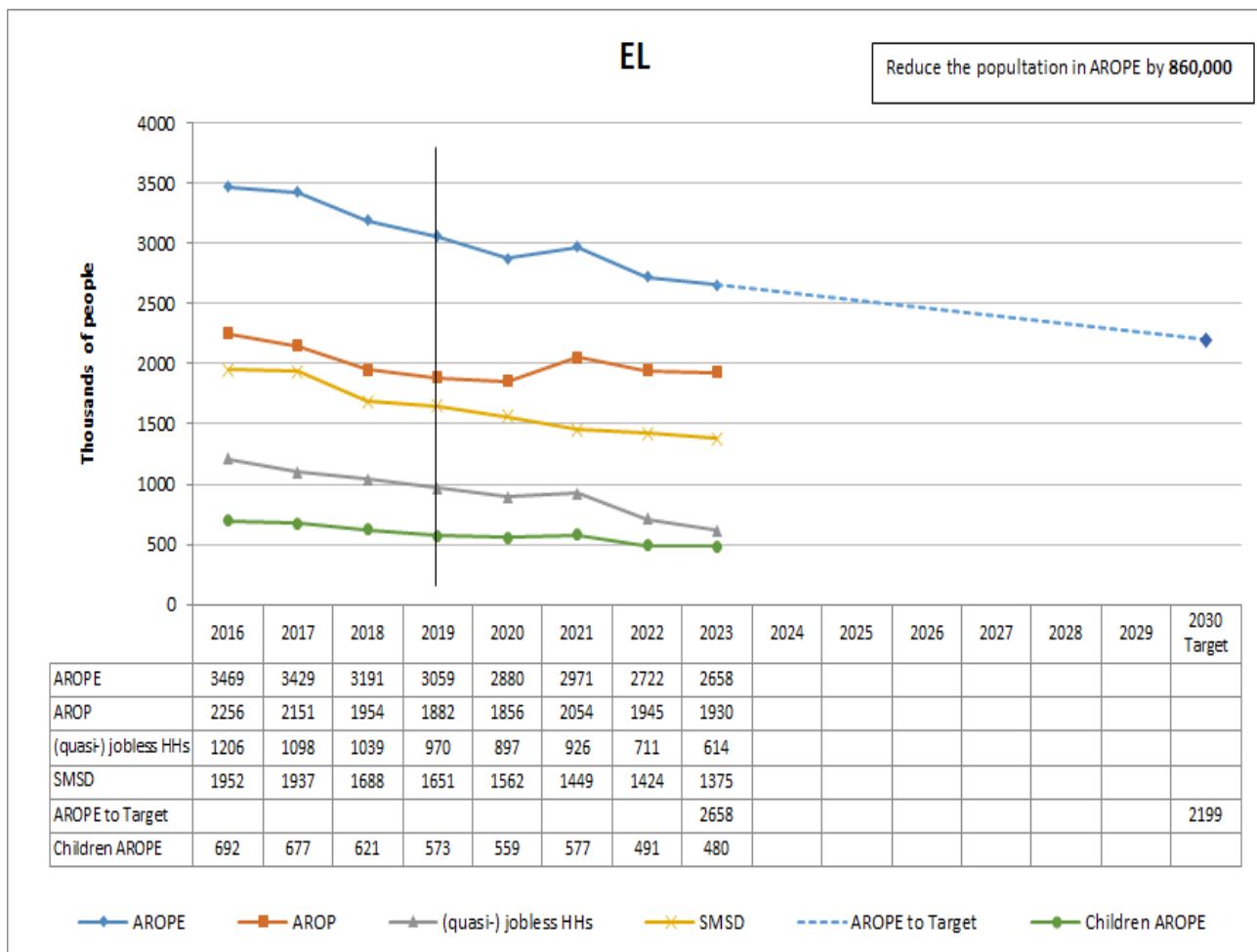# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
IRELAND 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average and with substantially positive development [5] *High poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities and single parents.* *The Roma and Traveller communities remain socially marginalized.*	At-risk-of poverty rate (aged 18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3] Housing deprivation (total and for all age groups) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work intensity between 0.55 and 1 is around the EU average and with some negative development [9]	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] Impact of social transfers (excluding and including pensions) in reducing child poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate of children and of adults (18-64) living in household in very low work intensity is substantially better than the EU average [3] Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64 and 65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people (aged 65+) for women is around (slightly below) the EU average and with some negative development [9] Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially worse than the EU average [2] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average and with substantial negative development [10]	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is around the EU average and with substantial negative development [10]	

GREECE

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

(a) Total population

EL

Reduce the popultation in AROPE by **860,000**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	3469	3429	3191	3059	2880	2971	2722	2658							
AROP	2256	2151	1954	1882	1856	2054	1945	1930							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	1206	1098	1039	970	897	926	711	614							
SMSD	1952	1937	1688	1651	1562	1449	1424	1375							
AROPE to Target								2658							2199
Children AROPE	692	677	621	573	559	577	491	480							

AROPE ◆ AROP ■ (quasi-) jobless HHs ▲ SMSD ✕ AROPE to Target - - - - Children AROPE ●

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Children AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for SMSD and Children AROPE.

(b) Child population

EL

Children AROPE rate reduction by 2030: - 6,6 pps

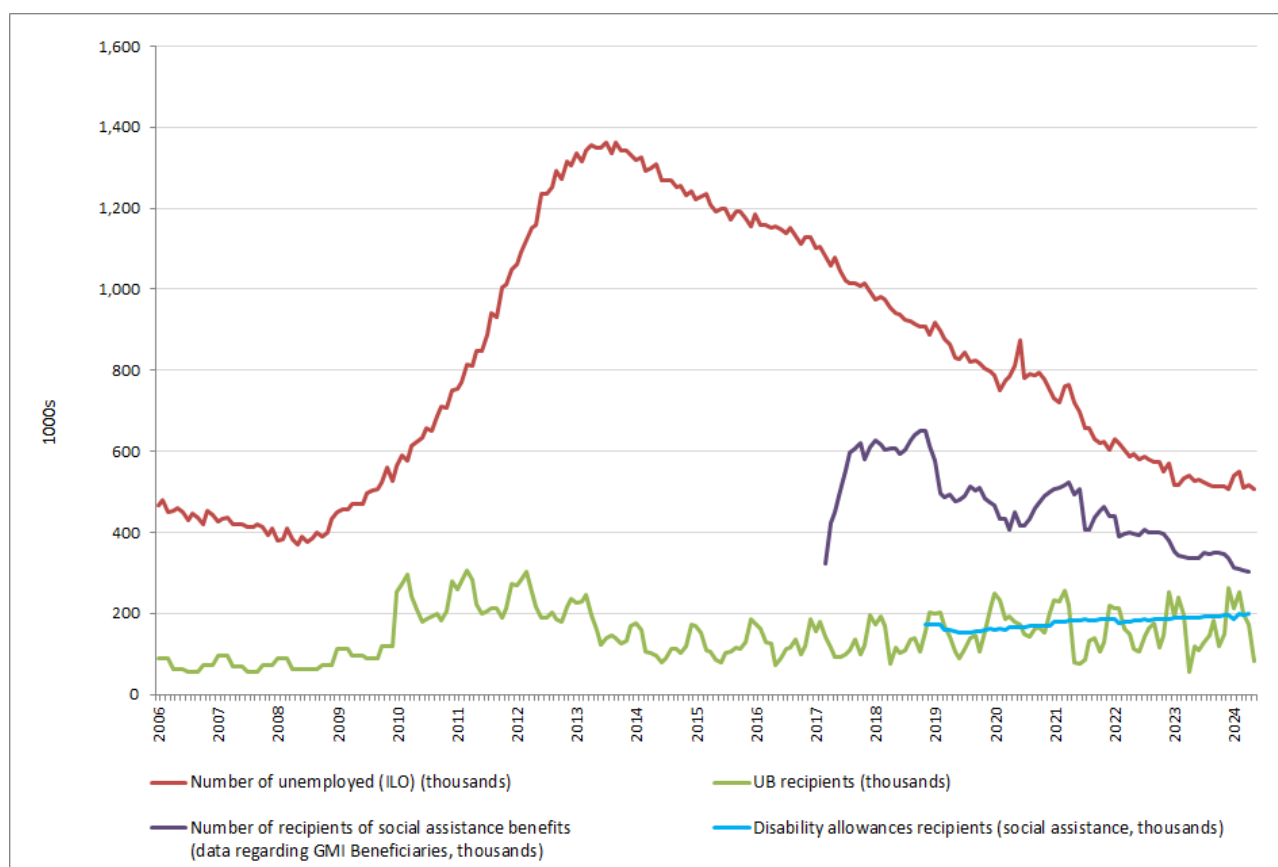|	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 (target)
AROPE	32.6	32.2	30.3	29.0	27.4	28.3	26.3	26.1							
AROP	21.2	20.2	18.5	17.9	17.7	19.6	18.8	18.9							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	15.7	14.3	13.6	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.5	8.3							
SMSD	18.4	18.3	16.1	15.8	14.9	13.9	13.9	13.5							
Children AROPE	37.2	36.5	34.1	31.2	30.8	32.0	28.1	28.1							24.6
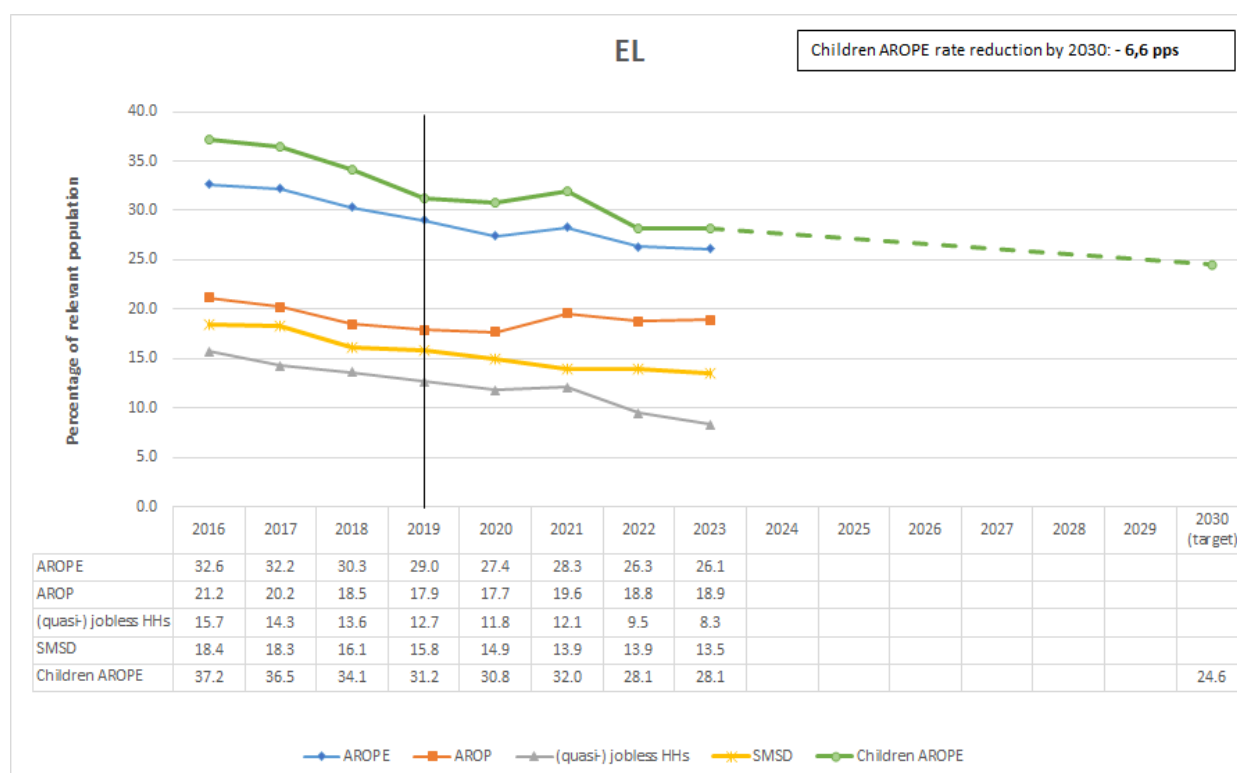
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EL			2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
		Total	25.2	29.2	26.8	30.2	28.7
		Sickness/Health	5.3	6.1	6.0	8.6	8.5
		Disability	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0
		Old age	13.5	15.5	14.0	12.0	11.4
		Survivors	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.6
		Family/Children	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.4
		Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.7
		Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
		Total	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.2	3.1
		Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)		Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
		Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Family/Children	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
		Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
		Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested						
		Total	23.5	27.5	25.1	27.0	25.5
		Sickness/Health	5.3	6.1	5.9	8.5	8.5
		Disability	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5
		Old age	13.4	15.5	13.9	11.4	10.9
		Survivors	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
		Family/Children	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.7
		Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.5
		Housing					
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

Legend:
- Number of unemployed (ILO) (thousands)
- UB recipients (thousands)
- Number of recipients of social assistance benefits (data regarding GMI Beneficiaries, thousands)
- Disability allowances recipients (social assistance, thousands)

EL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Labour Force Survey
	https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SJO02/2022-M01
Unemployment benefit Recipients	
definition	Registered at the Greek Public Employment Service (DYPA) for unemployment benefit
unit	Thousands of receivers
source	Greek Public Employment Service
	https://www.dypa.gov.gr/statistika
age group	over 15 years old
comment	Data as on 26 June 2024
Number of recipients of social assistance benefits (data regarding GMI Beneficiaries)	
definition	Members of approved applications for Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI)
unit	Total number of persons (members of households)
source	GMI platform
age group	The applicant: over 18 years old (no limit regarding the rest members of the household)
comment	Data as on 20 May 2023
Disability allowances recipients (social assistance)	
definition	Number of recipients of social assistance benefits for disabled
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Directory of Social policies for people with disabilities
comment	Data as on 27 May 2023

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EL	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31.2	30.8	32.0	28.1	28.1	0.0 pp	-3.1 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.1	20.9	23.7	22.4	21.8	-0.6 pp	0.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	18.2	19.0	16.1	15.5	15.6	0.1 pp	-2.6 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.9	7.7	7.5	4.7	4.2	-0.5 pp	-3.7 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.8	14.0	14.0	12.8		0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.9	11.4	13.8	13.6	13.5	-0.1 pp	1.6 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74.5	73.3	77.6	78.6	86.9	8.3 pp	12.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16.5	16.4	19.3	19.7	18.9	-0.8 pp	2.4 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.4	11.1	15.8	8.7	12.0	3.3 pp	-6.4 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.0	10.4	16.5	20.4	17.6	-2.8 pp	3.6 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.0	45.1	41.7	39.8	37.3	-2.5 pp	-11.7 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	45.1	41.0	41.7	40.7	49.7	9.0 pp	4.6 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	22.4	-2.5 pp	-3.4 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	0.7 pp	1.8 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7.3	6.9	8.0	8.7	9.0	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	30.6	33.7	26.9	24.8	23.2	-1.6 pp	-7.4 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	43.6	42.4	35.7	30.0	29.9	-0.1 pp	-13.7 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.0	7.8	4.4	4.2	5.4	1.2 pp	-1.6 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.2	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.0		0.0 pp	-0.7 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.6	8.9							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.4	41.5	-0.9 pp	-1.3 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EL 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	29.0	27.4	28.3	26.3	26.1	-0.2 pp	-2.9 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.9	17.7	19.6	18.8	18.9	0.1 pp	1.0 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5859	6105	5950	6505	6833	-3.4 %	12.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.8	14.9	13.9	13.9	13.5	-0.4 pp	-2.3 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.5	8.3	-1.2 pp	-4.4 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.0	27.3	26.4	23.8	22.5	-1.3 pp	-4.5 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	31.1	30.7	29.2	29.7	28.2	-1.5 pp	-2.9 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.3	1.5 %	3.3 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	31.2	30.8	32.0	28.1	28.1	0.0 pp	-3.1 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	34.4	36.2	32.2	31.5	29.2	-2.3 pp	-5.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.8	28.7	27.1	24.9	22.4	-2.5 pp	-3.4 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	22.8	24.7	20.6	20.3	18.2	-2.2 pp	-4.7 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	63.0	63.4	59.3	59.2	58.1	-1.1 pp	-4.9 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.3	59.6	63.8	63.6	66.5	2.9 pp	8.2 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.1	10.0	11.1	10.6	9.8	-0.8 pp	-0.3 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	11.3	10.5	9.2	7.7	6.2	-1.5 pp	-5.1 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	-0.6 pp	-2.2 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.6	11.5	0.9 pp	0.7 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	42.9	42.6	48.3	51.9	54.1	2.2 pp	11.2 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.5	19.4	19.3	21.0	23.9	2.9 pp	3.4 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.94	-3.1 %	-6.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.74	0.78	5.4 %	-3.7 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	8.1	6.5	6.4	9.0	11.6	2.6 pp	3.5 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.6	n.a.	13.2 %	6.2 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.0	n.a.	16.9 %	16.9 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	32.0	29.0	28.3	29.1	30.6	1.5 pp	-1.4 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	36.2	33.3	28.8	26.7	28.5	1.8 pp	-7.7 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	5.4	-4.0	6.6	1.1	0.0	1.1 %	3.5 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
GREECE 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate is worse than the EU average with some positive development, *particularly for non-EU born*, [4] and the at risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average for the total population and the working age population [2] Material and social deprivation is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4] and severe material and social deprivation rates are worse than the EU average with some positive development [4], also for the working age population (18-64) [4], and substantially positive for children [5] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average for the working age population [1] Housing cost overburden is substantially worse than the EU average for older people (65+) [1] and worse than the EU average for the total population, children and the working age population with some positive development [5] *High energy poverty*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty (0-17) and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], while the impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in households in very low work intensity is worse than the EU average [2] *There are gaps in access to social protection and the social protection system has limited ability to reduce poverty* *While measures supporting access to services are in progress, the transition from institutional to community-based care for people with disabilities and children remains a challenge with limited access to services in particular for remote and marginalized communities.*	
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] for both men and women and their material and social deprivation is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	

4. Long-term care	*Low coverage and territorial disparities in the provision of services hinder access to long-term care*	
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care (due to costs, waiting or distance) are substantially worse than the EU average [1], in particular those due to costs and distance. The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care (Q1-Q5), due to costs, waiting or distance and the gaps due to each of these causes are all substantially worse than the EU average [1]	

SPAIN

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

ES

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 2,815,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 713,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	13244	12641	12585	12169	12642	13040	12189	12552							
AROP	10269	9950	9950	9610	9829	10160	9585	9567							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	5409	4594	3894	3963	3669	4243	3160	3092							
SMSD	3878	3813	3999	3537	3930	3861	3554	4216							
AROPE to Target								12552							9354
Children AROPE	2817	2661	2542	2571	2608	2750	2604	2768							1858

Legend: ◆ AROPE ■ AROP ▲ (quasi-) jobless HHs ✕ SMSD ---- AROPE to Target ● Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Children AROPE.
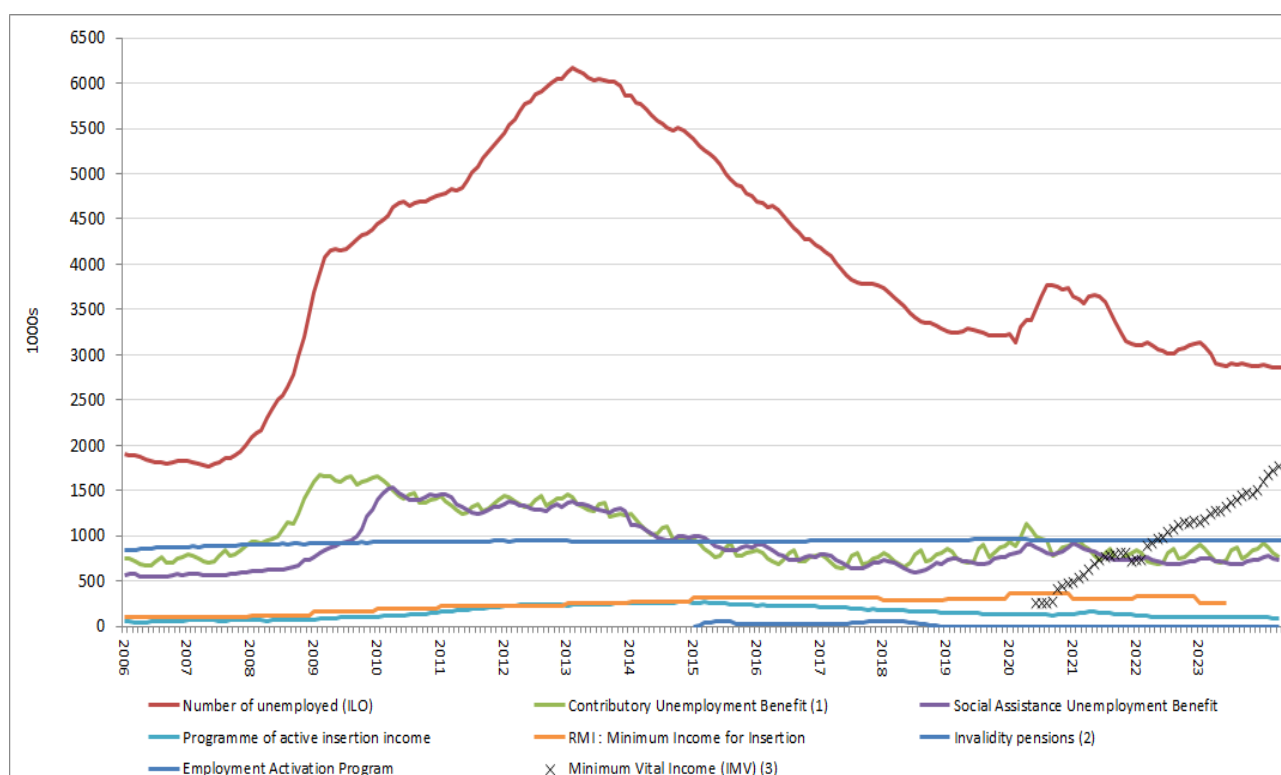
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

ES		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	23.7	29.6	27.6	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	6.6	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0
	Old age	9.8	11.3	10.8	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	1.7	3.6	2.5	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	21.0	26.4	24.5	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	6.6	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
	Old age	8.8	10.2	9.7	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	1.3	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

- Number of unemployed (ILO)
- Contributory Unemployment Benefit (1)
- Social Assistance Unemployment Benefit
- Programme of active insertion income
- RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion
- Invalidity pensions (2)
- Employment Activation Program
- X Minimum Vital Income (IMV) (3)

	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat

	Unemployment benefit
definition	Number of Unemployment Benefits Total (In Thousands) 1) Contributory Unemployment Benefit 2) Social Assistance Unemployment Benefit (including Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy) 3) Temporary Agricultural Subsidy 4) Agricultural income 5) Programme of active insertion income 6) Employment Activation Program
Updates since previous year	The Spanish system of Unemployment Benefits includes contributory UB, for unemployed people who have worked for at least one year, and other types of subsidies intended to protect groups that have exhausted unemployment benefits or have not reached the minimum contributions needed to access them. They include: Unemployment Assistance* (including Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy), Temporary Agricultural Subsidy, Agricultural Income, Active Insertion Income programme (for unemployed people in a particularly vulnerable position, like LTU, victims of domestic violence, returned emigrants, among others) and Employment Activation Program (temporary program for long-term unemployed - this is already discontinued). *Since July 2018, there is a new non-contributory Unemployment Benefit (the Extraordinary Unemployment Subsidy), that will substitute the Employment Activation Program, that is being phased out (no new beneficiaries since April 2018). This new subsidy is for unemployed people with low income that have exhausted other subsidies and benefits and are not entitled to receive the Employment Activation Program.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Economy

	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion (holders)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda

	Disability benefit
definition	Number of invalidity pensions
	The difference between these data and those provided in ESSPROS are due to these data only correspond to Code 1121111 Scheme 1 ESSPROS, without eliminating double counting.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations

	Minimum Vital Income (IMV)
definition	Number of beneficiaries of the Minimum Vital Income (all people in the household. IMV is a benefit per household)
	The Minimum Vital Income (IMV) is a national benefit that was newly introduced in June 2020. There are at the moment no official regular statistics about the number of beneficiaries; however, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations publishes data on number of benefits and number of beneficiaries every 2-3 months.
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

ES	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	31.0	31.6	33.4	32.2	34.5	2.3 pp	3.5 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.4	27.4	28.9	27.8	28.9	1.1 pp	1.5 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.3	12.3	2.0 pp	1.9 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	8.1	7.1	9.1	6.5	6.9	0.4 pp	-1.2 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.4	23.0	17.3	17.7	16.0	-1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.5	15.3	16.5	15.1	15.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.8	83.8	81.3	84.8	85.3	0.5 pp	7.5 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	23.1	23.1	23.6	23.9	24.7	0.8 pp	1.6 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	30.5	23.9	30.0	25.9	27.0	1.1 pp	-3.5 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	26.9	21.6	25.3	22.7	28.8	6.1 pp	1.9 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.0	57.4	52.7	50.3	43.9	-6.4 pp	-5.1 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	49.2	40.2	45.3	46.5	54.5	8.0 pp	5.3 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	31.6	-0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11.4	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.7	0.8 pp	2.3 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.0	14.3	16.0	16.2	17.3	1.1 pp	3.3 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	16.0	18.9	24.5	21.5	17.0	-4.5 pp	1.0 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	10.3	13.2	11.5	11.1	-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.3	7.9	6.6	6.6	5.8	-0.8 pp	-1.5 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7	-0.2 pp	-3.6 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4 pp	1.0 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.1	6.2							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	12.8	9.6	9.8	11.3	1.5 pp	1.6 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	ES							EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.2	27.0	27.8	26.0	26.5	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.7	21.0	21.7	20.4	20.2	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9703	9997	9778	10353	11413	0.6 %	8.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	9.0	1.3 pp	1.3 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.9	10.0	11.6	8.7	8.4	-0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	29.1	29.4	29.7	27.8	26.2	-1.6 pp	-2.9 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.1	17.7	12.5	12.6	11.3	-1.3 pp	-3.8 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	14.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	17.2	1.8 pp	3.2 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.5	-2.3 %	-7.4 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	31.0	31.6	33.4	32.2	34.5	2.3 pp	3.5 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.3	17.7	17.8	18.7	21.3	2.6 pp	5.0 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	31.9	34.6	34.5	31.8	31.6	-0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	23.4	30.4	27.4	22.9	-4.5 pp	-0.1 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.3	52.2	54.7	54.5	52.6	-1.9 pp	-0.7 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	60.2	63.4	63.5	62.1	65.2	3.1 pp	5.0 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.8	11.8	12.7	11.8	11.3	-0.5 pp	-1.5 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.0	6.2	5.1	4.3	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	17.3	16.0	13.3	13.9	13.7	-0.2 pp	-3.6 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	11.4	11.0	9.7	9.5	-0.2 pp	-1.2 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.9	11.0	10.5	9.9	-0.6 pp	-2.2 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	54.7	55.8	57.7	59.5	1.8 pp	5.7 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	20.9	-0.4 pp	2.8 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.0 %	2.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.77	2.7 %	13.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.6 pp	1.6 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.4	11.6	10.7	9.8	n.a.	-8.4 %	-21.0 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.3	11.5	10.3	9.5	n.a.	-7.8 %	-22.8 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	34.9	35.4	33.0	30.0	31.0	1.0 pp	-3.9 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.5	8.2	9.9	9.2	8.2	-1.0 pp	-0.3 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.0	-2.2	2.2	-2.3	0.0	-2.3 %	-2.4 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SPAIN 2024

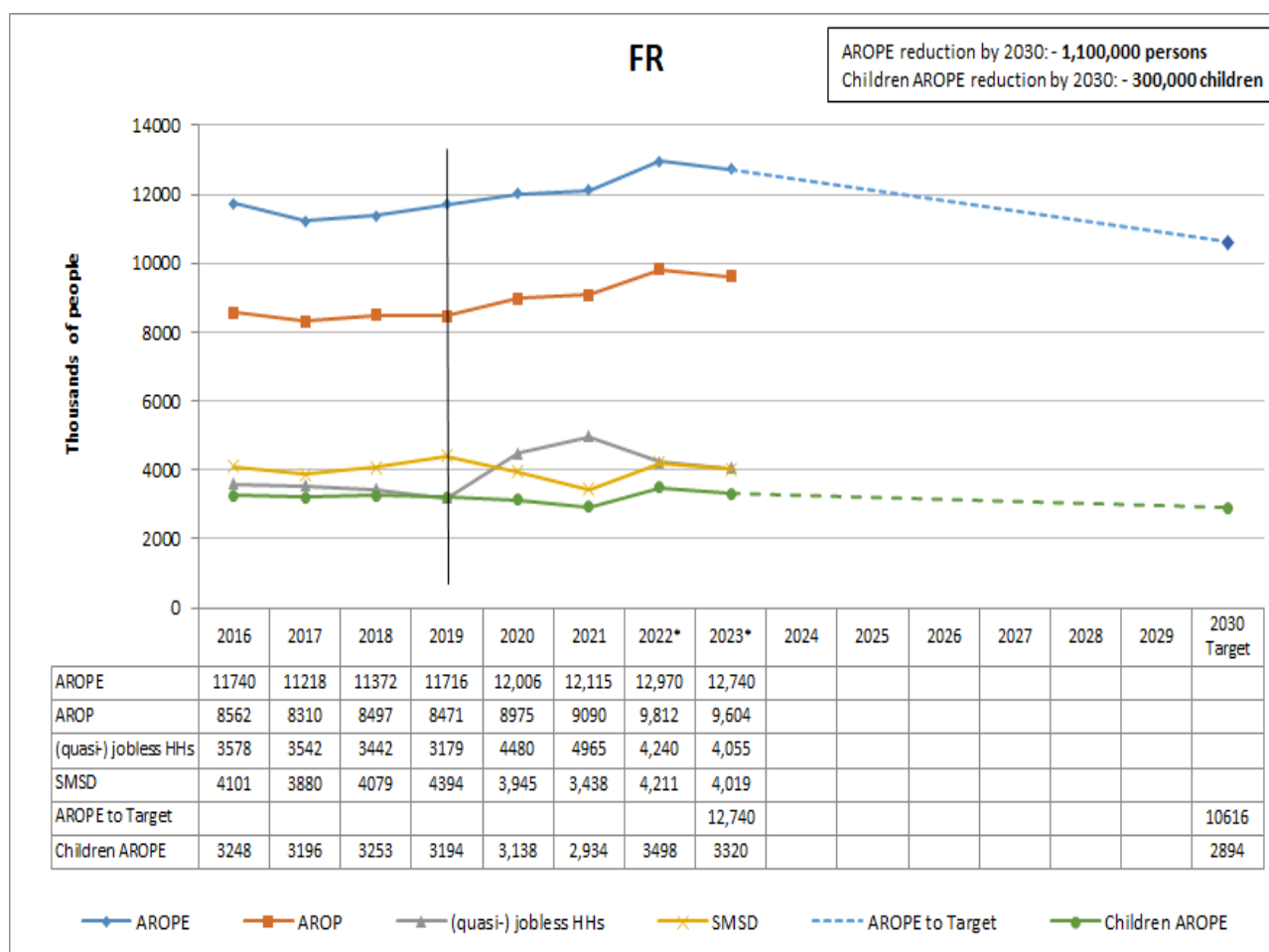| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty or social exclusion and at risk-of poverty are worse than the EU average [2] also for the working age population (18-64) and substantially worse for children (0-17) [1], while the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is worse than the EU average with substantially positive developments [5] for children (0-17) Children living in a household suffering from severe material and social deprivation is worse than the EU average [2], as well as their material and social deprivation of children and that of the working age population [2] The interquintile income ratios S80/S20 and S50/S20 are worse than the EU average [2] Housing deprivation is worse than the EU average also for the working age population (18-64), children (0-17) and older people (65+) [2] *High risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma and non-EU born people.* *Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high.* *High energy poverty.*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (both excluding and including pensions) are worse than the EU average [2] in reducing poverty of the general population working age poverty (18-64) poverty [2] and substantially worse in reducing child poverty (0-17) [1] Relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is worse than the EU average as well as their risk-of poverty when living in household in very low work intensity [2], and their risk-of poverty when living in households with low work intensity (0.2<WI<=0.55 and 0.55<WI<=1) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] The long-term unemployment rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and in-work poverty is worse than the EU average [2]. *There are remaining gaps in access to social protection, though with improvements in recent years.* *There are remaining gaps in the minimum income system (national and regional schemes)*	
3. Pensions		Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3]

4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for women is better than the EU average [3] and life expectancy at 65 for the total population is better than the EU average with some positive development [7]

FRANCE

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

FR

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 1,100,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 300,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	11740	11218	11372	11716	12,006	12,115	12,970	12,740							
AROP	8562	8310	8497	8471	8975	9090	9,812	9,604							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	3578	3542	3442	3179	4480	4965	4,240	4,055							
SMSD	4101	3880	4079	4394	3,945	3,438	4,211	4,019							
AROPE to Target								12,740							10616
Children AROPE	3248	3196	3253	3194	3,138	2,934	3498	3320							2894

Legend: AROPE · AROP · (quasi-) jobless HHs · SMSD · AROPE to Target · Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; iv) *Data series adjusted for break in series in 2022 (due to the new inclusion of overseas departments and regions); v) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROP, break in series for AROPE, SMSD and child AROPE; significance of 2019-2023 changes not available.
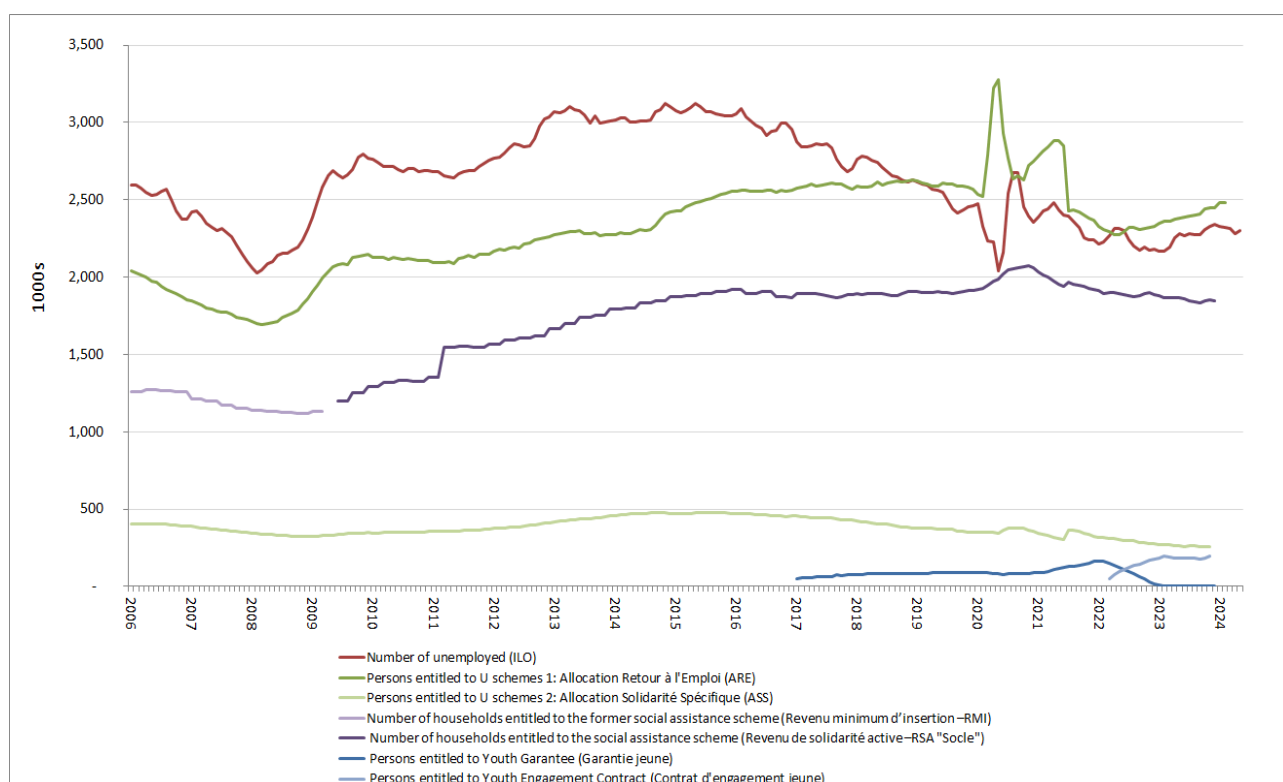
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR			2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)		Total	31.2	35.1	33.4	30.2	28.7
		Sickness/Health	8.9	9.9	10.3	8.6	8.5
		Disability	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
		Old age	12.6	13.6	12.8	12.0	11.4
		Survivors	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
		Family/Children	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4
		Unemployment	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.7
		Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7
		Means-tested					
		Total	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.1
		Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Disability	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
		Survivors	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
		Family/Children	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
		Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
		Housing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7
		Non-means tested					
		Total	27.7	31.2	29.6	27.0	25.5
		Sickness/Health	8.8	9.8	10.2	8.5	8.5
		Disability	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
		Old age	12.4	13.4	12.6	11.4	10.9
		Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
		Family/Children	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
		Unemployment	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.5
		Housing					
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

Legend:
- Number of unemployed (ILO)
- Persons entitled to U schemes 1: Allocation Retour à l'Emploi (ARE)
- Persons entitled to U schemes 2: Allocation Solidarité Spécifique (ASS)
- Number of households entitled to the former social assistance scheme (Revenu minimum d'insertion –RMI)
- Number of households entitled to the social assistance scheme (Revenu de solidarité active–RSA "Socle")
- Persons entitled to Youth Garantee (Garantie jeune)
- Persons entitled to Youth Engagement Contract (Contrat d'engagement jeune)

FR	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - Seasonally adjusted - All sexes & ages
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=fr In 2023, we used : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/UNE_RT_M__custom_6877243/default/table?lang=en
	Unemployment benefit 1
definition	Persons entitled to the unemployment insurance scheme ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted - France including uttermost territories
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
how to find the data	File name: "Nombre d'allocataires indemnisés" / Tab name: "CVS France" / Column name: "AC (hors formation), ARE(hors ARE-CG)"
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	Persons entitled to the assistance scheme ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on Pôle emploi data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "ASS, effectif"
source before 2017	Pôle emploi: https://statistiques.pole-emploi.org/indem/publication
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Households entitled to social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle
unit	Thousands of households (France including uttermost territories)
current source	DREES (based on CAF data)
link	https://data.drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/donnees-mensuelles-sur-les-prestations-de-solidarite/information/
how to find the data	File name: "Données mensuelles prestations solidarité" / Tab name: "Tableau 1" / Column name: "RSA, effectif"
source before 2017	CAF: http://data.caf.fr/dataset/foyers-allocataires-percevant-le-revenu-de-solidarite-active-rsa-niveau-national/resource/944e4f2e-dbe4-4420-969c-2ad67b533197
comment	The revenu de solidarité active (RSA) scheme has been introduced in June 2009. It replaces two former social assistance benefits, the former minimum income scheme (revenu minimum d'insertion, RMI), and the lone parents benefit (allocation de parent isolé, API), and the various in-work benefits which were related to these two social assistance benefits. Notably for these reasons, the data on RMI and the data on RSA are not fully comparable. RSA was introduced in French oversee departments in 2011. Until 2016 the RSA scheme had two components (households could benefit from one or both): - « RSA socle » is a minimum income - « RSA activité » completes the household income from work in the case of a low income. Only «RSA socle» is a social assistance scheme. Within the attached data, only beneficiaries of «RSA socle» are covered. « RSA activité » was closed on the 1st of January 2016 and replaced by «Prime d'activité».

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FR	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.1	23.6	22.5	27.1	26.6	-0.5 pp	n.a.	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.2	19.4	18.5	21.7	21.6	-0.1 pp	n.a.	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	9.2	8.3	6.4	9.8	8.9	-0.9 pp	n.a.	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.1	9.7	11.5	10.7	9.6	-1.1 pp	n.a.	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.5	11.9	12.7	15.9	9.6	-6.3 pp	n.a.	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.6	9.5	0.9 pp	n.a.	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.7	84.0	80.1	81.8	79.9	-1.9 pp	n.a.	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.3	12.5	10.4	14.4	15.4	1.0 pp	n.a.	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17.2	20.7	20.2	18.7	17.8	-0.9 pp	0.6 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	33.6	36.5	36.9	37.5	39.6	2.1 pp	6.0 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	31.0	27.8	37.0	31.8	31.6	-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	65.7	70.8	57.9	60.5	65.3	4.8 pp	-0.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	18.8	-1.0 pp	n.a.	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	22.8	22.0	24.1	24.6	25.4	0.8 pp	2.6 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.6	8.8	1.2 pp	2.7 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	27.4	26.2	28.8	29.5	30.4	0.9 pp	3.0 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	46.9	50.1	51.2	43.2	43.8	0.6 pp	n.a.	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.8	3.8		4.1	4.4	0.3 pp	n.a.	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.1 pp	0.5 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	0.6 pp	n.a.	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0		0.0 pp	0.2 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.5	6.1				n.a.	n.a.		
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	11.5	15.0	14.7	14.3	15.8	1.5 pp	n.a.	24.9	25.2

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FR 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.8	19.0	19.0	20.7	20.4	-0.3 pp	n.a.		21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	14.2	14.3	15.6	15.4	-0.2 pp	n.a.		16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12283	11711	12060	12345	13125	-1.0 %	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.3	6.4	5.5	7.0	6.6	-0.4 pp	n.a.		6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.1	9.7	10.8	9.9	9.2	-0.7 pp	n.a.		8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.5	20.7	19.5	20.2	19.5	-0.7 pp	n.a.		23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.0	8.6	8.7	9.3	7.1	-2.2 pp	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.1	12.2	10.5	13.3	13.5	0.2 pp	n.a.		13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	0.7 %	n.a.		4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	23.6	22.5	27.1	26.6	-0.5 pp	n.a.		24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.1	15.5	11.8	17.2	17.3	0.1 pp	n.a.		14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	17.0	20.2	18.4	19.8	18.8	-1.0 pp	n.a.		24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	42.1	46.2	46.4	42.0	41.9	-0.1 pp	n.a.		34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.6	70.5	70.6	67.1	67.2	0.1 pp	n.a.		62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.6	67.4	66.4	68.1	66.0	-2.1 pp	n.a.		63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.8	0.4 pp	n.a.		8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp		2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp		9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp		6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.5	0.4 pp	0.0 pp		9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	55.2	55.9	56.9	58.4	1.5 pp	3.9 pp		63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	11.9	13.4	15.0	14.7	-0.3 pp	n.a.		19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.94	1.1 %	n.a.		0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.59	-1.7 %	n.a.		0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.7	0.5 pp	n.a.		2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.2	n.a.	-9.7 %	-1.9 %		n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.8	12.6	11.7	n.a.	-7.1 %	0.9 %		n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	25.0	26.0	28.1	27.9	27.0	-0.9 pp	n.a.		28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.5	5.6	n.a.	6.5	6.5	0.0 pp	n.a.		8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.3 %	3.5 %		1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Large break in 2023 in social and material deprivation and in all linked indicators (including AROPE) so latest year changes for these not shown, and major break in EU-SILC data series in 2022, due to the new inclusion of overseas departments and regions which has a significant negative effect on many social indicators, so comparison to 2019 not shown for the SILC-based indicators. *Figures displayed (in %) for AROPE , AROP, AROP threshold, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs are not adjusted for the break in series in 2022 unlike figures (in thousands) on page 68.*

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FRANCE 2024*

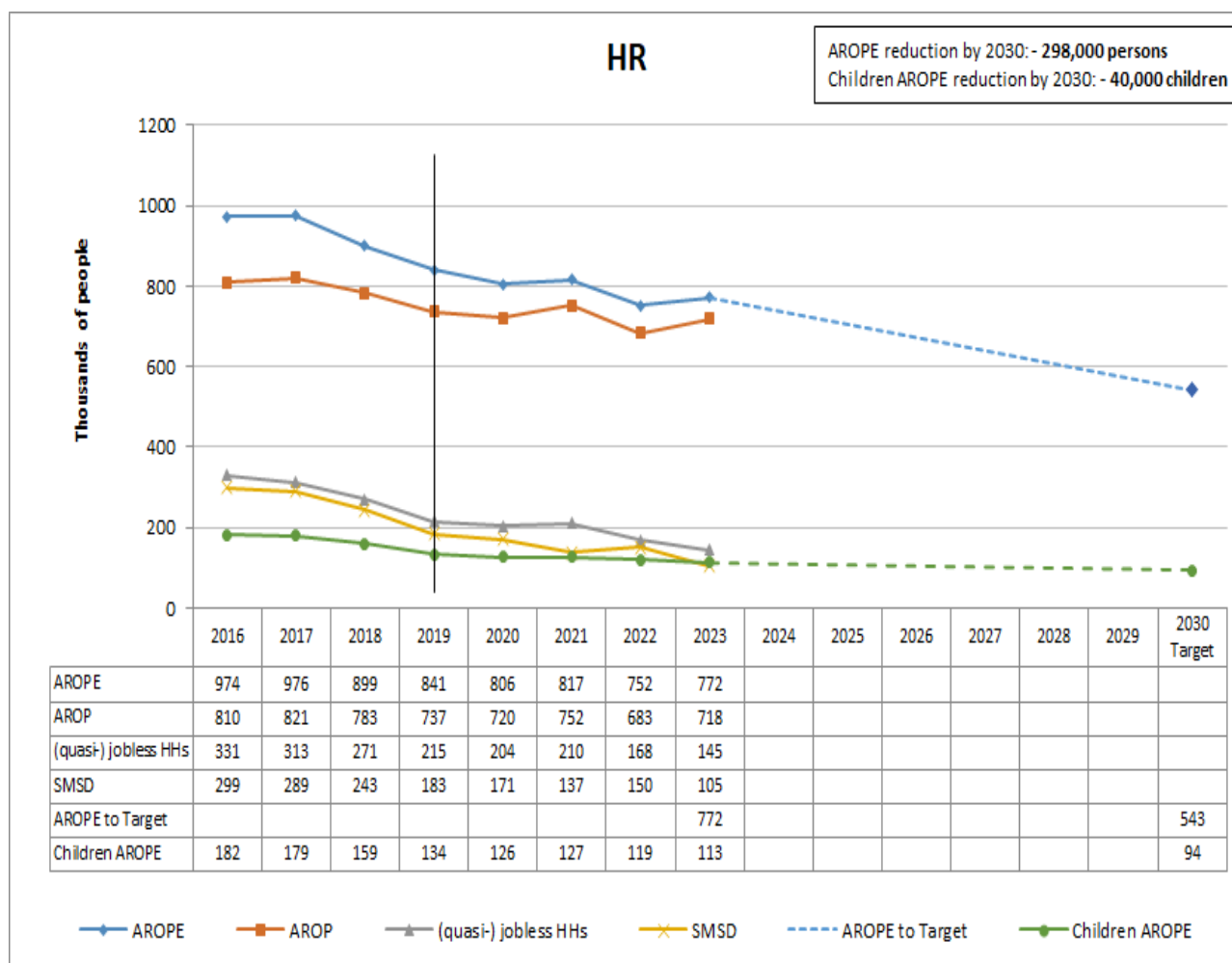| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2], as well as their persistent risk of poverty [2] Housing deprivation rates are worse than the EU average for the general population and working age population (18-64) [2] and substantially worse than the EU average for children (0-17) [1] *There is a high risk of poverty and social exclusion among non-EU born people.* *Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high, in particular between outermost regions and mainland France*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities*	
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care due to distance is worse than the EU average [2]	

* For France, major breaks in series in EU-SILC data in 2022, due to the new inclusion of overseas departments and regions, which has a significant negative effect on many social indicators. As time comparisons (2020 vs 2023) may not be appropriate, the exercise focused on levels only (flag good social outcomes for situations "++" and key social challenges for situations "-" and "- -").

CROATIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

HR

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **298,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **40,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	974	976	899	841	806	817	752	772							
AROP	810	821	783	737	720	752	683	718							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	331	313	271	215	204	210	168	145							
SMSD	299	289	243	183	171	137	150	105							
AROPE to Target								772							543
Children AROPE	182	179	159	134	126	127	119	113							94

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

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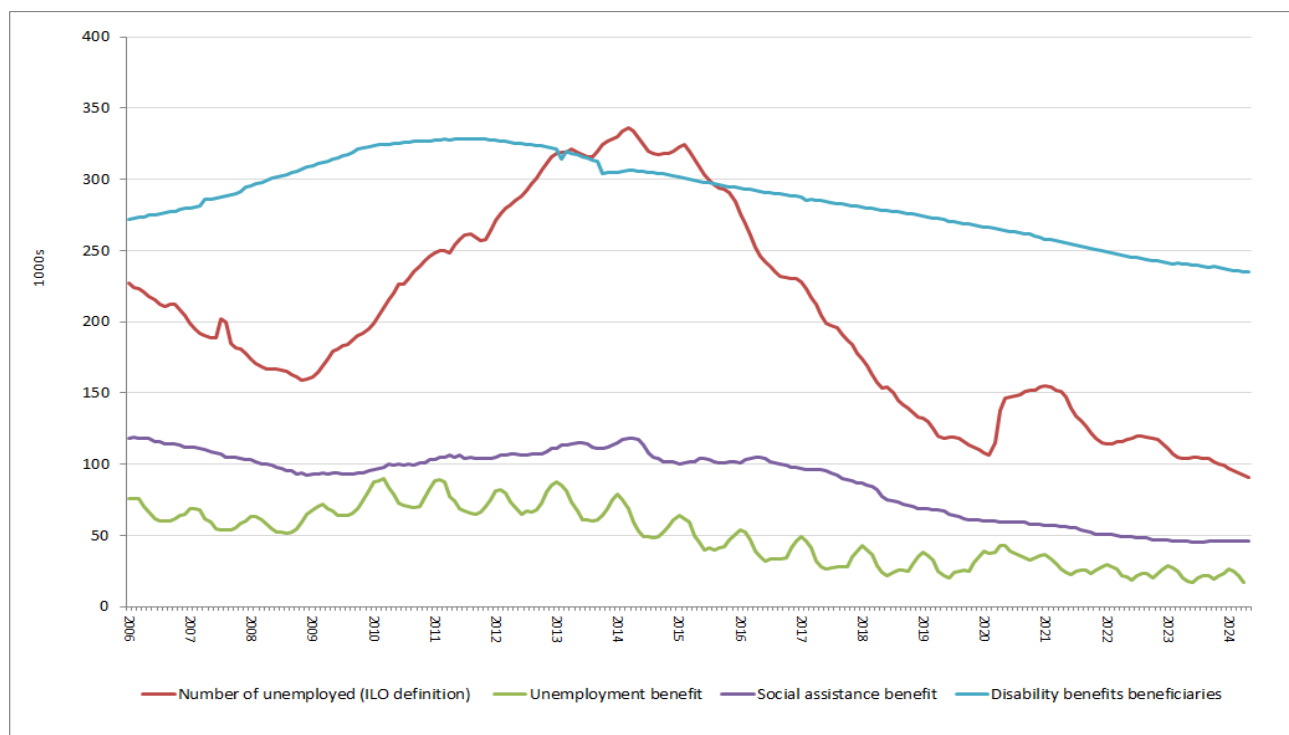
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	20.8	23.7	21.8	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
	Old age	7.2	8.2	7.5	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	19.7	22.5	20.6	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Old age	7.0	8.0	7.2	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

Legend: Number of unemployed (ILO definition) — Unemployment benefit — Social assistance benefit — Disability benefits beneficiaries

	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat

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

	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	On the basis of the Social Welfare Act that entered into force on 17 February 2022 ("The Official Gazette" No. 18/22, 46/22, 119/22, 71/23, 156/23) the right to a guaranteed minimum benefit is granted to a single person or a household that does not have sufficient funds to meet basic living needs, under the conditions prescribed by this Act. The right to a guaranteed minimum benefit is depending on the family structure and it is means-tested (income and property). The conditions for recognizing the right to a guaranteed minimum benefit are determined on the basis of the realized income of the applicant and all members of the joint household and on the basis of property owned by the applicant and all members of the joint household. All age groups are entitled to GMB.
unit	Number of persons of social assistance beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy of the Republic of Croatia
link	https://mrosp.gov.hr/
comment	In the column for the 2014, the number of maintenance assistance and GMB beneficiaries' was shown, since the all maintenance assistance beneficiaries have not been yet translated into GMB.

	Disability benefit
definition	Disability pension is a pension granted on the grounds of person's total or occupational disability if disability occurred prior to the age of 65. All age groups (youth, prime working age, older workers) are entitled to disability pension, if they fulfil prescribed legal conditions.
unit	Number of disability pension beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Pension Insurance Institute
link	http://www.mirovinsko.hr/
comment	Number of disability pension beneficiaries from October 2013 does not include beneficiaries whose benefit payment have been suspended because they have not submitted their Personal Identification Number. From February 2015 disability pensioners are translated into old age pensioners after reaching the statutory retirement age and these pensioners are included in the total number of disability pension beneficiaries.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HR	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3	n.a.	n.a.	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.1	16.8	17.1	16.0	16.1	n.a.	n.a.	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.5	1.8	-1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.3	-1.4 pp	-2.3 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.5	12.9	7.3	10.9	15.6	n.a.	n.a.	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	8.2	n.a.	n.a.	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	81.8	82.0	86.5	85.4	80.4	n.a.	n.a.	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	13.2	1.5 pp	0.6 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.8	4.4	2.6 pp	3.3 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.6	20.2	32.3	25.7	25.2	-0.5 pp	10.6 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	13.6	21.2	24.2	23.7	24.7	1.0 pp	11.1 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	51.2	46.4	48.1	52.6	57.6	5.0 pp	6.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	20.8	n.a.	n.a.	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.4	10.6	8.4	9.4	11.6	2.2 pp	1.2 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.1		3.6	6.0		0.0 pp	1.9 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.9	17.0	11.9	11.6	17.4	5.8 pp	3.5 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	33.5	30.3	28.8	30.7	33.2	n.a.	n.a.	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	8.4	9.1	8.1	8.7	6.3	-2.4 pp	-2.1 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	-0.3 pp	-1.0 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1		0.0 pp	0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.1	6.7							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	53.5	49.2	48.2	46.8	44.4	-2.4 pp	-9.1 pp	24.9	25.2

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HR 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.5	20.9	19.9	20.7	n.a.	n.a.	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.3	18.3	19.2	18.0	19.3	n.a.	n.a.	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6440	6654	6831	7366	8063	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.8	-1.2 pp	-1.8 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.5	-0.8 pp	-2.0 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.2	28.0	26.6	25.3	27.6	n.a.	n.a.	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.6	13.1	12.6	12.8	19.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.3	9.4	8.4	8.4	6.2	-2.2 pp	-4.1 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3	n.a.	n.a.	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	3.7	-2.6 pp	-3.7 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.5	27.1	25.3	23.6	20.8	n.a.	n.a.	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.7	23.1	20.7	20.4	20.9	n.a.	n.a.	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	53.4	52.4	53.6	49.7	n.a.	n.a.	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.4	76.6	80.6	81.4	77.0	n.a.	n.a.	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	6.2	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	-0.3 pp	-1.0 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.3	5.9	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	12.2	12.7	11.9	9.8	-2.1 pp	-2.0 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.9	45.5	48.6	50.1	51.7	1.6 pp	7.8 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	32.1	32.4	33.3	33.5	35.8	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.70	n.a.	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	n.a.	n.a.	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	n.a.	2.0 %	13.0 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	n.a.	7.7 %	14.3 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	33.9	34.4	34.1	35.3	37.5	n.a.	n.a.	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.0	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.0	-0.1	5.3	4.0	0.0	4.0 %	9.3 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CROATIA 2024

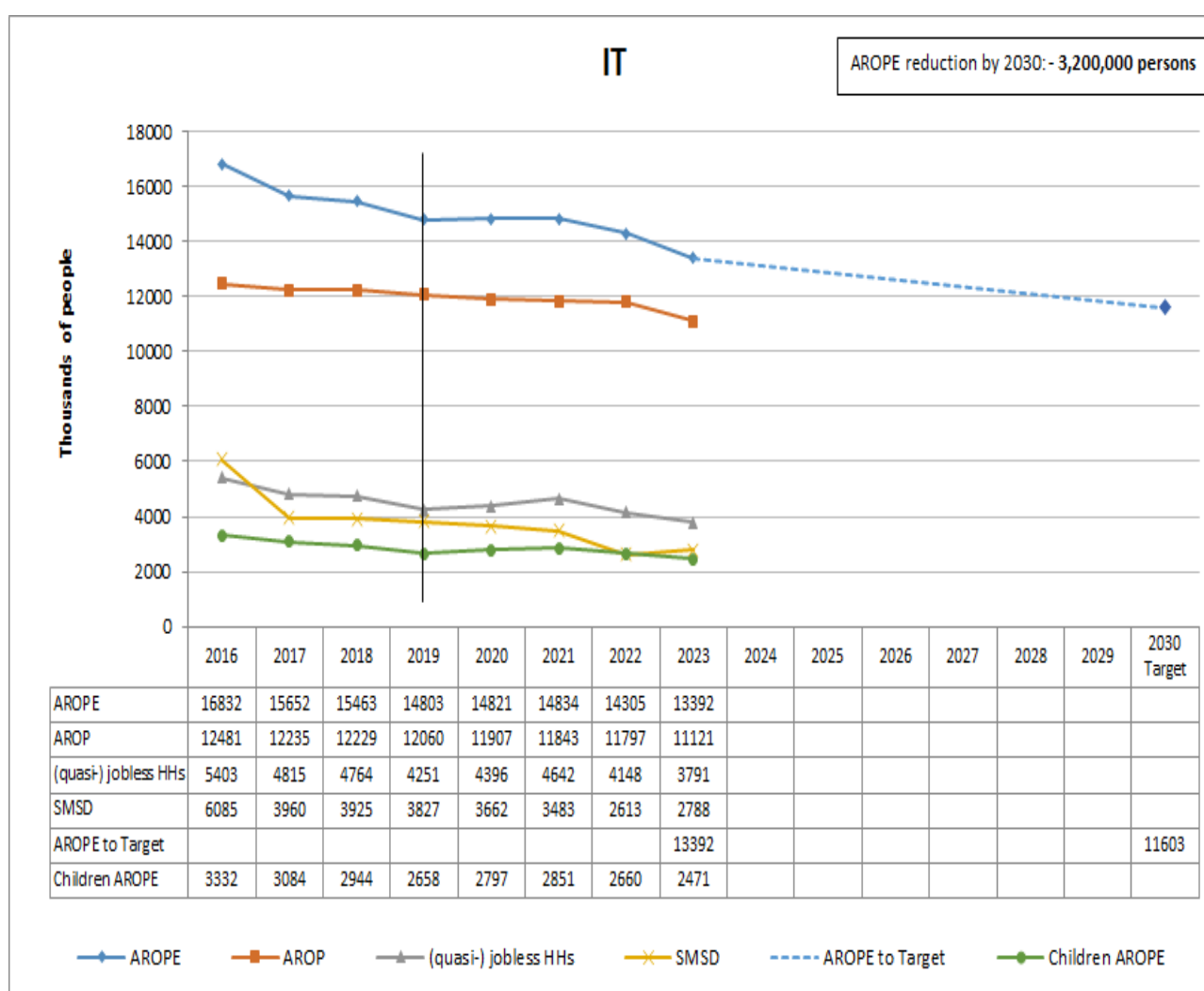| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average [2] The relative median poverty risk gap is worse than the EU average [2] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates for the total population and the working age population are substantially worse than the EU average [1] and worse than the EU average for children (0-17) [2] *High risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities* *Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high*	Severe material and social deprivation rates are better than the EU average with some positive development for the total population and the working age population [7] The rates of people living in (quasi-)jobless households (aged 0-64 and aged 18-64) are better than the EU average with some positive development [7] and substantially better for children (0-17) [3]. Material and social deprivation rates are substantially better than the EU average for children (0-17) [3] and better with substantially positive development for the total population and working age population (18-64) [8] Housing deprivation rates are substantially better than the EU average for the total population, the working age population (18-64) and for children (0-17) [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is worse than the EU average [2] and impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1] The risk of poverty rate for the population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *Low adequacy and coverage of minimum income*	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of older people (aged 65+, total, men and women) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as their risk of poverty and persistent risk of poverty [1]. The relative median poverty risk gap of older people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], The aggregate replacement ratio and the median relative income of elderly people (65+, excluding other social benefits) are substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
4. Long-term care	*Insufficient access to de-institutionalised long-term care services, in particular organised homecare.*	

5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 for the total population and women is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and worse than the EU average for men [2] and life expectancy at birth for total population, men and women is worse than the EU average [2]	
	Healthy life years at 65 for women is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]	
	Unmet need for medical care due to distance is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4]	
	The treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality rate are worse than the EU average [2]	

＊ For Croatia, major breaks in series in EU-SILC data in 2023 have a significant effect on indicators related to income. For those indicators, time comparisons (2020 vs 2023) may not be appropriate and the exercise focused on levels only (flag good social outcomes for situations "++" and key social challenges for situations "-" and "- -")

ITALY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

IT

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **3,200,000 persons**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	16832	15652	15463	14803	14821	14834	14305	13392							
AROP	12481	12235	12229	12060	11907	11843	11797	11121							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	5403	4815	4764	4251	4396	4642	4148	3791							
SMSD	6085	3960	3925	3827	3662	3483	2613	2788							
AROPE to Target								13392							11603
Children AROPE	3332	3084	2944	2658	2797	2851	2660	2471							

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD — AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for SMSD; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
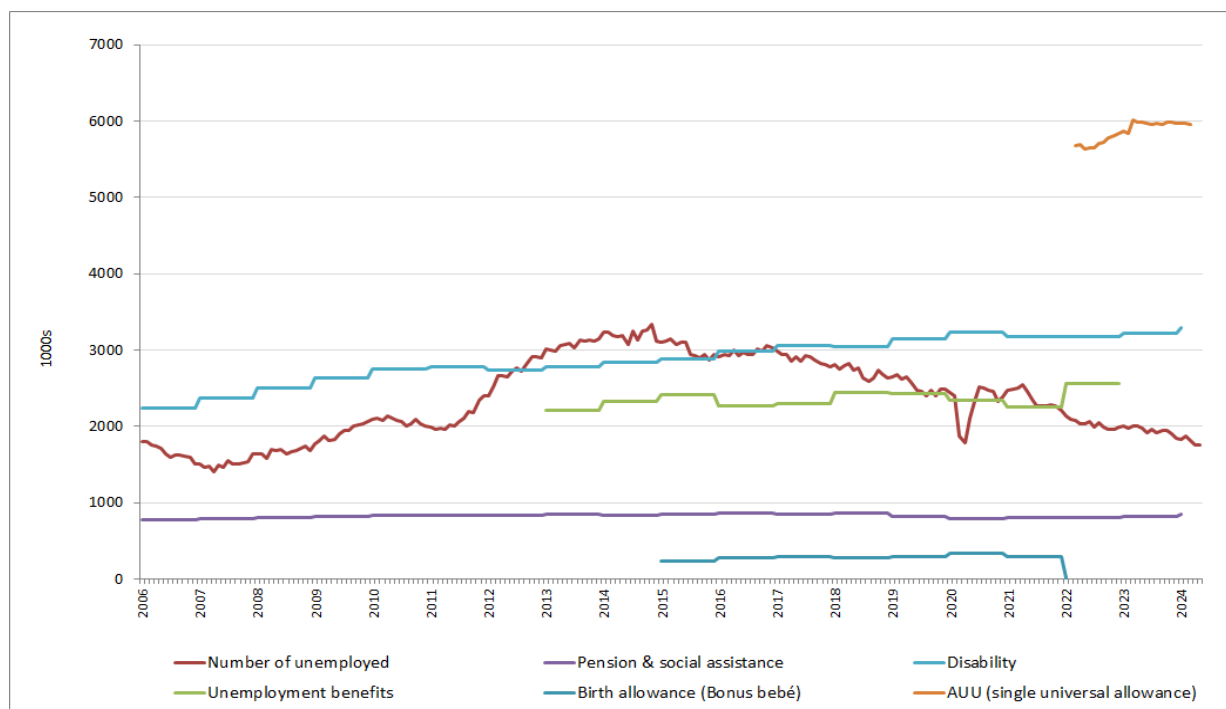
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.3	33.2	30.7	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.4	7.1	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.0
	Old age	13.9	15.5	14.6	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	1.6	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	25.9	30.2	27.6	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	6.4	7.4	7.1	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Old age	13.5	15.1	14.1	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	1.6	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

	Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - 15+ Total	
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted	
source	Source: Istat	
link	[Employment and unemployment (provisional estimates) - March 2024 (istat.it)](#)	
comment		

	Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients ; Unemployment assistance recipients	
unit	Thousands of recipients - annual data	
source	Source: Inps	
link	https://servizi2.inps.it/servizi/osservatoristatistici//api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1039	
comment	Available only in Italian. time series 2018-2022 pag. 7	

	Social assistance benefit	
definition	Social pension and allowance	
unit	thousands of pensions - annual data	
source	Source: Inps - National Istitute for pensions - march 2024	
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1037	
comment	Data at 1st January. Available only in Italian. See pag. 21 time series table (pensioni e assegni sociali)	

	Disability	
definition	pensions for civil invalids	
unit	thousands of pensions - annual data	
source	Source: Inps	
link	https://www.inps.it/osservatoristatistici/api/getAllegato/?idAllegato=1037	
comment	data at 1st January. Available only in Italian. See pag. 21 time series table (invalidi civili)	

	Birth allowance	
definition	Allowance for births or adoptions	
unit	thousands of allowances - monthly data	
source	Source: Inps	
link	[Portale Inps - Assegno natalità](#)	
comment	The Birth Allowance (so called Bonus bebè) was introduced by Law 190/2014 for births or adoptions in the three-year period 2015-2017. The benefit was confirmed by other laws for the subsequent years, ceased as of 1° January 2022 and has not been refinanced. The measure was replaced with the Single Universal Allowance (AUU).	

	Assegno unico universale (AUU) - Single Universal Allowance	
definition	Allowance to support households with children under specified income conditions	
unit	thousands of households - annual data	
source	Source: Inps	
link	[Portale Inps - Dati Cartacei - AUU](#)	
comment	Introduced as of 1° March 2022 by Legislative Decree 230/2021. AUU beneficiaries are households with dependent minor children or those who have not yet reached the age of 21, if students or unemployed, as well as disabled children without age limits. This benefit absorbs deductions for dependent children up to the age of 21 and replaces several previous measures for households.	

Investing in children

IT	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.5	27.1	-1.4 pp	0.0 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.5	25.1	26.0	25.4	24.7	-0.7 pp	0.2 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	7.1	7.1	4.7	5.6	0.9 pp	-0.2 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.2	7.4	8.2	6.2	6.4	0.2 pp	0.2 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.1	15.9	16.5	14.7	17.6	2.9 pp	0.5 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14.0	13.0	13.5	14.0	12.4	-1.6 pp	-1.6 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	87.8	81.3	85.5	73.8	81.3	7.5 pp	-6.5 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.3	20.6	20.8	22.2	20.9	-1.3 pp	0.6 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.6		15.7	10.8	14.1	3.3 pp	6.5 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.7		17.7	20.1	20.4	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	15.7		26.6	20.1	20.5	0.4 pp	4.8 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	79.2		66.4	74.1	74.2	0.1 pp	-5.0 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	19.9	-8.0 pp	-13.6 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.7	11.9	11.0	12.7	12.6	-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.6 pp	0.7 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.5	15.6	14.6	16.4	16.1	-0.3 pp	-0.4 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26.2	24.2	32.3	29.3	37.5	8.2 pp	11.3 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.9	7.7	7.2	5.5	4.6	-0.9 pp	-5.3 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10.7	10.9	13.2	10.1	6.3	-3.8 pp	-4.4 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.3	14.2	12.7	11.5	10.5	-1.0 pp	-2.8 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4		0.9	0.6	0.3	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3		0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.4	7.5							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	41.6	39.2	42.9	39.1	40.9	1.8 pp	-0.7 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IT 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	24.6	24.9	25.2	24.4	22.8	-1.6 pp	-1.8 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	18.9	-1.2 pp	-1.2 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10259	10659	10383	11083	11815	-2.0 %	3.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.5	4.7	0.2 pp	-1.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	9.6	10.2	10.8	9.8	8.9	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	30.0	27.6	27.2	26.1	23.8	-2.3 pp	-6.2 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.1	12.8	12.8	13.0	14.5	1.5 pp	0.4 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.9	11.0	11.3	9.0	9.8	0.8 pp	-2.1 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.3	-6.2 %	-12.3 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	27.1	28.9	29.7	28.5	27.1	-1.4 pp	0.0 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.8	12.3	12.8	8.9	11.0	2.1 pp	0.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	33.5	30.3	29.3	27.9	19.9	-8.0 pp	-13.6 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	20.2	20.9	29.5	25.8	30.5	4.7 pp	10.3 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.3	55.5	58.6	56.7	59.4	2.8 pp	4.1 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.6	68.0	64.2	60.7	65.9	5.2 pp	-3.7 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.8	10.8	11.7	11.5	9.9	-1.6 pp	-1.9 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.2	-0.4 pp	-1.7 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.3	14.2	12.7	11.5	10.5	-1.0 pp	-2.8 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.6	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.0	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	19.0	20.0	19.8	15.9	12.7	-3.2 pp	-6.3 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.2	53.4	53.4	55.0	57.3	2.3 pp	3.1 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	19.3	19.4	18.1	20.0	19.2	-0.8 pp	-0.1 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.01	1.00	1.06	0.98	0.98	0.0 %	-3.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.72	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.75	1.4 %	4.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	n.a.	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.4	n.a.	-3.7 %	-1.9 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.9	n.a.	-7.5 %	-2.9 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	27.9	27.1	26.9	26.7	-0.2 pp	-2.5 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	7.2	7.2	6.6	5.7	-0.9 pp	-3.0 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.1	-2.3	3.0	-1.8	-0.5	-1.8 %	-1.1 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.
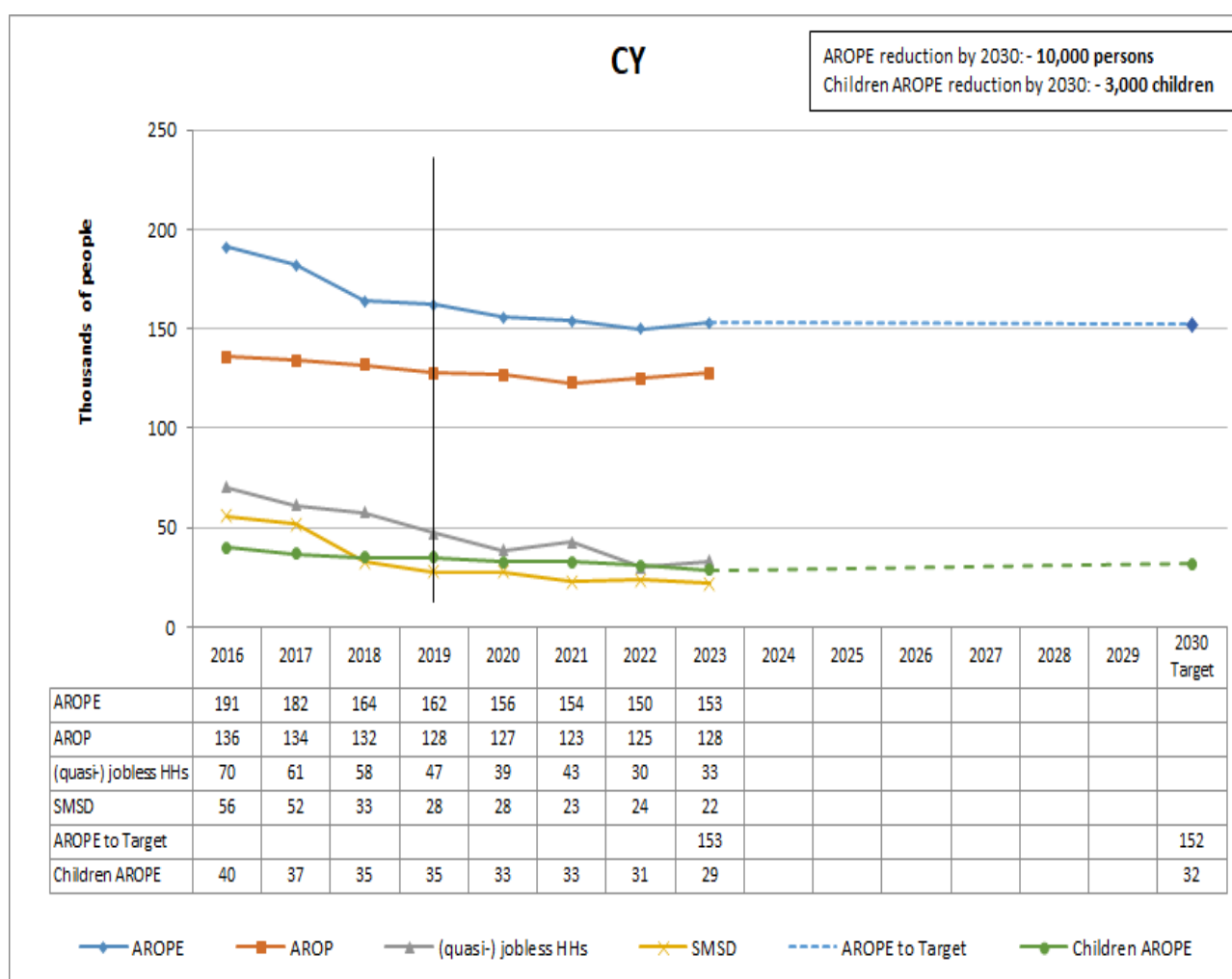
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ITALY 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rate (total and for children aged 0-17) is worse than the EU average [2] and it is worse than the EU average with some positive development for the working age population (aged 18-64) [4] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is worse than EU average [2] for the total population and substantially worse than EU average [1] for children (aged 0-17) and the working age population (aged 18-64) *There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.* *Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (work intensity between 0.2 and 0.55) is worse than EU average [2] Rate of long-term unemployment is substantially worse than EU average [1] *There is a high risk of in-work poverty particularly for non-standard workers and there are gaps in access to social protection particularly for the self-employed, despite recent improvements.*	
3. Pensions	Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is worse than EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	The rate of child mortality for children aged 1 -14 is worse than EU average [2]	Life expectancy at 65 (total and men) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]

CYPRUS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **10,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **3,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	191	182	164	162	156	154	150	153							
AROP	136	134	132	128	127	123	125	128							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	70	61	58	47	39	43	30	33							
SMSD	56	52	33	28	28	23	24	22							
AROPE to Target								153							152
Children AROPE	40	37	35	35	33	33	31	29							32

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and Child AROPE.
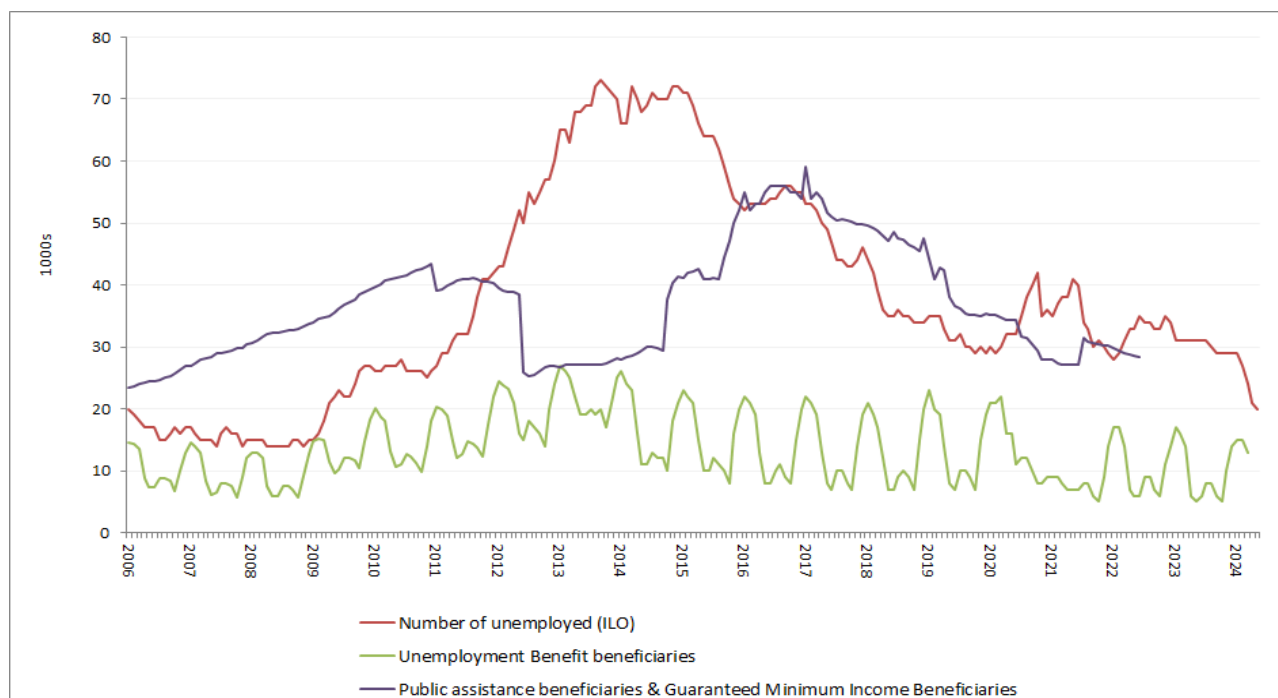
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY			2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)		Total	18.2	24.0	21.8	30.2	28.7
		Sickness/Health	4.4	5.9	6.0	8.6	8.5
		Disability	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.0
		Old age	8.5	9.7	8.7	12.0	11.4
		Survivors	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6
		Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.4
		Unemployment	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.7
		Housing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
		Total	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.1
		Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
		Old age	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
		Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
		Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
		Housing	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested						
		Total	15.9	21.3	19.4	27.0	25.5
		Sickness/Health	4.4	5.9	6.0	8.5	8.5
		Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5
		Old age	8.2	9.3	8.3	11.4	10.9
		Survivors	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
		Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.7
		Unemployment	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.5
		Housing					
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CY	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	18.1	16.7	-1.4 pp	-3.6 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	16.1	15.8	14.9	14.0	-0.9 pp	-2.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	6.4	4.2	4.4	2.8	-1.6 pp	-3.0 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.4	3.9	4.8	2.5	3.2	0.7 pp	-2.2 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9.3	9.8	13.4	11.0	9.5	-1.5 pp	0.2 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.9	7.6	6.9	7.5	6.2	-1.3 pp	-0.7 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	58.5	66.9	49.5	39.4	62.9	23.5 pp	4.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.2	12.3	-1.9 pp	-2.0 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.3	3.3	7.5	4.7	7.8	3.1 pp	1.5 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.0	15.2	19.9	19.7	29.1	9.4 pp	6.1 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	43.9	45.5	50.3	28.0	45.8	17.8 pp	1.9 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	47.1	38.4	36.8	54.6	41.6	-13.0 pp	-5.5 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.1	18.7	16.7	18.1	15.6	-2.5 pp	-0.5 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.9	9.5	10.1	12.8	12.8	0.0 pp	1.9 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.9	14.6	15.7	20.5	19.3	-1.2 pp	3.4 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	40.1	42.1	45.7	39.9	40.4	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9.5	8.9	8.2	7.6	5.5	-2.1 pp	-4.0 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.2	11.5	10.2	8.1	10.5	2.4 pp	1.3 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.1		0.0 pp	0.5 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.6	2.2							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CY 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.6	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.7	0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.9	13.9	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11154	10983	11001	11831	12307	-2.2 %	5.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	-0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	5.3	5.8	4.1	4.4	0.3 pp	-2.2 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.0	16.9	15.2	16.0	14.9	-1.1 pp	-1.1 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.1	9.0	0.9 pp	0.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	9.9	-1.1 pp	-3.4 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	-0.2 %	-6.8 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.3	19.0	19.2	18.1	16.7	-1.4 pp	-3.6 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	17.1	16.5	17.0	14.4	12.4	-2.0 pp	-4.7 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.1	18.7	16.7	18.1	15.6	-2.5 pp	-0.5 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.2	34.7	37.6	30.8	30.5	-0.3 pp	-4.7 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	58.1	59.4	61.5	58.3	58.0	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.5	51.6	45.6	44.3	56.7	12.4 pp	10.2 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.5	-0.6 pp	0.7 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	-0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.2	11.5	10.2	8.1	10.5	2.4 pp	1.3 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.4	-0.5 pp	1.0 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	13.7	14.4	12.8	12.9	11.9	-1.0 pp	-1.8 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	61.1	61.0	63.4	65.0	66.9	1.9 pp	5.8 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.9	22.5	20.0	21.3	24.8	3.5 pp	-0.1 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.42	-4.5 %	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	-0.9 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	9.1	8.8	n.a.	-3.3 %	8.6 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.0	9.3	8.6	n.a.	-7.5 %	21.1 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	28.5	29.1	28.0	29.7	1.7 pp	0.5 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1 pp	0.3 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.8	0.7	7.7	0.6	0.0	0.6 %	9.1 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

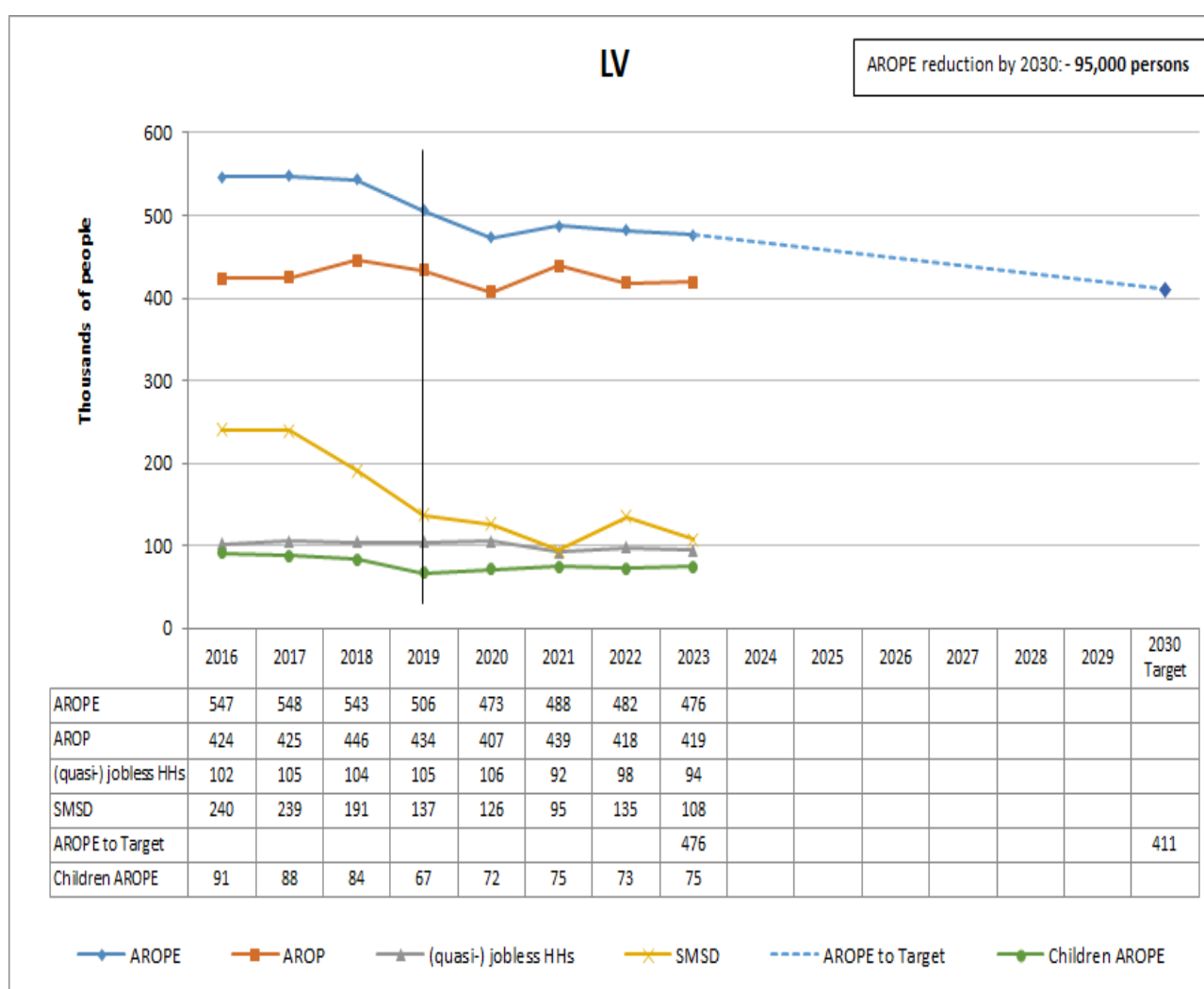# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
CYPRUS 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Housing deprivation rates are worse than the EU average with some positive development for children (0-17) and working age population (18-64) [4] and substantial positive development for total population and older people (65+) [5] *High energy poverty* *Persons with disabilities experience higher risk of poverty or social exclusion and substantial employment gaps.*	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates for children (aged 0-17) and for the working age population (18-64) [3] are better than the EU average with substantially positive development for children [8]. At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) is better than the EU average with positive development [7] The rates of people (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average for the total population, children (aged 0-17) and for the working age population (18-64) [3]. The relative median poverty risk gap is substantially better than the EU average [3] The housing cost overburden (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty is worse (below) the EU average with some negative development [9] also for the working age population	The relative median poverty risk gap for the total and working age population (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion of old age men (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] as well as their risk of poverty [2] and the risk of poverty of the total population 65+ [2] The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2] Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care	*Low public funding of long-term care leads to accessibility issues*	

5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is around (slightly above for at birth, and for at 65 for total and males, slightly below for at 65 for women) the EU average, with substantially negative development for men [10] and negative development for women and total population [9].	Healthy life years at birth for both men and women are better than the EU average with substantially positive development [8]

LATVIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

LV

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 95,000 persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	547	548	543	506	473	488	482	476							
AROP	424	425	446	434	407	439	418	419							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	102	105	104	105	106	92	98	94							
SMSD	240	239	191	137	126	95	135	108							
AROPE to Target								476							411
Children AROPE	91	88	84	67	72	75	73	75							

AROPE ◆ — AROP ■ — (quasi-) jobless HHs ▲ — SMSD ✕ — AROPE to Target ┈┈ — Children AROPE ●

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
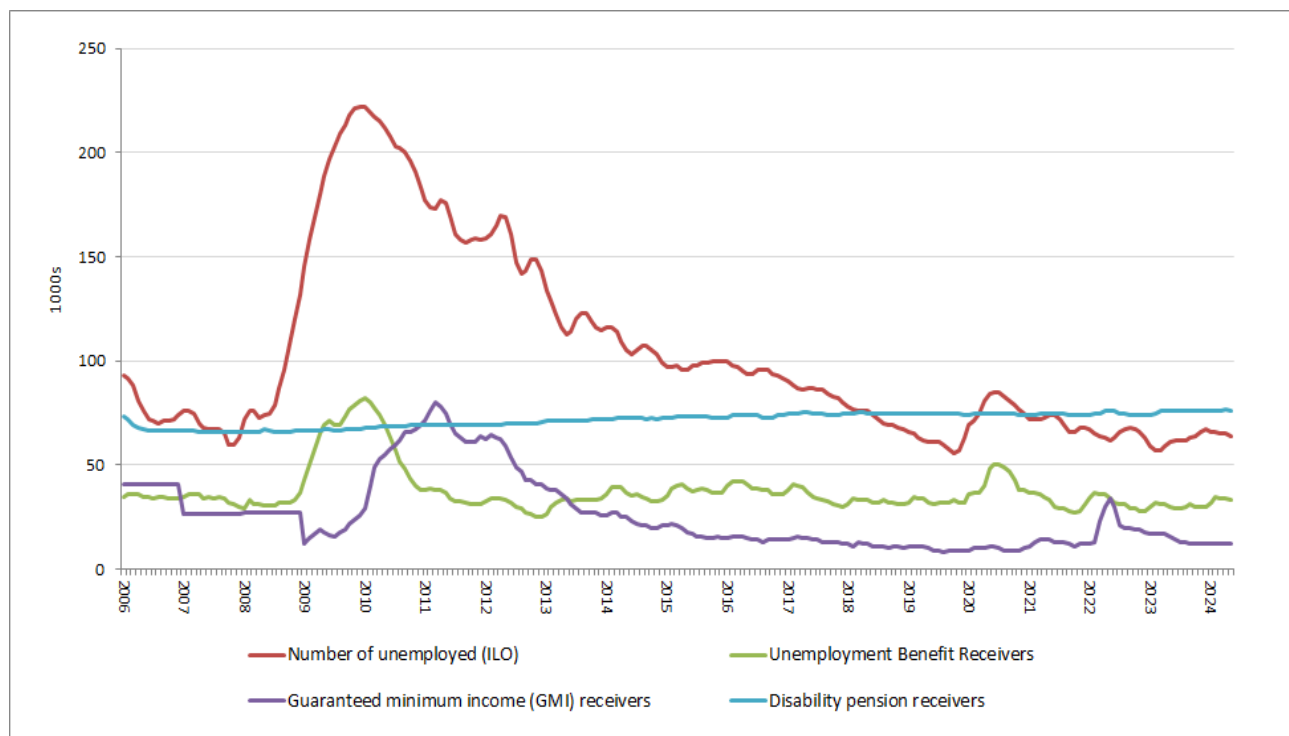
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.4	17.2	19.1	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	4.5	5.1	6.3	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0
	Old age	7.0	7.6	7.6	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.3	17.1	19.0	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.5	5.1	6.3	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Old age	7.0	7.6	7.6	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LV	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	18.7	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.3	0.5 pp	1.6 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.5	15.8	16.9	16.2	16.1	-0.1 pp	1.6 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.7	6.7	4.7	5.9	5.3	-0.6 pp	-1.4 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.6	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.5	6.0	7.0	9.5	2.8	-6.7 pp	-5.7 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.7	8.4	9.8	8.5	8.2	-0.3 pp	-0.5 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.7	82.2	74.3	74.6	73.3	-1.3 pp	-5.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	10.6	10.7	13.1	12.0	12.1	0.1 pp	1.5 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	0.5 pp	1.6 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.6	23.6	27.6	30.6	32.3	1.7 pp	7.7 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	6.8	1.7	3.1	1.1	2.5	1.4 pp	-4.3 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	80.2	82.8	85.5	90.5	92.6	2.1 pp	12.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	25.3	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8.0	4.7						21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	10.9	6.4						26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	45.3	39.2	42.1	44.1	40.6	-3.6 pp	-4.7 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	5.3	1.7 pp	2.3 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	-0.5 pp	-0.6 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.7	1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.7	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.4		0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	18.4	15.5							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	57.7	58.2	57.9	57.3	55.6	-1.7 pp	-2.1 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
				LV					EU27_2020		
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.7	25.1	26.1	26.0	25.6	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	22.9	21.6	23.4	22.5	22.5	0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6619	6803	7185	7707	7937	-6.4 %	10.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.3	7.8	6.2	-1.6 pp	-1.3 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.0	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.2	28.6	26.6	27.7	26.9	-0.8 pp	-1.3 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	13.3	16.7	15.8	10.4	-5.4 pp	-5.1 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	15.5	14.8	11.1	14.1	13.5	-0.6 pp	-2.0 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.2	-2.1 %	-5.2 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.7	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.3	0.5 pp	1.6 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.5	12.9	8.8	10.5	10.4	-0.1 pp	-2.1 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.7	26.6	23.6	25.7	25.3	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.4	23.4	23.5	25.0	23.5	-1.5 pp	0.1 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.7	43.8	42.2	44.7	44.6	-0.1 pp	2.9 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.8	80.6	79.9	79.0	77.4	-1.6 pp	-1.4 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.7	8.4	9.9	9.6	9.5	-0.1 pp	0.8 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	-0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.7	1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.3	-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	7.1	8.6	8.6	7.2	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	67.3	68.4	67.8	69.5	70.9	1.4 pp	3.6 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	50.8	43.1	45.9	42.6	41.6	-1.0 pp	-9.2 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	0.62	0.61	0.64	0.63	-1.6 %	n.a.	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.50	11.1 %	22.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.4	7.8	2.4 pp	3.5 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	n.a.	-6.8 %	-8.9 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.4	n.a.	-12.0 %	-8.3 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	42.3	39.0	41.2	41.8	38.5	-3.3 pp	-3.8 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	7.2	1.8 pp	1.8 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.6	1.7	3.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.7 %	4.6 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LATVIA 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for the total population is worse than the EU average [2] At-risk-of poverty rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population and worse than the EU average [2] for adults aged 18-64, both deteriorating. Relative median poverty risk gap is worse than the EU average [2] The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The interquintile share ratio S50/S20 is worse than the EU average [2] Housing deprivation for the total population, adults (aged 18-64) and older people (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] *The risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities is high**	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	The impact of social transfers in reducing poverty and child poverty is worse than the EU average (excluding pensions) [2] and substantially worse than the EU average [1] (including pensions). At-risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *The level of the minimum income adequacy and the benefit coverage are below the EU average*	
3. Pensions	*High gender gap in old-age poverty and social exclusion* People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) and at-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) are substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population and women, and worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] for men Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
4. Long-term care	*Insufficient availability of long-term care services, in particular homecare*	

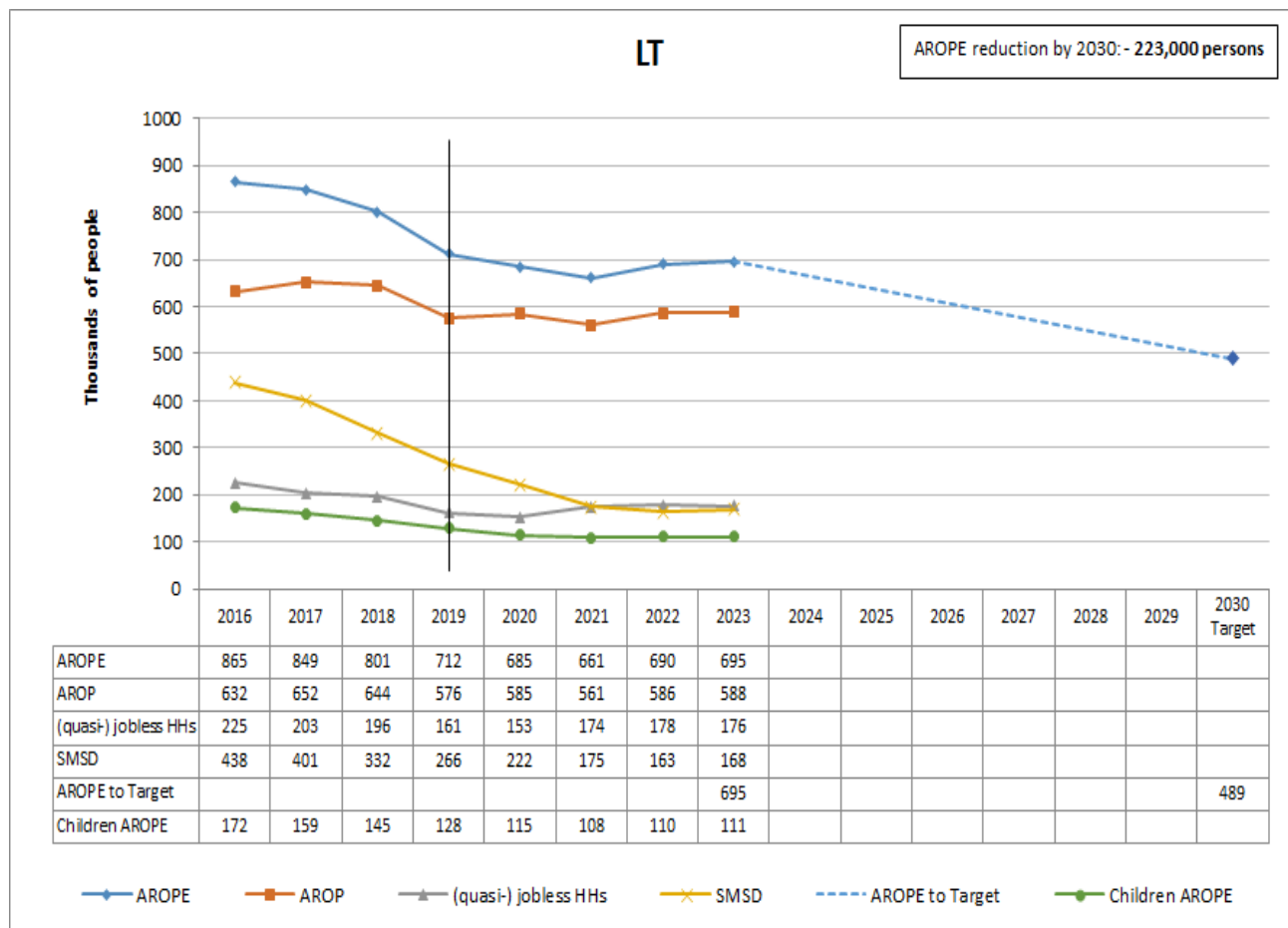|		
5. Health Gap unmet need med care Q1-Q5	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average and is deteriorating [1] Healthy life years at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Potential years of life lost is substantially worse than the EU average and is deteriorating [1] Unmet need for medical care for the total population, and due to waiting and distance in particular is substantially worse than the EU average and is deteriorating [1], and for costs is worse than the EU average [2] The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care in Q1-Q5 is substantially worse than the EU average and is deteriorating [1], including when due to distance.	The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care due to waiting time (Q1 - Q5) is substantially better than the EU average [3]

The disability employment gap indicator is currently computed from the EU-SILC and based on the disability status as given by the Global Activity Limitation Index (GALI). Survey respondents answer the following questions: 1) 'Are you limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you are ... severely limited; limited, but not severely; or not lim[1]ited at all?' If answer to question 1) is 'severely limited' or 'limited but not severely', respondents answer the question 2) 'Have you been limited for at least for the past 6 months? Yes or No?'. A person is considered disabled if the answer is 'Yes' to the second question.

LITHUANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

LT

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **223,000 persons**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	865	849	801	712	685	661	690	695							
AROP	632	652	644	576	585	561	586	588							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	225	203	196	161	153	174	178	176							
SMSD	438	401	332	266	222	175	163	168							
AROPE to Target								695							489
Children AROPE	172	159	145	128	115	108	110	111							

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, and (quasi-)jobless HHs.
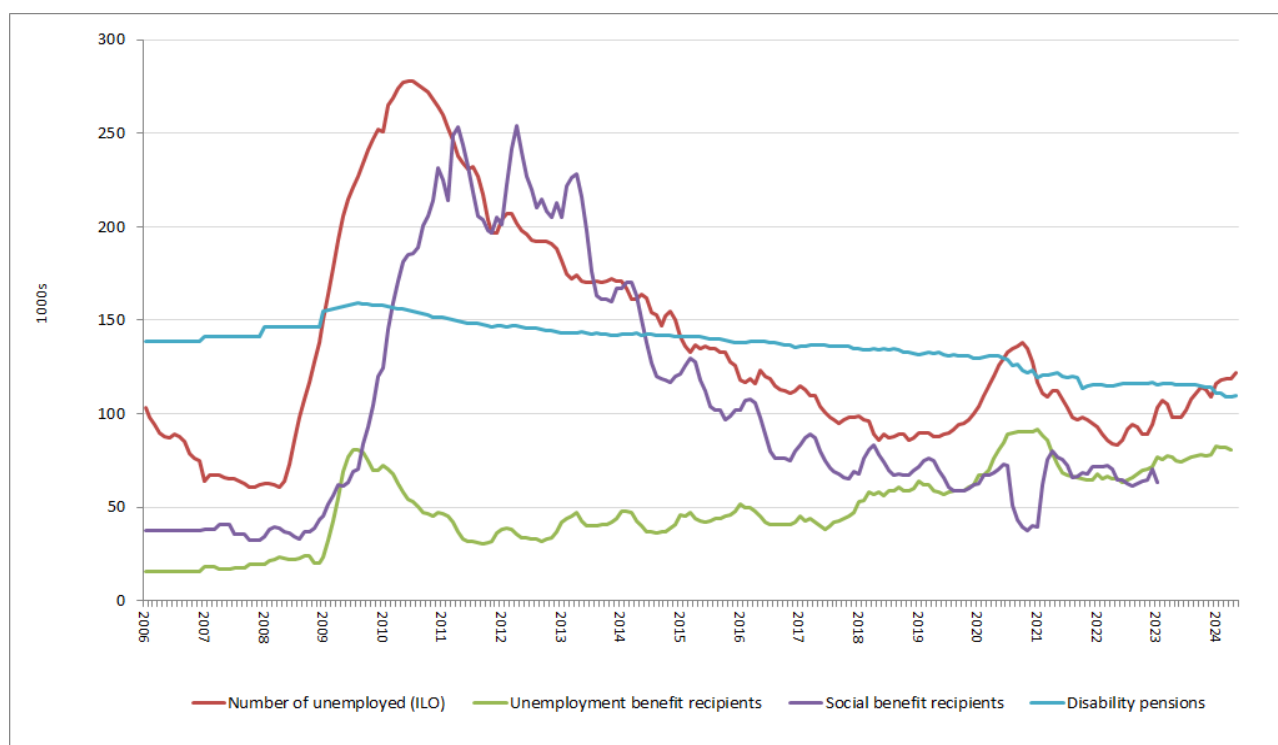
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT			2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total		16.1	19.0	18.0	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health		4.9	5.7	5.5	8.6	8.5
	Disability		1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.0
	Old age		6.6	7.2	6.6	12.0	11.4
	Survivors		0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children		1.7	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment		0.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.7
	Housing		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
	Total		0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested						
	Total		15.6	18.6	17.5	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health		4.9	5.7	5.5	8.5	8.5
	Disability		1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Old age		6.5	7.1	6.4	11.4	10.9
	Survivors		0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children		1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment		0.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5
	Housing						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

— Number of unemployed (ILO) — Unemployment benefit recipients — Social benefit recipients — Disability pensions

LT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat [une_rt_m]
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The State Social Insurance Fund Board
link	https://atvira.sodra.lt/en-eur/
comment	The new version of the Law on Unemployment Social Insurance came into force on 1 July 2017. A person having a record of Unemployment Insurance of at least 12 months over the past 30 months before his registration with the territorial labour exchange shall be entitled to the benefit. The duration of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit was extended to 9 months and is no longer depended on the length of the insurance record. Formula for calculating an Unemployment Insurance Benefit has also changed, thus this benefit increased. Working-age population is eligible for this benefit if they have required work history. Generally, benefit is paid for 9 months, but if a person is pre-retirement age (less than 5 years from the retirement) - this can be extended to up to 11 months.
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Number of recipients of social benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients persons
source	The Social Assistance Information System
link	http://vitrinos.spis.lt:8080/
comment	The Social Benefit is means-tested and granted upon evaluation both of the income received and the value of the property possessed. Families and single residents are entitled to Social Benefit if either single resident or one spouse works or does not work, because they are full-time students or pensioners, or individuals above retirement age, or disabled, or nursing a disabled or sick family member, or registered at the local office as unemployed, or taking care of a child under the age of 3 years or under the age of 8 years, etc. The information is only available in Lithuanian. The short description on extracting data of social assistance recipients: 1) open link; 2) select from the top row second icon ("statistinės"); 3) "Laikotarpis" lets to choose year, the icons to the right shows shortcut of the months (January is "saus", February "vas", etc. Months goes from the left to the right). Choose particular month (but if you want information for several months: select multiple months); 4) Then select icon "Teritorija". This icon shows all the municipalities in Lithuania. By default, only Vilnius mun. is selected. You have to transfer all the municipalities from the left column to the right; 5) Select next icon "Paramos tipai". This icon shows all the benefits and services that municipalities provide. From the left column select "Socialinė atskirtis". This is the social exclusion benefits. After selecting "Socialinė atskirtis", from the right column select "Socialinė pašalpa" (social assistance) (it should be at the top); 6) Then select "Rodikliai ir Detalizacija" icon. This icon allows to select what kind of information about social assistance benefit do you want to get. For the data that is written in data sheet, select "Rodikliai ir detalizacija" icon and then "Vidutinis gavėjų skaičius per mėnesį" (average recipients number per month) and unselect "Išmokų/paslaugų skaičius" (number of benefits/services) and "Paramos/Paslaugų suma" (sum of assistance/services); 7) Click on "Generuoti" icon. What is more, you can choose how to you want to see data (the icon next to months icon allows to do it. By defaut, data is showed as HTML). This system shows exact number of social assistance, which municipalities updated. Social assistance benefit can get anyone irrespective of their age. Eligibility rules are: income and assets test.
Disability benefit	
definition	Number of working age disability pension (lost working capacity and invalidity) recipients
unit	Thousands of pensioners

Investing in children

LT	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.7	-0.7 pp	-4.1 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22.7	20.0	17.2	17.8	17.0	-0.8 pp	-5.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.7	8.4	6.7	5.2	6.8	1.6 pp	-0.9 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.5	6.7	8.1	8.6	6.6	-2.0 pp	-0.9 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.4	13.4	16.1	14.4	7.6	-6.8 pp	-13.8 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.3	9.2	7.8	9.0	8.8	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.1	94.7	77.8	78.2	84.5	6.3 pp	1.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.7	14.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	0.1 pp	-5.5 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.7	1.5	2.3	0.4	3.1	2.7 pp	-0.6 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	22.9	14.7	19.1	22.4	16.8	-5.6 pp	-6.1 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.0	6.0	7.9	11.0	6.1	-4.9 pp	-2.9 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	73.2	81.1	78.4	81.5	85.6	4.1 pp	12.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	28.0	6.9 pp	2.7 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.9	4.4	0.5 pp	3.1 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	2.1	2.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	0.8 pp	4.1 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.1	44.6	54.3	49.4	49.3	-0.2 pp	5.2 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	5.1	2.4 pp	1.0 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.2	2.8	5.7	5.8	9.9	4.1 pp	6.7 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	6.4	1.6 pp	2.4 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.0		0.0 pp	-0.3 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14.8	8.0							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	37.3	33.1	37.0	38.7	41.1	2.4 pp	3.8 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LT 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.5	23.5	24.6	24.3	-0.3 pp	-1.2 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.6	20.9	20.0	20.9	20.6	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6905	7528	8245	8521	8587	-6.9 %	15.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	0.1 pp	-3.6 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	26.0	23.2	22.4	22.8	24.4	1.6 pp	-1.6 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.2	16.2	14.3	15.2	11.2	-4.0 pp	-8.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.1	17.1	13.6	12.7	15.2	2.5 pp	-4.9 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	-1.1 %	-1.9 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.7	-0.7 pp	-4.1 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	16.0	16.4	13.3	10.1	12.5	2.4 pp	-3.5 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.3	23.2	20.6	21.1	28.0	6.9 pp	2.7 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.6	29.4	35.3	30.3	29.9	-0.4 pp	-1.6 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	52.0	49.0	52.9	48.6	49.6	1.0 pp	-2.3 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.3	85.4	76.7	77.6	80.1	2.5 pp	1.8 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.8	8.1	0.3 pp	0.0 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	0.0 pp	0.4 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	6.4	1.6 pp	2.4 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.3	4.9	0.6 pp	0.5 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.6	10.8	11.3	9.7	13.5	3.8 pp	4.9 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	68.4	67.6	68.0	69.8	69.1	-0.7 pp	0.7 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	36.9	40.2	38.7	41.4	38.7	-2.7 pp	1.8 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.0 %	-7.4 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	2.9 %	-20.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.8	0.9 pp	2.4 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.0	5.6	5.2	6.2	n.a.	19.2 %	3.3 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	6.0	6.6	7.7	n.a.	16.7 %	20.3 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	40.5	39.0	38.9	44.3	42.7	-1.6 pp	2.2 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.8	2.7	2.7	3.5	5.2	1.7 pp	0.4 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.8	7.8	3.5	-4.6	0.0	-4.6 %	6.5 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LITHUANIA 2024

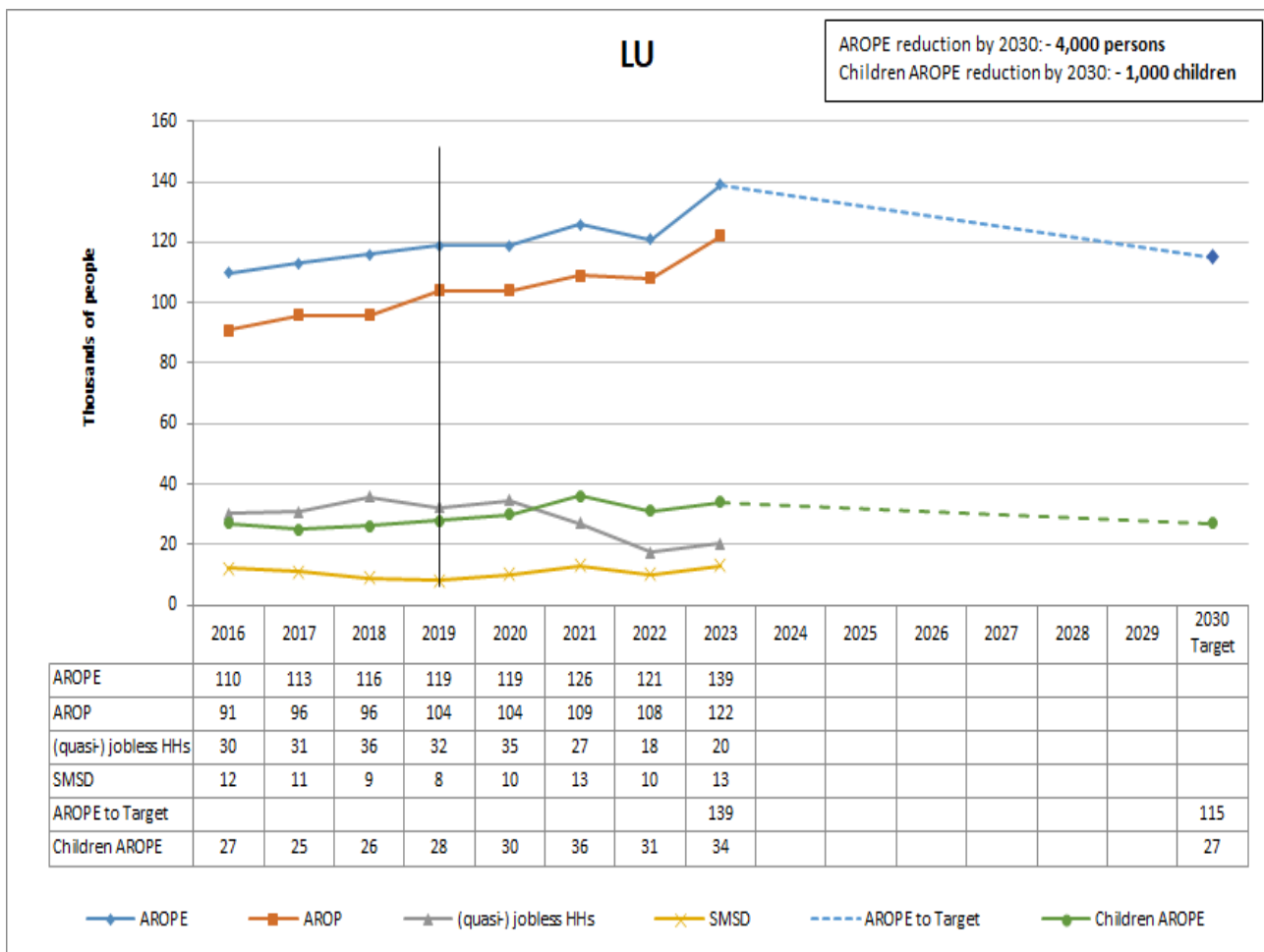| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk-of poverty rate is worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse than the EU average when living in (quasi-)jobless households [1] The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially worse than the EU average [1] Housing deprivation (65+) is worse than EU average [2] *The risk-of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is high* *High energy poverty*	Housing deprivation of children (0-17) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*There are gaps in access to social protection, especially in terms of adequacy* Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] At-risk-of poverty rate when living in household in very low work intensity is worse than EU average for children (aged 0-17) [2] and substantially worse than the EU average for adults (aged 18-64) [1] Relative median poverty risk gap for adults (aged18-64) is worse than EU average [2]	
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rates of older people (aged 65+) and their risk-of poverty rates are substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population and women and worse than EU average [2] for men. Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *High gender gap in old-age poverty.*	
4. Long-term care		

5. Health	Life expectancy at 65 for women is worse than EU average [2]	
	Potential years of life lost is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
	Treatable mortality standardized rate is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
	Preventable mortality is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
	Unmet need med care – waiting is worse than EU average [2]	

LUXEMBOURG

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

LU

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 4,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 1,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	110	113	116	119	119	126	121	139							
AROP	91	96	96	104	104	109	108	122							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	30	31	36	32	35	27	18	20							
SMSD	12	11	9	8	10	13	10	13							
AROPE to Target								139							115
Children AROPE	27	25	26	28	30	36	31	34							27

AROPE ◆ AROP ■ (quasi-) jobless HHs ▲ SMSD ✕ AROPE to Target Children AROPE ●

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year; (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for SMSD; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and Child AROPE.
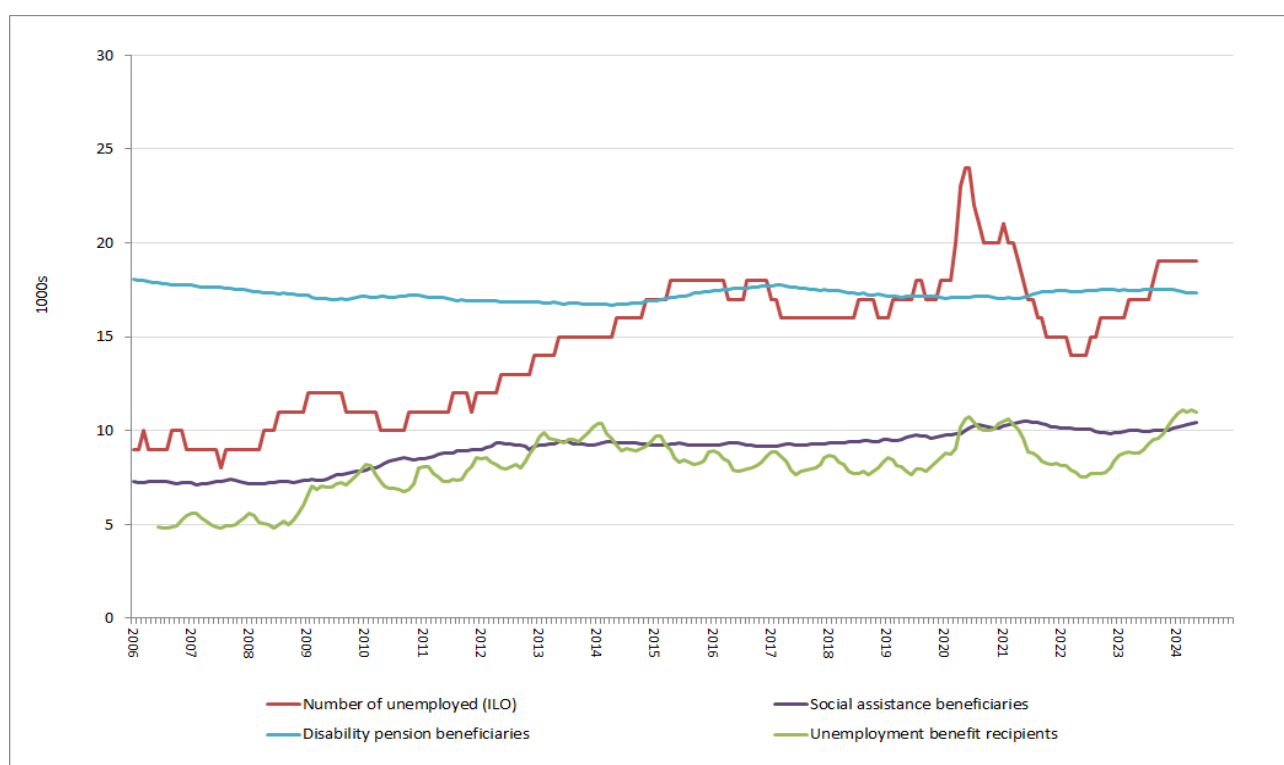
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.4	23.9	21.5	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.2	5.8	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.5	7.2	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	20.0	22.4	20.2	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	5.6	6.1	5.8	8.5	8.5
	Disability	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5
	Old age	7.1	7.5	7.2	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

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

Notes :

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LU	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	26.1	2.1 pp	0.7 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.8	23.1	27.8	22.5	23.9	1.4 pp	-0.9 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.8	0.7 pp	2.1 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.7	5.4	4.1	2.0	1.9	-0.1 pp	-2.8 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.0	0.0	18.4	14.7		0.0 pp	-2.3 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.0	14.2	16.5	16.5	20.2	3.7 pp	4.2 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	86.2	80.4	71.9	66.0	78.4	12.4 pp	-7.8 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	21.7	19.8	25.9	21.6	22.9	1.3 pp	1.2 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12.8	16.5	20.2	18.2	15.5	-2.7 pp	2.7 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	47.2	46.7	41.8	36.5	44.5	8.0 pp	-2.7 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	28.4	37.6	36.8	24.4	23.1	-1.3 pp	-5.3 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	65.5	54.3	60.3	70.7	62.0	-8.7 pp	-3.5 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	-1.7 pp	-6.9 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26.6	25.5	27.5	28.4	26.1	-2.3 pp	-0.5 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.5	12.1	13.0	14.0		0.0 pp	4.5 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	30.4	28.8	31.2	32.2	31.2	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.0	43.1	31.2	40.3	31.5	-8.8 pp	-2.5 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.0	8.2	3.9	16.0	27.8	11.8 pp	16.8 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.2	2.4	6.9	5.0	6.7	1.7 pp	4.5 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	6.8	-1.4 pp	-0.4 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	4.7	4.5	3.1	3.5		0.0 pp	-1.2 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.2	3.1							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.1	12.5	9.2	7.2	9.9	2.7 pp	0.8 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LU 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	19.9	21.1	19.4	21.4	2.0 pp	1.3 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.5	17.4	18.1	17.3	18.8	1.5 pp	1.3 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	17366	17205	19279	19929	20866	-2.8 %	15.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.5	0.5 pp	1.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.9	7.1	5.5	3.5	3.9	0.4 pp	-3.0 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.6	17.7	19.8	18.2	17.2	-1.0 pp	-7.4 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	7.6	9.0	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	-0.6 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.4	4.7	5.3	3.7	5.7	2.0 pp	2.3 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.5 %	-10.3 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.4	24.2	29.4	24.0	26.1	2.1 pp	0.7 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	3.7	5.6	7.0	4.4	7.6	3.2 pp	3.9 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	23.6	17.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	-1.7 pp	-6.9 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	34.0	39.4	34.2	33.7	27.4	-6.3 pp	-6.5 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.0	63.3	57.8	57.7	54.0	-3.7 pp	-8.0 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	59.8	44.6	46.4	52.8	6.4 pp	-3.5 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	12.0	11.8	13.5	12.9	14.8	1.9 pp	2.8 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.4 pp	0.4 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.2	8.2	9.3	8.2	6.8	-1.4 pp	-0.4 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.9	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.7	0.8 pp	0.8 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.6	6.5	8.7	6.7	8.8	2.1 pp	3.2 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	44.0	46.6	46.6	46.3	-0.3 pp	3.2 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.4	7.4	9.3	11.3	11.0	-0.3 pp	1.6 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.10	1.12	1.8 %	-10.4 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.85	1.04	0.84	0.97	n.a.	n.a.	14.1 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3 pp	0.6 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.1	10.3	10.7	9.7	n.a.	-9.3 %	-4.0 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.6	11.4	11.2	9.8	n.a.	-12.5 %	-7.5 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.8	25.4	24.7	23.1	27.2	4.1 pp	2.4 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	8.5	5.1	15.2	22.7	7.5 pp	12.6 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.3	5.4	1.0	2.2	0.0	2.2 %	8.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
LUXEMBOURG 2024

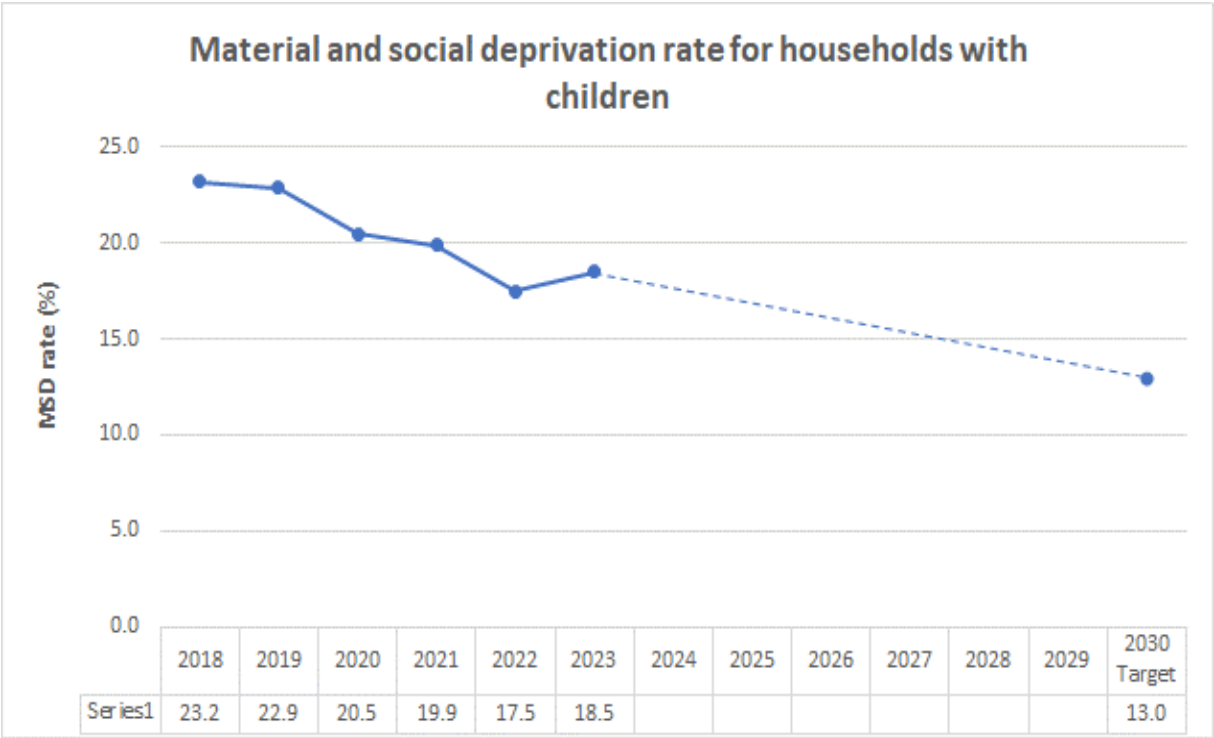| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rates for the total population, children aged 0-17 and adults aged 18-64 are worse than the EU average [2] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2] Housing cost overburden (total population, children aged 0-17 and adults aged 18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *Non-EU born face poorer social outcomes and higher in-work poverty that native born people.*	The rate of people (aged 0-64), children (aged 0-17) and adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (both excluding and including pensions) in reducing child poverty and working age poverty, and for the total population in reducing poverty (including pensions) is worse than the EU average [2]. The total impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average and with substantial negative development [10] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work (work intensity between 0.55 and 1) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is substantially better than the EU average [3] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2] The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care due to waiting time (Q1 – Q5) is worse than the EU average [2]	

HUNGARY

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13% by 2030, and thereby reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000
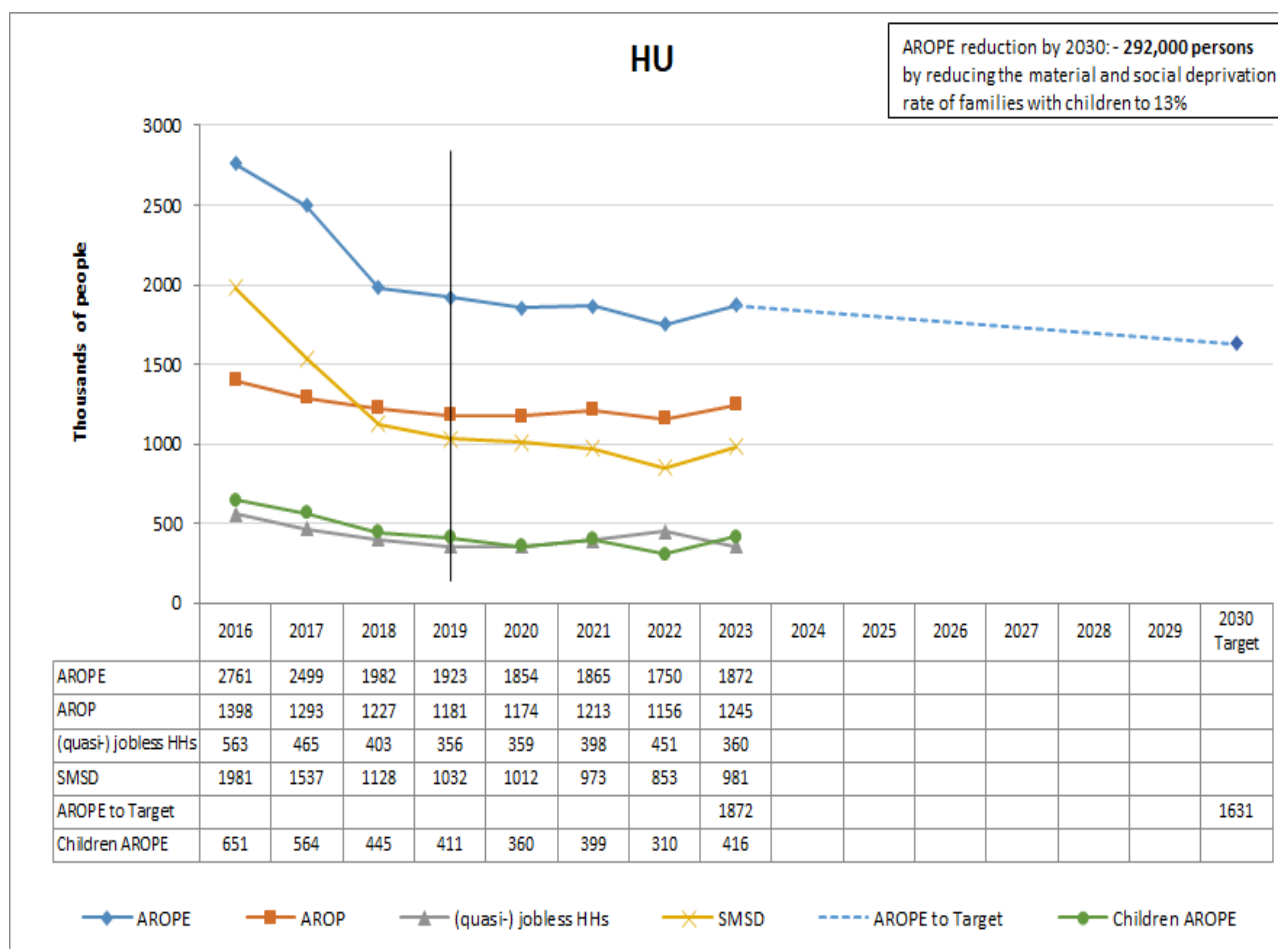
PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

Material and social deprivation rate for households with children

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
Series1	23.2	22.9	20.5	19.9	17.5	18.5							13.0

HU

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **292,000 persons** by reducing the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	2761	2499	1982	1923	1854	1865	1750	1872							
AROP	1398	1293	1227	1181	1174	1213	1156	1245							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	563	465	403	356	359	398	451	360							
SMSD	1981	1537	1128	1032	1012	973	853	981							
AROPE to Target								1872							1631
Children AROPE	651	564	445	411	360	399	310	416							

Legend: ◆ AROPE ■ AROP ▲ (quasi-) jobless HHs ✕ SMSD ----- AROPE to Target ● Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the population in AROPE by 292,000, by decreasing the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%; (iv) 2022-2023 changes all significant; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs and child AROPE.
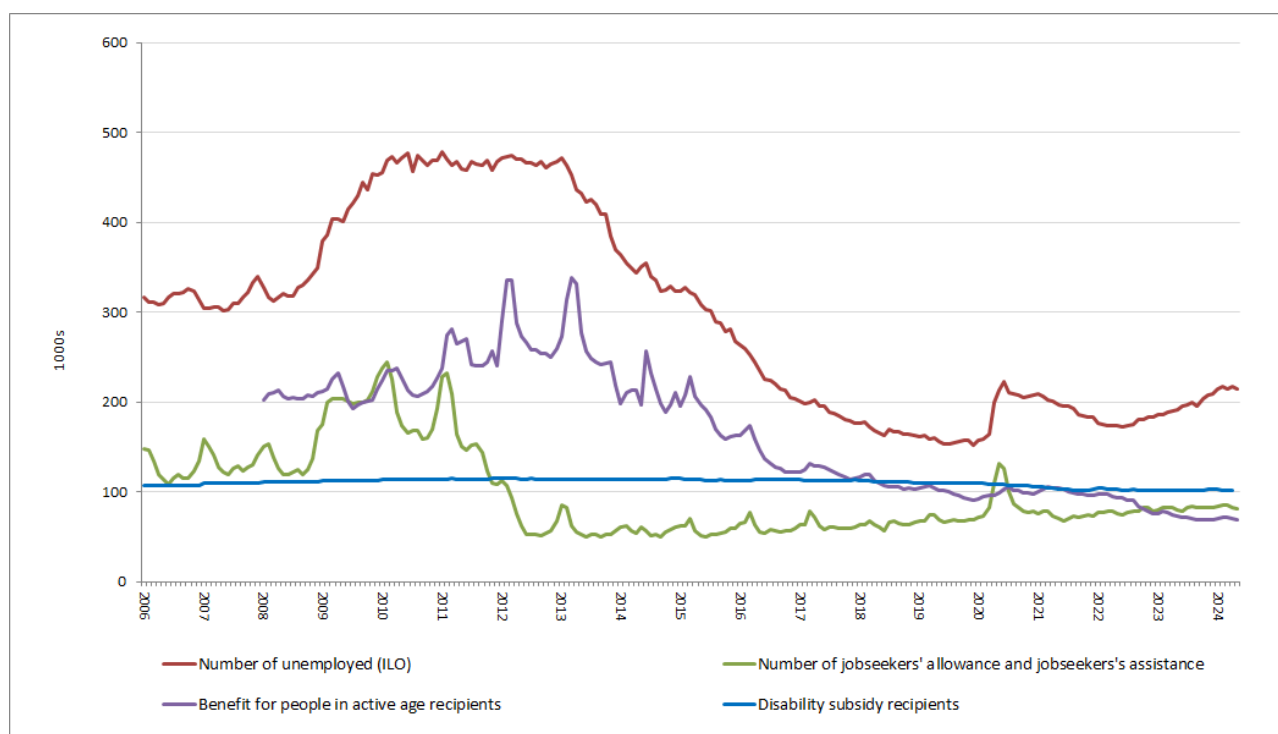
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.3	18.0	17.4	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.6	5.6	8.6	8.5
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.0
	Old age	7.2	7.4	7.4	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	15.5	17.1	16.7	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.5	5.5	5.5	8.5	8.5
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
	Old age	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

Legend:
- Number of unemployed (ILO)
- Number of jobseekers' allowance and jobseekers's assistance
- Benefit for people in active age recipients
- Disability subsidy recipients

HU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
comment	Eurostat table name: Unemployment by sex and age – monthly data (une_rt_m)

	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients - Recipients of jobseekers' allowance and jobseekers' assistance
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for National Economy
link	https://nfsz.munka.hu/tart/munkaeropiac
comment	At the end of 2010 data from 2008 till 2010 about jobseekers' allowance were modified because of the changes in the functioning of the IT system, which revised the number of recipients of unemployment benefit. On the other hand data of 2006, 2007 were also modified because we have found significant differences between this number of HU jobseekers allowance, assistance receivers and number of recipients of jobseekers allowance, assistance (were registered by PES).

	Social assistance benefit
definition	Recipients of benefit for people in active age (Former name of the benefit was regular social assistance)
unit	Thousands of individual recipients
source	Hungarian Treasury
definition	Benefit for people in active age is an income supplement provision in the form of cash, provided by county offices. Its aim to guarantee a minimal standard of living for those who have no income.
	Only one person in a family can be eligible to the benefit for persons in active age, except for the case when two claimants are entitled to different cash benefits (one person is entitled to employment substituting benefit, the other to regular social assistance.

	Disability benefit
definition	Disability subsidy recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Central Administration of National Pension Insurance https://www.onyf.hu/en/
definition	Financial support for severely disabled persons over the age of 18, who are unable to care for themselves or need permanent assistance from others.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HU	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.3	18.1	24.4	6.3 pp	0.3 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.5	9.5	11.9	10.1	17.2	7.1 pp	5.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	15.4	16.6	15.2	12.0	15.1	3.1 pp	-0.3 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.0	-0.2 pp	0.4 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	4.3	2.6 pp	-2.2 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.6	5.3	7.1	4.6	6.9	2.3 pp	-1.7 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	52.3	70.5	54.0	72.3	72.4	0.1 pp	20.1 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.6	6.0	9.2	6.6	14.3	7.7 pp	4.7 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.3	1.4	2.8	3.9	3.9	0.0 pp	0.6 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	9.1	11.0	9.0	16.4	7.4 pp	2.8 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	11.8	14.4	15.5	22.2	19.3	-2.9 pp	7.5 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	76.0	66.9	84.5	77.8	80.7	2.9 pp	4.7 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	32.2	47.6	36.0	14.5	64.3	49.8 pp	32.1 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.0	11.9	10.3	10.6	11.6	1.0 pp	-1.4 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.5	16.9	14.4	14.2	15.5	1.3 pp	-2.0 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	62.8	68.1	70.2	54.7	36.1	-18.7 pp	-26.7 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.2	5.7	1.8	5.6	11.4	5.8 pp	8.2 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	6.8	6.0	5.5	6.2	0.7 pp	-0.4 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	11.6	-0.8 pp	-0.2 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	17.3	16.2							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	38.1	33.7	31.9	31.9	28.8	-3.1 pp	-9.3 pp	24.9	25.2

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

Note : Caution is needed with the indicator "Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)" as the time series is very volatile, which hints at underlying basic methodological issues (e.g. sampling issues). The same caveat also applies to the "Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty", while the improvement in childcare 0-3 might also be due to a sampling issue.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		HU								EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year		2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.0	19.4	19.4	18.4	19.7	1.3 pp	-0.3 pp		21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.1	13.1	1.0 pp	0.8 pp		16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5616	5819	5989	6130	6576	0.8 %	20.0 %		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	10.9	10.7	10.2	9.1	10.4	1.3 pp	-0.5 pp		6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	4.9	-1.3 pp	0.0 pp		8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.9	27.9	28.6	19.4	29.5	10.1 pp	0.6 pp		23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp		n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	20.3	18.5	17.7	16.5	17.1	0.6 pp	-3.2 pp		13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	12.0 %	5.7 %		4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.1	21.7	23.3	18.1	24.4	6.3 pp	0.3 pp		24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	26.8	23.5	22.1	19.8	20.4	0.6 pp	-6.4 pp		14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	32.2	47.6	36.0	14.5	64.3	49.8 pp	32.1 pp		24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.5	44.1	50.6	36.6	34.5	-2.1 pp	-4.0 pp		34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	71.4	69.6	71.9	67.2	64.8	-2.4 pp	-6.6 pp		62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.4	69.8	62.6	67.3	56.7	-10.6 pp	-4.7 pp		63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.0	0.0 pp	-1.5 pp		8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.2 pp	0.3 pp		2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	11.6	-0.8 pp	-0.2 pp		9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.3	4.0	0.7 pp	0.3 pp		6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.8	-0.1 pp	-0.7 pp		9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.7	59.6	62.8	65.6	69.1	3.5 pp	12.4 pp		63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	16.7	20.3	19.7	18.4	21.3	2.9 pp	4.6 pp		19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.96	0.79	-17.7 %	-12.2 %		0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.57	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.51	-3.8 %	-10.5 %		0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	-0.4 pp	0.0 pp		2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.6	n.a.	-7.0 %	-1.5 %		n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	n.a.	-3.8 %	1.4 %		n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	29.2	30.2	31.4	30.0	32.4	2.4 pp	3.2 pp		28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.9	2.4	8.1	8.7	0.6 pp	4.5 pp		8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.8	-0.5	6.6	4.2	0.0	4.2 %	10.5 %		1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. Caution is needed with the indicator "Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)" as the time series is very volatile which hints at underlying basic methodological issues (e.g. sampling issues).

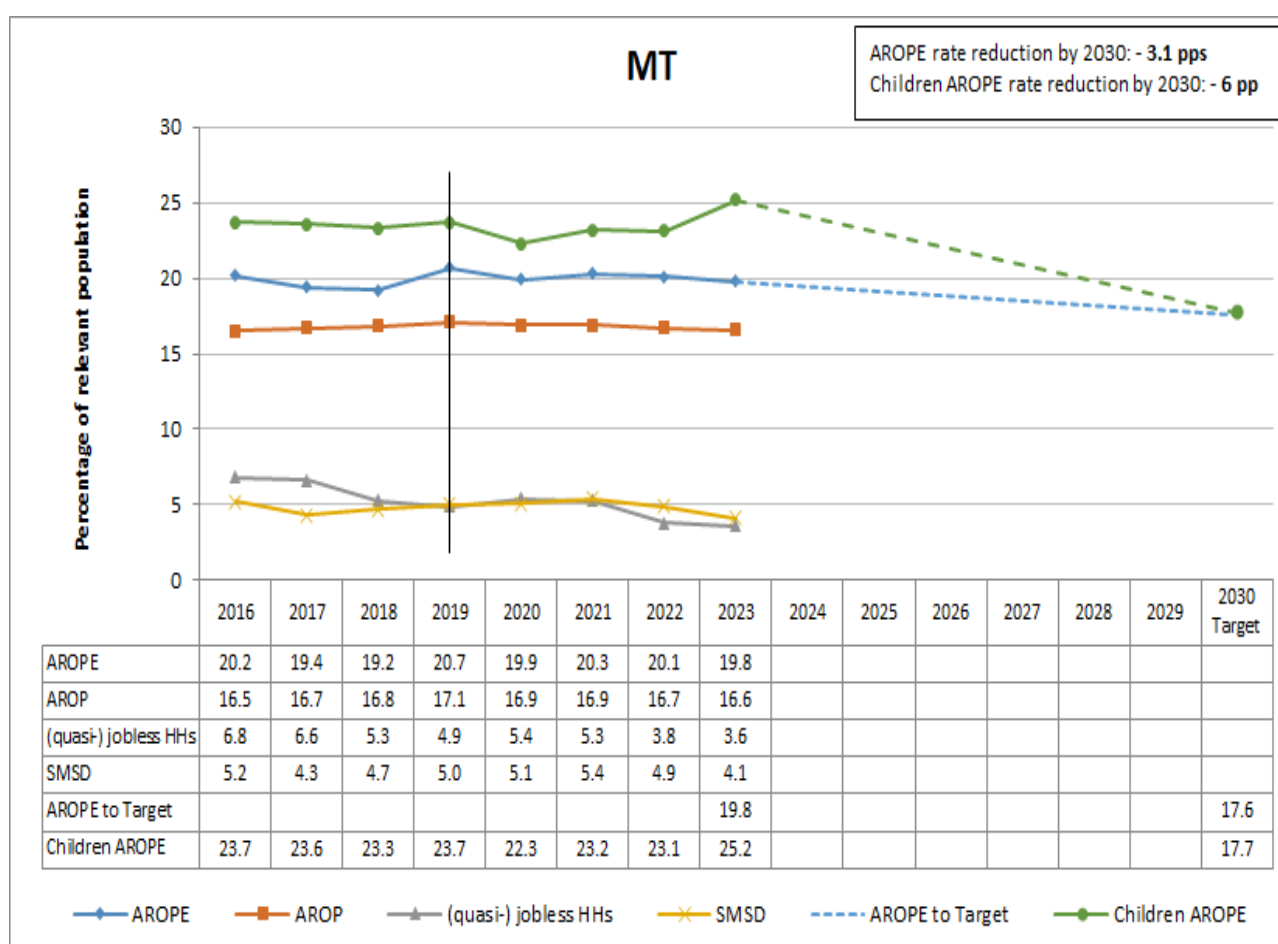# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
HUNGARY 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Severe material and social deprivation rate are worse than the EU average for the total population and children [2] Relative median poverty risk gap is worse than the EU average [2] Material and social deprivation rates are worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] for children (0-17) and worse than the EU average [2] for older people (65+) *Significantly higher and increasing risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma people and lower educated people, and higher for persons with disabilities*, than for general population* *Regional disparities in poverty and social exclusion are high*	People (aged 0-64) and adults (18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rates of the total population and of adults (18-64) are substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding and including pensions) in reducing poverty, child poverty and working age population poverty is worse than the EU average with substantially negative development [10] Relative median poverty risk gap is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for children (0-17) and is worse than the EU average [2] for the working age population (18-64) *Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities* *The adequacy of social assistance is low and deteriorating, and the duration of the unemployment benefits is the shortest in the EU*	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]
3. Pensions	Severe material and social deprivation of older people (aged 65+) for men is worse than the EU average [2] Median relative income of older people (65+) is worse than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care	*Access to long-term care, in particular homecare, is insufficient*	

5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
	Healthy life years at 65 for men is worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4]	
	Potential years of life lost is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
	Treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality rate are substantially worse than the EU average [1]	

MALTA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

MT

AROPE rate reduction by 2030: - **3.1 pps**
Children AROPE rate reduction by 2030: - **6 pp**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	20.2	19.4	19.2	20.7	19.9	20.3	20.1	19.8							
AROP	16.5	16.7	16.8	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.6							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	6.8	6.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.8	3.6							
SMSD	5.2	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.1							
AROPE to Target								19.8							17.6
Children AROPE	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.7	22.3	23.2	23.1	25.2							17.7

AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD - - - - AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. The target is to reduce the overall AROPE rate by 3.1 percentage points. Malta's national target for Child AROPE is equivalent to 1% of the total -3.1% AROPE target. This will result in an approximate 6 percentage points reduction in the child AROPE rate by 2030, compared to the 2019 baseline year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
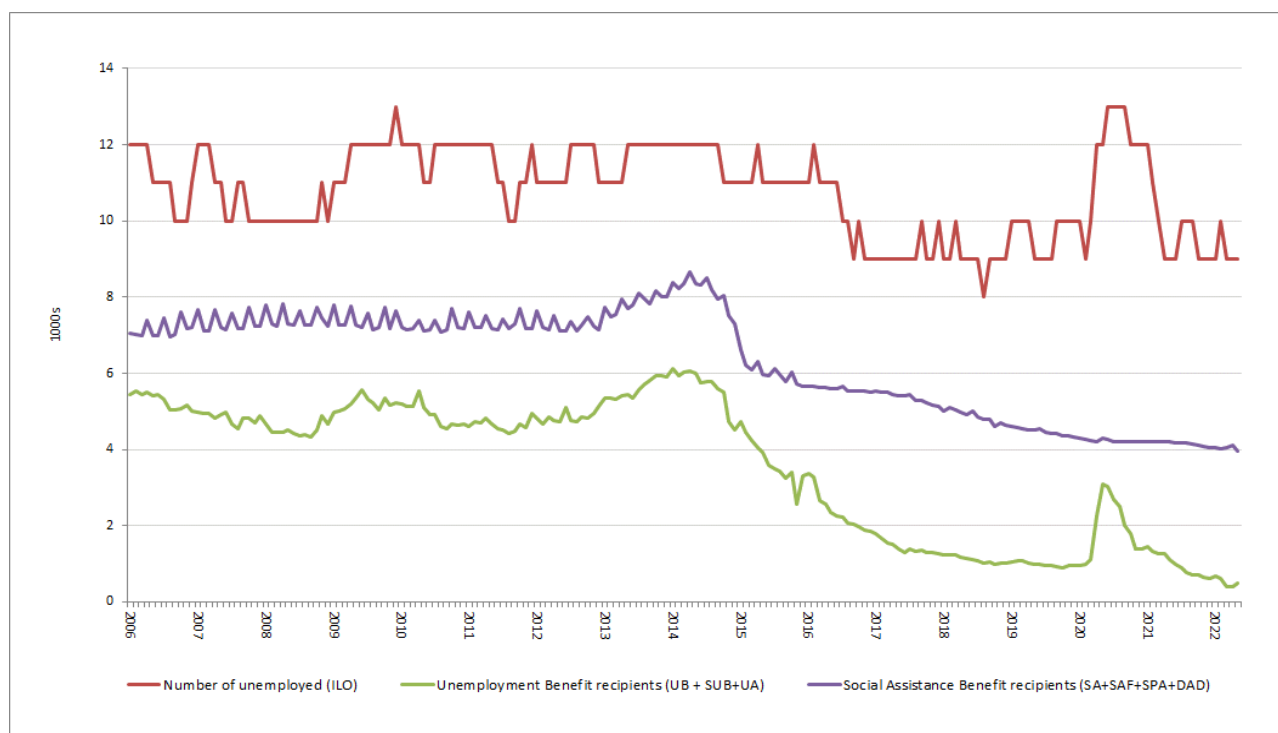
Social protection expenditure

MT		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	14.4	19.5	17.8	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	5.2	5.9	5.8	8.6	8.5
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.0
	Old age	6.2	7.1	6.5	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.2	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	13.2	18.1	16.6	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.3	5.3	8.5	8.5
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.5
	Old age	6.0	6.8	6.4	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.0	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

Trends in take-up of selected benefits

Number of unemployed (ILO) — Unemployment Benefit recipients (UB + SUB+UA) — Social Assistance Benefit recipients (SA+SAF+SPA+DAD)

MT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
comment	

	Unemployment benefit
definition	1) Unemployment Benefit - UB; 2) Special Unemployment Benefit - SUB; 3) Unemployment Assistance - UA
unit	Hundreds of recipients
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/work-incentives-and-unemployment-benefits/
comment	1) Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions and is registering with Jobsplus under Part I of the Unemployment Register. 2) Special Unemployment Benefit may be awarded to a person who has paid Class 1 or Class 2 Social Security Contributions; qualifies for the Unemployment Assistance and is the Head of Household and satisfies the means and capital tests for UA.; 3) Unemployment Assistance may be awarded to a head of household who is registering under Part 1 of the Unemployment Register and satisfies the means and capital test.

	Social assistance benefit
definition	1) Social Assistance - SA; 2) Carers Allowance - CRA; 3) Supplementary Allowance - SPA (only low income earners are being considered as related to the crisis); 4) Social Assistance for Drug Addicts - DAD
unit	Thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry for Social Policy and Children's Rights
link	https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/information-and-applications-for-benefits-and-services/non-contributory-benefits/
comment	1) A Social Assistance may be awarded to a Head of Household who may: • not be capable of working due to medical reasons; or • cannot engage in employment due to having care and custody of children, and is legally or defacto separated; or • be married, in a civil union; cohabiting in accordance with the pertinent Laws of Malta, or caring for the spouse who may be critically ill. In this case the application is subject to approval by a Medical Board, appointed in accordance with the Social Security Act (Cap. 318 of the Laws of Malta). 2) To be entitled for this benefit, the carer should be living in the same household as the patient and cannot participate in any economic activity due to the caring for a medium dependent patient on a full-time basis. Eligibility is determined by a multi-disciplinary board by practicing the Barthel Index and/or Mini Mental State Examination scores; 3) Supplementary Allowance is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act from time to time. In this regard, not all Supplementary Allowance beneficiaries are related to the economic crisis but only beneficiaries on low household income. SPA is paid every 13 weeks (roughly every 3 months), being Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, and Sep/Oct; 4) The Drug Addict Assistance may be awarded to a person who is following a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic program on a voluntary basis.

(5) The Increased Carer's Allowance may be awarded to a single, married, in civil union, or cohabiting person who is over eighteen (18) years of age and is taking care of a relative, with high dependency, living within the same household on a full-time basis. The Increased Carer's Allowance is paid every four (4) weeks in advance.

If the applicant for an Increased Carer's Allowance was in employment before applying for the allowance, s/he may be entitled for Social Security Contributions credits.

Further to Social Security Contributions credits, a beneficiary in receipt of the Increased Carer's Allowance, may also be entitled to pay back-dated Social Security Contributions which are missing from their respective contribution record. The scope of this scheme is to enable applicants either qualify for a contributory pension, or else enhance their current or potential pension payment rate.

An official document from the institution concerned is received by the Department of Social Security confirming date when the drug or alcohol therapeutic programme was initiated.

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

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

MT	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.7	22.3	23.2	23.1	25.2	2.1 pp	1.5 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.3	22.0	2.7 pp	1.4 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.5	5.6	-0.9 pp	-0.8 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.3	6.1	6.5	4.4	4.0	-0.4 pp	-1.3 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	18.2	12.8	17.9	15.4	21.3	5.9 pp	3.1 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	11.1	2.8 pp	2.0 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	80.0	85.8	75.9	76.1	94.5	18.4 pp	14.5 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	17.2	16.2	15.7	16.6	18.9	2.3 pp	1.7 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.6	18.2	12.8	19.5	21.0	1.5 pp	7.4 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.7	11.5	11.2	23.6	30.0	6.4 pp	5.3 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	15.4	24.6	24.3	23.7	17.1	-6.6 pp	1.7 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.9	62.4	66.3	70.4	76.1	5.7 pp	3.2 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	28.4	7.4 pp	7.8 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	17.1	15.1	15.8	14.3	13.4	-0.9 pp	-3.7 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	7.7							5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	21.0	19.3	20.5	17.4	16.1	-1.3 pp	-4.9 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	23.4	18.1	27.7	28.8	25.9	-2.9 pp	2.5 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	8.3	4.9 pp	5.4 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10.9	9.1	10.7	6.0	10.7	4.7 pp	-0.2 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	14.2	13.0	10.9	10.3	10.0	-0.3 pp	-4.2 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	6.7	3.9	3.9	5.3		0.0 pp	-1.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.3	1.5							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.1	6.3	4.7	3.7	1.9	-1.8 pp	-3.2 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	MT 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.7	19.9	20.3	20.1	19.8	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.6	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11153	11254	11407	12419	12636	-1.7 %	12.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.1	-0.8 pp	-0.9 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.8	3.6	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	16.0	18.3	16.5	23.9	7.4 pp	6.8 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	10.0	13.1	13.3	14.5	1.2 pp	1.2 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.2	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	11.6 %	26.8 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.7	22.3	23.2	23.1	25.2	2.1 pp	1.5 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.2	11.4	2.2 pp	0.8 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.6	20.3	24.8	21.0	28.4	7.4 pp	7.8 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	26.3	21.0	26.2	26.4	25.6	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	53.5	51.9	53.3	52.4	50.6	-1.8 pp	-2.9 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	75.0	71.7	73.3	73.5	0.2 pp	2.4 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	0.3 pp	1.0 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	-0.5 pp	-0.3 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.2	13.0	10.9	10.3	10.0	-0.3 pp	-4.2 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	9.1	9.6	10.6	7.2	8.2	1.0 pp	-0.9 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	50.1	51.4	51.0	53.2	56.5	3.3 pp	6.4 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	30.7	28.5	29.9	33.3	31.4	-1.9 pp	0.7 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.72	0.67	-6.9 %	-5.6 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.53	n.a.	n.a.	-10.2 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	14.4	12.6	12.2	12.2	n.a.	0.0 %	-15.3 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	15.1	13.0	11.6	12.0	n.a.	3.4 %	-20.5 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	36.0	31.0	33.4	36.0	33.3	-2.7 pp	-2.7 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	6.0	3.1 pp	3.4 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
MALTA 2024

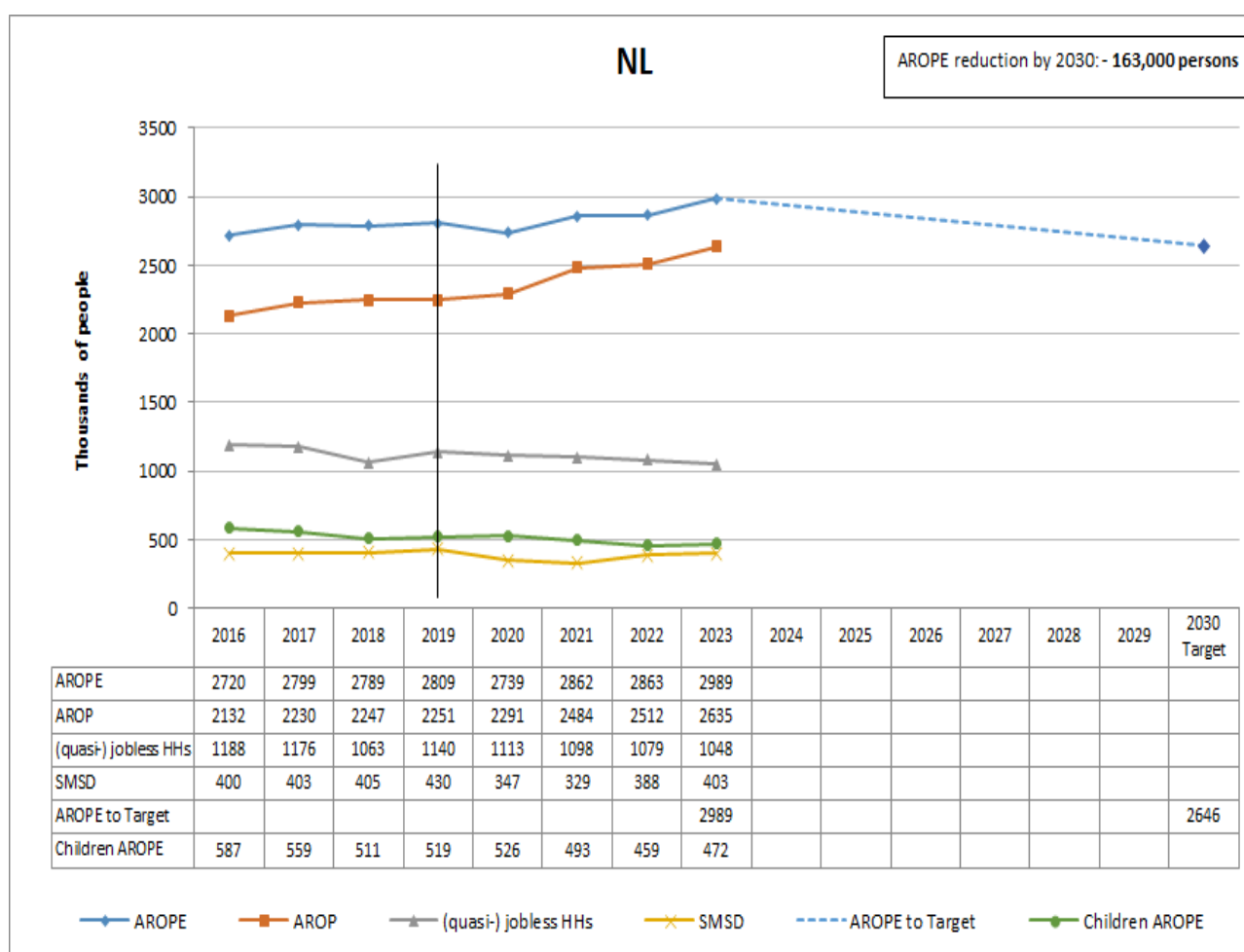| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate for total population and for children (aged 0-17) is worse than the EU average [2] Income interquintile share ratio S80/S50 is worse than the EU average [2] Housing cost overburden (0-17) is worse than the EU average with some negative development [9] *Persons with disabilities experience higher risk of poverty or social exclusion and substantial employment gaps.*	The at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (18-64) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] The share of adults (aged 18-64) living in a household suffering from severe material and social deprivation is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] The shares of people (aged 0-64), children (aged 0-18) and adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) is worse than the EU average [2] in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64). Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1], also in reducing working age poverty (18-64) [2] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity and at work intensity between 0.2 and 0.55 is worse than the EU average [2] *There are limited gaps in formal coverage, as well as challenges related to effective access to and relatively low adequacy of social protection*	
3. Pensions	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (aged 65+) is worse than the EU average [2] for the total population of men and women and for women, and substantially worse than the EU average [1] for men At-risk-of poverty rate of older people (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] for the total population of men and women over 65 and for men (over 65) and worse than the EU average [2] for women (over 65) Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *The gender pension gap for people aged 65-79 is very high*	

4. Long-term care		
5. Health		Healthy life years at 65 for men and Healthy life years at birth for both man and women are substantially better than the EU average [3]

NETHERLANDS

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

NL

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 163,000 persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	2720	2799	2789	2809	2739	2862	2863	2989							
AROP	2132	2230	2247	2251	2291	2484	2512	2635							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	1188	1176	1063	1140	1113	1098	1079	1048							
SMSD	400	403	405	430	347	329	388	403							
AROPE to Target								2989							2646
Children AROPE	587	559	511	519	526	493	459	472							

AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD ---- AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD and Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
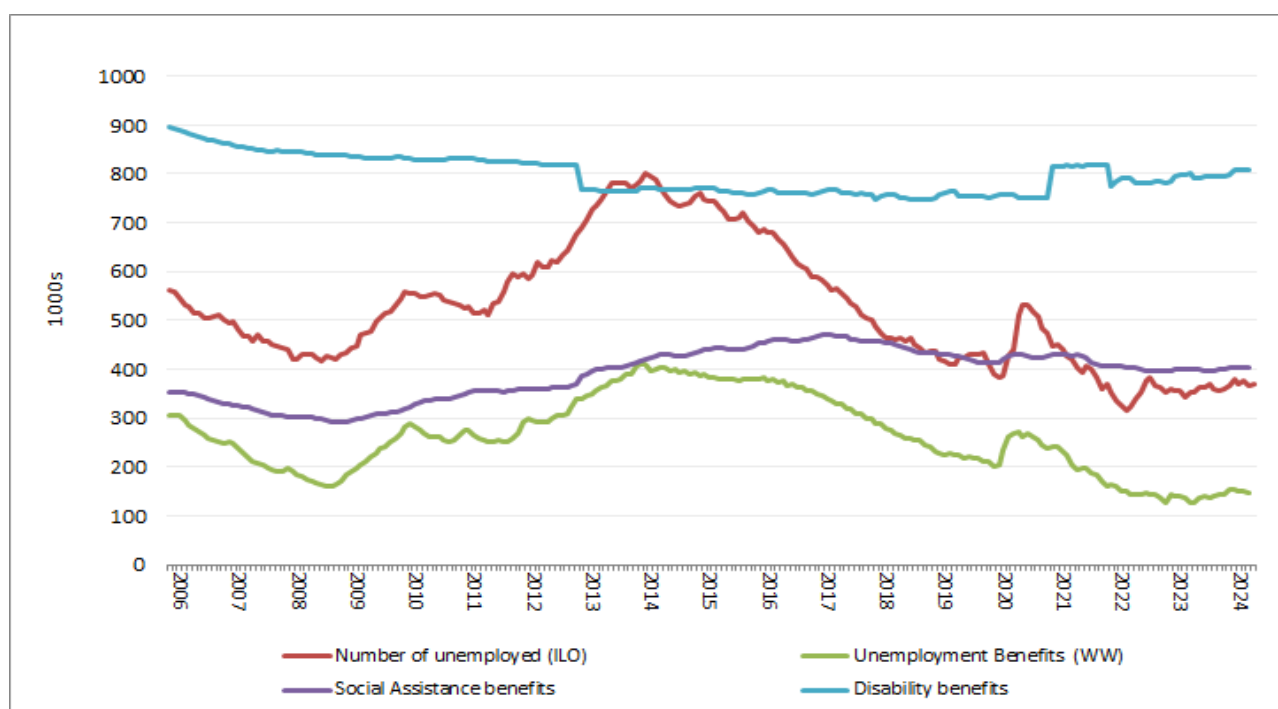
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	26.9	29.3	27.9	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	9.4	10.3	10.0	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0
	Old age	10.3	11.0	10.6	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social protection	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
expenditure (in % of	Old age	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
GDP)	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	22.9	24.9	23.7	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	9.4	10.3	10.0	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
	Old age	9.3	9.9	9.5	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

NL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - CBS)
link	http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=80590NED&D1=12&D2=0&D3=0
comment	&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

	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	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	14.3	0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.6	14.1	13.8	12.7	12.8	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.7	5.4	-1.3 pp	-1.2 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.7	8.7	5.5	6.2	11.2	5.0 pp	4.5 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	0.4 pp	-0.8 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	79.8	81.1	89.8	88.1	83.5	-4.6 pp	3.7 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	8.8	1.5 pp	0.2 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	58.6	57.9	66.3	61.3	63.3	2.0 pp	4.7 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.2	9.7	7.9	11.0	10.0	-1.0 pp	3.8 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	69.4	66.8	61.6	61.7	62.1	0.4 pp	-7.3 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.4	28.6	36.2	35.5	34.5	-1.0 pp	7.1 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	22.9	-3.1 pp	7.7 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	27.8	26.9	32.4	31.7	31.8	0.1 pp	4.0 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.8	10.2	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	34.6	33.6	41.4	40.7	40.8	0.1 pp	6.2 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	35.9	39.2	36.1	35.9	35.0	-0.8 pp	-0.8 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.5	5.5	3.0 pp	1.9 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2		0.0 pp	-0.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.2	2.1							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	6.0	6.1	4.8	3.1	4.6	1.5 pp	-1.4 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		NL							EU27_2020		
Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.5	17.0	0.5 pp	0.5 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.2	13.4	14.4	14.5	15.0	0.5 pp	1.8 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	13181	13270	14736	15262	15881	-6.5 %	5.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0	-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.1	17.6	19.0	19.2	18.0	-1.2 pp	0.9 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.7	0.7 pp	-0.4 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.9	5.8	4.6	5.6	5.6	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	-0.3 %	-0.3 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.4	15.8	14.9	13.9	14.3	0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.0	5.6	3.2	5.0	4.5	-0.5 pp	-2.5 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	15.2	17.7	26.0	26.0	22.9	-3.1 pp	7.7 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.3	36.8	36.6	33.8	31.5	-2.3 pp	-6.8 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.6	64.0	62.0	60.7	59.5	-1.2 pp	-5.2 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	69.3	76.0	78.4	80.0	1.6 pp	16.7 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.9	0.9 pp	0.5 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	7.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.7	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.9	0.7 pp	0.2 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.5	5.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	0.5 pp	-2.2 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	69.5	70.8	71.4	73.1	75.0	1.9 pp	5.5 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	13.2	12.4	17.2	17.9	18.2	0.3 pp	5.0 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.80	0.80	0.74	0.73	0.74	1.4 %	-7.5 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.55	0.53	-3.6 %	-1.9 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.3	n.a.	1.1 %	-8.8 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	9.8	9.7	8.9	n.a.	-8.2 %	-7.3 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	24.6	24.5	26.5	25.9	25.5	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.9	8.3	8.3	10.0	9.5	-0.5 pp	-0.4 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.0	2.1 %	7.3 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.
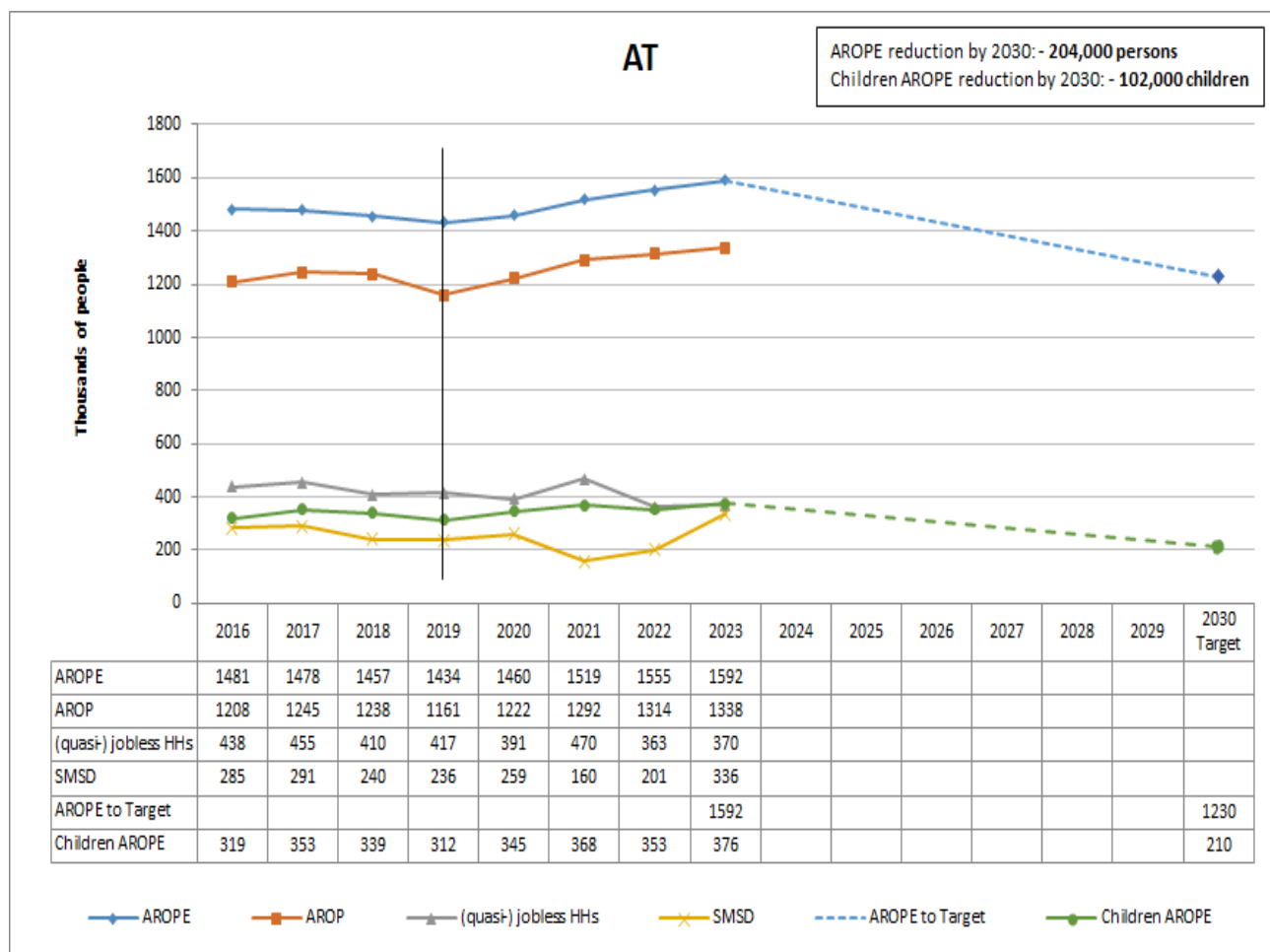
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
NETHERLANDS 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk-of poverty rate for the total population and for adults (aged 18-64) is around (slightly below) the EU average and with substantial negative development [10] At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *High risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people and children with foreign-born parents and high in work poverty of non-EU born people*	The at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3] The share of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] The income interquintile share ratioS80/S50 is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*There are gaps in access to adequate social protection, in particular for the self-employed* Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is worse than the EU average [2] Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10], and substantially worse than the EU average [1] (including pensions) At-risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
3. Pensions	*High gender pension gap* Median relative income of older (65+) is worse than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	

AUSTRIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

AT

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **204,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **102,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	1481	1478	1457	1434	1460	1519	1555	1592							
AROP	1208	1245	1238	1161	1222	1292	1314	1338							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	438	455	410	417	391	470	363	370							
SMSD	285	291	240	236	259	160	201	336							
AROPE to Target								1592							1230
Children AROPE	319	353	339	312	345	368	353	376							210

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
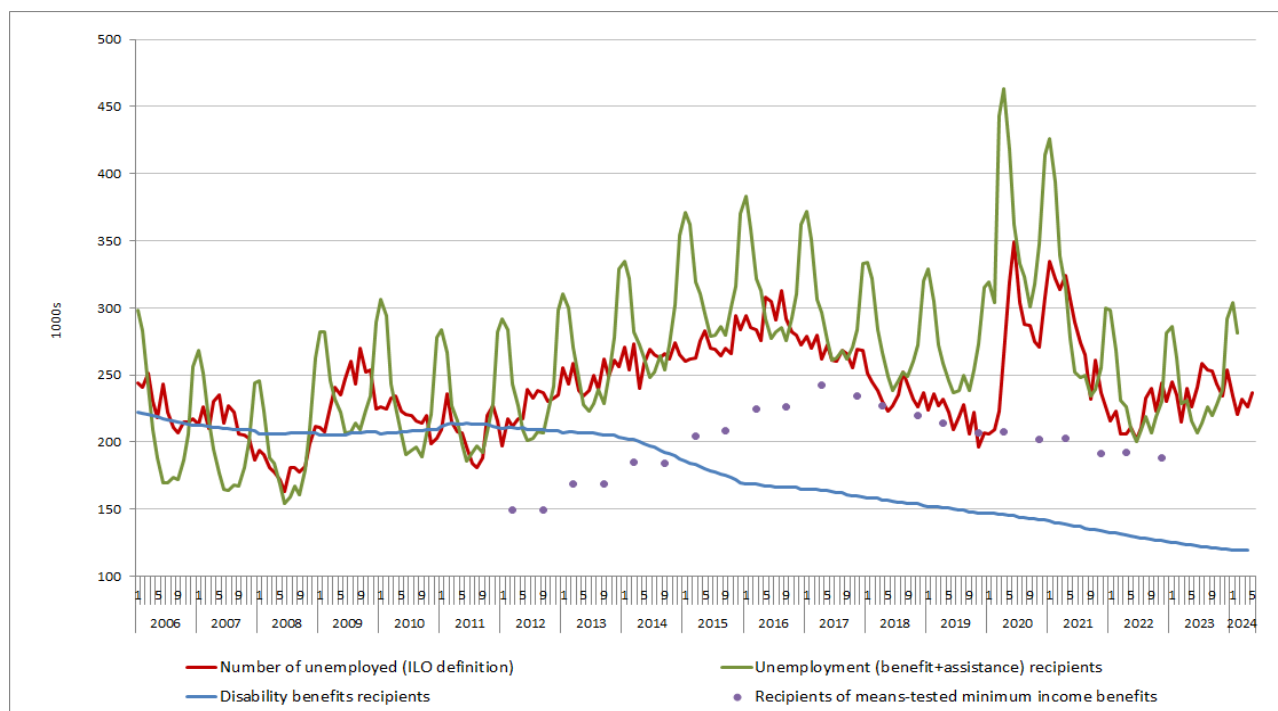
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT			2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)		Total	28.5	33.3	32.2	30.2	28.7
		Sickness/Health	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.5
		Disability	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0
		Old age	12.8	14.1	13.8	12.0	11.4
		Survivors	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
		Family/Children	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
		Unemployment	1.5	3.6	3.0	2.2	1.7
		Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested						
		Total	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
		Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Old age	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
		Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Family/Children	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
		Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
		Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested						
		Total	26.0	30.4	29.3	27.0	25.5
		Sickness/Health	7.6	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.5
		Disability	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
		Old age	12.0	13.2	13.0	11.4	10.9
		Survivors	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
		Family/Children	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.7
		Unemployment	1.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.5
		Housing					
		Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

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

Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions (HVSV)
comment	Figures do not include people who reached statutory retirement age due to comparability reasons; the data until January 2011 represent an estimation, because the calculation of the accurate share of disability pensioners only existed for one month (December).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

AT	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	22.7	1.1 pp	2.6 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.9	18.4	19.9	19.2	19.6	0.4 pp	4.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	4.4	5.5	2.7	2.2	5.3	3.1 pp	0.9 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	7.7	6.5	6.9	4.7	5.3	0.6 pp	-2.4 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	8.4	6.8	11.7	10.9	13.3	2.4 pp	4.9 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.2	8.1	8.7	10.3	10.2	-0.1 pp	2.0 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.0	72.0	67.4	61.0	78.2	17.2 pp	23.2 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.5	14.6	16.3	17.1	16.4	-0.7 pp	4.9 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	14.7	13.4	18.4	14.6	17.3	2.7 pp	2.6 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	7.7	10.1	8.4	6.8	-1.6 pp	-1.2 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	63.2	62.9	61.5	54.6	53.9	-0.7 pp	-9.3 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	24.0	24.5	27.9	37.3	36.5	-0.8 pp	12.5 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	19.8	-6.1 pp	-5.4 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	33.1	33.2	33.1	33.8	33.6	-0.2 pp	0.5 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.3	9.1	1.8 pp	2.9 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	39.2	39.4	39.3	40.4	40.3	-0.1 pp	1.1 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	61.6	47.0	45.9	46.7	42.9	-3.8 pp	-18.7 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.7	6.3	4.8	6.8	5.3	-1.5 pp	-1.4 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	7.9	1.4 pp	3.4 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6	0.2 pp	0.8 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1 pp	-0.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.4		0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.2	4.8							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	24.1	23.9	23.7	27.4	23.9	-3.5 pp	-0.2 pp	24.9	25.2

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

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SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	AT 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.5	16.7	17.3	17.5	17.7	0.2 pp	1.2 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.3	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.9	0.1 pp	1.6 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	14212	14001	14670	15072	17214	4.0 %	6.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	3.7	1.4 pp	1.0 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	6.1	7.4	5.7	5.7	0.0 pp	-0.9 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.9	22.7	22.2	23.9	20.5	-3.4 pp	-3.4 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.3	8.2	9.3	9.5	10.2	0.7 pp	1.9 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.6	4.4	5.2	7.6	2.4 pp	2.0 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	0.7 %	2.6 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.1	21.9	22.8	21.6	22.7	1.1 pp	2.6 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	7.3	7.8	5.8	6.3	8.5	2.2 pp	1.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	25.2	24.7	24.5	25.9	19.8	-6.1 pp	-5.4 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	49.2	41.1	44.1	42.0	39.2	-2.8 pp	-10.1 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.4	67.2	67.3	66.1	64.8	-1.3 pp	-5.6 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.8	62.2	60.3	51.6	66.8	15.2 pp	9.0 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.7	-0.5 pp	0.0 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6	0.2 pp	0.8 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.2	0.8 pp	1.0 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.7	0.6 pp	0.9 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.5	54.2	55.4	56.4	57.3	0.9 pp	2.8 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.4	17.6	2.2 pp	3.1 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.90	-5.3 %	-8.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.56	-1.8 %	-6.7 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1 pp	0.3 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.7	8.0	9.3	9.4	n.a.	1.1 %	22.1 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	8.3	9.7	9.5	n.a.	-2.1 %	23.4 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	21.5	20.6	21.4	22.7	22.1	-0.6 pp	0.6 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.0	6.3	6.1	7.4	6.0	-1.4 pp	-1.0 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.9	-2.5	2.0	3.4	0.0	3.4 %	2.8 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.
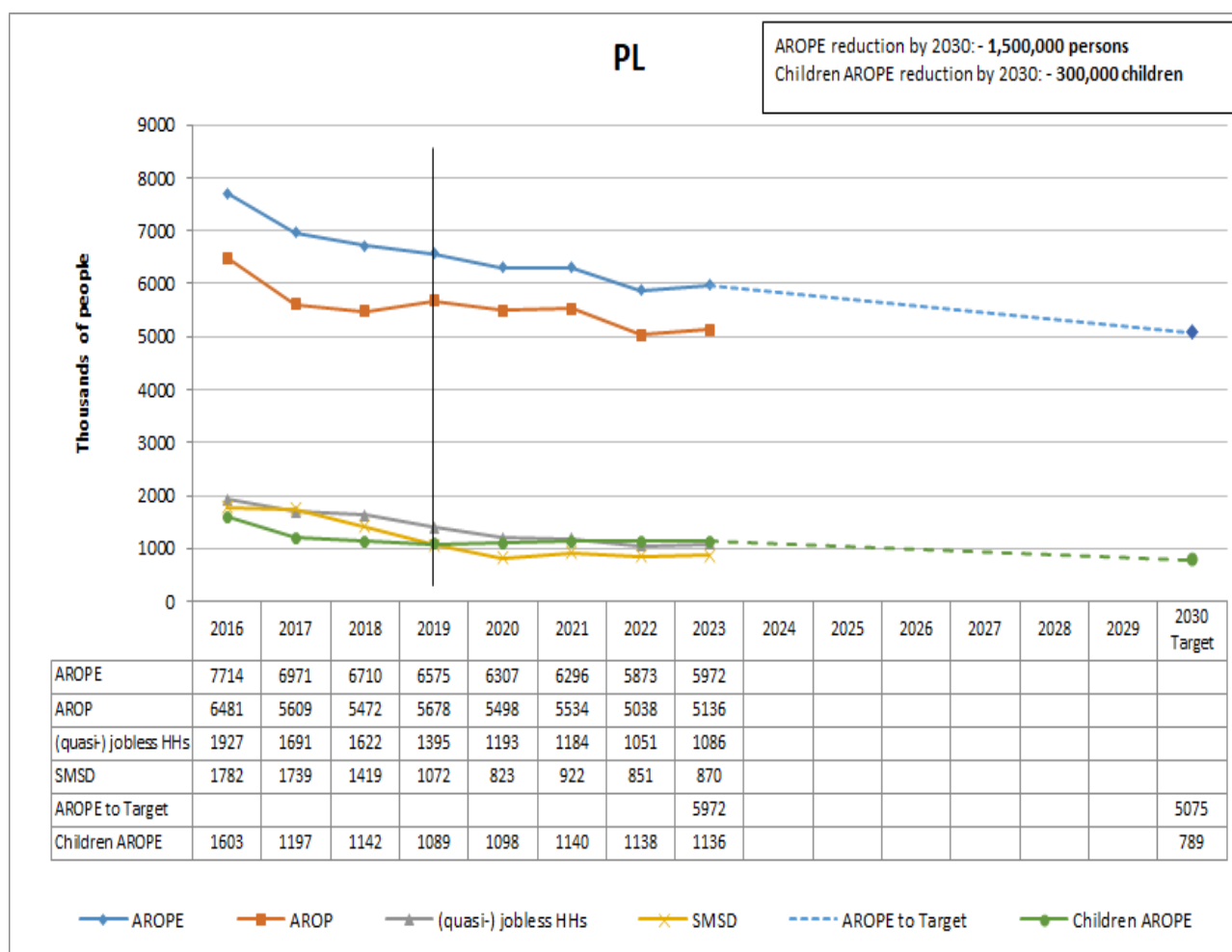
AUSTRIA 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk-of poverty rate for the total and the working age population is around the EU average with some negative development [9] At-risk of poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless households is around (slightly above) the EU average with some negative development [9] The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average with some negative development for the total population and the working age population [9] with substantially negative development for children [10] The income interquintile S80/S20 and S80/S50 ratios are around (slightly below for the S80/S20) the EU average with some negative development [9] *There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection		
3. Pensions	The risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of older people (aged 65+) as well as their risk of poverty rate are around the EU average with some negative development [9] The aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is around (slightly below) the EU average with some negative development [9] The median relative income of elderly people (65+) is around (slightly above) the EU average with some negative development [9]	
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 for the total population, men and women is around (slightly above for at birth for the total population and males and for at 65 for males, slightly below for at birth for women and for at 65 for total population and women) the EU average with some negative development [9]	

Poland

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

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

PL

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **1,500,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **300,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	7714	6971	6710	6575	6307	6296	5873	5972							
AROP	6481	5609	5472	5678	5498	5534	5038	5136							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	1927	1691	1622	1395	1193	1184	1051	1086							
SMSD	1782	1739	1419	1072	823	922	851	870							
AROPE to Target								5972							5075
Children AROPE	1603	1197	1142	1089	1098	1140	1138	1136							789

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD — AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
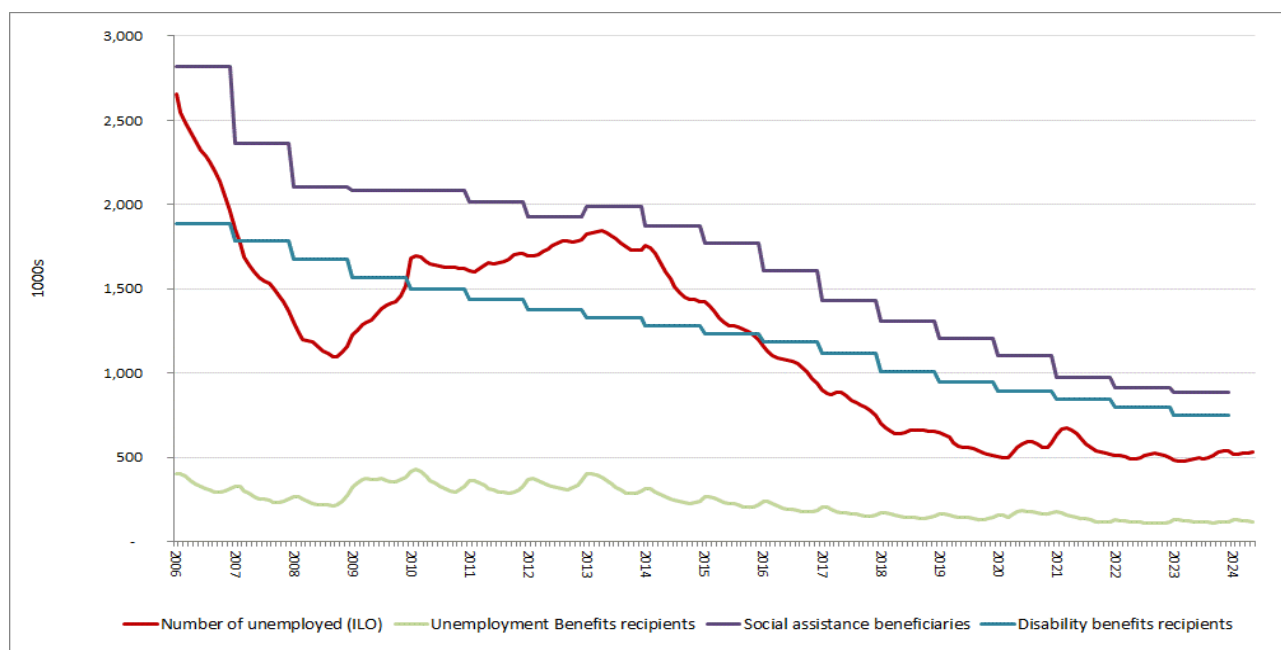
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	2021
	Total	20.8	23.3	22.5	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.6	5.8	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0
	Old age	9.5	10.1	9.9	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	3.0	3.8	3.4	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Disability	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	20.4	22.8	22.1	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.6	5.8	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
	Old age	9.5	10.1	9.9	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	2.8	3.6	3.2	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

PL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m). Note break in series in December 2009 (due to the incorporation of the 2011 Census results in the weighting of the LFS).

	Unemployment benefit
definition	Total number of registered unemployed possessing unemployment benefit rights as of the end of month.
unit	Thousands of recipients, monthly
source	Administrative data, Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology
link	https://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analizy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane
comment	Statystyki strukturalne 2024; Tab. Sygnalne, Dane

	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Total real number of social assistance beneficiaries regardless of their type, form, quantity and source of funding. Both monetary and in kind benefits are included. It informs about total number of persons who received at least one benefit in a given year. 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, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2023
link	https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/maly-rocznik-statystyczny-polski-2023,1,25.html , page 236 TABL. 13 (162). ŚWIADCZENIA POMOCY SPOŁECZNEJ/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

	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, annual averages
source	GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2022, Tab. 1 (199). EMERYCI I RENCIŚCI / RETIREES AND PENSIONERS
link	https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/concise-statistical-yearbook-of-poland-2023,1,24.html

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PL	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7	16.9	0.2 pp	0.7 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.3	14.1	-0.2 pp	0.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	0.7 pp	0.4 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.6	1.8 pp	2.3 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10.7	10.7	9.8	10.5	11.0	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.3	62.7	72.3	56.2	49.4	-6.8 pp	-5.9 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.8	11.9	12.8	12.9	12.9	0.0 pp	1.1 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.9	2.0	4.4	1.6	1.4	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.3	9.2	12.8	14.3	11.2	-3.1 pp	2.9 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20.7	26.3	23.4	23.7	19.7	-4.0 pp	-1.0 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	56.3	47.5	55.9	52.8	55.0	2.2 pp	-1.3 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	19.4	-1.5 pp	-0.8 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	10.0	10.1	8.9	8.7	9.0	0.3 pp	-1.0 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	14.0	14.2	12.9	12.0	12.4	0.4 pp	-1.6 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55.8	52.0	49.7	52.2	50.4	-1.8 pp	-5.4 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.9	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	0.3 pp	0.2 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.3	2.1	7.0	3.5	2.3	-1.2 pp	0.0 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	-1.0 pp	-1.4 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	10.1								
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48.8	48.1	46.4	46.8	43.7	-3.1 pp	-5.1 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PL 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.9	17.0	16.8	15.9	16.3	0.4 pp	-1.6 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.7	14.0	0.3 pp	-1.4 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7401	8010	8322	8944	9930	1.8 %	23.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	0.1 pp	-1.1 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.0	21.0	19.7	20.7	20.5	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.6	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	0.9 pp	1.3 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	8.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	0.4 pp	-1.5 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8 %	-7.1 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7	16.9	0.2 pp	0.7 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.9	6.3	1.4 pp	0.3 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	20.2	20.4	16.8	20.9	19.4	-1.5 pp	-0.8 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	36.9	36.8	35.7	38.6	36.1	-2.5 pp	-0.8 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.9	66.3	66.1	68.4	67.2	-1.2 pp	2.3 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	65.3	62.1	63.6	59.7	58.9	-0.8 pp	-6.4 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.9	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.1	-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	-1.0 pp	-1.4 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.9	8.6	11.2	8.1	6.9	-1.2 pp	-1.0 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	50.5	54.7	56.5	58.1	1.6 pp	9.9 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.8	19.2	18.6	16.8	18.0	1.2 pp	-0.8 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.87	-2.2 %	-1.1 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.57	-6.6 %	-1.7 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.6	1.3 pp	-0.6 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	n.a.	1.3 %	-3.7 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.6	n.a.	-3.4 %	-4.4 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	27.6	27.1	26.9	24.6	25.5	0.9 pp	-2.1 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.4	4.0	-2.3	0.3	0.0	0.3 %	2.0 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

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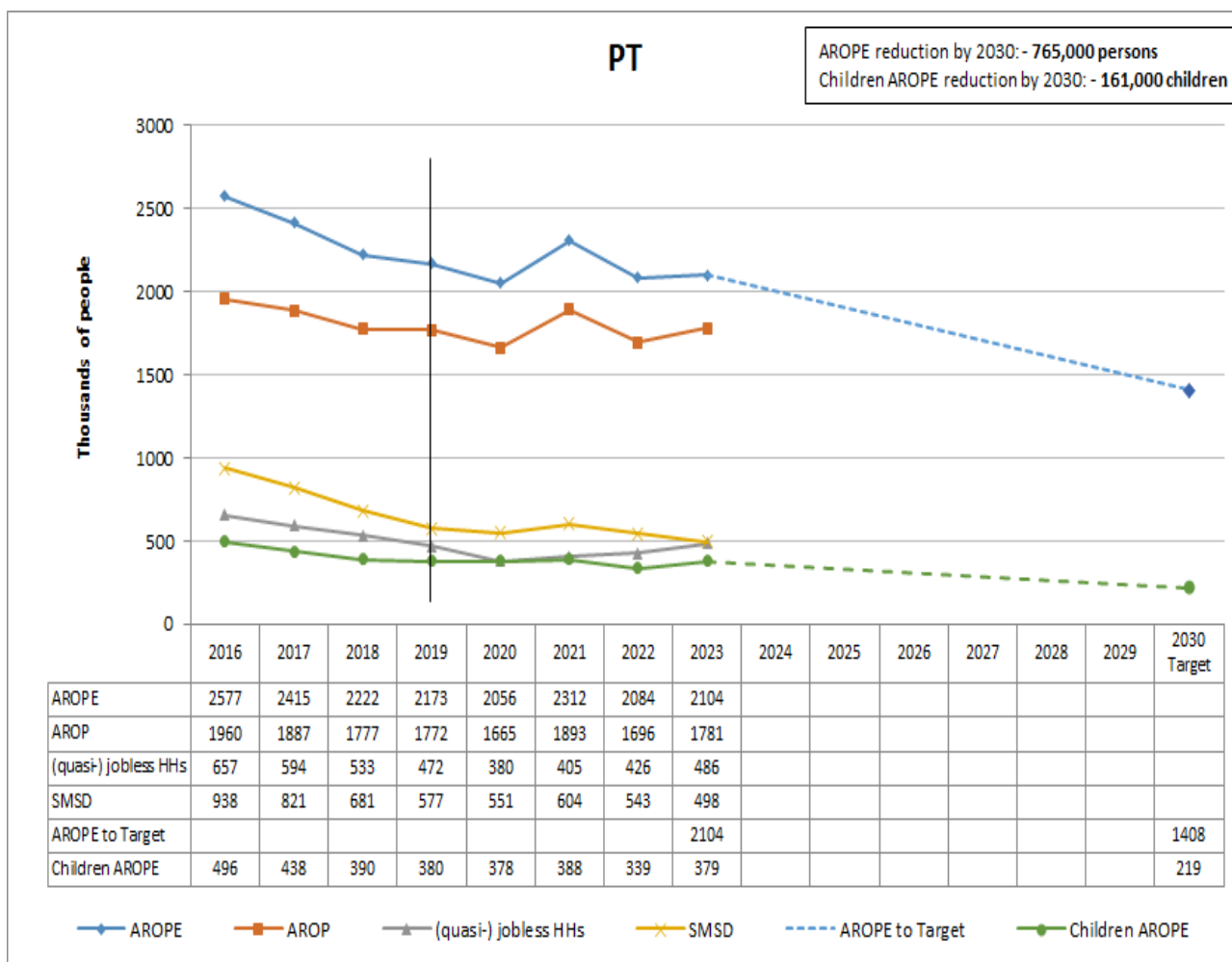## KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
POLAND 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average and with some negative development also for the working age population [9]	The rates of people (aged 0-64), children (aged 0-17) and adults (aged 18-64 not students) living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*There are gaps in access to some branches of social protection*	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
3. Pensions		
4. Long-term care	*Access to quality long-term care services, especially home care, remains a challenge*	
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth is worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] Life expectancy at 65 is worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] for the total population and men, and worse than the EU average [2] for women. Potential years of life lost is worse than the EU average [2] Treatable mortality standardized rate is worse than the EU average [2] Preventable mortality is worse than the EU average [2] Unmet need for medical care for waiting and distance is around (slightly above) the EU average and with some negative development [9]	

Portugal

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

PT

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 765,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 161,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	2577	2415	2222	2173	2056	2312	2084	2104							
AROP	1960	1887	1777	1772	1665	1893	1696	1781							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	657	594	533	472	380	405	426	486							
SMSD	938	821	681	577	551	604	543	498							
AROPE to Target								2104							1408
Children AROPE	496	438	390	380	378	388	339	379							219

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD — AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE and SMSD,; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
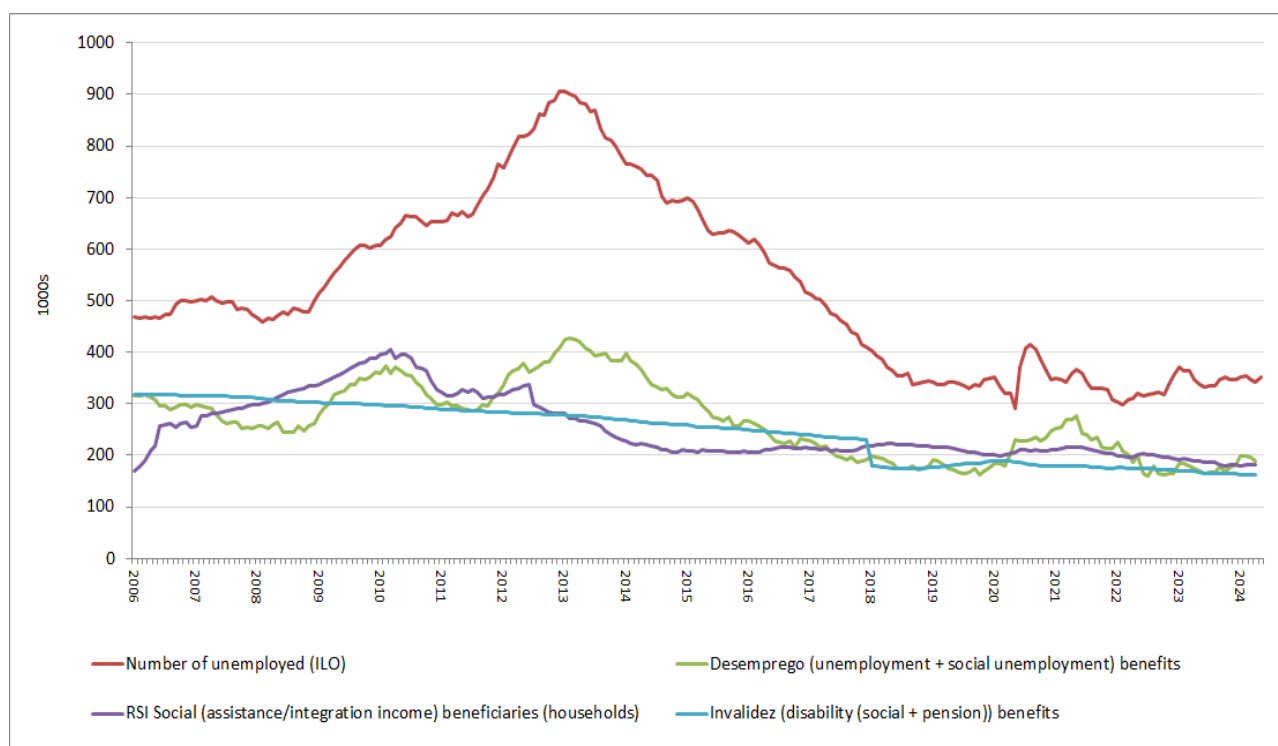
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	23.1	26.4	25.6	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	7.1	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0
	Old age	11.4	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	21.2	24.3	23.5	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	7.1	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Old age	10.8	11.8	11.2	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

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

Note	Disability or Invalidity pension: is a monthly cash benefit designed to protect the insured persons covered by all the social security schemes against permanent incapacity for work.
comment	Entitlement to Disability Benefit under the general social security scheme depends if an employee or a self-employed is considered to be in a situation of permanent incapacity to work. A worker is considered to be in a situation of relative incapacity when, due to a permanent incapacity, one in 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	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020	
									2022	2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.9	21.9	22.9	20.7	22.6	1.9 pp	0.7 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.5	19.1	20.4	18.5	20.7	2.2 pp	2.2 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.4	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.2	3.8	4.1	5.3	6.7	1.4 pp	1.5 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	11.0	11.4	10.6	8.9		0.0 pp	-2.1 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.0	10.8	13.3	12.9	12.6	-0.3 pp	0.6 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	69.4	66.7	81.2	79.0	94.8	15.8 pp	25.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15.5	17.1	17.8	15.0	15.2	0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.6	-0.5 pp	-0.8 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	46.1	41.9	42.4	45.1	53.9	8.8 pp	7.8 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	3.7	4.7	1.7	3.3	4.4	1.1 pp	0.7 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	90.8	85.3	87.2	88.2	84.0	-4.2 pp	-6.8 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	30.7	4.6 pp	5.9 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.2	5.3	7.9	8.0	8.4	0.4 pp	4.2 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.8	6.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	0.0 pp	5.4 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	28.0	25.7	18.1	27.2	20.1	-7.1 pp	-7.9 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.9	5.3	7.4	6.2	6.9	0.7 pp	0.0 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	0.3 pp	0.0 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.6	9.1	6.7	6.5	8.0	1.5 pp	-2.6 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	-0.1 pp	0.6 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6		0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	7.1	7.5							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	16.2	16.5	17.5	16.0	21.8	5.8 pp	5.6 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PT 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.1	20.0	22.4	20.1	20.1	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.2	16.2	18.4	16.4	17.0	0.6 pp	-0.2 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6961	7400	7442	7360	8053	-0.7 %	7.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.9	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3	0.7 pp	0.1 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.4	24.4	27.1	21.7	25.6	3.9 pp	3.2 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	9.8	9.5	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	-4.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	13.2	12.7	13.5	11.9	11.9	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.6	9.2 %	8.5 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.9	21.9	22.9	20.7	22.6	1.9 pp	0.7 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.1	11.3	0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	24.8	26.1	31.6	26.1	30.7	4.6 pp	5.9 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	24.2	26.0	20.0	23.7	19.8	-3.9 pp	-4.4 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	60.4	61.8	57.7	61.4	59.3	-2.1 pp	-1.0 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.4	58.6	64.2	62.0	73.3	11.3 pp	10.9 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	9.5	11.3	10.2	10.0	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.6	9.1	6.7	6.5	8.0	1.5 pp	-2.6 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.0	7.2	1.2 pp	0.9 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.0	9.1	7.9	6.7	7.9	1.2 pp	-0.1 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.5	59.0	62.3	65.1	67.1	2.0 pp	8.6 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.4	21.4	24.2	20.5	20.2	-0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.96	0.94	-2.1 %	2.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.61	-10.3 %	-11.6 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	-0.1 pp	1.1 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.6	n.a.	2.4 %	8.9 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	n.a.	-1.4 %	5.8 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	28.8	27.3	29.7	26.4	26.7	0.3 pp	-2.1 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	4.1	5.9	5.0	4.9	-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	3.8	-1.7	3.1	0.5	1.5	0.5 %	1.9 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

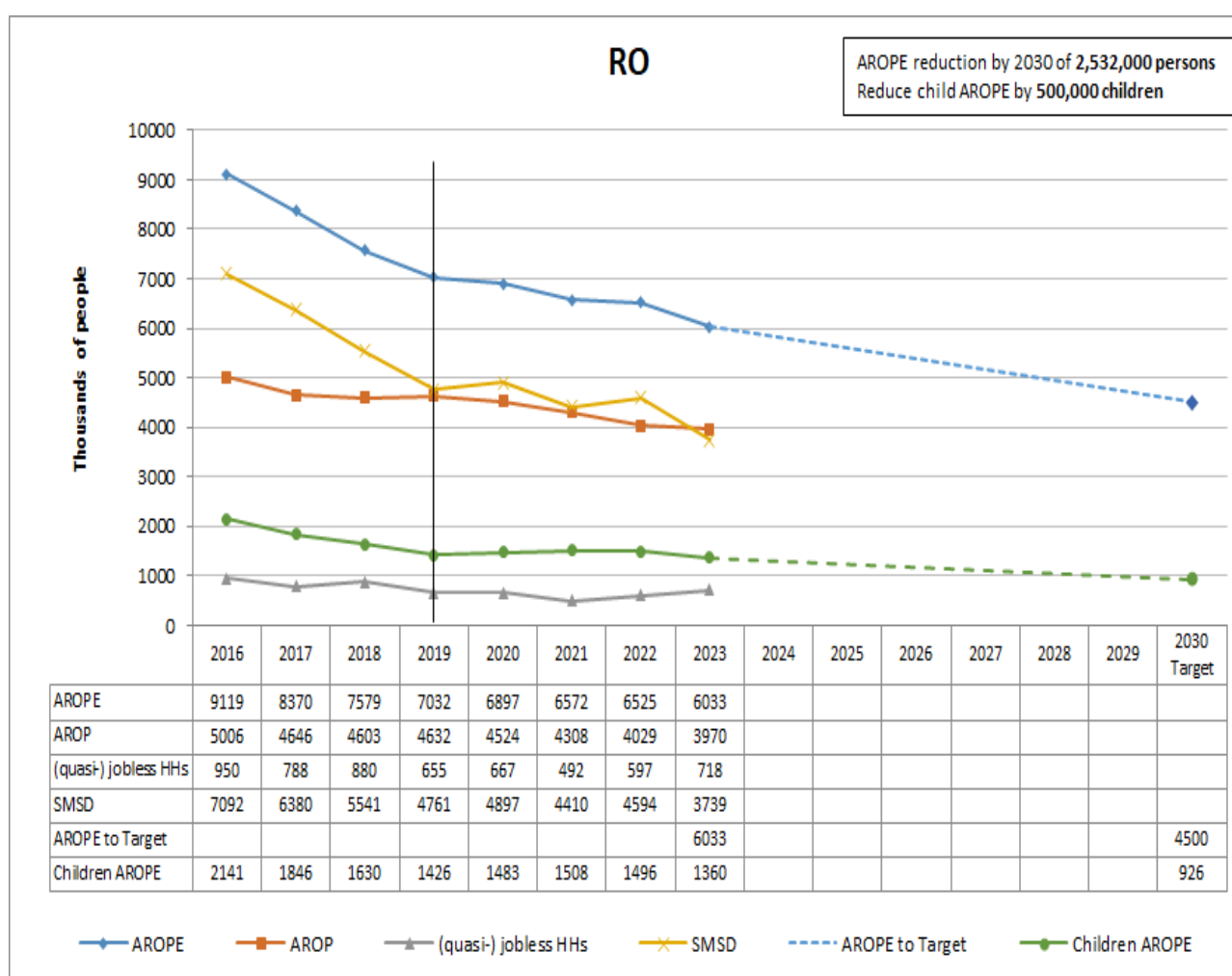# KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
PORTUGAL 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk-of poverty rate is around the EU average and with some negative development [9] for the total population and with substantial negative development [10] for adults (aged 18-64) Children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is around (slightly below) the EU average and with substantially negative development [10] At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is worse than the EU average [2] The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are worse than the EU average [2] Housing deprivation is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *High risk of energy poverty*	
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) in reducing poverty and child poverty is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and worse than the EU average in reducing working age poverty [2]. Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty is worse than the EU average [2] At-risk of poverty rates for working age population (18-64) living in very low work intensity households are around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10] and worse than the average for children [2] living in household at work intensity between 0.55 and 1 [2] *Low adequacy of minimum income* *There are gaps in access to social protection*	
3. Pensions	Aggregate replacement ratio (excl other social benefits) is around (slightly above) the EU average and with substantially negative development [10]	
4. Long-term care	*While improving, there is still insufficient access to long-term care services, which face increasing demand in view of demographic projections, and where public spending is below the EU average.*	
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is worse than the EU average [2] and their healthy life years at 65 is worse than the EU average with some positive development [4] The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care (Q1-Q5) is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10] in particular in unmet needs due to cost [10]	

ROMANIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

RO

AROPE reduction by 2030 of **2,532,000 persons**
Reduce child AROPE by **500,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	9119	8370	7579	7032	6897	6572	6525	6033							
AROP	5006	4646	4603	4632	4524	4308	4029	3970							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	950	788	880	655	667	492	597	718							
SMSD	7092	6380	5541	4761	4897	4410	4594	3739							
AROPE to Target								6033							4500
Children AROPE	2141	1846	1630	1426	1483	1508	1496	1360							926

Legend: AROPE, AROP, (quasi-) jobless HHs, SMSD, AROPE to Target, Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROP; 2019-2023 change not significant for (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
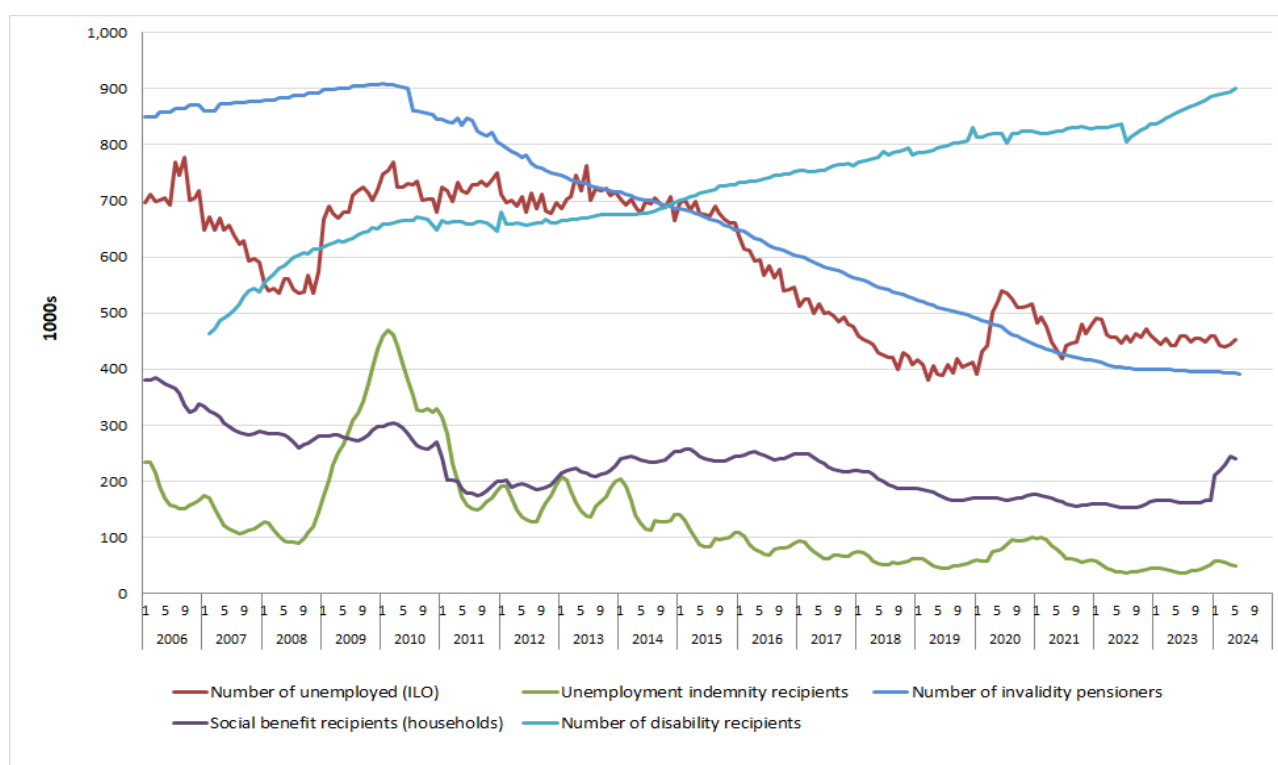
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	2021
	Total	14.9	17.0	16.3	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9	4.4	8.6	8.5
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.0
	Old age	7.1	8.3	8.2	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.6	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Old age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	14.4	16.4	15.8	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.9	4.4	8.5	8.5
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.5
	Old age	7.0	8.1	8.1	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

RO	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total.
unit	Thousands of persons unemployed - seasonally adjusted
source	National Institute of Statistics.
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main
	(Eurostat Indicator une_rt_m)
comment	The entire data series was estimated based on the resident population figures - consistent with the Population and Housing Census 2011 results. 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: - 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. 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. A new framework regulation for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples (Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2013) entered into force in 2021. Together with the delegated and implementing regulations issued in its application, it provides the new legal basis for the Labour Force Survey (AMIGO) as well as for the research ''ILO Monthly Unemployment''. These legislative changes provide several important methodological changes and may have a noticeable impact on the survey estimates. For this reason, the data published for the months of 2021 are not comparable with those published for previous periods.
	Unemployment indemnity
definition	Number of unemployment indemnity recipients (indemnizaţie de şomaj), 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-statistice
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	"The recipients of the social benefit are families and single persons earning less than a certain amount set depending on the family structure. The legislation provides a set of assets that may exclude some families from benefitting of this type of income. The social benefit is equal to the difference between the amount set by the Law and the family income. Until January 2024, the social benefit (ajutor social pentru asigurarea venitului minim garantat) was granted as to Law no.416/2001 on guaranteed minimum income, with subsequent amendments. Starting with February 2024 the social benefit (ajutor de incluziune) was granted as to Law no.196/2016 on minimum inclusion income (Law no.416/2001 was repealed)."
unit	Thousands of households recipients of social benefit
source	Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, Romania; National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistice

	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	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020	
									2022	2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	39.1	40.7	41.5	41.5	39.0	-2.5 pp	-0.1 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	30.8	30.1	29.7	27.0	29.6	2.6 pp	-1.2 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	25.8	29.7	28.2	30.8	22.6	-8.2 pp	-3.2 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	5.0	5.7	3.2	4.7	5.9	1.2 pp	0.9 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	21.8	22.2	21.5	22.3	21.1	-1.2 pp	-0.7 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	18.0	17.0	17.2	16.2	16.8	0.6 pp	-1.2 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	92.4	91.5	82.3	85.9	89.6	3.7 pp	-2.8 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	27.4	26.4	28.0	24.0	25.7	1.7 pp	-1.7 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.1	6.2	1.7	8.0	4.3	-3.7 pp	-8.8 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	0.6	7.8	4.3	8.0	3.7 pp	7.0 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67.8	54.2	54.9	50.7	47.9	-2.8 pp	-19.9 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.6	10.4	6.8	17.1	21.0	3.9 pp	11.4 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	42.6	37.5	39.2	33.1	39.4	6.3 pp	-3.2 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.0	4.2	7.5					26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18.5	20.4	22.5	24.8	20.0	-4.8 pp	1.5 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.4	5.9	6.3	6.7	8.2	1.5 pp	-0.2 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	10.5	10.1	12.1	11.3	10.4	-0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.6	1.0 pp	1.3 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.6 pp	-0.3 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.7		0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	24.1	24.6							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	66.3	67.4	60.7	60.9	61.1	0.2 pp	-5.2 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	RO							EU27_2020		
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	36.1	35.6	34.4	34.4	32.0	-2.4 pp	-4.1 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.8	23.4	22.5	21.2	21.1	-0.1 pp	-2.7 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4403	4634	5219	6020	6651	6.6 %	45.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	24.5	25.3	23.1	24.3	19.8	-4.5 pp	-4.7 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.2	5.2	1.0 pp	0.7 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	33.0	31.9	37.7	32.0	37.4	5.4 pp	4.4 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.0	17.3	15.4	14.4	-1.0 pp	-2.4 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	38.7	38.9	34.5	36.4	31.4	-5.0 pp	-7.3 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.8	-2.8 %	-17.7 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	39.1	40.7	41.5	41.5	39.0	-2.5 pp	-0.1 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	36.7	40.0	36.3	41.8	33.0	-8.8 pp	-3.8 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	42.6	37.5	39.2	33.1	39.4	6.3 pp	-3.2 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	15.3	15.8	17.9	16.5	15.6	-0.9 pp	0.3 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.3	47.5	51.0	52.9	55.2	2.3 pp	7.9 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.3	84.2	73.7	75.0	82.8	7.8 pp	-1.5 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	15.4	14.7	15.2	14.3	15.0	0.7 pp	-0.4 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.0 pp	0.2 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.6	1.0 pp	1.3 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	-0.6 pp	-0.2 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.5	16.5	-1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	40.4	41.5	43.8	46.7	51.0	4.3 pp	10.6 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	44.5	43.7	38.8	37.2	32.3	-4.9 pp	-12.2 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.97	0.93	-4.1 %	12.0 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.52	0.48	-7.7 %	17.1 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	5.7	4.0	4.0	n.a.	0.0 %	-40.3 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.5	6.0	4.0	3.8	n.a.	-5.0 %	-41.5 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	45.4	45.2	44.1	42.9	39.4	-3.5 pp	-6.0 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.1	0.6 pp	0.5 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

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KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
ROMANIA 2024

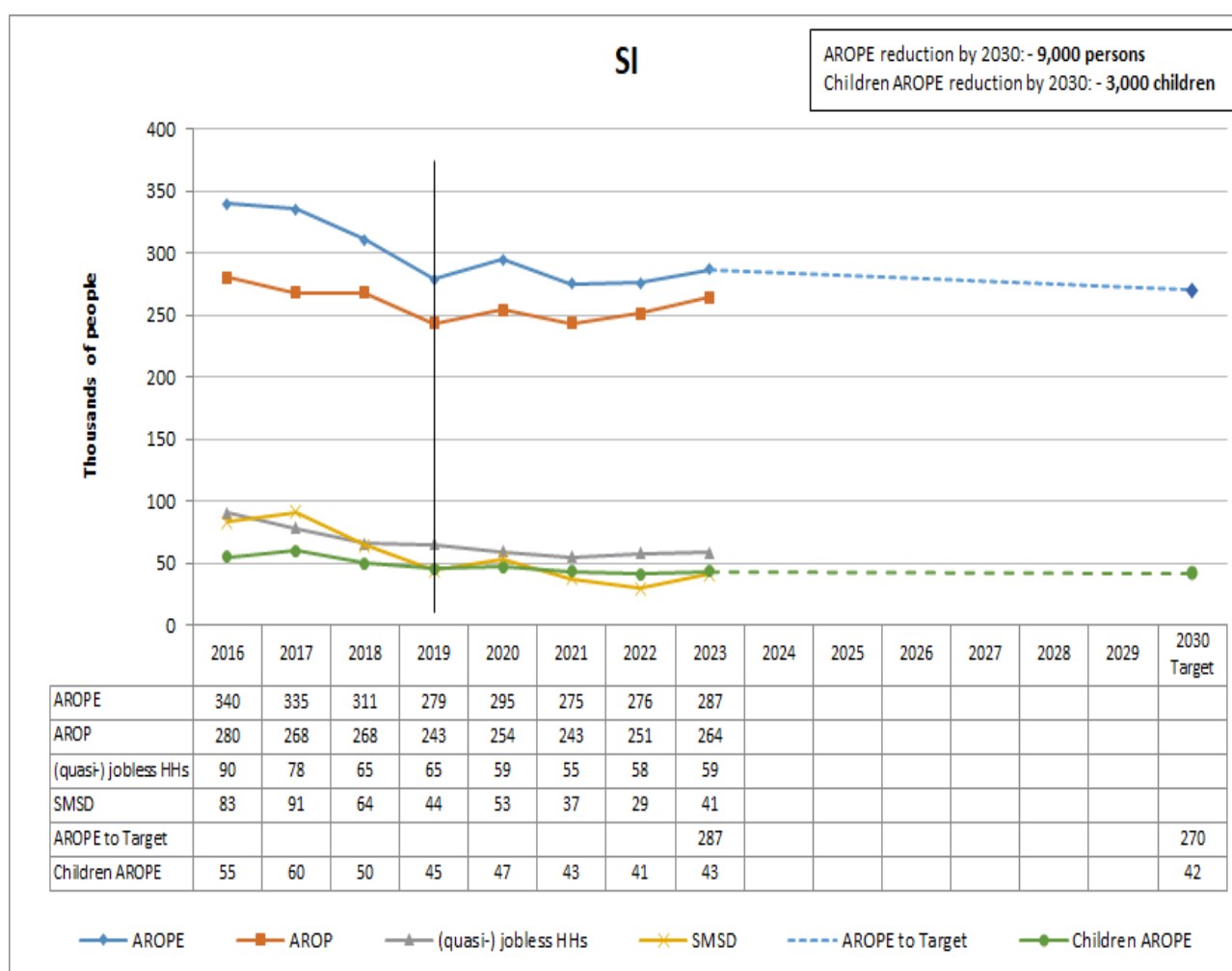| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The risk-of poverty rates of children (aged 0-17) and adults (18-64) are substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as the risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households, the relative median poverty risk gap [1] and the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of children (0-17) [1]. The income interquintile share ratio S50/S20 is substantially worse than the EU average [1] *The risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for persons with disabilities remains a challenge.* *Poverty and housing deprivation are very high for Roma people, particularly affecting children, in a context of high urban/rural inequalities and regional disparities.*	People (aged 0-64) living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities* *Challenges remain concerning the minimum inclusion income, comprising the low coverage and effectiveness of social services, while access to social protection is limited, in particular for workers without a standard employment contract.* Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty, child poverty, and working age poverty and the impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing child poverty are substantially worse than the EU average [1]. The relative median poverty risk gap of children (0-17) is substantially worse than the EU average [1], well as their risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work intensity between 0.2 and 0.55 [1], and it is worse than the EU average when in households in very low work intensity [2] In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and the risk of poverty rate for adults (18-64) living in very low work intensity households is substantially worse than the EU average [1], as well as their relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) [1].	
3. Pensions	Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	

4. Long-term care	*Insufficient access to long-term care services leads to high unmet needs*	
5. Health	For both men and women, healthy life years at birth is worse than the EU average [2], while healthy life years at 65 is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Potential years of life lost is substantially, treatable mortality standardized rate and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1] Unmet need for medical care is substantially worse than the EU average [1] when the reason is cost, and it is worse than the EU average [2] when the reason is distance. The interquintile gap in unmet need for medical care (Q1-Q5) is worse than the EU average [2], substantially worse than the EU average [1] when the reason is cost, and worse than the EU average [2] when the reason is distance.	

SLOVENIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 9,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 3,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	340	335	311	279	295	275	276	287							
AROP	280	268	268	243	254	243	251	264							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	90	78	65	65	59	55	58	59							
SMSD	83	91	64	44	53	37	29	41							
AROPE to Target								287							270
Children AROPE	55	60	50	45	47	43	41	43							42

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
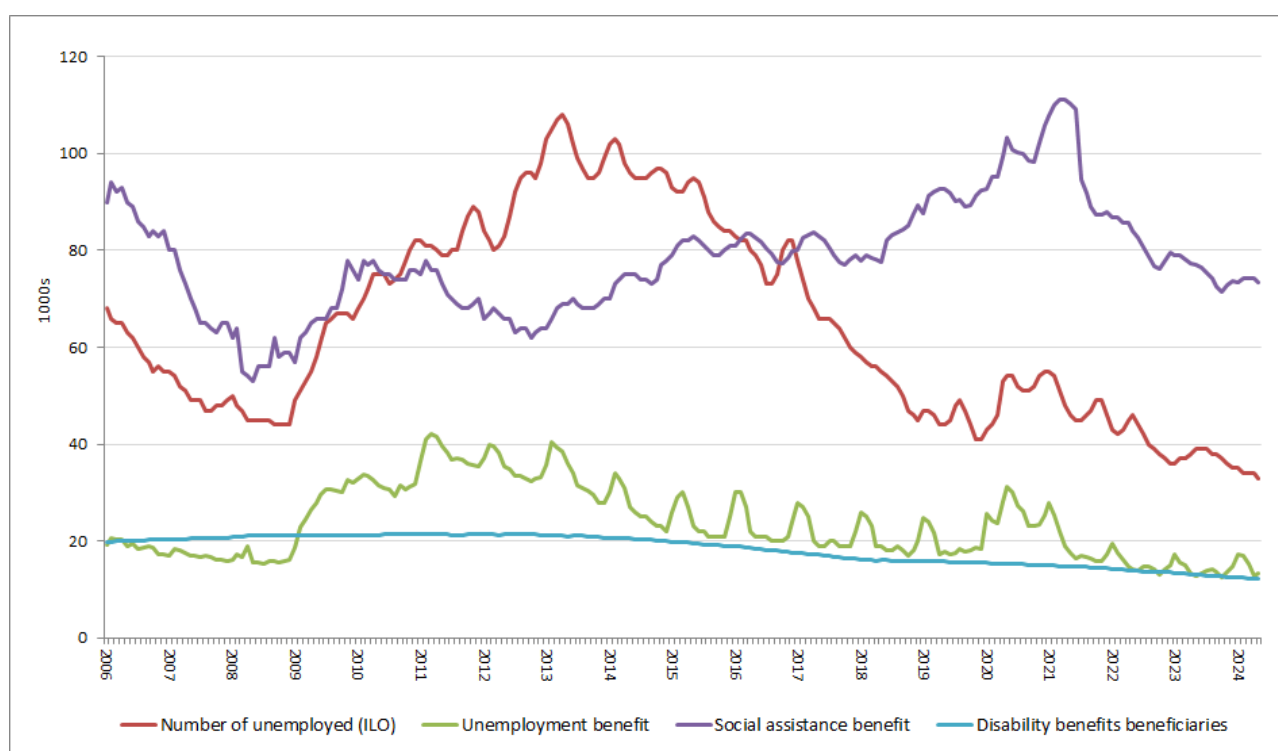
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	21.9	25.8	24.8	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.0
	Old age	8.9	10.0	9.5	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	19.9	23.7	22.9	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	7.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Old age	8.8	9.9	9.4	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

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

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

Legend: Number of unemployed (ILO) — Unemployment benefit — Social assistance benefit — Disability benefits beneficiaries

SI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat (une_rt_m), monthly series https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_m&lang=en
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Unemployment benefit is an insurance based benefit that can be claimed by the unemployed who was employed (insured) before for at least 9 months in the last 24 months and did not lose the job by own fault. Statutory basis for unemployment insurance is Labour Market Regulation Act (Official gazette RS, no. 80/2010, 40/2012-ZUJF, 21/2013, 63/2013, 100/2013, 32/2014 – ZPDZC-1, 47/2015 – ZZSDT and 55/2017).
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, ESS https://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/trg_dela_v_stevilkah/pravica_iz_zavarovanja
comment	Online information only in national language.
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	Financial social assistance is a means-tested social benefit which acts as a final safety-net, intended to cover the basic living costs. Financial social assistance is defined by the Social Benefits Act (Official Gazette RS no. 61/2010, 40/2011, 110/2011-ZDIU12, 40/2012-ZUJF, 14/2013 , 56/13 – Zštip-1, 99/13, 14/15 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	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.3	10.7	0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.3	10.2	0.9 pp	-0.3 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.1 pp	0.7 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.5	0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	3.7	-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.8	0.4 pp	0.1 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.7	78.4	90.6	85.9	92.0	6.1 pp	8.3 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.6	9.0	8.8	7.4	8.1	0.7 pp	-0.5 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.5	2.2	8.8	2.6	3.4	0.8 pp	0.9 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	44.4	42.1	38.7	49.7	53.2	3.5 pp	8.8 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.9	6.7	15.8	8.3	9.0	0.7 pp	1.1 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	88.4	89.6	72.1	88.0	85.8	-2.2 pp	-2.6 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	12.8	12.6	12.3	13.2	13.4	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	5.1	4.1	3.7					5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.2	16.8	17.2	18.0	17.7	-0.3 pp	1.5 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	54.9	57.5	58.5	53.3	50.0	-3.3 pp	-4.9 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4.5	3.4	5.6	9.5	6.8	-2.7 pp	2.3 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	1.4 pp	0.8 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.4	1.8	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5		0.0 pp	0.4 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	6.5	4.7							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	17.6	16.0	15.2	16.2	15.8	-0.4 pp	-1.8 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SI 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	13.7	14.3	13.2	13.3	13.7	0.4 pp	0.0 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.0	12.4	11.7	12.1	12.7	0.6 pp	0.7 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9980	10193	10548	11275	12164	-0.2 %	13.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.6 pp	-0.2 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.2	16.9	17.1	17.1	18.1	1.0 pp	-0.1 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	7.0	6.8	5.4	6.8	1.4 pp	-0.6 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	6.1	6.1	4.8	4.4	4.9	0.5 pp	-1.2 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.8 %	-1.5 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
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	10.3	10.7	0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.3	4.9	3.4	3.8	4.1	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	16.6	14.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.5	44.6	44.8	37.3	35.5	-1.8 pp	-9.9 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	69.4	68.5	71.0	68.2	66.1	-2.0 pp	-3.3 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	73.8	71.0	72.0	75.3	81.9	6.6 pp	8.1 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.8	1.0 pp	1.3 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	1.4 pp	0.8 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	2.8	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.6	0.0 pp	0.8 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.3	6.9	6.6	8.2	7.3	-0.9 pp	1.0 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	48.2	49.9	52.7	55.2	54.2	-1.0 pp	6.0 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	20.0	21.0	18.1	19.5	20.2	0.7 pp	0.2 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.0 %	-3.6 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	3.8	0.1 pp	0.9 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.6	n.a.	6.0 %	21.8 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.6	11.0	11.4	12.2	n.a.	7.0 %	41.9 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	22.5	26.8	24.2	22.3	24.3	2.0 pp	1.8 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.0	4.6	4.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2 %	8.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

Key social challenges and good social outcomes
SLOVENIA 2024

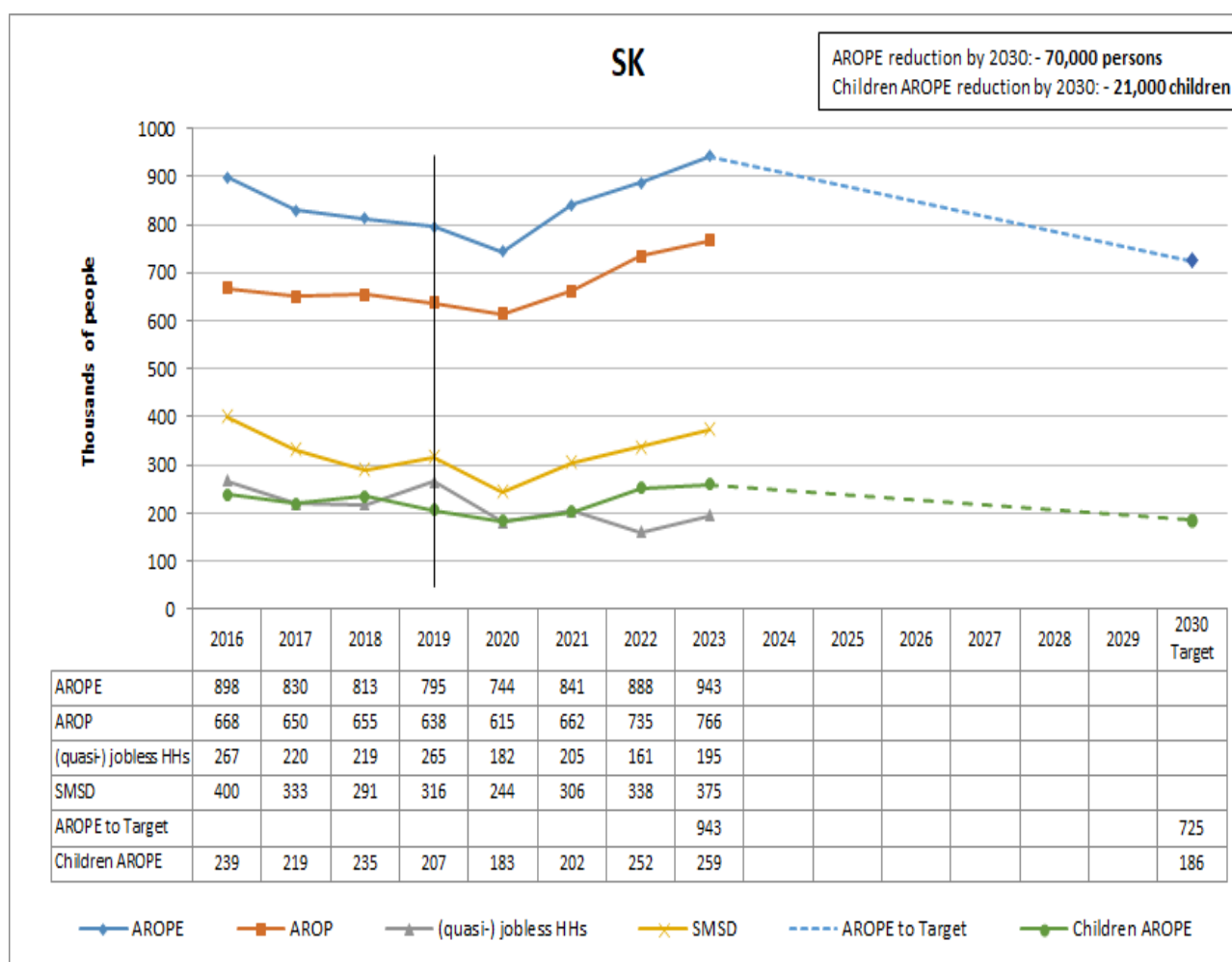| Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Housing deprivation (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] *The risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities is a challenge.*	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rates for the total population, working age population (18-64) and children (0-17) are substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) is substantially better than the EU average [3] The rates of people (aged 0-64), children (0-17), and adults (18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households are substantially better than the EU average [3] The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are substantially better than the EU average [3] Material and social deprivation for children (0-17) and for adults (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*Children from a disadvantaged socio-economic background, namely those with low-educated parents, face a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion.* Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty and working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10]. The impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing poverty is around the EU average and with some negative development [9] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in a household in very low work intensity is substantially worse than the EU average [1], and living in a household at work intensity between 0.2 and 0.55 is worse than the EU average [2] At-risk of poverty rate for population living in very low work intensity households (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
3. Pensions	Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is worse than the EU average [2]	
4. Long-term care		

5. Healthcare	Child mortality, 1-14 is worse than the EU average [2] Unmet need med care - waiting is worse than the EU average [2]	Healthy life years at birth for women is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8] Healthy life years at 65 is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]

SLOVAKIA

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

SK

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **70,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **21,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	898	830	813	795	744	841	888	943							
AROP	668	650	655	638	615	662	735	766							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	267	220	219	265	182	205	161	195							
SMSD	400	333	291	316	244	306	338	375							
AROPE to Target								943							725
Children AROPE	239	219	235	207	183	202	252	259							186

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD — AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for Child AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for SMSD.
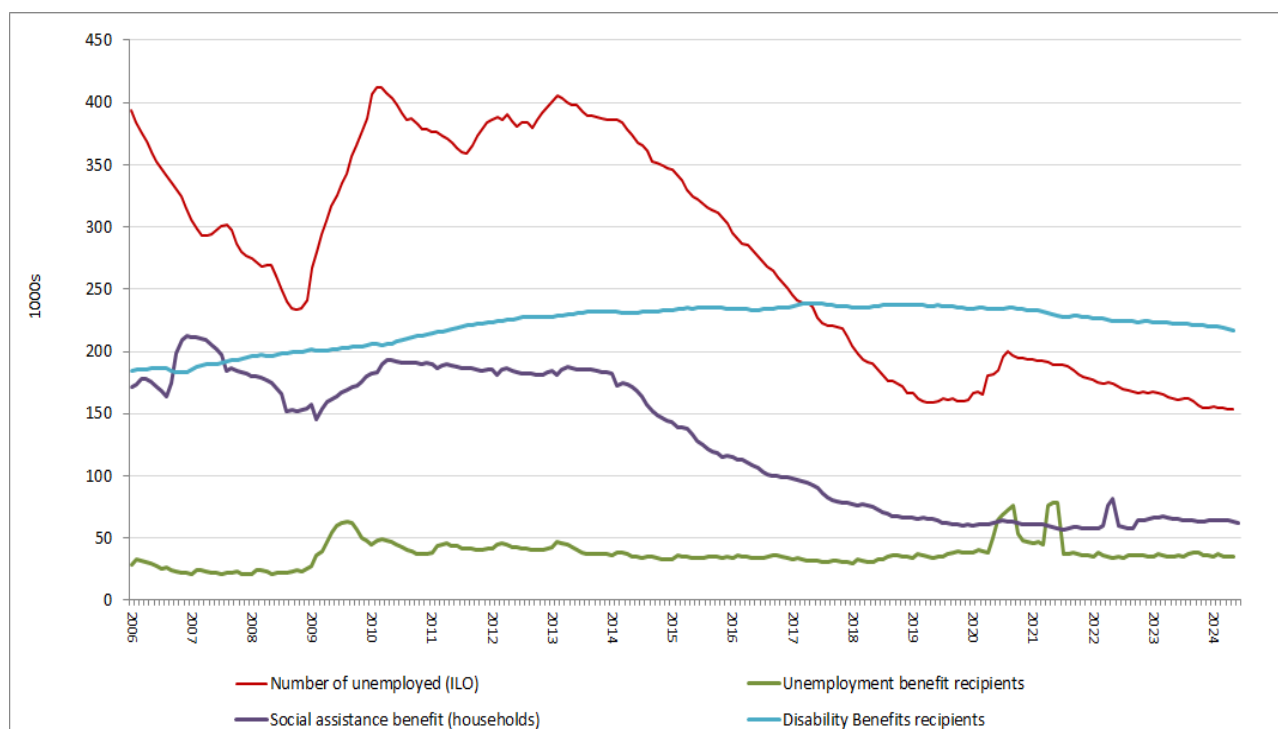
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
	Total	17.3	19.1	18.9	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.9	6.1	8.6	8.5
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.0
	Old age	7.1	7.8	7.7	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	16.8	18.3	18.2	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.9	6.1	8.5	8.5
	Disability	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Old age	6.9	7.5	7.3	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

SK	Unemployment
definition	Harmonised unemployment
unit	Thousands of persons - ILO definition (seasonally adjusted data)
source	Eurostat
link	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/teilm010/default/table?lang=en
comment	

	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	
comment	Softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit came into effect since 1 September 2010. This change also contributed to year-on-year growth in the number of recipients from the second half of 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of 2012, but without any dramatic changes. The stable position in 2016 was followed by a year-on-year decline in the number of recipients in 2017. Softer and unified conditions on unemployment benefit have been implemented since 1 January 2018 - necessary 2 years of contributions from the last 4 years and maximum length of receiving at 6 months are applicable both for permanent and fixed-term contracts. Due to the softer and unified conditions a growth trend in the numbers of beneficiaries began since July 2018 and continued in 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Mar). Significant growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic and temporary prolonging of maximum duration for receiving unemployment benefit. Since October 2020 a decline has occurred as the consequence of the temporary prolonging of maximum duration expiring on 31 August 2020. Due to the second temporary extension of benefit duration on receiving unemployment benefit (that entered into force on 19 March 2021) significant growth of beneficiaries could be seen from April to June 2021. Since July 2021 decline has occurred as the consequence of the temporary prolonging of maximum duration expiring on 31 May 2021. Since January 2023 the situation has looked stable with slight year-on-year growth until December 2023, followed by a mixed picture in the beginning of 2024. (Note: Unemployment Benefits are paid one month backward (benefits paid in July represent June claims).

	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social assistance benefit on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient households in thousands
source	Centre Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
link	
comment	Social Assistance Benefit: Recipients are defined as recipients of benefits. In the system of assistance in material need (social assistance) we are talking about the recipient, which is the range of jointly assessed persons, i.e. individual, family with children, families without children, etc. This means that for one recipient of assistance in material need may be more of jointly assessed persons. In years 2016 and 2017 is continuing the decrease in the number of recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The change was according better motivation start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person. This trend continued in the second half of 2017 and 2018 as a result of the changes introduced since 1 May 2017 in the system of social assistance to increase motivation to start work for long-term unemployed or inactive people. At the beginning 2019 the number of beneficiaries was stable.

Since 1 April 2019 some changes introduced in the system of social assistance had an impact on the beneficiaries, the decrease in recipients of assistance in material need continues and since September 2019 the situation is stable. Growth of recipients could be seen since May 2020 as the consequence of the Covid pandemic. It is necessary to add that Social Assistance Benefit is paid one month backward (benefits paid in May represent April claims). |

comment	Since October 2020, the situation is similar to the situation before the Covid pandemic and the declining trend continues. In 2021 the declining trend still continues and since May to December the situation looks stable. At the beginning of 2022, the situation did not change. In the months of April and May, the impact of the influx of emigrants from Ukraine to Slovakia was reflected in the development of aid recipients of assistance in material need. Due to the availability of UNHCR international assistance for the aforementioned group of persons since May, this group was no longer part of the system of assistance in material need from June to September 2023. After the termination of the provision of financial assistance by UNHCR, this group was re-integrated into the system of aid in material need, which was reflected in the growth of the number of recipients of assistance in material need from October 2022. In 2023, some conditions for the right to assistance in material need were modified, which did not have a significant impact on the decrease or increase in recipients of assistance in material need.
Disability benefit	
definition	Disability benefit recipients on monthly base
unit	The number of recipient persons in thousands
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	
comment	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. Since January 2023 situation has looked stable with soft declines.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	25.3	0.6 pp	4.3 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.0	17.0	17.6	22.1	22.6	0.5 pp	3.6 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	7.4	4.9	7.4	10.8	11.5	0.7 pp	4.1 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.8	3.9	4.7	4.8	6.1	1.3 pp	-0.7 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.9	8.9	7.3	11.0	9.5	-1.5 pp	-4.4 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.0	7.5	8.2	10.5	11.2	0.7 pp	5.2 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89.7	91.2	94.9	95.2	94.3	-0.9 pp	4.6 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13.8	14.0	13.8	18.4	17.9	-0.5 pp	4.1 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0 pp	-1.5 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	4.6	4.4	0.5	2.3	1.0	-1.3 pp	-3.6 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	14.7	9.6	11.7	11.3	6.0	-5.3 pp	-8.7 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	66.5	72.3	64.7	73.7	66.6	-7.1 pp	0.1 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	37.7	12.7 pp	9.8 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.9	11.0	15.6	10.1	12.7	2.6 pp	2.8 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)								5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.1	15.8	22.1	14.7	17.0	2.3 pp	1.9 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	34.7	38.2	44.5	32.8	36.0	3.2 pp	1.3 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.2	3.0	9.6	2.9	6.8	3.9 pp	-1.4 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.8	-0.9 pp	-1.8 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.4	-1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	-0.3 pp	0.1 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4		0.0 pp	0.3 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	4.4	3.8							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43.0	38.5	39.4	42.6	42.3	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SK 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.8	13.8	15.6	16.5	17.6	1.1 pp	2.8 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.9	11.4	12.3	13.7	14.3	0.6 pp	2.4 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	6302	6046	5655	5896	6402	-6.8 %	-6.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.5	5.7	6.3	7.0	0.7 pp	1.1 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.6	0.8 pp	-1.7 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.2	23.7	27.7	18.4	29.9	11.5 pp	4.7 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.1	5.7	5.0	8.2	6.1	-2.1 pp	-1.0 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	11.4	9.7	9.2	10.5	14.0	3.5 pp	2.6 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	16.3 %	8.7 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.0	18.4	19.7	24.7	25.3	0.6 pp	4.3 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	12.0	10.2	9.7	14.1	17.7	3.6 pp	5.7 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	27.9	29.2	28.7	25.0	37.7	12.7 pp	9.8 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	38.0	40.0	43.1	33.8	36.4	2.6 pp	-1.6 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	69.5	70.4	68.4	65.5	-3.0 pp	-2.6 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.5	76.5	74.7	82.6	80.2	-2.4 pp	2.7 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.4	5.3	6.7	7.2	9.1	1.9 pp	4.7 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	-0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	8.3	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.4	-1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	0.0 pp	0.1 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.4	10.8	11.0	9.6	8.9	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.8	60.2	60.6	64.1	66.6	2.5 pp	7.8 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.3	12.3	13.9	11.9	14.0	2.1 pp	1.7 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.86	0.93	0.96	1.01	5.2 %	18.8 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.0 %	17.0 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.2	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	n.a.	-2.1 %	2.2 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	n.a.	-3.9 %	4.3 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	17.1	18.7	19.5	18.8	18.6	-0.2 pp	1.5 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.7	3.2	7.1	2.5	5.9	3.4 pp	0.2 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	-2.3	0.0 %	2.7 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SLOVAKIA 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	Children at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17) the EU average and with substantial negative development [10] The risk-of poverty rates for total population, children (0-17) and adults (18-64) is around the EU average with substantial negative development [10] and it is substantially worse than the EU average for population living in (quasi-)jobless households [1] Severe material and social deprivation rates and material and social deprivation rates are around the EU average with substantial negative development [10] also for children (0-17) Relative median poverty risk gap is worse than the EU average [2] The income interquintile share ratio S50/S20 is worse than the EU average [2] and the S80/20 has substantially negative development despite being better than the EU average [6] *Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for Roma than for general population.*	People (aged 0-64) and adults (18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially better than the EU average [3] The income interquintile share ratio S80/S50 is substantially better than the EU average [3] Housing Deprivation for the total population and for adults (aged 18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	*Children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background face a high risk of inequality of opportunities* *Adequacy of minimum income support is low.* *There are challenges in access to social protection* The relative median poverty risk gap for children (0-17) is worse than the EU average [2] and their risk-of poverty rate when living in a household in very low work intensity is substantially worse than the EU average [1] The rate of long-term unemployment is worse than the EU average [2], in-work poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and with substantially negative development [10], and the at-risk of poverty rate for working age population (18-64) living in very low work intensity households is worse than the EU average [2] Relative median poverty risk gap (18-64) is substantially worse than the EU average [1]	
3. Pensions		Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is better than the EU average and with substantially positive development [8]

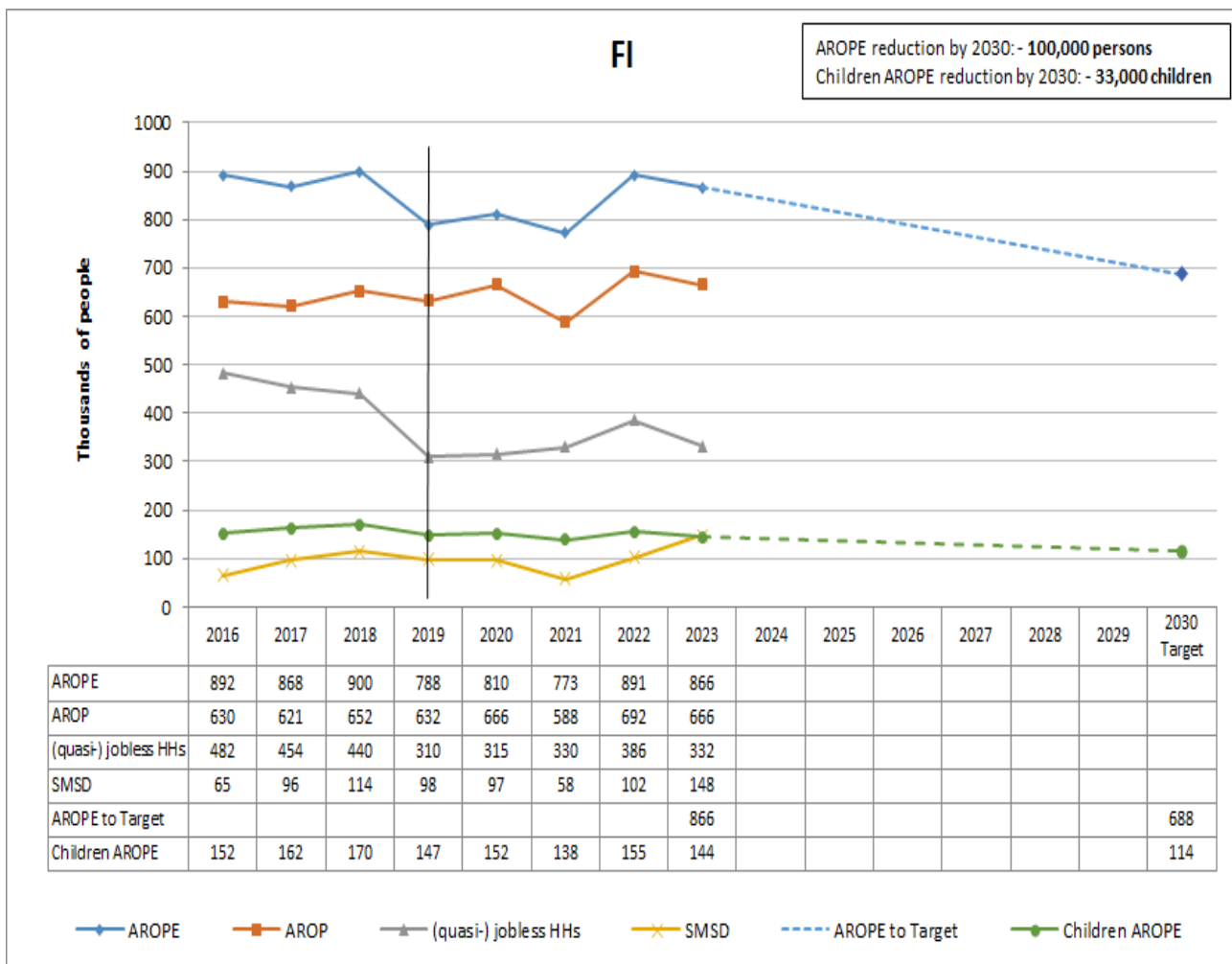|		
4. Long-term care	*There is insufficient access to long-term care services, in particular homecare*	
5. Health	Life expectancy is worse than the EU average [2] at birth for the total population and men, and substantially worse than the EU average [1] at birth for women and at 65 Healthy lifestyle at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average and with some positive development [4] Potential years of life lost is worse than the EU average [2] while treatable mortality standardized rate, child mortality and preventable mortality are substantially worse than the EU average [1] Unmet need for medical care due to distance is substantially worse than the EU average [1] and the interquintile gap (between Q1 and Q5) is worse than the EU average [2]	

FINLAND

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

FI

AROPE reduction by 2030: - **100,000 persons**
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - **33,000 children**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	892	868	900	788	810	773	891	866							
AROP	630	621	652	632	666	588	692	666							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	482	454	440	310	315	330	386	332							
SMSD	65	96	114	98	97	58	102	148							
AROPE to Target								866							688
Children AROPE	152	162	170	147	152	138	155	144							114

AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD ----- AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
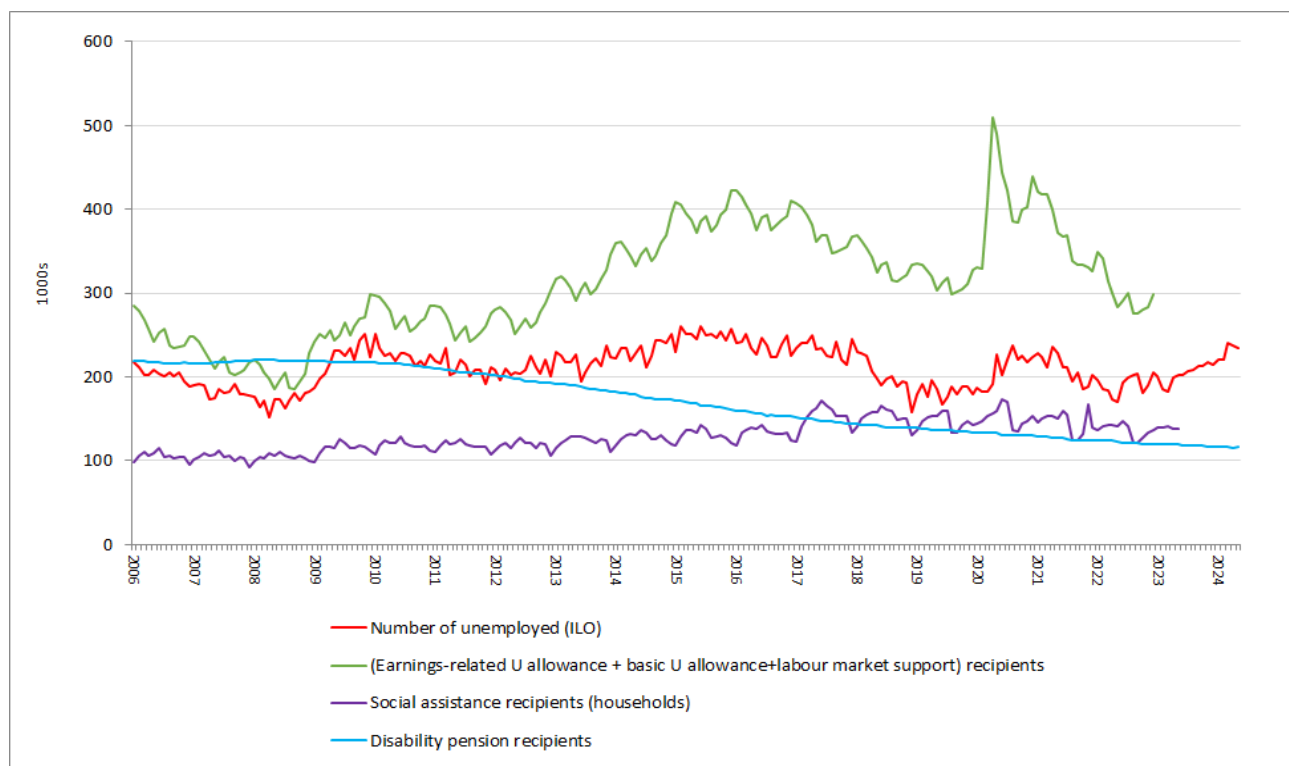
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	29.6	31.4	30.5	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.0	7.1	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.0
	Old age	12.9	13.5	13.0	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	27.6	29.2	28.5	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	6.8	7.0	7.1	8.5	8.5
	Disability	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.5
	Old age	12.9	13.5	13.0	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

FI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Earnings-related unemployment allowance; Basic unemployment allowance; Labour market support
unit	Thousands of recipients, at the end of the month
source	Social Insurance Institution and the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) for earnings-related unemployment allowance. Social Insurance Institution (Kela) for basic unemployment allowance and labour market support.
comment	Earnings-related unemployment allowance is paid for those who fulfil the eligibility criterias: Employment conditions and are member of an unemployment fund. This is voluntary, you have to pay an annual fee. In the case of unemployment the allowance is related to your salary. Basic unemployment allowance is like earnings-related allowance, but the difference is that you are not a member of an unemployment fund or do not qualify for the earnings-related allowance for some other reason. The basic allowance is flat rate and low. Starting from 2010, basic and earnings-related unemployment allowances are payable not only during unemployment but also during participation in a measure of active labour market policy. Labour market support is flat rate benefit (and low) for those who do not qualify for the eligibility rules of the benefits mentioned above. In practice they are young people and those who have received the allowances mentioned above for the maximum period (from 2017 on 300, 400 or 500 days). Unlike with the unemployment allowance, a demonstrated need of financial assistance is also required. Although in most cases labour market support and basic unemployment allowance are the same rate.
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Recipients of social assistance (households) by calendar month
unit	Thousands of recipients
source	National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)
comment	Social assistance is the last-resort form of financial assistance. Social assistance can be paid to individuals or families who need support and whose other disposable means, such as income and assets, do not cover their essential daily needs. Social assistance is a means-tested benefit, and it is usually granted for one month at a time. Its amount is based on the client's essential expenses. The amount of social assistance is the difference between the client's disposable income and assets and the expenses that give eligibility for social assistance. Usually a social assistance recipient has other income, such as housing allowance, unemployment security or sickness allowance. In such cases, the social assistance granted is lowered by the amount corresponding to the client's income. In this sheet figures include the data (recipients=households) on basic social assistance (some 94,5 percent of all social assistance granted) as well as data (recipients=households) on supplementary and preventive social assistance (some 5,5, percent of all social assistance granted). Please see more of basic social assistance, supplementary social assistance and preventive social assistance: https://stm.fi/en/income-security/social-assistance.
Disability benefit	
definition	Recipients of disability pension (earnings-related schemes) at the end of the month
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Finnish Centre for Pensions

comment	Disability pensions in the earnings-related pension system consist of full and partial pensions and they may be awarded until further notice or for a specific period of time. The proportion of partial pensions of all pensions has risen and is about 19 percent of all disability pensions. 26 percent of new disability pensions were partial pensions in 2023, which means that their proportion has decreased from the previous year.
	Rehabilitation allowance is a benefit paid during active rehabilitation measures awarded to a person who is still in working life and would face a risk of disability in the near future without rehabilitation. The amount of this allowance is 1.33 times the possible disability pension. Rehabilitation allowance is paid by the pension system, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension. The number of recipients of this allowance has increased at the same time as the number of disability pensions has decreased, but in the last five years also the number of people receiving rehabilitation allowance has decreased.
	The total number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for over 10 years. There are several possible reasons for this. First, the incidence of new disability pensions has decreased in the most important diagnosis groups. They are applied less than before perhaps because of the ability to work has ameliorated, possibly because of increased rehabilitation measures. Larger number of disability pensions has ended, which is partly due to larger number of disability pensions granted for a specific period of time. Disability pensions also begin in older ages than before.
	The demographic factor also counts. The amount of people in age groups where the incidence of new disability pensions is highest (55 to 63) has decreased. However, from 2017, the lowest old age retirement age is rising 3 months each year, which has lead to increased number of disability pensioners in age group 60+.
	In the 2017 reform, also a new form of disability pension was legislated, which gives right to pension at 63 (for those whose retirement age is higher) if the person has faced hard work conditions for at least 38 years and has some kind of disability. This is not a pension for the masses. At the end of May 2024, the number of these pensions in payment was 171.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FI	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	13.8	14.5	13.2	14.9	13.8	-1.1 pp	0.0 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	10.3	11.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.2 pp	0.1 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	6.8	7.6	6.8	8.5	5.8	-2.7 pp	-1.0 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.1	11.1	4.9	5.7	5.3	-0.4 pp	-1.8 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	0.7 pp	0.2 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.5	63.4	42.6	46.1	50.4	4.3 pp	-6.1 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.8	0.9 pp	0.1 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	8.4	7.7	8.0	9.9	1.9 pp	-0.1 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	24.7	27.4	31.4	32.0	34.0	2.0 pp	9.3 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.4	21.2	20.9	19.4	18.6	-0.8 pp	-0.8 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67.0	62.8	70.6	73.3	75.0	1.7 pp	8.0 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	15.2	2.9 pp	3.5 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.9	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	-0.2 pp		5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11.1	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	64.2	60.7	70.1	66.8	64.7	-2.1 pp	0.5 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.8 pp	0.9 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	0.1 pp	0.8 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.6	1.2 pp	2.3 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	3.1	3.2	3.7	8.6	7.6	-1.0 pp	4.5 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0		0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.1	1.4							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.7	9.0	8.2	10.5	9.3	-1.2 pp	-0.4 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.5	14.9	14.2	16.3	15.8	-0.5 pp	1.3 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.6	12.2	10.8	12.7	12.2	-0.5 pp	0.6 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12217	12174	12047	12565	13015	-3.9 %	-1.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.8	0.9 pp	0.9 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.1	8.3	8.6	10.1	8.7	-1.4 pp	0.6 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	13.7	13.2	14.8	15.3	0.5 pp	0.4 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.6	7.6	6.7	8.7	8.1	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.7	6.3	1.6 pp	1.5 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.8 %	2.4 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
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	14.9	13.8	-1.1 pp	0.0 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	5.0	0.9 pp	0.5 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	11.7	9.5	9.2	12.3	15.2	2.9 pp	3.5 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	51.4	57.6	49.8	48.7	-1.1 pp	-5.2 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	72.9	71.5	75.4	70.7	70.7	0.1 pp	-2.2 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.3	65.3	51.7	59.5	63.3	3.8 pp	0.0 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.6	1.2 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.5	10.9	9.1	7.7	8.8	1.1 pp	-0.7 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	65.9	66.6	68.3	71.2	71.7	0.5 pp	5.8 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.0	14.5	13.1	15.5	14.2	-1.3 pp	-0.8 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.80	1.3 %	-1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52	-1.9 %	-1.9 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	4.6	5.4	4.4	6.5	7.9	1.4 pp	3.3 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	9.4	10.3	8.9	n.a.	-13.6 %	-4.3 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.6	10.3	11.4	9.1	n.a.	-20.2 %	-5.2 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	19.8	19.7	18.5	22.2	22.2	0.0 pp	2.4 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.4	5.5	0.1 pp	1.5 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.2	0.8	1.1	-2.0	0.7	-2.0 %	-0.1 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS, but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation.
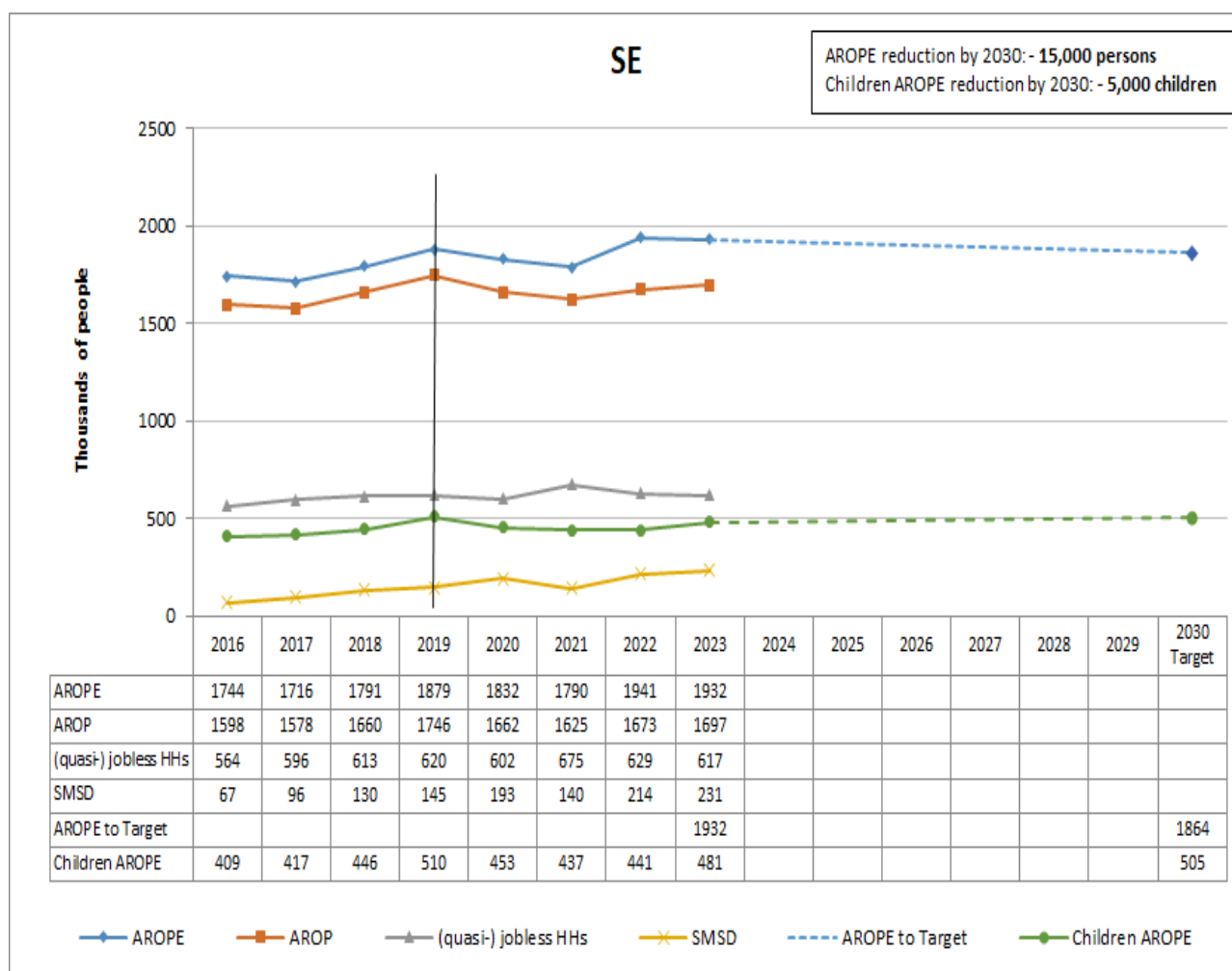
KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
FINLAND 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	The rate of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18-64) is better than the EU average with substantial negative development [6] The rate of adults (aged 18-64) not students living in (quasi-)jobless households is around (slightly above) the EU average and with some negative development [9]	Child risk-of poverty or social exclusion (aged 0-17), risk-of poverty and persistent poverty rates are substantially better than the EU average [3, 3, 8] The rate of children (aged 0-17) living in (quasi-)jobless households is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and with substantial negative development [10]	Impact of social transfers (excluding and including pensions) in reducing child poverty is substantially better than the EU average [3] At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household at work intensity between 0.2 and 0.55 is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7] In-work poverty (18-64) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
3. Pensions		Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is substantially better than the EU average [3]
4. Long-term care		
5. Health	Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is around (slightly above for at birth, slightly below for at 65) the EU average and with substantial negative development [10] Healthy life years at birth are worse than the EU average and with some positive development for both men and women [4] Child mortality is worse than the EU average [2] Unmet need for medical care (costs, waiting or distance) and for waiting is substantially worse than the EU average [1] while the interquintile gap (Q1-Q5) in unmet need for medical care, in particular due to costs, shows some negative development [9]	

Sweden

NATIONAL 2030 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

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

SE

AROPE reduction by 2030: - 15,000 persons
Children AROPE reduction by 2030: - 5,000 children

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 Target
AROPE	1744	1716	1791	1879	1832	1790	1941	1932							
AROP	1598	1578	1660	1746	1662	1625	1673	1697							
(quasi-) jobless HHs	564	596	613	620	602	675	629	617							
SMSD	67	96	130	145	193	140	214	231							
AROPE to Target								1932							1864
Children AROPE	409	417	446	510	453	437	441	481							505

Legend: AROPE — AROP — (quasi-) jobless HHs — SMSD — AROPE to Target — Children AROPE

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress to the target is monitored on the basis of the EU-SILC data with a base year 2019 and target data year 2030; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMSD - severe material or social deprivation; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year. Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for severe material or social deprivation (SMSD), the reference is the current year. (iv) 2022-2023 change not significant for AROPE, AROP, SMSD and (quasi-)jobless HHs; 2019-2023 change not significant for AROPE, SMSD, (quasi-)jobless HHs and Child AROPE.
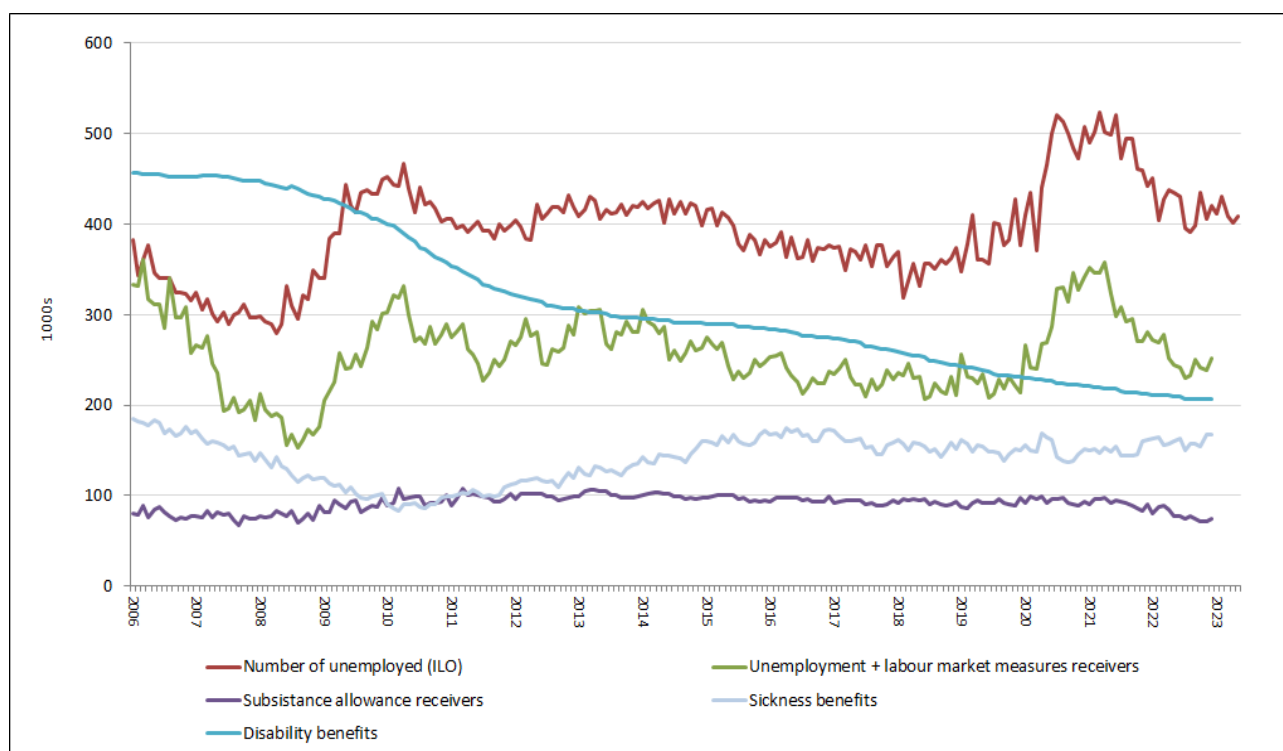
SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE		2019	2020	2021	EU27_2020 2020	EU27_2020 2021
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.2	28.8	27.4	30.2	28.7
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.5
	Disability	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0
	Old age	12.0	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.4
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.6
	Family/Children	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4
	Unemployment	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.7
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Means-tested					
	Total	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.2	3.1
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Non-means tested					
	Total	26.6	28.1	26.7	27.0	25.5
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.5
	Disability	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5
	Old age	12.0	12.6	12.0	11.4	10.9
	Survivors	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5
	Family/Children	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.7
	Unemployment	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.5
	Housing					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS).

Note: The total figures of social expenditure include all benefits <u>excluding</u> administrative costs.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS

SE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
extraction date	18/03/2021
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit; labour market measures
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023
	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.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023
	Disability benefit (1)
definition	Sickness benefit
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023
	Disability benefit (2)
definition	Disability benefits
unit	Thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
homepage	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__HE__HE0000/HE0000T02N/
extraction date	12/06/2023

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SE	%	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Latest year change	Change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2022	EU27_2020 2023
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	21.6	1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	24.7	24.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	21.5	18.7	18.1	17.2	19.8	2.6 pp	-1.7 pp	19.3	19.4
	Severe material and social deprivation (0-17)	2.5	3.3	1.7	3.0	2.9	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	8.4	8.4
	Share of people (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-64 population)	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.4	7.5	0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	7.6	7.5
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.4	4.5	13.3	11.9	12.5	0.6 pp	5.1 pp	11.9	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.1	7.3	7.1	6.6	7.3	0.7 pp	-0.8 pp	9.9	10.0
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	89.7	88.7	85.0	82.3	89.3	7.0 pp	-0.4 pp	70.1	70.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.0	11.5	11.3	10.9	13.4	2.5 pp	-0.6 pp	15.0	15.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	18.5	16.6	16.3	13.5	-2.8 pp	-2.5 pp	13.3	14.2
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	37.1	35.6	39.2	38.1	43.4	5.3 pp	6.3 pp	22.6	23.3
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23.9	27.6	26.8	27.1	24.8	-2.3 pp	0.9 pp	33.2	34.3
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.6	68.4	71.6	70.6	74.3	3.7 pp	1.7 pp	56.0	54.7
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.4	25.3	3.9 pp	2.6 pp	24.4	24.4
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14.8	13.8	11.0	9.7	9.3	-0.4 pp	-5.5 pp	21.0	21.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	9.2	7.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	-0.4 pp	-4.1 pp	5.7	6.1
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.3	16.6	12.9	11.7	11.3	-0.4 pp	-6.0 pp	26.0	26.2
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.1	46.3	48.4	46.4	39.1	-7.3 pp	0.0 pp	41.9	41.4
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	6.6	4.6	3.9	3.8	5.8	2.0 pp	-0.8 pp	6.9	7.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	5.8	5.3
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	7.4	-1.4 pp	0.9 pp	9.7	9.5
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	0.4 pp	1.2 pp	1.0	1.0
	Infant mortality rate	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.2		0.0 pp	0.1 pp	3.3	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.9	4.4							
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	22.8	22.8	21.5	22.5	23.3	0.8 pp	0.5 pp	24.9	25.2

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SE 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year	EU27_2020 2023	latest year change	change 2019 to latest year
2030 target	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.4	17.7	17.2	18.6	18.4	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	21.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	17.1	16.1	15.7	16.0	16.1	0.1 pp	-1.0 pp	16.2	-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	12248	12050	12404	12344	13374	-1.0 %	1.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material and social deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.5	0.2 pp	1.0 pp	6.8	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.2	8.0	-0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	8.0	-0.3 pp	0.0 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.7	24.0	2.3 pp	2.3 pp	23.1	0.0 pp	-1.4 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.4	5.5	8.7	9.4	8.9	-0.5 pp	1.5 pp	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5 pp
Material and social deprivation	Material and social deprivation rate (in %)	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.5	0.8 pp	1.5 pp	13.1	0.6 pp	0.6 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.7	8.5 %	9.2 %	4.7	-0.4 %	-5.4 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	23.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	21.6	1.7 pp	-1.4 pp	24.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp
	Material and social deprivation rate for children (<18) (%)	5.4	5.1	4.4	5.5	6.4	0.9 pp	1.0 pp	14.8	0.5 pp	1.7 pp
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for children (<18) (%)	22.7	19.9	21.3	21.4	25.3	3.9 pp	2.6 pp	24.4	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	42.7	44.5	39.9	36.9	-3.0 pp	-4.0 pp	34.7	-0.4 pp	2.3 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.1	63.2	64.8	61.4	60.5	-0.8 pp	-0.6 pp	62.2	0.2 pp	0.6 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.6	79.9	79.4	73.3	79.7	6.4 pp	-4.9 pp	63.0	1.1 pp	-2.7 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	6.6	7.4	7.0	-0.4 pp	-0.7 pp	8.3	-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	-0.3 pp	0.8 pp	2.1	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	7.4	-1.4 pp	0.9 pp	9.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.6	12.3	13.3	12.3	12.7	0.4 pp	2.1 pp	6.0	0.1 pp	-0.2 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	5.2	6.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	9.2	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	77.0	76.7	76.4	77.0	78.0	1.0 pp	1.0 pp	63.9	1.7 pp	5.3 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.3	15.6	13.1	16.1	14.3	-1.8 pp	-1.0 pp	19.8	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.82	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.89	-1.1 %	-1.1 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.59	3.5 %	1.7 %	0.58	0.0 %	1.8 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.3 pp	0.7 pp	2.4	0.2 pp	0.7 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	15.9	15.4	14.5	13.5	n.a.	-6.9 %	-15.1 %	n.a.	-6.3 %	-12.7 %
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.3	n.a.	-3.4 %	-13.9 %	n.a.	-7.1 %	-11.5 %
Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities (% of people with disabilities above 16 years)	26.2	28.6	25.4	30.6	29.0	-1.6 pp	2.8 pp	28.8	0.0 pp	-0.5 pp
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	8.3	8.5	9.1	10.9	1.8 pp	1.5 pp	8.9	0.2 pp	-0.5 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.1	-0.2	4.0	0.1	-1.5	0.1 %	3.9 %	1.1	0.0 %	2.4 %

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES
SWEDEN 2024

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Poverty, social exclusion and inequality	At-risk of poverty rate for population living in (quasi-)jobless households is substantially worse than the EU average [1] Relative median poverty risk gap and persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate are around (slightly above) the EU average and with substantial negative development [10]. The income interquintile ratios S80/S20 and S80/S50 are around (slightly above for the S80/S20) the EU average and with substantial negative development [10] Housing cost overburden (65+) is worse than the EU average [2] *There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion among non-EU born people.*	Housing deprivation for the total population, for children (aged 0-17) and for older people (aged 65+) is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]
2. Effectiveness of social protection	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions and incl pensions) in reducing poverty, child poverty (0-17) and working age poverty (18-64) is around the EU average and with negative development [9] and worse than the EU average [2] for including pensions. At-risk-of poverty rate of children living in household in very low work intensity is worse than the EU average [2] and substantially worse [1] for working age population (18-64) [1]	
3. Pensions	Relative median poverty risk gap (65+) is around (slightly below) the EU average and with substantial negative development [10]	
4. Long-term care		*Good coverage of LTC services*
5. Health	Healthy life years at birth for women is around (slightly above) the EU average and with substantially negative development [10]	Healthy life years at 65 for women is substantially better than the EU average [3] Potential years of life lost is better than the EU average and with some positive development [7]

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