

SOCIAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2016

REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION PERFORMANCE
MONITOR AND DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL
PROTECTION POLICIES



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*2016 SPC Annual Review of the Social Protection
Performance Monitor (SPPM) and developments in social
protection policies*

Report on key social challenges and main messages

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Abbreviation	Full name
EU28	European Union (28 countries)
EU27	European Union (27 countries)
EA18/19	Euro area (18/19 countries)
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

Acknowledgments

The present report has been prepared as part of the mandate given to the Social Protection Committee (SPC) by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) to monitor the social situation in the European Union and the development of social protection policies (art. 160 of TFEU).

The report is prepared by the Secretariat of the Committee and its Indicators' Sub-group. The Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion provided the analysis and calculations used in the report with the extensive assistance and data provision of Eurostat. The principal authors are Kornelia Kozovska, Paul Minty, and Ionut Sasu, with specific contributions from Bent-Ole Grooss, Flaviana Teodosiu and Bob Uhde. The members of the SPC and its Indicators Subgroup contributed extensively to the drafting of the report and its key messages. The report was approved by the SPC on 19 September 2016. The Council of the European Union endorsed the key messages of the report on 13 October 2016.

The list of SPC Members appears on the following link:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=758&langId=en>

The list of members of the SPC Indicators Subgroup appears on the following link:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=830&langId=en>

Main messages

(endorsed by the Council of the European Union on 13 October 2016¹)

1. Delivering on its mandate as per Art 160 of the TFEU, the Social Protection Committee (SPC) has produced for the Council its annual review on the social situation in the EU and the social policy developments in the Member States, based on the most recent data and information available². On this basis, the SPC highlights the following findings and common priorities for social policy reforms which should guide the preparatory work for the 2017 Annual Growth Survey.

2. The latest update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) points to a continued favourable evolution on the labour market, with more indicators flagging up a shift to positive changes.

3. Nevertheless, the EU continues to be far off-track in reaching its 2020 social inclusion target, with overall figures for the EU at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate continuing to point to stagnation at a high level.

4. For the EU the following *social trends to watch* have been identified:

- a general continued deterioration in the relative poverty situation, its depth and persistence;
- increases in the share of the population living in quasi-jobless households, together with rises in the at-risk-of-poverty rates for people residing in such households.

5. In 2014 there were 26.1 million children in the EU-28 living at risk of poverty or social exclusion, accounting for around 1/5 of all people living in poverty and social exclusion.

6. The most recent data shows that household incomes are increasing again in many Member States, leading to a reduction in severe material deprivation rates and in the burden of housing costs in several countries.

7. Long-term unemployment and still relatively low employment opportunities for youth (15-24) remain major challenges in the EU but some positive developments have recently been registered with falls in the NEET rate and youth unemployment.

8. The labour market participation rate of older workers as well as the income and living conditions of the elderly relative to the rest of the population continue to improve.

9. There remains wide dispersion and growing divergence in income inequality between Member States. Since 2008 income inequality has been rising in nearly half of the Member States. In order to address excessive inequality, policies can also focus on promoting equal opportunities.

¹ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12606-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

² This has been done on the basis of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and the policy reforms' reporting done by Member States.

10. Nearly half of Member States have potential for improvement in terms of the effectiveness of benefits for the working age population while for several others the challenges concern the effectiveness of social services or the inclusiveness of labour markets. Some Member States have made substantial policy reforms focusing on coverage and adequacy of social benefits and their link to activation. These may include increased amounts in income support and targeting of social transfers, facilitating access to quality social services and improved monitoring tools.

11. Policy reforms based on an active inclusion approach, combining adequate income support, high quality social services and support for activation to encourage labour market (re)integration, continue to be necessary. Ensuring and improving coverage and take-up of benefit schemes should be achieved through simplifying access to benefits, avoiding very strict low income targeting and careful consideration of the adequacy of benefits. To avoid the fragmentation of service delivery, Member states should make better efforts to introduce and provide integrated services tailored to individual needs. Incentives to work should be enhanced.

12. In the vast majority of Member States challenges are identified in relation to poverty or social exclusion for persons in vulnerable situations, making it clear that the **inclusiveness and fairness of social protection systems is a key challenge across the EU**. Reducing child poverty and breaking the poverty cycle across generations require integrated strategies that combine prevention and support. These strategies should aim at facilitating support to parents' access to the labour market, and enhancing preventive approaches through early intervention and increased support to families.

13. Significant differences remain in the access to quality health care by income level. Recognizing Member States' national competence in the delivery and organisation of health services and medical care, **further policy efforts at national level are necessary to ensure universal access to high quality health services, while securing their adequate and sustainable financing and making use of innovations and technological developments.**

14. **Access to adequate, affordable and quality long-term care, with an increasing focus on preventing the need for long-term care, remains a priority.** This may imply a shift from a primarily reactive to an increasingly proactive policy approach, such as in social and health care, which seeks both to prevent the loss of autonomy and thus reduce the need for long-term care services, and to boost effective and good quality long-term care, integrating the health and social care elements of long-term care provision.

15. Addressing the impact of ageing and promoting longer working lives has driven extensive pension reforms in recent years, such as through equalising retirement ages for women and men and aligning the pension age with life expectancy. These efforts should continue but **more needs to be done to ensure the adequacy of future pensions** for many Member States. Pension schemes can uphold their legitimacy and attractiveness by relying on a mix of measures that reinforce both their adequacy and sustainability. **Reducing unemployment and encouraging longer stay in labour markets today, including through raising the labour market participation of women, will be crucial for the future sustainability and adequacy of pension benefits.** Reducing the pension gender gap should also be a major focus of policy efforts. In addition to that, policies promoting cost-effective

and safe complementary savings for retirement are an important part of the necessary mix of measures to ensure future pension adequacy for many Member States. Pension reforms require broad political and public support, with social partners having a key role in this respect.

16. Social investment, preventive approaches and gender mainstreaming in policy formation are needed to strengthen all people's capacities to participate actively in society and the economy. Social impact assessment should be included in policy development and the distributional impact of different policy options be considered.

17. Overall, improving the performance of social protection systems in terms of poverty prevention and reduction, including through effective social insurance and social assistance as well as social investment, will be essential to progress towards achieving the 2020 poverty and social exclusion target and contribute to continuous improvement of employment and social outcomes³ in the EU. Member States should maintain their efforts and ensure that social protection systems deliver better social outcomes while maximising the positive impact on employment and growth.

³ 2015 Council Conclusions on Social Governance for an Inclusive Europe (Council document 14129/15)

I. Introduction

This edition of the annual Social Protection Committee (SPC) report reflects the merging of the two previous annual reports of the SPC on monitoring the social situation in the Member States and the European Union and the annual review of recent social policy reforms, which were produced as part of its mandate as set out in article 160 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

The SPC is an advisory policy Committee which provides a representative forum for multilateral social policy coordination, dialogue and cooperation at EU level. It brings together policy makers from all EU Member States and the Commission in an effort to identify, discuss and implement the policy mix that is most fitted to respond to the various challenges faced by Member States in the area of social policies. It uses the social open method of coordination as the main policy framework combining all major social policy strands - social inclusion, pensions, health and long-term care - and focuses its work within these strands.

The main objective of the 2016 SPC Annual Report is to deliver on the mandate of the Committee and, through its analysis, to provide input to the Council on identifying the main social policy priorities to recommend to the Commission in the context of the preparation of the 2017 Annual Growth Survey. On the basis of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and Member States' social reporting, the report aims at i) analysing **the social situation**⁴, especially the progress towards the Europe 2020 target on reducing poverty and social exclusion and the latest common *social trends to watch*, and **the most recent social policy developments in Europe**, and ii) **identifying the key structural social challenges facing individual Member States as well as their good social outcomes**. Separate annexes to the report provide more detailed reviews of social developments, recent social policy reforms and initiatives as well as the policy conclusions from the latest peer and in-depth thematic reviews conducted under the auspices of the SPC, a summary of the Council Conclusions adopted over the last year relating to social protection and detailed SPPM country profiles for each Member State.

⁴ The figures quoted in this report are based on data available around 17 May 2016, unless otherwise stated.

II. Progress on the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target

The commitment made in 2010 by the EU Heads of States and Governments to lift at least 20 million people out of being at risk of poverty or social exclusion⁵, in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy, could have been a significant step forward. It stressed the equal importance of inclusive growth alongside economic objectives for the future of Europe, and it introduced a new monitoring and accountability scheme⁶. Within the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy, Member States set national poverty and social exclusion targets (Table 1). However, the individual poverty-reduction ambitions of the Member States sums to a figure much lower than the EU level commitment to reduce poverty and social exclusion by 20 million and are not always based on the headline composite indicator, the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate (AROPE).

Despite the fact that 8 Member States registered significant falls in the share of the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2014 and only 2 observed significant rises, at EU level the aggregate figure for the EU at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate still points to continued stagnation at a high level. The latest aggregate EU figures on living and income conditions in the EU show that the EU is not making any significant progress towards achieving its target of lifting at least 20 million people from the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020, and is in fact significantly further away from the target than in 2008. In 2014 there were around 4.6 million more people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU28 compared to 2008⁷, and a total of 122.2 million or close to 1 in 4 Europeans. Underlying little change in the AROPE rate are more substantial changes in its components, with a noticeable reduction in severe material deprivation being more-or-less counter-balanced by rises in the share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households and especially in the share at risk of poverty.

Figure 1 shows time series since 2005 for the EU27 aggregate⁸. The overall trend masks persisting divergence between Member States. Increases in the AROPE rate between 2008-2014 have been observed mainly in the countries most affected by the economic crisis (CY, EL, IE, and ES and IT), have continued in a number of Eastern European countries with some of the biggest challenges related to poverty and social exclusion (BG, HU) but also started registering such a trend in countries such as MT, even though still below the EU average, and also in countries with some of the lowest shares of AROPE and solid welfare systems like LU and SE. The AROPE rate has remained more or less stable compared to 2008 in AT, BE, CZ, DE, FI, FR, LV, LT, NL, PT and the UK, while it has decreased in only three countries in the whole of the EU, namely PL, RO and SK

⁵ The EU poverty and social exclusion target is based on a combination of three indicators – the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the severe material deprivation rate, and the share of people living in (quasi-)jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households. It considers people who find themselves in any of these three categories and, while very broad, it reflects the multiple facets of poverty and social exclusion across Europe. This definition extends the customary concept of relative income poverty to cover the non-monetary dimension of poverty and labour market exclusion.

⁶ COM (2010) 758 final

⁷ The reference year, due to data availability, for the target adopted in 2010

⁸ Note that figures here refer to the EU27 aggregate, since time series for the EU28 aggregate are not available back to 2005.

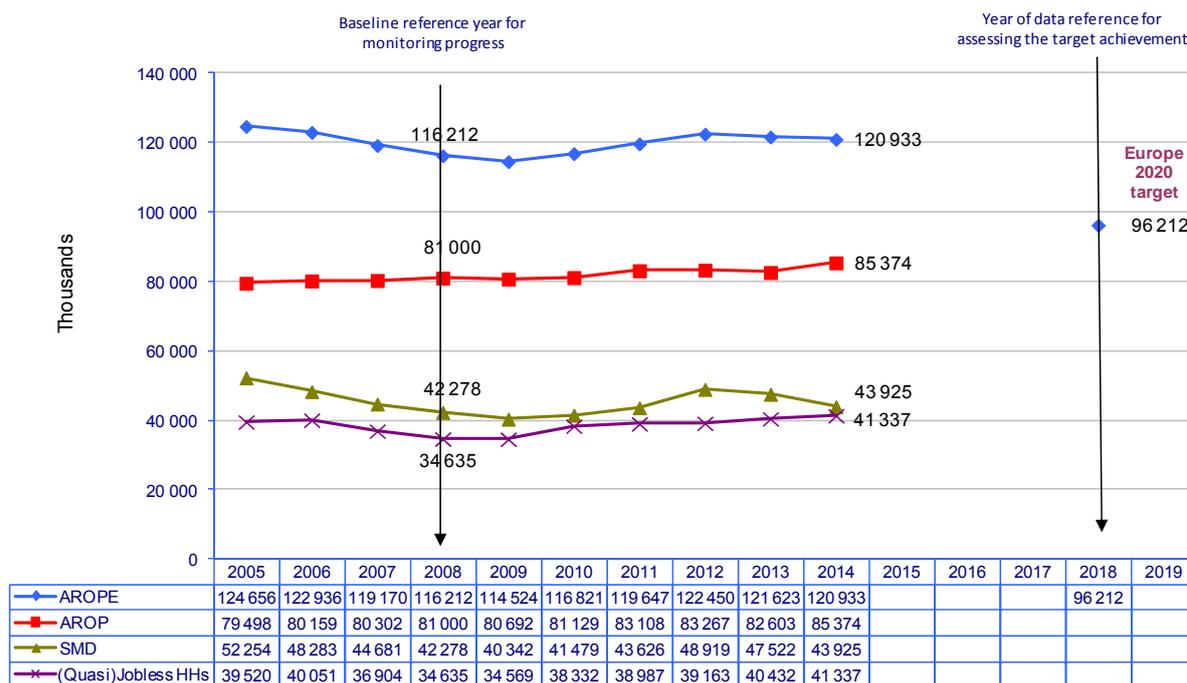
(Figure 2). In contrast to the generally worsening trend in the years since the crisis hit, several Member States have registered significant improvements between 2013 and 2014, most notably IE, HU, LV and LT.

Table 1. Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target - national targets

	National 2020 target for the reduction of poverty or social exclusion (in number of persons)
EU28	20 000 000
BE	380 000
BG	260 000 persons living in monetary poverty*
CZ	100 000
DK	Reduction of the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 22 000 by 2020*
DE	Reduce the number of long-term unemployed by 320 000 by 2020*
EE	Reduction of the at risk of poverty rate after social transfers to 15%, equivalent to an absolute decrease by 36 248 persons*
IE	Reduce the number of person in combined poverty (either consistent poverty, at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation) by at least 200 000*
EL	450 000
ES	1 400 000-1 500 000
FR	1 900 000
HR	Reduction of the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 1 220 000 by 2020
IT	2 200 000
CY	27 000 (or decrease the percentage from 23.3% in 2008 to 19.3% by 2020)
LV	Reduce the number of persons at the risk of poverty and/or of those living in households with low work intensity by 121 thousand or 21 % until 2020*
LT	170 000 (and the total number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion must not exceed 814 000 by 2020)
LU	6 000
HU	450 000
MT	6 560
NL	Reduce the number of people aged 0-64 living in a jobless household by 100 000 by 2020*
AT	235 000
PL	1 500 000
PT	200 000
RO	580 000
SI	40 000
SK	170 000
FI	140 000 (Reduce to 770 000 by 2020 the number of persons living at risk of poverty or social exclusion)
SE	Reduction of the % of women and men aged 20-64 who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on long-term sick leave to well under 14%*
UK	New statutory and non-statutory Life Chances measures*

Source: National Reform Programmes. Notes: * denotes countries that have expressed their national target in relation to an indicator different to the EU headline target indicator (AROPE). For some of these Member States (BG, DK, EE, LV) it is expressed in terms of one or more of the components of AROPE, but for the others (DE, IE, NL (age range differs), SE and UK (target not yet defined)) the target is neither in terms of the AROPE nor the standard definition of one or more of its components.

Figure 1. Evolution of the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target in the EU27 (figures in 1000s)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: AROPE – at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (Quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households); SMD - severe material deprivation rate. For the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the (quasi-) jobless households (i.e. very low work intensity) rate refers to the previous calendar year while for the severe material deprivation rate, the reference is the current survey year.

Figure 2. At-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate (in %), evolution (in pp) 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	24.4	24.4	23.5	23.5	21.2	40.1	14.8	17.9	20.6	26.0	27.6	36.0	29.2	18.5	29.3	28.3
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.9	~	1.9	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.9	1.8	~	3.2	~	n.a.	~	1.7	3.9	7.9	5.4	~	n.a.	2.8
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	27.4	32.7	27.3	19.0	31.8	23.8	16.5	19.2	24.7	27.5	39.5	20.4	18.4	17.3	16.9	24.1
2013-2014 change in pp	~	-2.4	-3.5	~	-3.0	~	~	~	-1.1	~	-0.9	~	-1.4	1.3	~	-0.7
2008-2014 change in pp	4.1	~	~	3.5	3.6	3.7	~	~	-5.8	~	-4.7	1.9	-2.2	~	2.0	~

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; ii) Only statistically and/or substantively significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes), using Eurostat computations of significance of net change. "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change).

III. Overview of the social situation in the European Union⁹

It is now three years since the EU economy started its slow though consistent recovery following a double-dip recession. Economic activity has expanded in most Member States, but the recovery remains uneven. Increases in employment in the EU have progressed gradually in line with economic growth, and compared to the trough observed in mid-2013, employment has increased by almost 7 million people. As a result, the employment rate for the EU returned to its pre-crisis level by the fourth quarter of 2015, but large disparities remain across countries. The increase in employment has extended to all sub-population groups and unemployment, including youth unemployment, continues to slowly recede in the EU (although the impact of this is yet to be fully reflected in all social indicators). Household incomes and financial conditions of EU households continue to improve, thanks mainly to higher income from work. Nevertheless, despite the gradual improvements, labour market and social conditions remain very challenging.

The latest 2016 update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor¹⁰, which is based on 2014 EU-SILC data and 2015 LFS data, points to a continued favourable evolution especially on the labour market, with more indicators flagging up a shift to positive changes. However, as shown in the previous section, the recent improvements in the labour market are not yet fully reflected in many of the main social indicators and overall figures for the EU at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate still point to stagnation at a high level.¹¹

For the EU as a whole the following main negative trends, or *“social trends to watch”* (i.e. where around a third or more of all Member States show a significant deterioration in the given indicator), are identified for the most recent period for which data is available for the given indicator (Figure 3):

- A general continued deterioration in the (relative) poverty situation, with rises in the extent of poverty as recorded by the **poverty risk for the population as a whole** in many Member States (11 MS), in the depth of poverty (i.e. the **poverty gap**) in several countries (8 MS) and in its persistence as shown by rises in the persistent at-risk-of poverty rate in 10 MS.¹²;
- Increases in the **share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households** (registered in 9 MS), together with rises in the **at-risk-of-poverty rates** for people residing in such households (registered in 11 MS). The latter points to a reduction in the adequacy of social benefits in many countries.¹³

⁹ A more detailed review of the latest social developments, based on a more extensive examination of the trends in the indicators in the SPPM dashboard together with supplementary indicators, is provided in Annex 1 to this report.

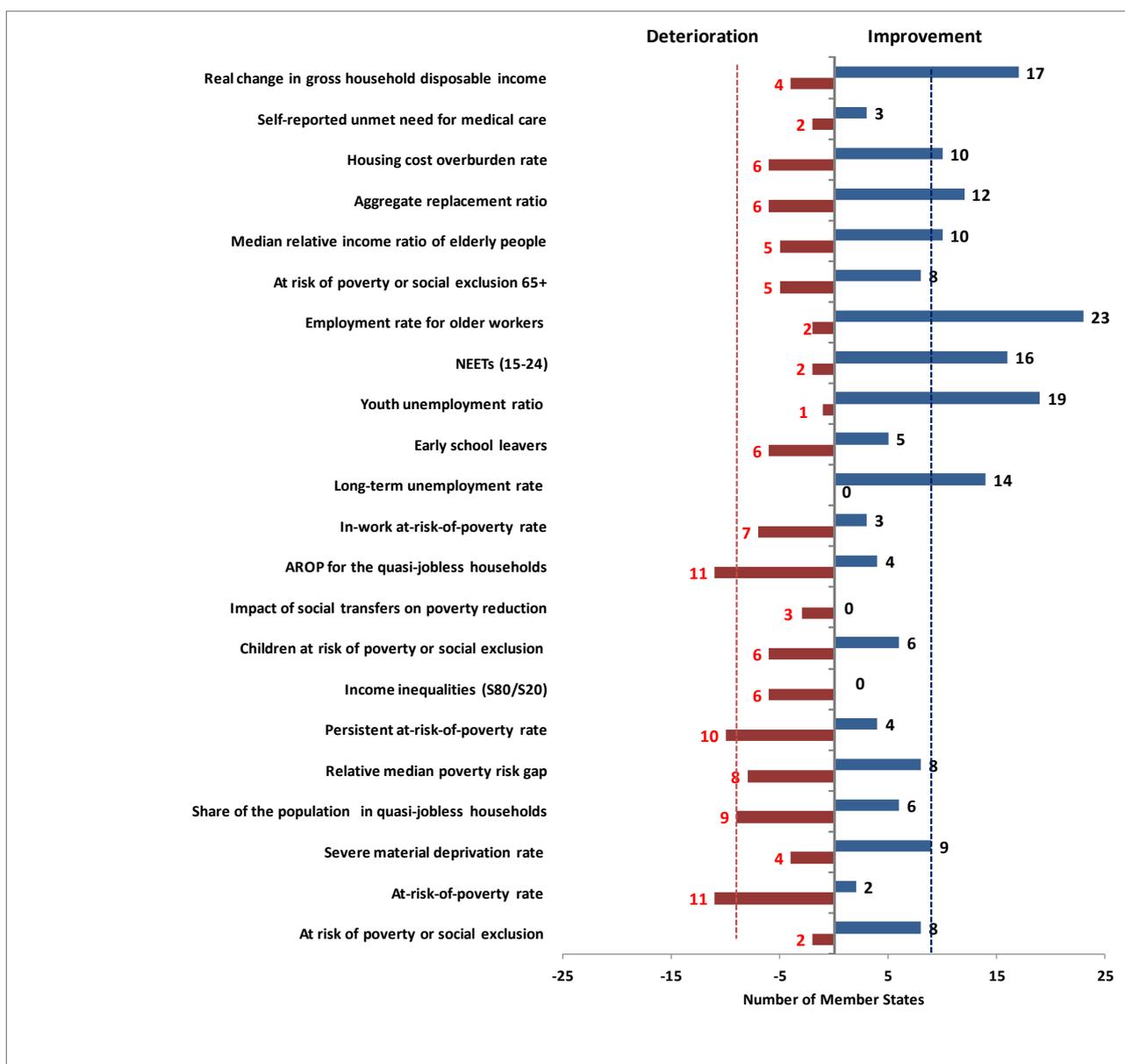
¹⁰ The SPPM is a tool which uses a set of key EU social indicators for monitoring developments in the social situation in the European Union.

¹¹ For preliminary analysis of the partially available EU-SILC 2015 data see the later section entitled *“Latest indications from available 2015 EU-SILC data”*.

¹² These trends refer to underlying income data for the period 2012-2013.

¹³ Note that *these trends generally refer to EU-SILC 2013-2014, i.e. income data for the period 2012-2013.*

Figure 3: Social trends to watch and areas of improvement for the period 2013-2014*



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For 2014 BG registered a major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD), so SMD and AROPE trends for BG have not been considered for the evolutions with regard to these EU-SILC indicators. ii) For 2014 EE registered a major break in series for EU-SILC variables. As a result EU-SILC based indicators are not generally comparable to 2013 for this country and EE has therefore not been considered in the trends to watch for these indicators. iii) For 2014 UK registered a break in the time series for the housing cost overburden indicator, so the change in this indicator has not been considered in the trends to watch.

*For EU-SILC based indicators the changes generally refer to 2012-2013 for income and household work intensity indicators, and to 2013-2014 for SMD and unmet need for medical care. Changes in gross household disposable income refer to 2013-2014. LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETS (15-24), ER (55-64)) refer to the more recent period 2014-2015.

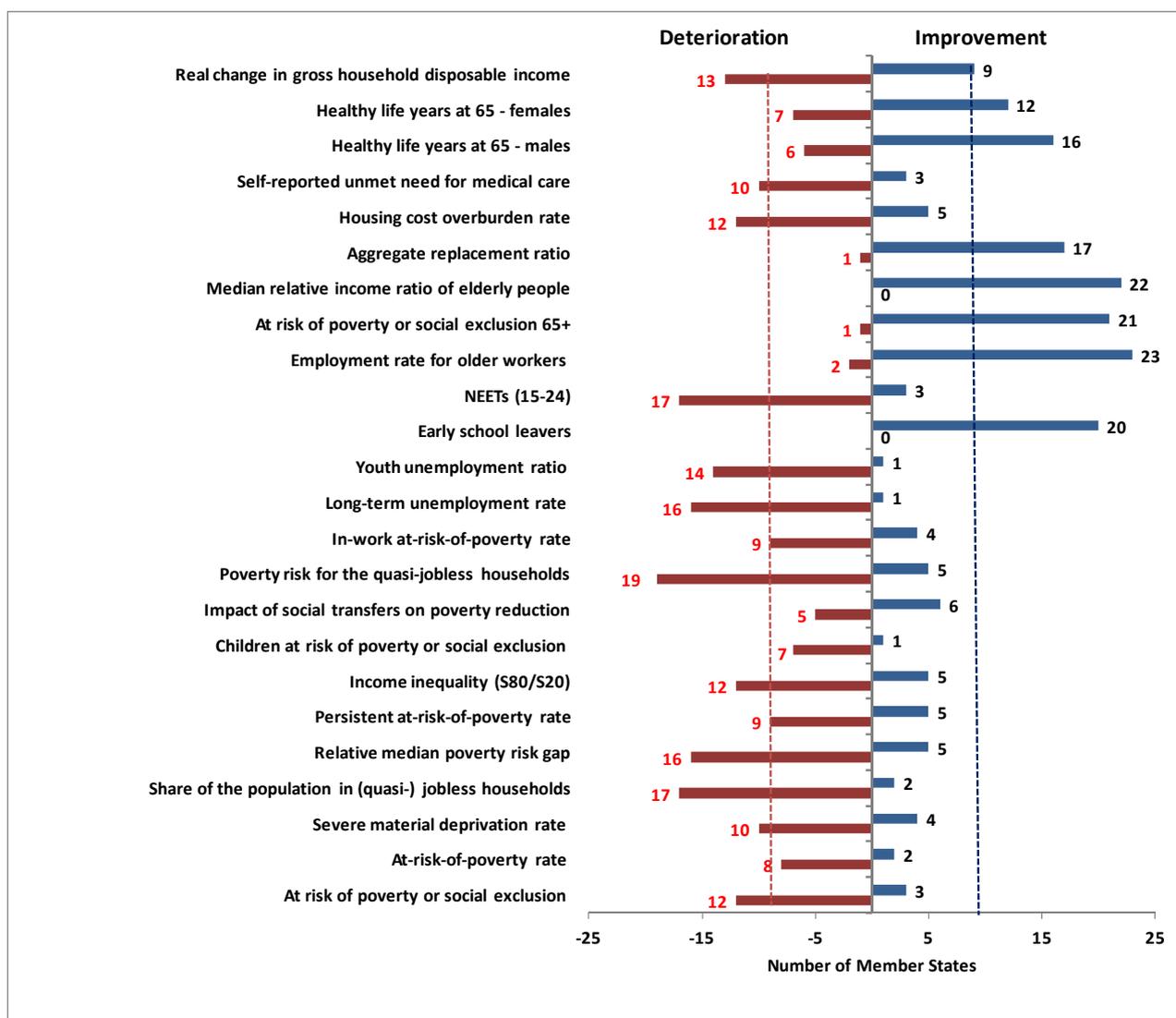
In contrast, **positive developments** in the social situation can be observed in the following areas:

- rises in **real gross household disposable income** (in 17 MS) along with reductions in the **housing cost overburden rate** in 10 MS and in the **severe material deprivation rate** (in 9 MS). This reflects improvement in household incomes and financial conditions of EU households in the most recent period, benefitting from stronger economic activity and improved labour markets;
- a reduction in **long term unemployment** in 14 MS;
- clear signs of **reductions in youth exclusion**, with falls in the NEET rate (in 16 MS) and the youth unemployment ratio (in 19 MS) over the period 2014-2015, reflecting continued improvements in the labour market;
- further improvement in the **labour market participation of older workers** over 2014-2015 (as evidenced by increases in the employment rate for 55-64 year olds in 23 MS);
- continued improvement in the **income and living conditions of the elderly** (with rises in the aggregate replacement ratio in 12 MS and in the median relative income ratio of elderly people in 10);
- a reduction in **the risk of poverty or social exclusion for the overall population** (in 8 MS).

Looking at the longer-term developments since the beginning of the financial and economic crisis, and the Europe 2020 strategy, for most social areas the situation remains considerably worse compared to 2008, despite signs of recent improvement (Figure 4). The areas with the most substantial deterioration compared to 2008 are:

- **Increased risk of poverty or social exclusion** (in 12 MS), reflecting mainly rises in the **share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households** (in 17 MS) and **falls in living standards** (as evidenced by rises in **severe material deprivation** in 10 MS), against a background of declines in **real gross household disposable income** in 13 MS;
- **increased income inequality** (in 12 MS) and a rise in the **depth of poverty** (with the poverty gap up in 16 MS);
- still strong signs of **youth exclusion** (with significant increases in the NEET rate and the youth unemployment ratio in around two-thirds of MS);
- **increased (long-term) exclusion from the labour market** in general (with rises in the long-term unemployment rate and in the share of the population in (quasi-) jobless households in around two-thirds of MS), together with rises in the **poverty risk for people living in (quasi-) jobless households** in 19 MS;
- rises in the **housing cost overburden rate for households** (in 12 MS);
- increases in **self-reported unmet need for medical care** (10 MS)

Figure 4: Social trends to watch and areas of improvement for the period 2008-2014*



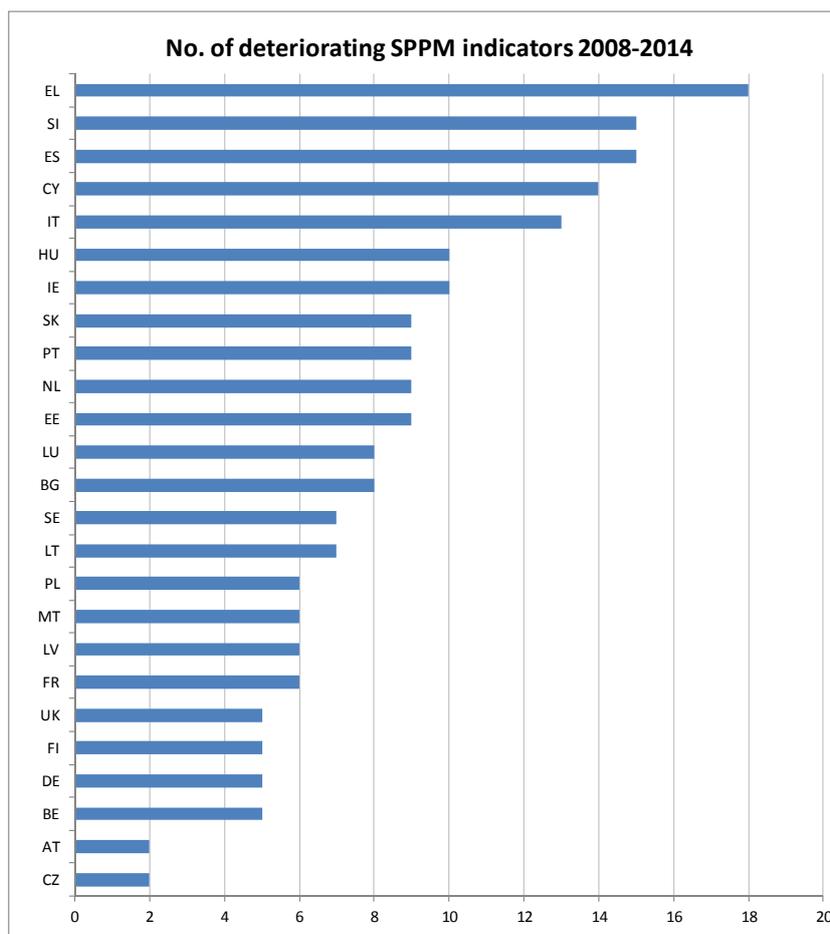
Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); ii) For BE, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); iii) For 2014 BG registered a major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD) and AROPE indicator, so longer-term changes are presented for the period 2008-2013 only. iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes (so trends not considered for the period compared to 2008 for these); v) For 2014 EE registered a major break in series for EU-SILC variables, so longer-term changes for these are presented for the period 2008-2013 only; vi) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is relative to 2010 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before then. vii) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not considered for those variables; viii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious. * For LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETS (15-24), ER (55-64)) 2015 figures used, hence 2008-2015.

The dashboard indicators show there have also been a number of improvements, notably in the areas of **increasing number of healthy life years** and **significant decreases in the number of early school leavers in Europe** (in 20 MS). There have also been **improvements in the relative situation of the older generation**. The labour market situation of older workers has improved markedly, as evidenced by increases in the employment rate for the age group 55-64 in 23 Member States. The relative situation of the elderly aged 65 and over also shows clear signs of improvement, with decreases in the number of elderly living at risk of poverty or social exclusion as well as an improvement in their income situation with respect to the rest of the population in around three-quarters of Member States. However, this trend should be interpreted with great caution as it does not necessarily show an improvement in absolute terms. As pension income remained stable during the economic crisis while the working age population suffered from substantial income loss (wage decreases, job loss and decreases in benefit levels), the relative, but not necessarily the absolute, position of the elderly has improved, highlighting the important role of pension systems.

Figure 5 shows the number of social indicators in the SPPM dashboard for which a given country has registered a significant deterioration over the period 2008 to 2014. The Member States with the most worrisome outcomes are Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Spain and Slovenia, with deterioration on 13 indicators or more. At the other end of the scale, Belgium, Finland, Germany and the UK have only registered significant deterioration on 5 indicators, while for Austria and the Czech Republic it was only 2. Note that these results refer to the period 2008 to 2014 and that the 2015 data available for some countries, such as ES, HU and PT (see the later section on “Latest indications from available 2015 EU-SILC data”) indicate positive trends that might impact on the assessment based on Figure 5.

Figure 5: Number of SPPM key social indicators with significant deterioration between 2008 and 2014* by Member State



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); ii) For BE, a major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); iii) For 2014 BG registered a major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD) and AROPE indicator, so longer-term changes are taken for the period 2008-2013 only for these indicators; iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes, so changes since 2008 not available for several variables and hence total number of deteriorating variables not shown for DK; v) For 2014 EE registered a major break in series for EU-SILC variables, so longer-term changes for these are taken for the period 2008-2013 only; vi) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is relative to 2010 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before then; vii) For RO, break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not available for several variables and hence total number of deteriorating variables not shown; viii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; ix) The bars refer to the number of SPPM indicators which have registered a statistically (and substantively, where relevant) significant deterioration between 2008 and 2014. * For LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETS (15-24), ER (55-64)) 2015 figures used, hence 2008-2015.

SPPM dashboard

		EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)																																	
	2014	24.4	24.4	23.5	23.5	21.2	40.1	14.8	17.9	20.6	26.0	27.6	36.0	29.2	18.5	29.3	28.3	27.4	32.7	27.3	19.0	31.8	23.8	16.5	19.2	24.7	27.5	39.5	20.4	18.4	17.3	16.9	24.1	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.9	~	1.9	~	~	~	~	-2.4	-3.5	~	-3.0	~	~	~	-1.1	~	-0.9	~	-1.4	1.3	~	-0.7	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.9	1.8	~	3.2	~	n.a.	~	1.7	3.9	7.9	5.4	~	n.a.	2.8	4.1	~	~	3.5	3.6	3.7	~	~	-5.8	~	-4.7	1.9	-2.2	~	2.0	~	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
	2014	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	15.5	21.8	9.7	12.1	16.7	21.8	15.6	22.1	22.2	13.3	19.4	19.4	14.4	21.2	19.1	16.4	15.0	15.9	11.6	14.1	17.0	19.5	25.4	14.5	12.6	12.8	15.1	16.8	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	0.8	1.1	~	0.6	n.a.	1.5	-1.0	1.8	~	~	~	~	1.8	-1.5	~	~	~	1.2	~	~	0.8	3.0	~	~	1.0	~	0.9	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.1	~	~	~	~	n.a.	1.5	~	~	2.0	2.4	~	n.a.	~	~	~	-4.7	~	3.0	2.6	~	~	~	~	2.2	1.7	~	2.9	-1.9	~	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)																																	
	2014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11755	4052	6654	11992	11530	5545	9598	5166	8517	11584	4644	9165	9457	4392	4557	16962	4535	9300	11283	12997	5736	6075	2454	8597	5883	11550	12368	10160	
2013-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	15.1	~	~	~	n.a.	~	-7.0	~	~	~	~	-9.0	10.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	38.1	7.2	n.a.	~	~	-15.7	-34.2	-12.7	~	n.a.	-8.8	-18.1	~	~	~	~	14.2	~	6.4	22.8	-5.8	16.2	~	27.8	5.1	15.3	-6.7		
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)																																		
2014	8.9	8.9	7.3	7.4	5.9	33.1	6.7	3.2	5.0	6.2	8.4	21.5	7.1	4.8	13.9	11.6	15.3	19.2	13.6	1.4	24.0	10.2	3.2	4.0	10.4	10.6	25.0	6.6	9.9	2.8	0.7	7.3		
2013-2014 change in pp	-0.7	-0.7	~	~	0.8	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.5	1.2	0.9	~	-0.8	~	~	-4.8	-2.4	~	-3.8	~	0.7	~	-1.5	~	-3.5	~	~	~	-0.7	-1.0		
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.4	1.5	~	~	~	n.a.	~	2.7	2.9	10.3	3.5	~	n.a.	4.1	6.2	~	~	~	6.1	5.9	1.7	-1.9	-7.3	~	-7.9	~	-1.9	~	~	2.8		
Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)																																		
2014	11.2	11.1	11.9	11.9	14.6	12.1	7.6	12.1	10.0	7.6	21.1	17.2	17.1	9.6	14.7	12.1	9.7	9.6	8.8	6.1	12.8	9.8	10.2	9.1	7.3	12.2	6.4	8.7	7.1	10.0	6.4	12.2		
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.7	~	~	n.a.	-2.8	-1.0	1.4	1.5	~	0.8	1.8	~	-2.2	~	~	~	~	1.3	~	~	~	0.7	~	1.0	-0.7	-1.0		
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	~	n.a.	-1.7	3.1	7.4	9.7	10.5	~	n.a.	1.7	5.2	4.2	2.7	~	~	~	2.0	1.7	~	5.9	-1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	~	1.8		
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)																																	
	2014	24.6	24.6	24.8	24.8	18.8	33.2	18.0	18.5	23.2	22.0	17.2	31.3	31.6	16.6	27.9	28.2	18.5	23.6	22.7	16.3	22.3	17.8	16.9	20.1	23.2	30.3	35.1	22.0	29.0	13.9	20.4	19.6	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	2.3	1.4	-5.0	2.8	n.a.	~	-1.4	~	~	~	~	-3.9	-2.1	-1.2	1.3	-1.3	~	-1.2	~	2.9	2.5	1.6	4.9	-1.1	~	~		
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.6	6.2	~	n.a.	~	1.2	~	6.6	6.0	2.1	n.a.	5.0	3.2	-5.0	-2.9	~	~	5.0	-2.5	2.0	~	2.6	7.1	2.8	2.7	10.9	-1.8	2.4	-1.4
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
	2014	10.4	10.3	10.5	n.a.	9.5	16.5	3.4	5.1	9.5	11.2	n.a.	14.5	14.3	7.9	13.2	12.9	7.3	10.8	16.0	8.7	8.6	10.6	7.7	8.5	10.7	12.0	20.2	9.5	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.5	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	n.a.	~	3.1	~	n.a.	-1.1	n.a.	2.1	2.2	~	n.a.	~	-2.7	-1.3	5.8	~	~	1.3	2.1	1.2	~	1.7	~	3.2	2.0	n.a.	~	n.a.	-1.3	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.7	1.7	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	2.3	-4.3	n.a.	1.5	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	~	-2.6	-1.8	5.1	~	~	2.9	1.3	n.a.	~	-1.1	n.a.	1.8	2.2	~	5.0	-2.0	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)																																	
	2014	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.8	6.8	3.5	4.1	5.1	6.5	4.8	6.5	6.8	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.9	6.2	7.2	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.1	
	2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	10.9	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	10.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	9.1	~	8.3	~	5.4	10.9	
	2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	~	6.1	6.1	-7.3	~	~	n.a.	6.2	10.0	9.1	10.2	21.4	~	n.a.	11.5	25.6	-11.0	~	7.3	19.4	-7.0	~	~	~	~	8.8	14.7	-5.3	11.4	-8.9	~	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)																																	
	2014	27.8	27.7	25.6	25.7	23.2	45.2	19.5	14.5	19.6	23.8	30.3	36.7	35.8	21.6	29.0	32.1	24.7	35.3	28.9	26.4	41.8	31.3	17.1	23.3	28.2	31.4	50.5	17.7	23.6	15.6	16.7	31.3	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	1.3	n.a.	3.1	~	~	n.a.	-3.6	~	3.2	0.8	~	~	-3.0	-3.1	-6.5	~	~	~	~	~	-1.6	~	2.0	~	~	2.6	~	-1.3	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.3	2.0	2.0	~	7.3	~	n.a.	~	~	~	8.0	5.7	~	n.a.	3.7	~	~	~	5.5	8.4	6.3	~	~	-4.7	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)																																	
	2014	34.1	34.1	33.5	33.7	43.6	20.1	43.6	55.0	33.2	23.2	58.1	15.0	28.6	44.6	35.1	21.5	41.5	21.5	30.6	40.6	43.6	33.2	45.5	44.5	26.4	27.0	10.9	42.2	35.7	53.6	47.0	42.7	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	-5.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-5.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-8.5	~	~	~	~	~
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	-11.4	n.a.	~	5.7	~	~	5.7	~	n.a.	~	10.9	7.2	6.8	~	-15.6	~	~	~	-6.3	~	-12.9	~	~	~	-10.2	7.4	~
Social consequences of labour market	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households																																	
	2014	58.2	58.1	59.3	59.4	62.2	67.7	67.1	43.8	65.0	70.9	49.0	51.1	63.1	52.3	63.3	59.7	51.7	73.0	70.9	58.3	63.2	64.1	48.7	54.1	55.9	59.5	59.7	61.4	79.3	52.9	66.5	50.0	
	2013-2014 change in pp	2.0	2.0	~	~	~	-4.3	13.6	~	~	n.a.	7.9	-7.3	1.8	-8.1	~	~	~	5.1	4.9	6.4	~	~	8.9	~	~	~	10.4	4.6	5.7	~	-7.2	8.8	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	2.4	4.1	4.1	7.5	-10.1	11.7	n.a.	~	-3.9	2.4	10.8	11.7	2.5	n.a.	4.8	1.3	-10.3	~	8.9	14.7	2.5	9.0	4.5	6.7	6.3	9.3	6.4	26.2	-3.4	15.1	-13.1	
	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
	2014	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	4.8	9.3	3.6	4.8	9.9	11.8	5.5	13.2	12.6	8.0	5.7	11.1	7.8	8.3	8.4	11.1	6.7	5.7	5.3	7.2	10.7	10.7	19.5	6.4	5.7	3.7	7.8	8.7	
	2013-2014 change in pp	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	~	2.1	~	~	1.3	n.a.	1.0	~	2.0	~	~	~	-1.2	-0.8	~	~	~	0.8	~	~	~	~	1.8	-0.7	~	~	0.7	~	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.1	1.3	1.3	~	1.7	~	n.a.	2.8	~	~	~	1.3	1.5	n.a.	2.0	1.5	-2.4	-1.1	1.7	~	~	~	-1.3	~	~	2.7	1.3	~	-1.4	~	~	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)																																	
	2015	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.4	5.6	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	5.3	18.2	11.4	4.3	10.3	6.9	6.8	4.5	3.9	1.9	3.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	3.0	7.2	3.0	4.7	7.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	
	2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	-0.6	~	~	-1.3	~	~	~	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5	~	~	-0.8	-0.9	~	-0.9	~	~	~	~	~	-0.8	-1.2	~	-0.6	-1.7	~	~	-0.6	
	2008-2015 change in pp	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.1	2.7	~	1.2	-1.9	~	3.6	14.5	9.4	1.7	5.0	3.9	6.3	2.6	2.6	~	~	~	~	~	2.1	~	~	3.6	n.a.	2.8	~	1.1	~

		EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)																																	
	2015	11.0	11.0	11.7	11.6	10.1	13.4	6.2	7.8	10.1	11.2	6.9	7.9	10.1	11.2	9.3	2.8	14.7	5.3	9.9	5.5	9.3	11.6	19.8	8.2	7.3	5.3	13.7	19.1	5.0	6.9	9.2	7.0	10.8
	2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.7	~	0.6	~	~	-1.1	-1.9	~	~	~	-1.5	1.4	~	3.2	~	~	~	~	-3.7	1.0	0.6	~	~	~	~	-1.0	
	2008-2015 change in pp	-3.7	-3.8	-4.7	-4.7	-1.9	-1.4	~	-4.7	-1.7	-2.8	-4.5	-6.5	-11.7	-2.5	-1.6	-4.9	-8.4	-5.6	-2.0	-4.1	~	~	-7.4	-3.2	-2.9	~	-21.2	n.a.	~	~	~	~	-6.1
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)																																	
	2015	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.8	6.6	5.6	4.1	6.7	3.5	5.5	7.6	12.9	16.8	9.1	14.3	10.6	12.3	6.7	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.1	7.7	6.1	6.8	10.7	6.8	5.8	8.4	11.7	11.2	8.6	
	2014-2015 change in pp	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	~	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	~	~	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2	~	-1.0	-1.0	-2.2	-1.2	-1.2	~	-0.6	~	~	-0.9	~	-1.3	-1.2	~	-1.0	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	-1.2
	2008-2015 change in pp	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	~	1.8	~	~	-2.0	~	~	6.3	5.1	2.0	5.6	4.1	8.5	~	1.5	~	~	~	~	3.8	~	1.1	3.9	n.a.	1.3	2.2	2.9	~	~
	NEETs (15-24)																																	
	2015	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	19.3	7.5	6.2	6.2	10.8	14.3	17.2	15.6	11.9	18.5	21.4	15.2	10.5	9.2	6.2	11.6	10.4	4.7	7.5	11.0	11.3	18.1	9.5	13.7	10.6	6.7	11.1	
2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-0.9	-0.6	~	~	-0.9	-0.9	-1.9	-1.5	~	-0.8	-0.7	-1.8	-1.5	0.7	~	-2.0	~	~	-0.8	~	-1.0	-1.0	1.1	~	0.9	~	~	-0.8	
2008-2015 change in pp	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	~	1.9	-2.2	2.1	~	5.8	1.3	1.4	6.9	4.8	5.5	-1.3	~	~	~	2.1	1.3	~	2.0	1.1	n.a.	3.0	2.6	2.8	-1.1	~		
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %																																	
	2015	53.3	53.4	53.2	53.3	44.0	53.0	55.5	64.7	66.2	64.5	55.6	34.3	46.9	48.7	39.0	48.2	48.2	59.4	60.4	38.4	45.3	40.3	61.7	46.3	44.3	49.9	41.1	36.6	47.0	60.0	74.5	62.2	
	2014-2015 change in pp	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	~	2.6	~	-1.6	-0.7	-2.2	2.0	1.3	3.0	4.1	-4.2	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.1	-2.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	~	1.2	
	2008-2015 change in pp	7.8	7.9	8.9	8.9	9.5	7.0	7.9	6.3	12.4	2.1	1.7	-8.7	1.4	10.5	1.9	13.9	-6.6	~	~	7.4	4.2	14.4	10.2	8.7	7.5	12.7	~	n.a.	3.8	7.7	3.5	4.4	4.2
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %																																	
	2014	17.8	17.7	16.0	16.2	17.3	47.8	10.7	10.8	17.4	35.0	13.5	23.0	12.9	10.1	29.7	20.2	27.2	39.3	31.9	6.4	19.0	23.3	6.9	15.7	18.2	21.1	33.2	20.1	13.4	17.0	16.5	19.3	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	-2.2	n.a.	~	~	1.4	n.a.	~	~	-1.6	-0.7	-2.2	-1.8	~	3.2	~	~	~	2.5	~	~	-1.5	0.8	-1.8	-2.9	~	~	~	1.2	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	-5.6	-4.2	-4.2	-5.6	-7.9	-1.8	n.a.	1.9	-12.9	-9.0	-5.1	-13.3	-4.0	n.a.	-4.2	-22.1	-19.5	-8.0	~	~	~	-2.8	-5.5	-8.7	-6.6	-16.0	-4.3	-8.5	-6.9	~	-9.2	
	Median relative income of elderly people																																	
	2014	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.77	0.82	0.84	0.78	0.90	0.63	0.91	1.00	1.03	1.02	0.88	0.99	0.75	0.71	0.77	1.11	1.05	0.78	0.89	0.95	0.99	0.94	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.79	0.83	0.86	
	2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	7.9	~	2.6	1.1	n.a.	~	-3.8	3.0	~	~	~	~	-7.8	-4.9	~	1.9	~	-1.1	~	1.0	~	~	4.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	-1.1	
	2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	10.6	9.2	10.5	~	24.2	6.3	n.a.	~	11.3	23.0	16.3	24.1	7.4	n.a.	12.5	27.1	34.0	10.0	14.4	~	6.8	6.0	8.0	~	13.3	22.4	8.3	15.2	9.7	6.4	16.2	
	Aggregate replacement ratio																																	
	2014	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.47	0.44	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.38	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.40	0.64	0.39	0.44	0.45	0.85	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.45	0.62	0.51	0.60	0.50	
2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	12.8	~	2.3	-4.3	n.a.	~	~	~	4.5	8.1	3.2	~	-6.4	-6.2	9.0	~	~	6.4	~	5.0	6.8	-1.5	-2.2	1.6	4.1	3.4	-5.7		
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	14.3	16.3	14.3	~	29.4	7.8	n.a.	~	11.1	-22.4	46.3	42.9	6.2	n.a.	25.5	18.2	46.7	~	46.6	~	36.6	16.3	~	12.5	23.5	30.6	~	14.8	~	~	16.3		
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care																																	
	2014	3.6	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	5.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	11.3	3.7	10.9	0.6	2.8	3.3	7.0	4.7	12.5	3.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	7.8	3.5	9.3	0.2	2.1	3.3	1.5	2.1	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	-3.3	~	~	~	2.9	~	1.9	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.1	~	~	~	~	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-9.7	~	~	~	4.0	1.9	5.5	~	~	n.a.	1.8	1.9	2.6	-1.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.8	2.4	-1.5	~	~	2.5	~	1.1
	Healthy life years at 65 - males																																	
	2014	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	8.7	8.5	11.0	6.8	4.9	11.4	7.7	10.1	10.4	6.0	7.8	10.4	4.0	6.1	11.3	6.0	13.3	10.7	8.4	7.5	6.9	5.9	7.8	4.3	8.8	15.2	9.7	
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	~	13.3	-8.3	7.9	22.5	22.6	-14.4	~	19.5	n.a.	~	14.3	-16.7	~	5.6	7.1	26.7	8.1	13.5	7.1	~	-25.3	-15.2	43.3	10.0	16.0	-9.3		
Healthy life years at 65 - females																																		
2014	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	9.6	9.3	12.8	6.7	6.0	12.3	7.1	9.4	10.7	5.8	7.3	8.8	4.6	6.1	10.8	6.1	13.7	10.2	7.7	8.1	5.6	5.7	8.6	3.6	9.3	16.7	10.6		
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	~	13.4	~	~	39.5	19.4	-15.5	6.8	5.9	n.a.	~	15.8	-6.1	-7.6	-6.9	~	18.1	5.2	~	5.2	~	-28.7	-8.5	33.3	~	19.3	-9.4		
Access to decent Housing	Housing cost overburden rate																																	
	2014	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.4	12.9	10.5	15.6	15.9	8.3	5.5	40.7	10.9	5.1	7.5	8.5	4.0	9.6	7.1	6.8	12.8	1.6	15.4	6.6	9.6	9.2	14.9	6.4	9.0	5.1	7.8	12.1	
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	0.8	-1.4	-1.2	-2.3	~	n.a.	~	3.8	0.6	~	-0.9	~	0.7	-1.8	-1.1	1.2	-1.5	-1.0	~	-0.6	-0.7	0.9	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	3.1	3.1	-2.1	~	-2.3	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	2.2	18.5	1.5	~	n.a.	~	2.2	~	~	2.1	3.1	1.2	-1.7	1.7	~	~	1.6	-3.8	2.0	3.4	~	~	-4.2	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)																																	
	2013-2014 change in %	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	~	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.8	-1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	~	-12.7	4.1	2.4	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	1.1	~	2.7	~	-21.5	1.4	3.2	-1.0	2.1	0.6	
	2008-2014 change in %	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	-2.2	~	6.5	~	6.0	4.0	-2.8	-9.1	-32.3	-8.6	3.5	-8.0	-9.6	-21.0	-14.7	-4.9	n.a.	-2.3	n.a.	~	~	13.7	-8.9	-11.5	-5.0	5.4	4.0	16.8	3.6	

Note: i) Only significant changes have been highlighted in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). Eurostat calculations on statistical significance of net change have been used where available, combined with checks for substantive significance in some cases. In all the remaining cases a 1pp threshold (0.5 pp for annual changes in LFS-based indicators) has been used for all percentage-based indicators or for indicators based on ratios and the healthy life years indicators a 5% threshold has been used as specified in the SPPM methodological paper approved by the SPC (see the following table for full details); ii) The method used to estimate the statistical significance of the net changes, based on regression and developed by Net-SILC2 (an EU funded network consisting of a group of institutions and researchers conducting analysis using EU-SILC) is still under improvement; iii) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); iv) For BE, major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); v) For BG, major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicators, so SMD and AROPE are reported as not available for the latest year period, and the change 2008-2013 is used for the longer period compared to 2008; vi) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); vii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; viii) For FR, there is a break in series in 2014 for the "youth unemployment ratio" and in 2013 and 2014 for the "NEETs" indicator; ix) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is relative to 2010 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before then; x) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not shown for those variables; xi) For UK, changes in the EU-SILC survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in series in 2014 ("n.a." shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

Latest indications from available 2015 EU-SILC data

Some 10 Member States have already reported on the results of the 2015 EU-SILC survey¹⁴, with 23 MS providing early estimates on the severe material deprivation (SMD) indicator. This section presents the findings from this most recent available data. The table below shows figures available for the changes in the SPPM indicators between 2014 and 2015, highlighting where changes are significant¹⁵.

Results for the SMD indicator, regarded as one of the more timely indicators available from EU-SILC, strongly suggest that household incomes and financial conditions have continued to improve over the very latest period. The severe material deprivation rate has declined significantly over 2014-2015 in 12 of the 23 Member States for which figures are available, and has only risen significantly in one. Among the more limited number of countries (11) with figures on the share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households, half have shown a significant reduction and only one a significant increase. In contrast, none of the 11 Member States reported a significant fall in the at-risk-of poverty rate, while 2 reported noticeable increases.

The combined result of these changes in the various components of the overall at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate (AROPE) are significant reductions in AROPE in 4 out of the 10 countries for which figures are available, and only one Member State reporting a significant rise.

Developments in the indicators focusing on current pensions adequacy suggest that perhaps the well-established trend of improvement in the relative income and living conditions of the elderly may be starting to reverse, with more mixed developments among the available data on the aggregate replacement ratio and the median relative income ratio of elderly people, along with the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate for the elderly. However, this reflects to some extent the re-adjustment in the income distribution as the improvement in the labour market situation feeds through to a pick up in income for the working age population.

On many of the other EU-SILC based indicators in the SPPM, results tend to be mixed across those countries for which figures are already available.

¹⁴ This refers to the situation at the beginning of July 2016, at which time 10 Member States (AT, BG, DK, EL, ES, FI, HU, LV, NL and PT) had reported data for the SILC-based indicators included in the SPPM, with data also available for HR on many of them. For the SMD indicator, further countries provided early estimates of this indicator, with provisional figures available for a further 13 countries, resulting in figures for 23 Member States being available in total at that time.

¹⁵ The estimates of significance used are the ones employed to investigate the changes 2013-2014.

Dashboard of changes 2014-2015 for available EU-SILC based figures

	2014-2015 change	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	-0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.3	-0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.8	n.a.	n.a.	-3.6	n.a.	0.3	-0.9	n.a.	-0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5	n.a.	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.7	-0.1	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	-0.1	n.a.	0.5	-0.2	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.4	n.a.	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	11.8	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	-0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	n.a.	n.a.												
Intensity of poverty risk	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.1	1.1	-1.5	0.5	n.a.	-1.7	n.a.	0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-2.8	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	-4.6	-2.1	-0.7	-0.4	-2.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	n.a.	-0.6	n.a.	-1.2
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5	n.a.	-0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.4	-1.7	n.a.	-0.1	n.a.	n.a.	-1.8	n.a.	n.a.	-3.4	n.a.	0.0	-0.9	n.a.	-1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2.9	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.7	2.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5	n.a.	0.4	0.4	n.a.	-1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.7	n.a.	n.a.	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.7	n.a.	n.a.	-1.4	n.a.	-0.4	0.3	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)																																	
	2014-2015 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.0	-2.4	n.a.	-3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.5	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	-1.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-4.0	n.a.	n.a.	-5.7	n.a.	0.1	-1.0	n.a.	-1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.7	n.a.	n.a.	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	n.a.	-2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	-2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-3.9	n.a.	n.a.	-1.6	n.a.	-0.0	1.2	n.a.	-0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households																																	
2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	n.a.	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	-1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	-6.6	n.a.	1.4	-5.0	n.a.	-2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.1	n.a.	n.a.		
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.5	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.6	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	0.3	0.6	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.2	n.a.	n.a.	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %																																	
	2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	n.a.	-0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.2	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	-1.9	n.a.	-0.8	-1.7	n.a.	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2.5	n.a.	n.a.	
	Median relative income of elderly people																																	
	2014-2015 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-13.4	n.a.	-1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	-1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-8.5	n.a.	n.a.	-3.8	n.a.	0.0	3.2	n.a.	-2.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	
Access to decent Housing	Aggregate replacement ratio																																	
	2014-2015 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-6.8	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	10.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-4.5	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	4.0	3.3	n.a.	-3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	
	Housing cost overburden rate																																	
2014-2015 change in pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	n.a.	-0.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	-0.6	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.5	n.a.	n.a.	-4.3	n.a.	0.2	-0.2	n.a.	-0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.2	n.a.	n.a.	

Note: i) Only significant changes have been highlighted in green/red (positive/negative changes). "n.a." refers to data not (yet) being available. Eurostat calculations on statistical significance of net change have been used where available, combined with checks for substantive significance in some cases. In all the remaining cases a 1pp threshold has been used for all percentage-based indicators or for indicators based on ratios a 5% threshold has been used; ii) The method used to estimate the statistical significance of the net changes, based on regression and developed by Net-SILC2 (an EU funded network consisting of a group of institutions and researchers conducting analysis using EU-SILC) is still under improvement; iii) SMD figures for BE, CY, CZ, EE, FR, HR, IT, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, and UK are provisional.

IV. Main recent social policy developments in the EU Member States¹⁶

Social inclusion, poverty reduction and Roma inclusion

Improving the functioning of social protection systems and reducing poverty has been a continuous focus of the policy reforms adopted by a number of Member States. The 2016 National Reform Programmes (NRPs) show that Member States are making efforts to address issues related to coverage and adequacy of social benefits and their link to activation. Some Member States increased the amount of income support or maintained it as a universal benefit, others have focused on unemployment benefits and social assistance and their better link to activation and on improved targeting and coverage for social transfers. Member States are also making efforts to develop comprehensive databases on the recipients of social benefits and services as a way to improve monitoring and targeting. Conditionality has generally been increased and availability for work has been more tightly enforced in many of the Member States concerned.

Several Member States took action to **facilitate access to quality social services** in order to reduce the risk of poverty or social exclusion. Some of them adopted measures to provide **support for those furthest from the labour market** in their reintegration into working life as well as ensuring social participation for those who cannot work. Many Member States focused their **reform efforts on addressing child poverty and family benefits**, aiming in particular at facilitating support to parents' access to the labour market, and enhancing preventive approaches through early intervention and increased support to families.

Providing integrated services tailored to individual needs increases the efficiency and effectiveness of spending. While some Member States already provide integrated services and 'one-stop-shops', others lack policy coordination at the national level, leading to fragmentation and inconsistencies in service provision.

Adequate and sustainable pensions

Reforming pension systems has consistently been an important element of the structural reforms agenda for many Member States. Most of those reforms have aimed at promoting longer working lives in line with growing life expectancy, while some have focused on such aspects as equalising the pension age for men and women or developing supplementary savings. The 2016 National Reform Programmes show that the majority of Member States are making progress in addressing their challenges. Given the complexity of pension reforms and the involvement of social partners in the negotiation process, reforms are more often being implemented in the context of a multiannual cycle.

¹⁶ For a detailed review, see Annex 2.

Increasing the retirement age is a priority for the majority of Member States. At present, 26 out of 28 Member States have adopted provisions for increasing the statutory retirement age, including 9 who have decided or planned to directly link future increases to changes in life expectancy. Two Member States were recommended to bring forward or adopt harmonised pensionable ages for men and women. Moreover, 4 Member States were called on to link pensionable age with changes in life expectancy and, in one case, to close the gap between statutory and effective retirement age.

Many Member States have also taken steps to **limit early retirement pathways**, increase incentives for later retirement and revise the calculation of benefits. In this context, a number of Member States are in the process of reviewing **access to disability pensions and reforming work incapacity schemes** in order to facilitate labour market participation and the accumulation of pension rights. Others focus on increases to minimum pension benefits as a way to strengthen social protection for those most in need.

To ensure the success of these reforms, complementary measures are still necessary to maintain incomes after retirement, such as extending working lives and providing opportunities and incentives to get additional retirement incomes through complementary pension savings. Some Member States are combining measures to reform their pensions systems with initiatives in the labour market aimed at improving the employability of older workers, while others are developing broader active ageing strategies.

The reform strand where least progress has been made is the **development of supplementary retirement savings**. Only a few Member States have taken significant steps to improve the coverage and quality of supplementary pensions. Last year, two Member States took action to adjust their complementary pension schemes, while one Member State continued with efforts to align the special pension schemes for some professions with those for other workers.

Recent reforms have significantly contributed to bringing the cost of ageing under control so that public pension expenditure projections for the EU28 for 2060, in terms of percentage of GDP, are not higher than the pension expenditure in 2013. Many MS are expected to lower pension costs, but several MS are still increasing spending. Nonetheless, the long-term sustainability of the pensions systems cannot stem only from reforms aimed at curbing future spending trends; it is also essential to balance sustainability with adequacy concerns and to ensure that women and men have adequate incomes in old age.

Accessible, high-quality and sustainable health care

The main focus of the reforms in the area of health has been on ensuring **cost-effectiveness and sustainability of healthcare**. Population ageing and other factors, such as the high costs of innovative technologies and medicines, are putting increased pressure on the financial sustainability of health systems and the ability to provide adequate healthcare for all. Ensuring universal access to high quality care while guaranteeing the financial sustainability of health

systems require increased efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of health systems. The 2016 NRPs point out that most Member States are taking measures to address cost effectiveness and sustainability challenges.

Most of the challenges for these Member States relate to long-term fiscal sustainability, inefficient use of resources, access and inequities in access to healthcare, availability of a qualified health workforce, low public funding or poor health outcomes. Moreover, they point to deficiencies in the governance of the healthcare sector. The centralisation of the procurement system has been undertaken in several Member States as an effective measure for reducing both the cost of drugs and of medical supplies. Increasing the use of generic drugs has also been employed in some Member States as a way to reduce expenditure for pharmaceuticals.

Some Member States have embarked on ambitious health reforms defining long-term priorities in the field of healthcare. These are in many cases done in the context of multiannual, comprehensive national health strategies. Similarly, reforms in hospital care, including linking hospital financing to outcomes, developing out-patient care and reviewing procurement arrangements constitute a significant part of Member States' efforts in ensuring better efficiency in spending. For this purpose, a few Member States introduced mechanisms for the measurement of hospital efficiency, hospital benchmarking and ranking.

Several Member States have also made efforts to improve the transparency of procedures and the availability of information, as well as to enhance patients' rights and choice of health care providers and to reduce the waiting time for health care services. Addressing fragmentation in services and the re-organisation of governance arrangements are other areas of important policy effort. Still, the reforms initiated in a number of Member States need to be deepened so as to ensure a sustainable financing basis for health systems as well as adequate access to health care services and health insurance, including for the most vulnerable.

Adequate social protection for long-term care needs

The 2016 NRPs reveal that the policy measures in the area of long-term care focus mainly on **improving cost-effectiveness** and addressing concerns over **provision and access to adequate long-term care** services. The measures adopted by some Member States aim at addressing these challenges through structural reforms such as a shift from institutional to community-based care, strengthened support to informal carers and improved policies for prevention, rehabilitation and independent living. However, more efforts are necessary to ensure the sustainability of long-term care and to facilitate the access to adequate, affordable and quality long-term care. In order to achieve this, Member States should adopt a proactive policy approach, promoting independent living and preventing the loss of autonomy, reducing thus the need for long-term care services.

V. Key social challenges and good social outcomes: summary of findings

The SPPM analysis of Member States' key social challenges and good social outcomes, considering trends from 2011 to 2014¹⁷, reflects the different performance of social protection systems across the European Union during the second part of the crisis and the beginning of the recovery period.

Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services

For the general population across the EU28, the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate (AROPE) appears to be a key challenge in 5 Member States (BG, EL, HU, PT, RO), with good outcomes registered in 2 Member States (AT and CZ). The situation appears to be better if only the Eurozone is considered, with only 2 Euro area countries displaying AROPE as a key challenge. An analysis of the subcomponents of this indicator shows that monetary (relative) poverty is a key challenge in 2 Member States (LV and LU), severe material deprivation in 4 Member States (BG, CY, EL and HU), and (quasi-) jobless households in 5 Member States (BE, CY, EL, ES and IE). For the EU28, severe or persistent poverty represents a key challenge in 8 Member States (BG, EL, ES, HU, LT, PT, RO, SK), 5 of these countries being Eurozone members. Income inequality appears as a key challenge in 5 Member States (BG, CY, EL, ES and RO), out of which 3 are in the Euro area.

The housing situation, as reflected by either housing cost overburden or housing deprivation, is a key challenge in 7 Member States (DE, EL, HU, LV, PT, SI, SK), with FI displaying particularly good social outcomes in this regard and also SK specifically with regard to housing deprivation.

Looking specifically at the risk of poverty and social exclusion of persons in vulnerable situations, the analysis shows particular challenges concerning persons with disabilities (in 14 Member States – BE, BG, CZ, CY, DE, EE, ES, FI, LT, LV, MT, NL, RO, SE), Roma (in 5 Member States – BG, ES, HU, RO, SK), migrants and refugees (in 6 Member States – AT, DE, DK, ES, FR, NL), and low-skilled and unemployed people (in 3 Member States – BE, EE, MT). Concerning persons with disabilities, particularly positive outcomes can be noted in AT, FR, LU, and SK.

Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty

For children, the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate appears to be a key challenge in 7 Member States (BG, EL, ES, HU, LU, MT, RO), with FI displaying particularly good social outcomes in this regard. An analysis of the subcomponents of this indicator shows that monetary poverty of children is a key challenge in 3 Member States (ES, LT and LU), severe material deprivation of children in 1 MS (EL), and the share of children living in (quasi-) jobless households in 4 MS (BE, CY, HU and IE).

¹⁷ For some Member States this was a particularly challenging period as they were under economic and financial adjustment programmes.

The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty, the at-risk-of poverty rate of children living in households with different levels of work intensity and the poverty gap are indicative of how effective social protection of children is in a given country. Based on these indicators, effectiveness challenges have been identified for 13 Member States (DE, ES, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SI, SK, UK) and particularly good outcomes in DK and IE. The housing situation for children appears as a particular challenge in LV and PT.

Active inclusion - tackling poverty in working age

Specifically for the working age population, monetary poverty appears as a key challenge in 3 Member States (ES, IT and PT) and the share of adults living in (quasi-) jobless households in 5 Member States (CZ, EE, FI, LT, PT). In-work poverty presents a particular challenge in 6 Member States (DE, EL, ES, IT, LU, RO), with another 7 displaying particularly good social outcomes in this regard (BE, CZ, DK, FI, HR, NL, SI).

The effectiveness of social benefits has been assessed based on the impact of social transfers in reducing working age poverty, notably in terms of adequacy, coverage, and take-up of social assistance and unemployment benefits. Based on this approach, effectiveness challenges have been identified for 13 Member States (BG, CY, DE, EL, ES, HU, HR, IT, LT, LV, PL, RO, SK) with as many as 13 member states with particularly good outcomes (AT, BE, BG, CZ, CY, DK, EL, FI, FR, HU, IE, MT, SE). Key challenges related to the effectiveness of social services are evident in 5 Member States (BG, EE, ES, PT, RO), in particular related to access, quality, or co-operation with the employment services.

The inclusiveness of labour markets, as reflected by the at-risk-of-poverty rate for adults living in (quasi-)jobless households, proves to be a key challenge in DK, LU, NL and SK. The housing situation of the working age population appears as challenging in NL.

Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly

Concerning the elderly, the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate appears to be a key challenge in 6 Member States (BG, DE, EE, LT, LV, RO), monetary poverty in 4 Member States (DE, LT, SE, SI), and severe material deprivation in 2 MS (BG and LT). ES and NL show particularly good results in addressing the risk of poverty or social exclusion of the elderly. Similarly, BE, CZ, PT and SK show particularly low results in monetary poverty of the elderly.

The impact of social transfers in reducing old age poverty, the aggregate replacement ratio, the median relative income, and the poverty gap are indicative of how effective are pensions systems and social protection more generally in terms of allowing for a decent living of the elderly in a given country. Based on these indicators, effectiveness challenges have been identified for 9 Member States (BE, CY, DE, EE, HR, LT, LV, PL and SI) and particularly good outcomes in 6 Member States (AT, BG, CY, FI, LU and PT). The housing situation of the elderly presents a key challenge in 3 Member States (IT, LU and PT).

In terms of necessary policy reforms, particular challenges appear in AT concerning aligning the statutory pension age with life expectancy and in AT and RO as regards equalising the retirement ages for women and men.

Health and long-term care

The health status of the population, assessed in terms of life expectancy at birth and at 65 and healthy life years at birth and at 65, proves to be a key challenge for 9 Member States (BG, EE, HU, HR, LT, LV, PL, RO, SK), with only 2 displaying particularly good results (ES and PT). The effectiveness of curative or preventive health care, assessed in terms of potential years of life lost, amenable mortality and preventable mortality, proves to be a challenge for 9 Member States (BG, EE, HU, HR, LT, LV, PL, RO, SK). 12 Member States have a key challenge as concerns access to health care, based on self-reported unmet needs for medical care due to cost, waiting time, or distance (BG, CY, EE, EL, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, PL, PT and RO).

Challenges related to the cost-effectiveness of the health systems typically reflect problems of the balance between in-patient and out-patient care, inefficiencies in the allocation of resources in the hospital sector, issues with pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement, or insufficient availability and coverage of e-Health services. 9 Member States (AT, BG, CZ, CY, IE, LV, PL, SI and SK) register key challenges in this area.

The insufficient provision of long-term care services or sub-optimal design of the long-term care system has been identified as a key challenge in ES, IT, SI and SK.

Conclusions

Nearly two-thirds of the EU Member States (18) are faced with structural challenges related to the at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion rate for the different age categories.

These outcomes suggest that, while roughly one third of the EU Member States have a satisfactory or good performance in reducing poverty and social exclusion, about two thirds could further improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their social protection systems in order to prevent and protect against poverty and social exclusion throughout all stages of an individual's life.

For the working age population, nearly half of the Member States (13) have challenges as concerns the effectiveness of benefits, while for several others the challenges concern effectiveness of social services or inclusiveness of their labour markets. These outcomes suggest that policy reforms based on an active inclusion approach, combining adequate income support, high quality social services and support for activation to encourage labour market (re)integration, continue to be needed in a significant number of Member States.

Social investment and preventive approaches, including in healthcare, long-term care, social services, child and other dependents' care, housing support and rehabilitation services, are needed to strengthen people's capacities to participate actively in society and the economy. With 28 social challenges identified in relation to poverty or social exclusion for persons in vulnerable situations,

such as persons with disabilities, migrants and refugees, or Roma populations, it is clear that the inclusiveness and fairness of social protection systems is a key challenge across the EU.

Further reforms are also needed to enhance the quality of and access to health care, as well as the cost-effectiveness of health systems, which appear as key challenges in around one third of the Member States. Access to adequate, affordable and quality long-term care, with an increasing focus on prevention, remains a priority. Policy reforms to help maintain retirement incomes and ensure adequate pensions, equalise retirement ages for women and men, and align the statutory pension age with life expectancy are still necessary in a few Member States.

Synthesis table of key social challenges and good social outcomes, 2011-2014¹⁸

Social policy area	Subcategory	EU-28 sum (c)	EU-28 sum (g)	EA sum (c)	EA sum (g)	AT	BE	BG	CZ	CY	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	HR	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	At-risk of poverty and social exclusion for general population (AROPE)	5	2	2	1	g		c	g					c				c										c	c					
	<i>At-risk-of-poverty</i>	2	2	2	1							g											c	c		g								
	<i>Severe material deprivation</i>	4	1	2	1			c		c					c			c							g									
	<i>(Quasi-)jobless households (VLWI)</i>	5	4	5	2		c			c					c	c					c			g	g				g	g				
	Severe poverty and/or inequality for general population																																	
	<i>Severe or persistent poverty (gap, persistence)</i>	8	5	5	3			c	g			g			c	c	g	g	c				c	g				c	c			c		
	<i>Income inequality (S80/S20)</i>	5	4	3	3		g	c	g	c					c	c	g												c		g			
	Housing situation for general population	7	2	6	2						c				c		g		c						c			c			c	c/g		
	Poverty and social exclusion of persons in vulnerable situations																																	
	<i>Poverty and social exclusion of persons with disabilities</i>	14	4	10	4	g	c	c	c	c	c			c		c	c	g					c	g	c	c	c		c	c		g		
	<i>Poverty and social exclusion of Roma</i>	5	/	2	/			c								c			c										c			c		
	<i>Poverty and social exclusion of migrants and refugees</i>	6	/	5	/	c					c	c			c			c									c							
	<i>Poverty and social exclusion of low-skilled and unemployed</i>	3	/	3	/		c							c												c								
Regional dimension of poverty and social exclusion	5	/	3	/			c								c		c				c							c						
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk of poverty and social exclusion for children (AROPE)	7	1	4	1			c						c	c	g		c					c		c			c						
	<i>At-risk-of-poverty</i>	3	/	3	/										c								c	c										
	<i>Severe material deprivation</i>	1	/	1	/										c																			
	<i>(Quasi-)jobless households (VLWI)</i>	4	/	3	/		c			c									c		c													
	Effectiveness of social protection for children	13	2	11	1						c	g			c						g	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		c	c	c	
	Housing situation for children	2	/	2	/																				c				c					

¹⁸ "c" stands for challenge; "g" stands for good social outcome

Social policy area	Subcategory	EU-28 sum (c)	EU-28 sum (g)	EA sum (c)	EA sum (g)	AT	BE	BG	CZ	CY	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	HR	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK		
3. Active inclusion - tackling poverty in working age	At-risk of poverty and social exclusion for working age population (AROPE)	/	1	/	1																	g													
	<i>At-risk-of-poverty</i>	3	1	3	1										c							c						c					g		
	<i>Severe material deprivation</i>	/	2	/	1									g																		g			
	<i>(Quasi-)jobless households (VLWI)</i>	5	1	4	/				c					c		c							c					c		g					
	In work poverty	6	7	5	4		g		g		c	g			c	c	g			g		c		c			g		c		g				
	Effectiveness of social benefits	13	13	8	8	g	g	c/g	g	c/g	c	g			c/g	c	g	g	c/g	c	g	c	c		c	g		c		c	g		c		
	Effectiveness of social services	5	/	3	/			c						c		c												c	c						
	Inclusive labour markets	4	/	3	/							c												c			c							c	
Housing situation for working age population	1	/	1	/																						c									
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Poverty and social exclusion in old age (AROPE)	6	2	4	2			c			c		c		g							c		c		g			c						
	<i>At-risk-of-poverty</i>	4	4	3	3		g		g		c											c						g		c	c	g			
	<i>Severe material deprivation</i>	2	2	1	1			c														g	c				g								
	Effectiveness of social protection in old age	9	6	7	5	g	c	g		c/g	c			c			g			c			c	g	c			c	g			c			
	Aligning the statutory pension age with life expectancy	1	/	1	/	c																													
	Equalising the retirement ages for women and men	2	/	1	/	c																								c					
	Housing situation for the elderly	3	/	3	/																		c		c				c						
5. Health and long-term care	Health status	9	2	4	1			c					c		g			c	c			c		c			c	c/g				c			
	Effectiveness of curative or preventive health care	9	2	4	2			c		g			c				g	c	c			c		c			c		c					c	
	Access to health care	12	2	8	2	g		c		c				c	c	g		c		c	c	c	c		c		c	c	c						
	Cost-effectiveness of health systems	9	/	6	/	c		c	c	c											c				c			c				c	c		
	Long-term care	4	/	4	/											c							c									c	c		

Annex 1. Detailed review of the latest social developments in the EU: SPPM results

Introduction

This annex provides a more detailed review of the latest social developments¹⁹ than in the main body of the Annual SPC report, and is based on a more extensive examination of the trends in the indicators in the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) dashboard together with supplementary indicators and information. It should be borne in mind that analysis mainly focuses on the indicators included in the SPPM, which present a summary picture of the social situation in the EU, and that data used in the report can refer to different years for different types of information (e.g. income versus labour market developments), due to the different sources and reference periods of the data collected. It draws upon some additional context information, including the broad macro-economic and labour market situation in the EU and specific administrative data on benefit recipients, collected through SPC delegates, in order to provide a comprehensive view on the main developments in social policy outcomes across Member States.

¹⁹ The figures quoted in this annex are based on data available around 17 May 2016, unless otherwise stated.

Summary of developments in the social situation in the EU

1. It is now three years since the EU economy started its slow though consistent recovery following the double-dip recession. Economic activity has expanded in most Member States, but the recovery remains uneven. Increases in employment in the EU have progressed gradually in line with economic growth and, compared to the trough observed in mid-2013, employment has increased by almost 7 million. As a result the employment rate for the EU returned to its pre-crisis level in the fourth quarter of 2015, but large disparities across countries remain.
2. The increase in employment has extended to all sub-population groups and unemployment, including youth unemployment, continues to slowly recede in the EU (although the impact of this is yet to be fully reflected in all social indicators). Household incomes and financial conditions of EU households continue to improve, thanks mainly to higher income from work. Nevertheless, despite the gradual improvements, labour market and social conditions remain very challenging.
3. The latest update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor generally points to a continued favourable evolution especially on the labour market, with more indicators flagging up a shift to positive changes. Nevertheless, and despite the fact that 8 Member States registered significant falls in the share of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2014 and only 2 significant rises, at EU level the overall figure for the at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate still points to stagnation at a high level. Indeed, the latest figures on living and income conditions in the EU show that the EU is still not making any significant progress towards achieving its Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target of lifting at least 20 million people from the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020, and is in fact significantly further away from the target than in 2008. In 2014 there were around 4.6 million more people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU28 compared to 2008, and a total of 122.2 million or close to 1 in 4 Europeans.
4. For the EU as a whole the following main negative trends, or “trends to watch” (i.e. where around a third or more of all Member States show a significant deterioration in the given indicator), are identified for the most recent period²⁰:
 - a general continued deterioration in the (relative) poverty situation, with increases in the extent of poverty as recorded by the poverty risk in many Member States, and in the depth of poverty and its persistence;

²⁰ These income- and household work intensity-based trends in fact refer to the data period 2012-2013 with the exception of the UK where income collected via EU-SILC in any one year relates to that year, rather than the previous one.

- increases in the share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households, together with rises in the at-risk-of-poverty rates for people residing in such households.
5. In contrast to the above-mentioned negative trends, positive developments can be observed for the latest period in several areas. Firstly, although the overall situation for youth remains of concern there has been a clear improvement over 2014-2015, with falls in the NEET rate and in the youth unemployment ratio, while the situation also continues to improve regarding the labour market participation of older workers and the income and living conditions of the elderly relative to the rest of the population. Household incomes are now increasing again in many Member States, leading to a reduction in severe material deprivation rates and in the burden of housing costs in several countries.

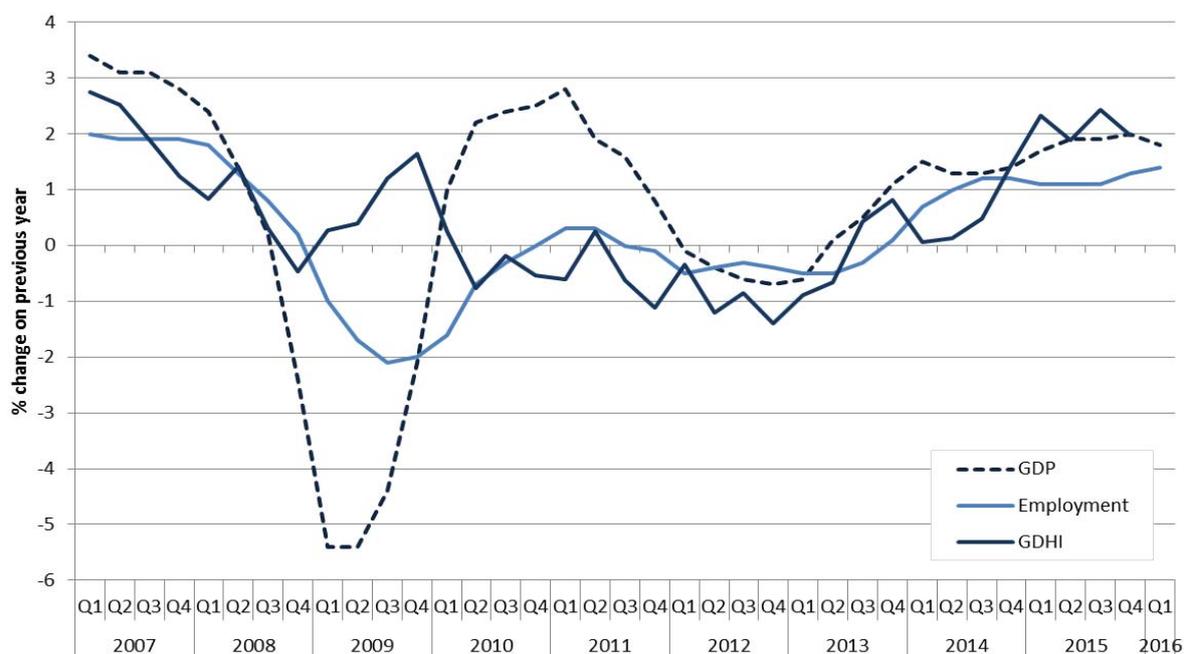
I. The social situation in the European Union

Macro-economic and labour market context positive

It is now three years since the EU economy started its slow though consistent recovery, following the post-crisis period in which it experienced a double dip recession (Figure 1). Economic activity has expanded in most Member States, but the recovery remains uneven. Increases in employment in the EU have progressed gradually in line with economic growth, and compared to the recent trough observed in mid-2013, employment has increased by almost 7 million. In the year to the first quarter of 2016, employment in the EU continued to expand and posted a 1.4% increase. As a result of these developments the employment rate for the EU had returned to its pre-crisis level by the fourth quarter of 2015, but large disparities remain in labour market outcomes across countries.

The increase in employment has extended to all sub-population groups and unemployment, including youth unemployment, continues to slowly recede in the EU (although the impact of this is yet to be fully reflected in all social indicators). Household incomes and financial conditions of EU households have continued to improve, thanks mainly to higher income from work. Nevertheless, despite the gradual improvements, labour market and social conditions remain very challenging.

Figure 1: Real GDP, GDHI and employment growth in the EU

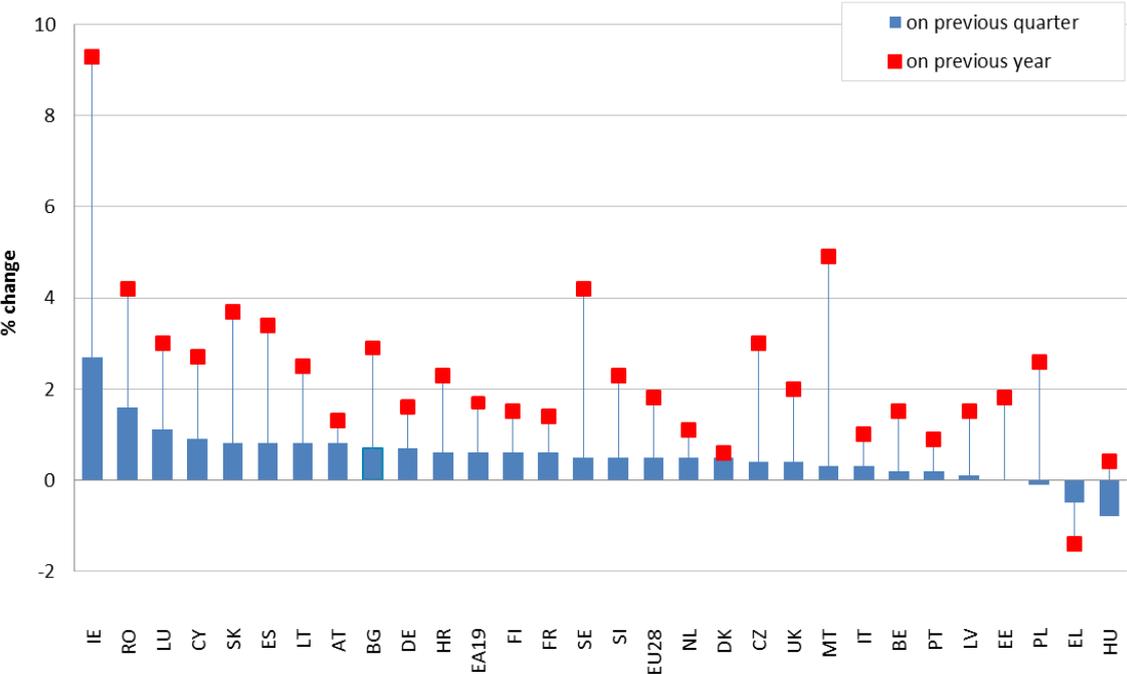


Source: Eurostat, National Accounts, data non-seasonally adjusted (DG EMPL calculations for GDHI)

Note: GDHI EU aggregate for Member States for which data are available, GDP for EU28

In the first quarter of 2016, real GDP was higher than in the first quarter of 2015 in all Member States except for Greece. Among the largest Member States, the year-on-year growth was strongest in Spain (3.4%), followed by Poland (2.6%) and the United Kingdom (2.0%). It strengthened in Germany (to 1.6%), but remained broadly unchanged in France (1.4%) and Italy (1.0%). Among the remaining Member States, real GDP growth continued to be strongest in Ireland, Malta and Sweden, and also in Romania where it exceeded 4% (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Real GDP growth - EU, EA and Member States, 2015Q4



Source: Eurostat, National Accounts, data seasonally adjusted

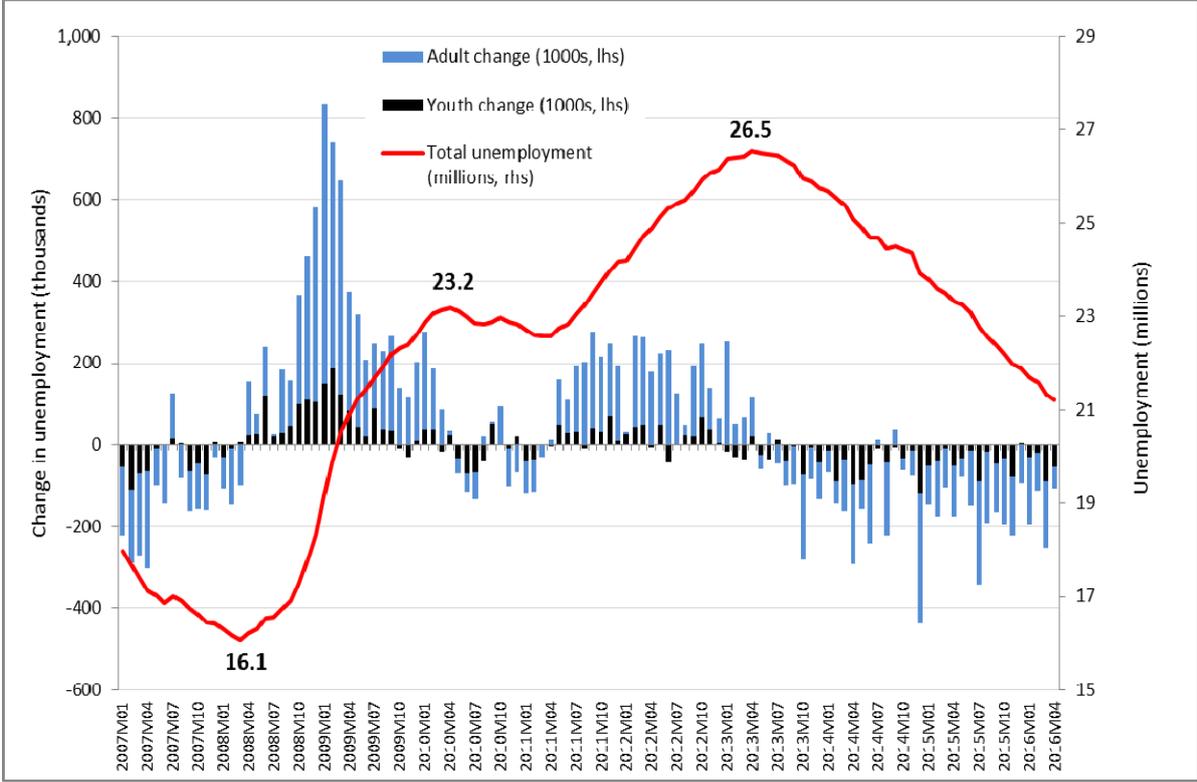
The spring 2016 European Commission Economic Forecast (European Commission (2016)) suggests that the economic recovery is set to continue, with real GDP growth for 2016 as a whole expected to be 1.6% and 1.8% in the euro area and the EU respectively. Economic growth in Europe is expected to remain modest as key trading partners' performance has slowed and some of the so far supportive factors (including low oil prices, a low euro exchange rate, and supportive monetary policy measures) start to wane. As a result, GDP in the euro area and EU is forecast to continue growing at modest rates, rather than gather momentum, and is projected to be 1.8% and 1.9% respectively in 2017.

Labour market conditions are set to continue their moderate pace of improvement, driven by the lagged response to improved cyclical conditions and contained wage growth. In some Member States, labour market reforms implemented in recent years and fiscal policy measures are also supporting a rise in net job creation. Overall, employment in the EU is set to continue to grow at about 1% this year and next. The unemployment rate in the EU is projected to fall from 9.4% in 2015 to 8.9% this year and 8.5% next year. Although labour market disparities are set to remain for some time, unemployment is expected to fall in almost all Member States over the forecast

horizon, particularly in those that have implemented labour market reforms (e.g. Spain, Cyprus, Ireland and Portugal).

Despite the generally positive economic outlook, labour market and social conditions remain very challenging. The euro area (EA19) seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate remains high (at 10.2% in April 2016), although slightly down from the peak of 12.1% recorded around mid-2013, while the EU28 unemployment rate was 8.7% in April, compared with 9.6% one year earlier. The number of (seasonally adjusted) unemployed in the EU28 reached an all-time high of 26.5 million in April 2013, but subsequently has been declining on a consistent basis to fall to around 21.2 million in April 2016 (Figure 3). This nevertheless still represents an increase of over 5 million on the low of 16.1 million recorded in March 2008.

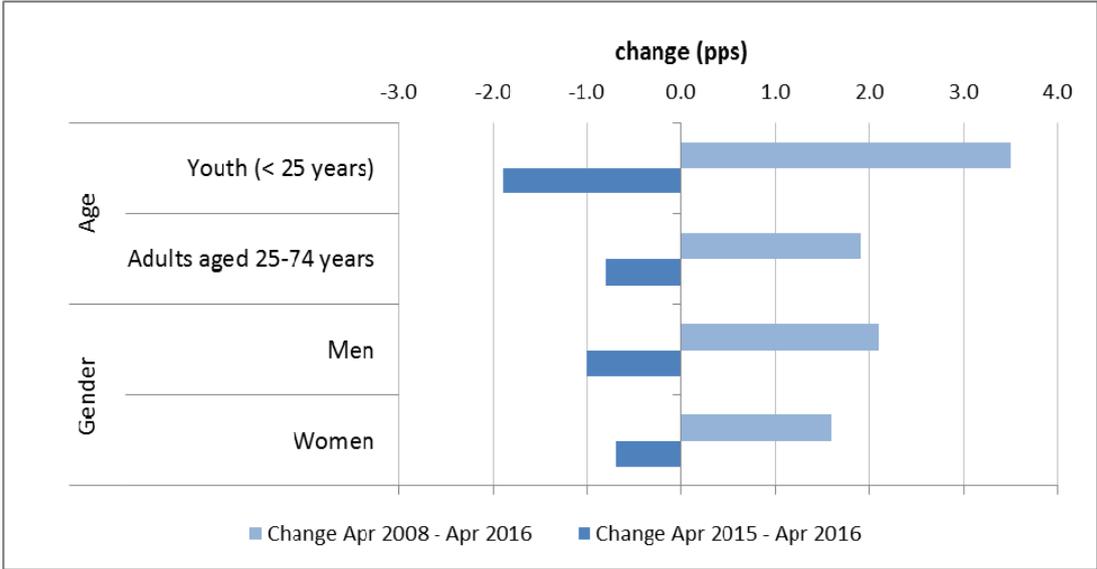
Figure 3: Monthly change in youth and adult unemployment and the total level of unemployment in the EU, January 2007 - April 2016



Source: Eurostat, data seasonally adjusted

In the year to April 2016, the unemployment rate declined in the EU for all age-groups and for both men and women (Figure 4). In that period, it declined by 1.0 pp for men and 0.7 pp women. For those aged 25-74, the unemployment rate in the EU declined by 0.8 pp in the year to April, with a sharper 1.9 pp decrease observed for those aged 15-24. Nonetheless, these recent changes are not enough to return to the values observed in 2008, with the rate remaining especially high for youth and still with close to one in five economically active young people being unemployed.

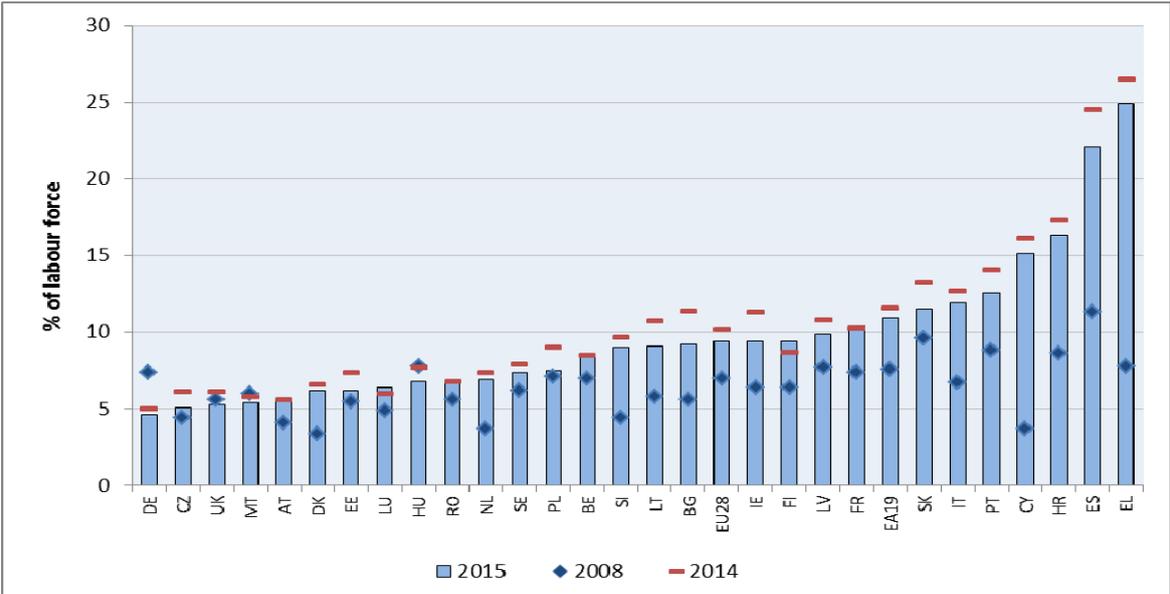
Figure 4: EU unemployment rate by population group - change to April 2016



Source: Eurostat, series on unemployment and LFS

The increased divergence between countries in terms of labour market and social impacts which resulted from the recent crisis remains a key feature, especially within the Euro Area. This divergence is still clearly evident in the change in unemployment rates compared to 2008 (Figure 5), with huge increases still observed in many southern Member States (IT (up 5.2 pp), HR (7.7 pp), ES (10.8 pp), CY (11.2 pp), and EL (17.1pp)) compared to more moderate rises of under 2 pp in AT, BE, CZ, EE, LU, RO, SE and SK, little change in PL and the UK, and noticeable reductions in HU (down 1.0 pp), MT (down 0.6 pp) and especially DE (down 2.8 pp).

Figure 5: Unemployment rate developments across EU Member States, 2008, 2014 and 2015



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Note: For RO, break in series in 2010

In terms of more recent trends, compared with a year earlier the unemployment rate in 2015 had decreased in the vast majority of Member States and rose appreciably in only 2 (LU and FI). BG, ES, EL, IE, LT, PL, PT and SK experienced decreases in excess of 1.5 pp. Despite the recent improvement in the EU labour market, and the relatively stronger falls in the unemployment rates in many of the southern Member States which perhaps signals the beginning of a return to convergence, the rates in CY, EL, ES and HR (14.9%, 24.9%, 22.1% and 16.3% respectively) remain far above those of the central and northern countries. In contrast, some of the other Member States hit particularly hard by the crisis, namely the Baltic States (EE, LV and LT) and IE, have seen a very strong recovery in their labour markets over recent years which has led to a substantial fall in unemployment in those countries. The lowest unemployment rates at the end of 2015 were observed in AT, CZ, DE, MT and the UK, all with rates below 6%.

The long-term unemployment rate for the EU shows some signs of reducing but remains relatively high. The rate fell 0.6 pp year-on-year to the last quarter of 2015, a more noticeable drop than that over the previous year (0.3 pp). Nevertheless, in the last quarter of 2015, those unemployed for more than a year continue to represent 4.3% of the EU labour force or around 10.5 million people, some 4.5 million more than in 2008. Long-term unemployment rates continue to be particularly high in ES and HR, at over 10%, and above all in EL (at around 18%).

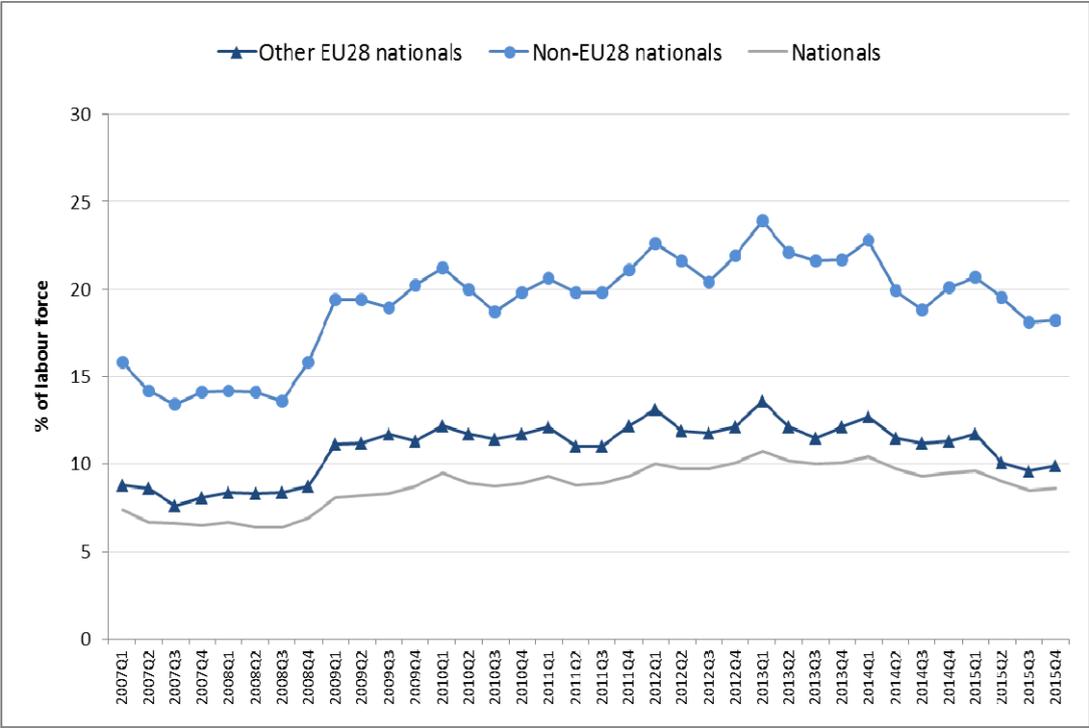
Still around 4.2 million young persons (aged 15-24 years) were unemployed in the EU28 in April 2016, representing close to one in five young people in the labour market. Nevertheless, driven by continuing strong falls in ES and the UK, and to a lesser extent in IT and PL, compared with April 2015 the situation of youth has improved noticeably. Youth unemployment decreased by 0.5 million, following on to a similar fall the year before. Despite recent progress, in April 2016, the seasonally adjusted youth unemployment rate was still a high 18.8% in the EU28 and 21.1% in the euro area, compared with 20.7% and 22.5% respectively in April 2015. The lowest rate was observed in DE (7.0%), with CZ and MT also recording rates under 10%, while, in contrast, the highest rates were in ES (45.0%) and EL (51.4%) and with HR and IT also reporting rates of the order of 40%.

The proportion of young people (aged 15-24 years) who are neither in employment, education, nor in training (NEET) increased sharply since the start of the crisis but appears to have peaked in 2012 and has subsequently recorded a moderate fall. The average NEET rate in 2015 was 12.0% (compared to 13.2% for 2013), still representing an increase of 1.1 pps on the rate at the start of the crisis in 2008 (10.9%). Most Member States have recorded falls in NEET rates over the last year, the main exceptions being RO and SK where rates rose appreciably. Some of the largest declines were among the southern Member States experiencing the highest rates, namely CY, EL and ES, although rates remain above 15% in these countries along with BG, HR, IT and RO. In contrast, rates remain comparatively low in the northern Member States, with AT, CZ, DE, DK, LT, LU, NL, SE and SI all posting rates under 10%.

Migrants have tended to be more affected by unemployment than the general population (Figure 6), with 18.2% of economically active third-country nationals in the EU without a job in the last quarter of 2015. The gap between the unemployment rates of migrant and native workers already existed before the crisis but increased markedly since it hit, although broadly declining over recent

years. As for intra-EU mobile citizens, their unemployment rates have been much closer to those of nationals, and over 2015 have generally been only around 1pp higher.

Figure 6: Unemployment rate breakdown for native workers, EU27 nationals and third-country workers, 2007-2015



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Another issue relevant to the context for understanding developments in the social situation, especially regarding the target on the reduction of the population in poverty or social exclusion (see the following section), is the change in the size of the overall population since 2008, which has been quite dramatic in certain Member States. For example, between 2008 and 2015 the total population in LV and LT has declined by over 9%, while it has expanded by around 9% in CY and over 16% in LU (Table 1). Other Member States with sizable relative increases in the population include MT (5.3%), UK (5.4%), BE (5.5%) and SE (6.1%). For the EU as a whole, the total population increased by 1.6% or 8.2 million, mainly reflecting net rises of around 800 thousand in ES, 2.4 million in FR, 2.1 million in IT and 3.3 million in the UK. Note that, since these figures refer to the population at the start of the year, they do not yet reflect the impact of the wave of refugees which entered the EU over 2015.

Table 1: Population change between 2008 and 2015

	2008	2015	% change
EU28	500,297,033	508,450,856	1.6
EU27	495,985,066	504,225,540	1.7
EA19	333,096,775	338,471,000	1.6
EA18	329,884,170	335,549,738	1.7
BE	10,666,866	11,258,434	5.5
BG	7,518,002	7,202,198	-4.2
CZ	10,343,422	10,538,275	1.9
DK	5,475,791	5,659,715	3.4
DE	82,217,837	81,197,537	-1.2
EE	1,338,440	1,313,271	-1.9
IE	4,457,765	4,628,949	3.8
EL	11,060,937	10,858,018	-1.8
ES	45,668,939	46,449,565	1.7
FR	64,007,193	66,415,161	3.8
HR	4,311,967	4,225,316	-2.0
IT	58,652,875	60,795,612	3.7
CY	776,333	847,008	9.1
LV	2,191,810	1,986,096	-9.4
LT	3,212,605	2,921,262	-9.1
LU	483,799	562,958	16.4
HU	10,045,401	9,855,571	-1.9
MT	407,832	429,344	5.3
NL	16,405,399	16,900,726	3.0
AT	8,307,989	8,576,261	3.2
PL	38,115,641	38,005,614	-0.3
PT	10,553,339	10,374,822	-1.7
RO	20,635,460	19,870,647	-3.7
SI	2,010,269	2,062,874	2.6
SK	5,376,064	5,421,349	0.8
FI	5,300,484	5,471,753	3.2
SE	9,182,927	9,747,355	6.1
UK	61,571,647	64,875,165	5.4

Source: Eurostat, population statistics.

Notes: Population figures on 1 January of given year.

This year the report attempts to highlight better the gender dimension of the social situation by including a focus on gender-specific results for some of the indicators in the SPPM dashboard for which meaningful results can be provided (see Box 1).

Box 1. The gender aspect of social indicators

Currently many of the social indicators used in the SPPM do not allow to show figures fully distinguishing the situation for men versus women, resulting in gender aspects not being highlighted sufficiently.

This is particularly the case for the income-based indicators derived from EU-SILC for which the underlying assumption of the equal sharing of resources at household level is applied. For example, the calculation of the at-risk-of-poverty rate is based on people's equivalised income, which is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size" (i.e. the number of "equivalent adults", to take account of the size and composition of the household), and is attributed to each household member including children. As a result, for households consisting of both sexes there will be no difference between the equivalised income of men and women. Challenging the "equal sharing of resources" hypothesis is extremely complex because of the lack of data concerning the way household members actually pool their resources (for a recent example of such an attempt, see: *Ponthieux, S. (2016), Intra-household pooling and sharing of resources: a tentative "modified" equivalised income, in A.B. Atkinson, A.-C. Guio and E. Marlier (eds), Luxembourg: European Publications Office*).

Other key indicators such as those on material deprivation and (quasi-)jobless households also use the household as the unit of reference and thus cannot fully reflect gender disparities for the same reasons.

Currently only a few EU-SILC based indicators in the SPPM can fully provide gender breakdowns, namely:

- Aggregate replacement ratio;
- Share of the population with unmet need for medical examination;
- Healthy Life Years.

It will be possible in the near future, with the collection from EU-SILC of a number of deprivation items collected at individual level, to compute more gender sensitive material deprivation indicators.

In contrast, indicators based on the EU labour force survey do already provide full breakdowns by gender, since the indicators related to employment and unemployment, such as the long-term unemployment rate, youth unemployment ratio, NEETs rate and the employment rate of older workers, reflect the situation at individual rather than household level.

Where possible, the gender breakdown of some of the indicators in the SPPM dashboard have been included in this report, to illustrate what is currently known about the gender specific outcomes in the areas covered by these indicators.

Still little progress towards the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target

The commitment made in 2010 by the EU Heads of States and Governments to lift at least 20 million people out of being at risk of poverty or social exclusion, in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy, was a significant step forward. It stressed the equal importance of inclusive growth alongside economic objectives for the future of Europe, and it introduced a new monitoring and accountability scheme²¹. Within the framework of the Europe 2020 target, Member States set national poverty and social exclusion targets (Table 2), although the individual poverty-reduction ambitions of the Member States sums to a figure much lower than the EU level commitment to reduce poverty and social exclusion by 20 million. In June 2016 the Council invited the Commission to keep the prevention and fight against poverty high on the political agenda and to support Member States in delivering on their national EU2020 targets (see Box 2).

Table 2: Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target - national targets

	National 2020 target for the reduction of poverty or social exclusion (in number of persons)
EU28	20,000,000
BE	380,000
BG	260,000 persons living in monetary poverty*
CZ	100,000
DK	Reduction of the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 22,000 by 2020*
DE	Reduce the number of long-term unemployed by 320,000 by 2020*
EE	Reduction of the at risk of poverty rate after social transfers to 15%, equivalent to an absolute decrease by 36,248 persons*
IE	Reduce the number of person in combined poverty (either consistent poverty, at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation) by at least 200,000*
EL	450,000
ES	1,400,000-1,500,000
FR	1,900,000
HR	Reduction of the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 1,220,000 by 2020
IT	2,200,000
CY	27,000 (or decrease the percentage from 23.3% in 2008 to 19.3% by 2020)
LV	Reduce the number of persons at the risk of poverty and/or of those living in households with low work intensity by 121 thousand or 21 % until 2020*
LT	170,000 (and the total number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion must not exceed 814,000 by 2020)
LU	6,000
HU	450,000
MT	6,560
NL	Reduce the number of people aged 0-64 living in a jobless household by 100,000 by 2020*
AT	235,000
PL	1,500,000
PT	200,000
RO	580,000
SI	40,000
SK	170,000
FI	140,000 (Reduce to 770,000 by 2020 the number of persons living at risk of poverty or social exclusion)
SE	Reduction of the % of women and men aged 20-64 who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on long-term sick leave to well under 14%*
UK	New statutory and non-statutory Life Chances measures*

Source: National Reform Programmes. Notes: * denotes countries that have expressed their national target in relation to an indicator different to the EU headline target indicator (AROPE). For some of these Member States (BG, DK, EE, LV) it is expressed in terms of one or more of the components of AROPE, but for the others (DE, IE, NL (age range differs), SE and UK (not yet defined)) it is neither in terms of AROPE nor the standard definition of one or more of its components.

²¹ COM (2010) 758 final

Box 2. Council Conclusions on 'Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion: an Integrated Approach'

In June 2016 the Council adopted conclusions on an integrated approach to combatting poverty and social exclusion. In these Council Conclusions the Council calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop an integrated approach to combat poverty and social exclusion by combining adequate income support, access to quality services and inclusive labour markets, while ensuring equal opportunities for women and men and addressing the different risks of poverty during the life cycle, from early childhood to old age.

An integrated approach means looking at the individual (or household) situation from a broad perspective – ranging from a lack of income to social exclusion. It also implies recognition of the role of, and consequences for, a whole range of life-domains such as employment, health and long-term care, education and housing. It also requires constructive cooperation with all the parties involved, in the public, private and civil society spheres.

The integrated approach is therefore characterised by comprehensive, continuous and coordinated interventions throughout the life cycle and requires cooperation among all stakeholders, namely:

- Social partners;
- Private partners;
- Non-governmental organisations;
- Civil society;
- The target groups.

The Council conclusions invite the Commission to keep the prevention and fight against poverty high on the political agenda and to support Member States in delivering on their national Europe 2020 targets. The Council further encourages Member States to make better use of available European funding and instruments and calls upon all parties to strengthen the involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as social partners and civil society, throughout the policy process. By adopting these conclusions, all Member States have shown a renewed commitment to increasing their efforts to reduce the number of people living in poverty or social exclusion.

Moreover, the Council invites the Commission to monitor the situation in the field of poverty and social exclusion in close cooperation with the Member States, while giving special consideration to innovative integrated approaches. The Council invites the Employment and Social Protection Committee to give special attention to the effectiveness of integrated approaches.

The Council Conclusions are accompanied by an addendum²², which contains a collection of innovative best practices from all over Europe for integrated approaches to combat poverty and social exclusion. The best practices presented in the addendum illustrate the value of an integrated approach for different vulnerable groups, such as children, migrants, people with disabilities, elderly people, young people, the unemployed, people with a migrant background and homeless people.

²² <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=15732&langId=en>

The EU poverty and social exclusion target is based on a combination of three indicators – the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the severe material deprivation rate, and the share of people living in (quasi-)jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households. It considers people who find themselves in any of these three categories and, while very broad, it reflects the multiple facets of poverty and social exclusion across Europe. This definition extends the customary concept of relative income poverty to cover the non-monetary dimension of poverty and labour market exclusion.

Despite the fact that 8 Member States registered significant falls in the share of the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2014 and only 2 significant rises, overall figures for the EU at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate still point to continued stagnation at a high level. Indeed, the latest figures on living and income conditions in the EU show that the EU is not making any significant progress towards achieving its Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target of lifting at least 20 million people from the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020. In 2014 there were around 4.6 million more people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU28 compared to 2008 (the reference year, due to data availability, for the target adopted in 2010), and a total of 122.2 million or close to 1 in 4 Europeans. Underlying little change in the AROPE rate are more substantial changes in its components, with a noticeable reduction in severe material deprivation over recent years being more-or-less counter-balanced by rises in the share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households and especially in the share at risk of poverty (Figure 7, which shows time series since 2005 for the EU27 aggregate²³).

The overall trend masks persisting divergence between Member States. Increases in the AROPE rate between 2008-2014 have been observed mainly in the countries most affected by the economic crisis (CY, EL, IE, ES and IT), have persisted in a number of Eastern European countries which have some of the biggest challenges related to poverty and social exclusion (BG, HU) but have started becoming a significant trend also in countries such as MT and also in countries with some of the lowest shares of AROPE and solid welfare systems like LU and SE. The AROPE rate has remained more or less stable compared to 2008 in AT, BE, CZ, DE, FI, FR, LV, LT, NL, PT and the UK, while it has decreased in only three countries in the whole of the EU, namely PL, RO and SK (Figure 8). In contrast to the generally worsening trend in the years since the crisis hit, several Member States have registered significant improvements between 2013 and 2014, most notably IE, HU, LV and LT, although ES and FI registered significant rises over the year.

Previous analysis (see the SPC 2014 report on the social situation in the EU) shows that behind the changes in the AROPE rates since the crisis of 2008 lie very different dynamics. Some countries show quite similar patterns in terms of the type of individuals most affected but a number of Member States have very heterogeneous profiles. This is due not only to the way the economic crisis has affected countries and their population but also to the structural challenges they face and the policy mix they have implemented. Substantial and focused policy efforts need to become a political priority so that the EU poverty and social exclusion target remains a credible political commitment. Since current levels of poverty and social exclusion are 4.6 million people higher than in 2008, and assuming no further negative developments, almost 25 million people now need to be lifted out of poverty or social exclusion by 2020 for the EU to still achieve the target.

²³ EU27 is used as the time series for the EU28 aggregate is not available back to 2005.

Figure 7: Evolution of the Europe 2020 poverty and social exclusion target in the EU27 (figures in 1000s)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: AROPE – at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (Quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate. For the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the (quasi-) jobless households (i.e. very low work intensity) rate refers to the previous calendar year while for the severe material deprivation rate, the reference is the current survey year.

Figure 8: At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (in %), evolution (in pp) 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	24.4	24.4	23.5	23.5	21.2	40.1	14.8	17.9	20.6	26.0	27.6	36.0	29.2	18.5	29.3	28.3
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.9	~	1.9	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.9	1.8	~	3.2	~	n.a.	~	1.7	3.9	7.9	5.4	~	n.a.	2.8
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	27.4	32.7	27.3	19.0	31.8	23.8	16.5	19.2	24.7	27.5	39.5	20.4	18.4	17.3	16.9	24.1
2013-2014 change in pp	~	-2.4	-3.5	~	-3.0	~	~	~	-1.1	~	-0.9	~	-1.4	1.3	~	-0.7
2008-2014 change in pp	4.1	~	~	3.5	3.6	3.7	~	~	-5.8	~	-4.7	1.9	-2.2	~	2.0	~

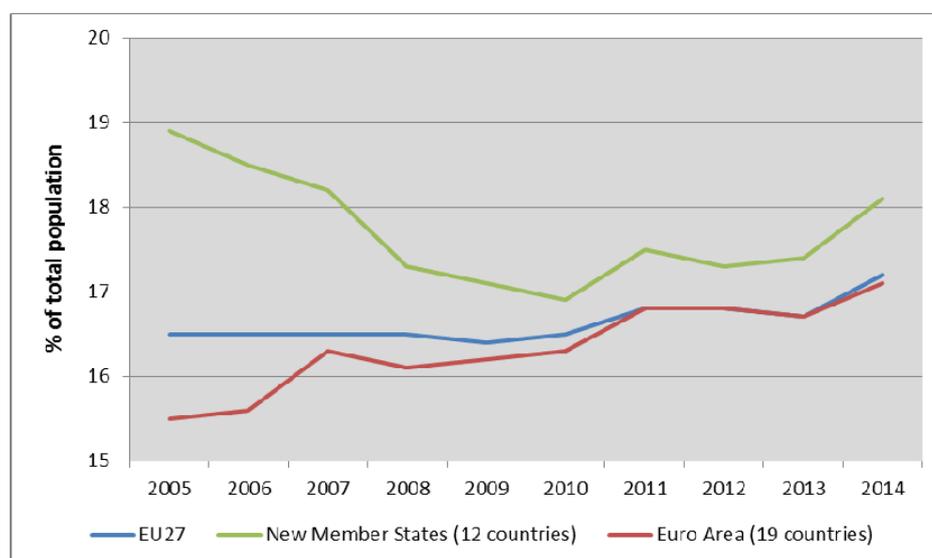
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) Only significant changes have been highlighted in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). Eurostat calculations on statistical significance of net change have been used where available, combined with checks for substantive significance. ii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the (quasi-)jobless households rate refers to the previous calendar year (i.e. 2013) while for the severe material deprivation rate, the reference is the current year (i.e. 2014). iii) For BG, major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicators, so SMD and AROPE are reported as not available for the latest year period, and the change 2008-2013 is used for the longer period compared to 2008; iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); v) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; vi) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; vii) For UK, changes in the EU-SILC survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious.

Continued deterioration in the relative poverty risk

Looking at the evolution in the relative poverty rate over the past 9 years, we can see that the EU27 rate has generally been quite stable and only started to increase noticeably in 2010. Although it broadly stabilised in 2012 and 2013, there was again a notable increase in the rate in 2014²⁴. Behind the movements in the average, there are two underlying trends worth highlighting – the overall trend for the average poverty rate of new Member States was downward until 2010 before generally rising subsequently, while the Euro area poverty rate registered a rather consistent increase through to 2011, before stabilising over 2012 and 2013. However, both the Euro area grouping and that of the new Member States registered sizeable increases in 2014 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: At-risk-of-poverty rate (EU27, EA19, NMS12), 2005-2014



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

11 Member States experienced increasing at-risk-of-poverty rates between 2013 and 2014 (actually reflecting changes in the income situation between 2012 and 2013), the most notable rises being observed in ES, IE, LV and RO. In half of the Member States, the poverty rate has remained stable during this period, and only 2 Member States (EL and LT) saw an improvement (Figure 10). In the longer term, 8 Member States had substantially worse relative poverty rates compared to the start of the crisis in 2008, with the highest increases in EL (2.0 pp), ES (2.4 pp), HU (2.6 pp), LU (3.0 pp), SI (2.2 pp) and SE (2.9 pp).

However, the changes in the at-risk-of-poverty rate must be assessed in parallel with the underlying developments in the poverty threshold. In this regard, for the vast majority of Member States there was no significant change in the threshold between 2013 and 2014, while for a couple (BG and LV) there was a substantial increase. However, of particular note are the 7% and 9% declines (the real change in national currency terms) in the poverty threshold in EL and CY respectively.

²⁴ Income data actually generally refer to the year before that quoted, which is the EU-SILC survey reference year.

Figure 10: Evolution (in pp) of the at-risk-of-poverty rate and the associated at-risk-of-poverty threshold (in %, as real change in national currency terms), 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

AROP

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	15.5	21.8	9.7	12.1	16.7	21.8	15.6	22.1	22.2	13.3	19.4	19.4
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	0.8	1.1	~	0.6	n.a.	1.5	-1.0	1.8	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.1	~	~	~	~	n.a.	1.5	~	~	2.0	2.4	~	n.a.	~
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	14.4	21.2	19.1	16.4	15.0	15.9	11.6	14.1	17.0	19.5	25.4	14.5	12.6	12.8	15.1	16.8
2013-2014 change in pp	~	1.8	-1.5	~	~	~	1.2	~	~	0.8	3.0	~	~	1.0	~	0.9
2008-2014 change in pp	~	-4.7	~	3.0	2.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	2.2	1.7	~	2.9	-1.9

AROP threshold (real change in national currency)

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11755	4052	6654	11992	11530	5545	9598	5166	8517	11584	4644	9165
2013-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	15.1	~	~	~	n.a.	~	-7.0	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	38.1	7.2	n.a.	~	~	-15.7	-34.2	-12.7	~	n.a.	-8.8
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	9457	4392	4557	16962	4535	9300	11283	12997	5736	6075	2454	8597	5883	11550	12368	10160
2013-2014 change in pp	-9.0	10.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	-18.1	~	~	~	~	14.2	~	6.4	22.8	-5.8	16.2	~	27.8	5.1	15.3	-6.7

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Only significant changes have been highlighted in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). Eurostat calculations on statistical significance of net change have been used where available, combined with checks for substantive significance. ii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2012) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey); iii) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); iv) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; v) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; vi) For UK, changes in the EU-SILC survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious.

Focusing on the longer term changes since 2008 in the above table again highlights the especially worrying developments in EL where a significant rise in the risk of poverty is combined with a substantial fall in the poverty threshold of 34% (real change in national currency terms). In addition, CY, IE and ES have also seen marked real falls (of around 18%, 16% and 13% respectively in real terms based on national currency series) in the poverty threshold, which in ES is also combined with a marked rise in the at-risk-of-poverty rate.

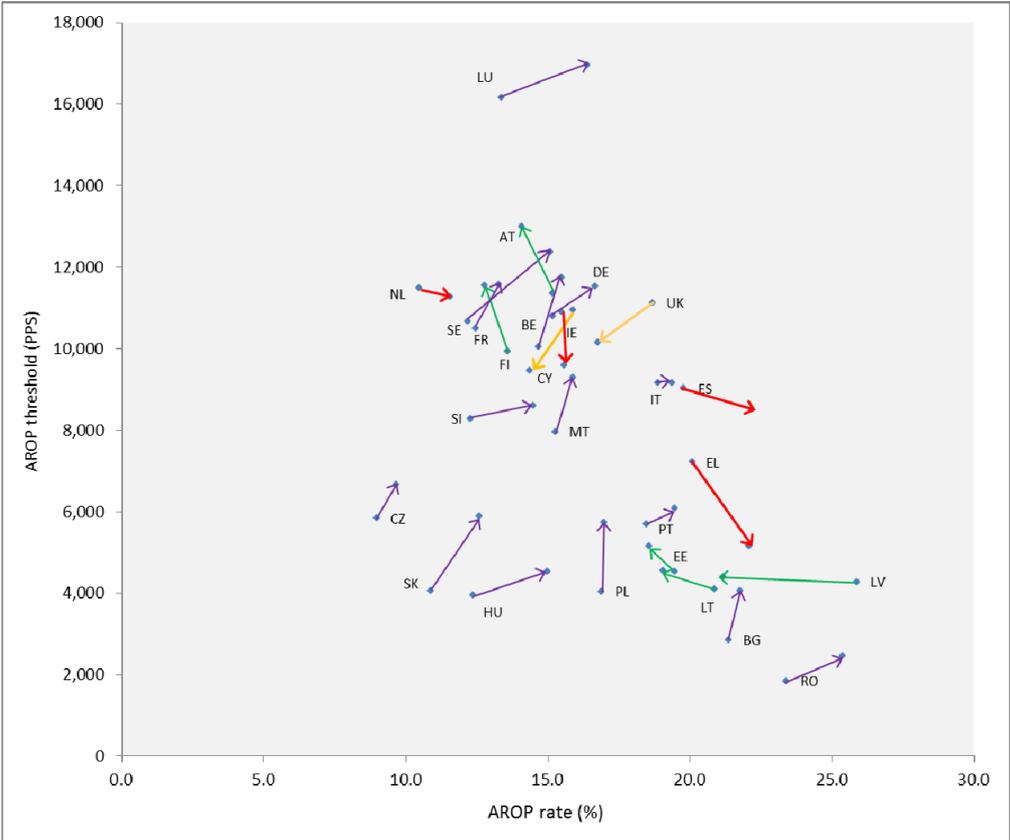
Taking a slightly different perspective in terms of looking at combined changes in the at-risk-of-poverty rate and the poverty threshold in terms of purchasing power parities²⁵ (Figure 11), confirms the marked differences in patterns of developments across Member States since 2008. Making reference to the threshold in purchasing power parities (and not in national currency),

²⁵ Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are used as currency conversion rates to convert income or expenditures expressed in national currencies into an artificial common currency (the Purchasing Power Standard, PPS), thus eliminating the effect of price level differences across countries.

developments of the threshold in an EU comparative perspective are measured. The graph shows the combined evolution in the at-risk-of-poverty rate and the associated at-risk-of-poverty threshold over the period 2008-2014, although with no indication of the statistical significance of the changes. The arrows depict how Member States have moved on the two indicators over the full period since the start of the crisis. Arrows pointing to the top left corner (in green) point to progress on both indicators, while arrows pointing to the bottom right corner (in red) point to a negative development on both indicators. This visual representation can contribute to a better understanding of the development of the risk-of-poverty at Member State level. It also helps in assessing the situation at the level of the EU, e.g. by showing whether trends are converging or diverging between the Member States.

An increase in the threshold with a decreasing poverty rate points to stronger increases among the lowest incomes compared to the median income, while increasing poverty rates with a decreasing poverty threshold points to incomes (just) above the threshold dropping faster than the median. Increases in both the threshold and the rate points to increasing median income, while the lowest incomes remain stable or are increasing more slowly than the median. Finally, a situation of both a decreasing rate and threshold points to a drop in median income, while incomes (just) below the threshold remain stable (or increase).

Figure 11: Combined evolution in the at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %) and the associated at-risk-of-poverty threshold (in PPS), 2008-2014



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) Major break in series in 2014 in EE for income variables in EU-SILC, so changes are presented for the period 2008-2013 only; ii) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes, so no figures shown; iii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; iv) The income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey); v) Line colours reflect the combined movement of the threshold and AROP rate: **Green** = threshold up and rate down, **purple** = both threshold and rate up, **orange** = threshold down and rate down, **red** = threshold down and rate up; vi) In this chart all changes are shown without regard to the statistical significance of the change.

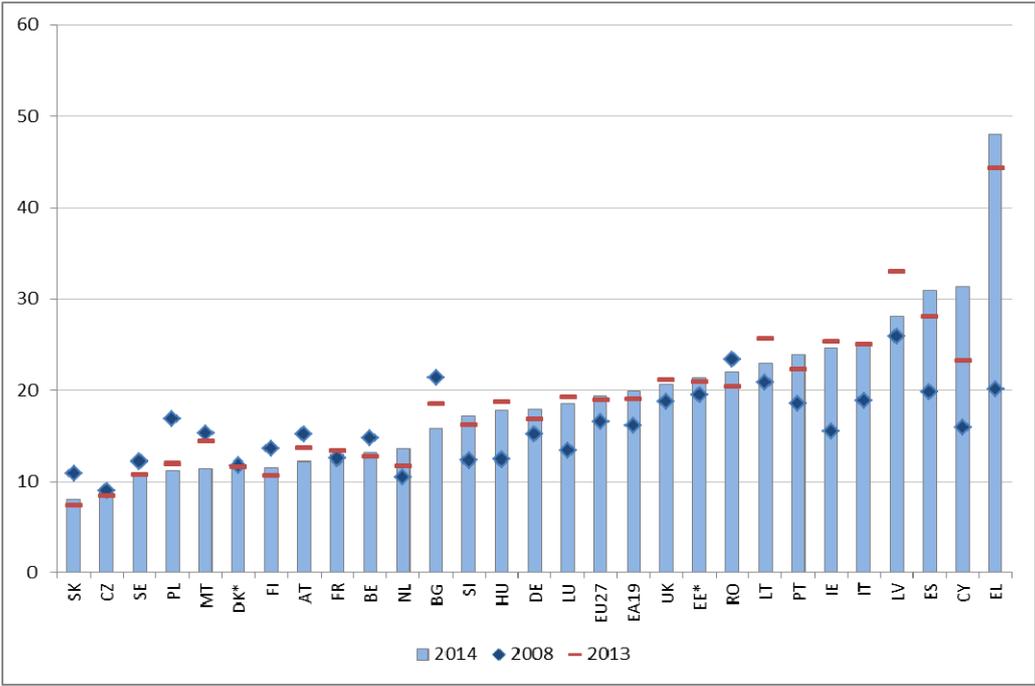
The results again highlight the especially worrying developments in EL where a significant rise in the risk of poverty is combined with a substantial fall in the poverty threshold of close to 30% in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. Similarly, in ES a significant increase in the poverty rate occurs simultaneously with a fall of around 6% in the threshold. In addition, although IE has not seen a significant change in the risk of poverty, this is nevertheless associated with a fall of around 12% in the poverty threshold in PPPs. Many Member States have experienced a combined significant rise in both the poverty risk and the threshold (most notably LU, SE and SK), and some a significant fall in the poverty risk combined with a rise in the threshold (most notably AT and FI as well as the Baltic States EE, LV and LT). Finally, a couple of countries (CY and UK) have seen a fall in the poverty risk together with a drop (in PPP terms) in the poverty threshold.

As the above results highlight, in periods of sudden changes in the median income of the population, as has been the case in a number of Member States during the economic crisis, the poverty threshold can move quite substantially and impact on the real implication of evolutions of the poverty rate. A useful way to account for this is to keep the poverty threshold fixed in real terms over a longer period of time, therefore controlling for the effects of a moving poverty threshold, and reflect the evolution of the real income of the poor and the effectiveness of social inclusion policies. In the current context this method reflects better the deterioration of the real income of the poor and the lack of effectiveness of social inclusion policies.

Figure 12 shows the evolution of the at-risk-of-poverty rates anchored in 2008 poverty threshold levels. Results suggest that between 2013 and 2014 the largest increases were observed in CY (8.0 pp), EL (3.7 pp), and ES (2.8 pp) while the largest decreases were registered in BG (down 2.7 pp), LT (2.7 pp) and MT (2.9 pp), and above all LV (down 5.0 pp). Looking at the longer timeframe 2008-2014, and keeping the poverty threshold at the 2008 value, EL has clearly seen the most dramatic increase in its anchored poverty rate (up 27.9 pp), followed by CY (15.4 pp), ES (11.1 pp), IE (9.2 pp) and IT (6.1 pp), while HU, LU, PT and SI have all seen rises of the order of 5 pps. The biggest improvements were observed in BG and PL, both with decreases of 5.6 pp, while AT, MT and SK also saw declines of the order of 3 pp. In absolute terms, 19.4 % of the population in the EU were at-risk-of-poverty in 2014, anchored at 2008 poverty threshold levels, which is 2.2 pp higher than the ordinary rate of 17.2 %.

Another issue of concern is the rise in the share of the population suffering persistent poverty (Figure 13). In 2014, the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate²⁶ in the EU was 10.4%, up from 8.6% in 2008. Significant rises in the persistent poverty rate for the latest year of data available can be seen in 10 Member States, with the most notable increases being in BG (3.1 pp), LT (5.8 pp) and RO (3.2 pp). Significant longer term developments since 2008 are apparent in ES and MT (both up around 3 pp) and especially in LT and SE (both up 5 pp), while there has been a significant reduction in EE (down 4.3pp) over 2008-2013.

Figure 12: At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in 2008 for 2008, 2013 and 2014



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Sorted on the anchored-AROP rate for 2014; ii) break in series in 2014 for EE and over 2008-2014 in DK iii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; iv) for the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

Figure 13: Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %), evolution (in pp) 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	10.4	10.3	10.5	n.a.	9.5	16.5	3.4	5.1	9.5	11.2	n.a.	14.5	14.3	7.9	13.2	12.9
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	n.a.	~	3.1	~	n.a.	-1.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	2.2	~	n.a.	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.7	1.7	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	2.3	-4.3	n.a.	1.5	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	~
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	7.3	10.8	16.0	8.7	8.6	10.6	7.7	8.5	10.7	12.0	20.2	9.5	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.5
2013-2014 change in pp	-2.7	-1.3	5.8	~	1.3	2.1	1.2	~	1.7	~	3.2	2.0	n.a.	~	n.a.	-1.3
2008-2014 change in pp	-2.6	-1.8	5.1	~	~	2.9	1.3	n.a.	~	-1.1	n.a.	1.8	2.2	~	5.0	-2.0

²⁶ The indicator shows the percentage of the population whose equivalised disposable income was below the 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold' for the current year and at least 2 out of the preceding 3 years

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) Major break in series in 2014 in EE for income variables in EU-SILC, so changes are presented for the period 2008-2013 only; iii) For DK, SE and SK, no data for 2014, so no figures shown for latest year changes; iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); v) For SE and SK longer term change refers to 2008-2013; vi) Data missing for IE, FR and HR.

Negative developments still observed in the depth of poverty in several countries, but more timely data on material deprivation suggest a recent improvement in living standards

The poverty gap shows what is happening in terms of the depth of poverty, indicating the extent to which the incomes of those at risk of poverty fall below the poverty threshold on average. In policy terms, it indicates the scale of transfers which would be necessary to bring the incomes of those concerned up to the poverty threshold. The poverty gap in the EU in 2014 was 24.6% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, and has expanded by 2.7 pp since 2008. In 2014, the poverty gap in EU countries varied between 14% (in FI) to over 30% in BG, EL, ES, PT and RO. It is especially concerning that the poverty gap has increased in almost two-thirds of Member States since 2008, and in some countries quite substantially so (by around 5 pp or more in BG, EL, ES, IT, HU, PT and SK) (Figure 14). Also of concern is the fact that the gap widened considerably in several Member States over 2013-2014, with particularly marked jumps in BG, DE, PT, RO and SK.

Figure 14: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, evolution in pp, 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	24.6	24.6	24.8	24.8	18.8	33.2	18.0	18.5	23.2	22.0	17.2	31.3	31.6	16.6	27.9	28.2
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	2.3	1.4	-5.0	2.8	n.a.	~	-1.4	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.6	6.2	~	n.a.	~	1.2	~	6.6	6.0	2.1	n.a.	5.0
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	18.5	23.6	22.7	16.3	22.3	17.8	16.9	20.1	23.2	30.3	35.1	22.0	29.0	13.9	20.4	19.6
2013-2014 change in pp	~	-3.9	-2.1	-1.2	1.3	-1.3	~	-1.2	~	2.9	2.5	1.6	4.9	-1.1	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	3.2	-5.0	-2.9	~	5.0	-2.5	2.0	~	2.6	7.1	2.8	2.7	10.9	-1.8	2.4	-1.4

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes "n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

In the period 2013-2014²⁷, 9 Member States recorded statistically significant reductions in severe material deprivation (Figure 15), with particularly notable improvements in the Baltic States (LT (down 2.4 pp) and LV (down 4.8 pp)), HU (down 3.8 pp) and RO (down 3.5 pp), while only 4 countries registered a deterioration. Nevertheless, the longer term trend remains mainly negative overall, with the rate of severe material deprivation having increased since 2008 in 10 Member States and having reduced only in 4 (Figure 16). The countries having experienced the worst longer-term increases were EL (10.3 pp), CY (6.2 pp), HU (6.1 pp) and MT (5.9 pp), but several other Member States (EE, IE, ES, IT and the UK) have also experienced sizeable rises of the order of 3-4 pp. In comparison, LV and LT – among those most affected by the economic crisis and previously showing strong increases in severe material deprivation - have experienced a very sharp improvement in the situation over the last few years to the extent that there is now no significant change compared to 2008. Among the few countries having seen an improvement compared to 2008, PL and RO have recorded considerable reductions in SMD rates of around 7-8 pps.

Figure 15: Severe material deprivation rate, evolution in pp, 2013-2014 and 2008-14

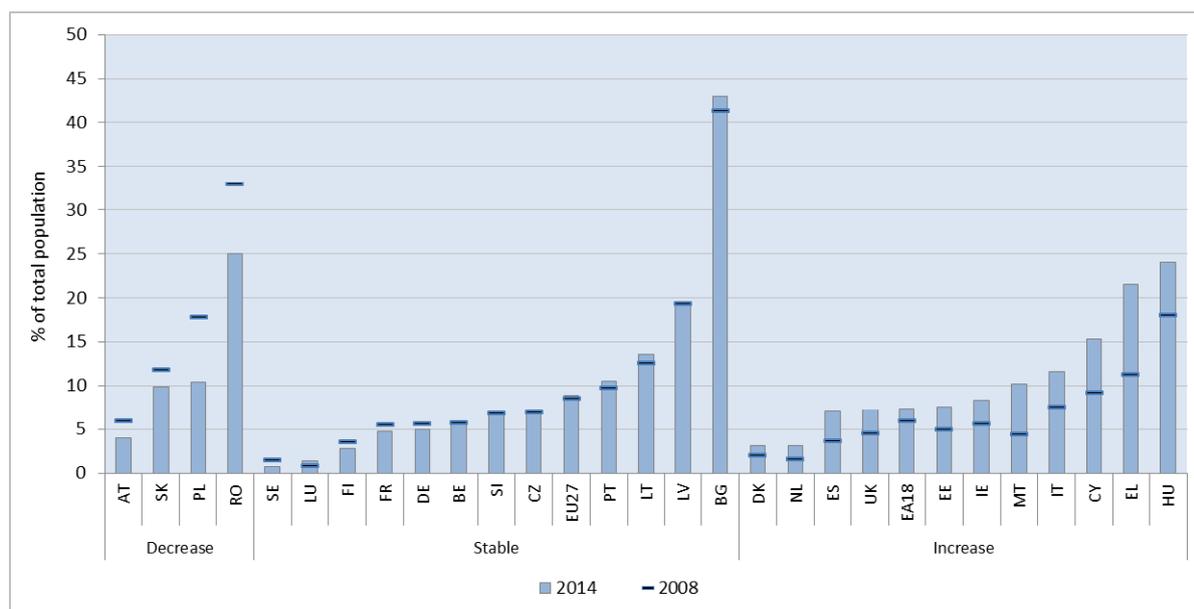
	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	8.9	8.9	7.3	7.4	5.9	33.1	6.7	3.2	5.0	6.2	8.4	21.5	7.1	4.8	13.9	11.6
2013-2014 change in pp	-0.7	-0.7	~	~	0.8	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.5	1.2	0.9	~	-0.8	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.4	1.5	~	~	~	n.a.	~	2.7	2.9	10.3	3.5	~	n.a.	4.1
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	15.3	19.2	13.6	1.4	24.0	10.2	3.2	4.0	10.4	10.6	25.0	6.6	9.9	2.8	0.7	7.3
2013-2014 change in pp	~	-4.8	-2.4	~	-3.8	~	0.7	~	-1.5	~	-3.5	~	~	~	-0.7	-1.0
2008-2014 change in pp	6.2	~	~	~	6.1	5.9	1.7	-1.9	-7.3	~	-7.9	~	-1.9	~	~	2.8

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For BG, major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD), so SMD reported as not available for the latest year period, and the change 2008-2013 is used for the longer period compared to 2008; ii) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 so "n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008; iii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period; iv) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; v) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; vi) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change).

²⁷ The majority of Member States have provided early delivery material deprivation figures to Eurostat. As a result, for many countries more recent figures or estimates for SMD are already available, and the more recent changes between 2014 and 2015 are discussed in the main body of the report.

Figure 16: Longer term developments in the severe material deprivation rate, 2008-2014



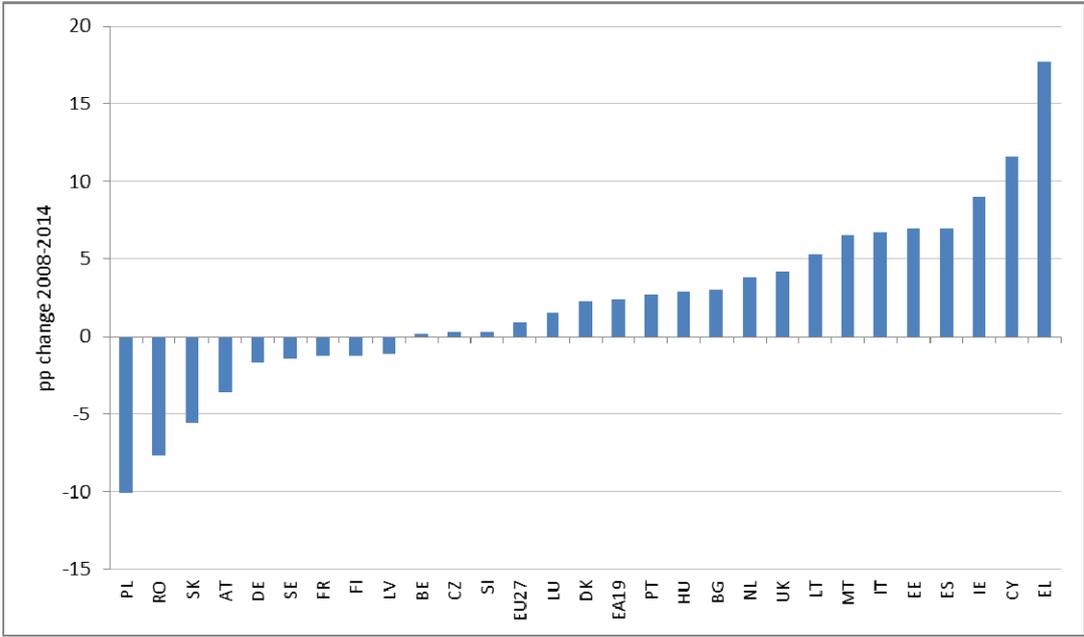
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For BG, major break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicator (SMD), so the change 2008-2013 is used; ii) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014; iii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files, so change 2008-2013 used; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes used for assigning countries to "decrease", "stable" and "increase" groups.

If one looks at the "standard" material deprivation rate (defined as the percentage of the population with an enforced lack of at least three out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension), the general pattern of longer term changes across Member States since 2008 is broadly similar to that for the severe material deprivation rate (Figure 17). The largest rises in material deprivation since 2008 are observed in the southern Member States of CY, EL, ES, IT and MT as well as IE, all with increases in excess of 6 pp. The increases in CY (up 11.6 pp) and EL (up 17.7 pp) are particularly marked. In contrast, countries such as PL, RO and SK have seen significant declines ranging from 5 to 10 pp. Turning to more recent developments, figures for the latest annual changes 2013-2014 point to noticeable falls in material deprivation in around two-thirds of Member States, although notable increases of the order of 1 pp were still recorded in ES, MT and NL, and of 2.2 pp in EL.

The indications of a recent general improvement in living standards are supported by the latest figures on the real change in gross household disposable income across the EU between 2013 and 2014 (Figure 18). Among those Member States for which figures are available, 17 have seen a significant rise in real household income, while it has only decreased in 4 countries. In a longer term perspective, however, in many Member States real incomes are still markedly below those just before the crisis hit, with particularly strong falls still in evidence in ES (-8.6%), IE (-9.1%), HR (-8.0%), IT (-9.6%), LV (-14.7%), PT (-8.9%), RO (-11.5%) and above all CY (-21.0%) and EL (-32.3%).

Figure 17: Changes in the “standard” (enforced lack of at least 3 items) material deprivation rate, 2008-2014



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For BG, break in the time series in 2014 for the material deprivation indicator, so change 2008-2013 is used; ii) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 so change compared to 2008 may be affected; iii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change 2008-2013 used; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) The “standard” material deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of the population with an enforced lack of at least three out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension.

Figure 18: Real change in gross household disposable income 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2013-2014 change in pp	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	~	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.8	-1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	~
2008-2014 change in pp	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	-2.2	~	6.5	~	6.0	4.0	-2.8	-9.1	-32.3	-8.6	3.5	-8.0	-9.6
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2013-2014 change in pp	-12.7	4.1	2.4	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	1.1	~	2.7	~	-21.5	1.4	3.2	-1.0	2.1	0.6
2008-2014 change in pp	-21.0	-14.7	-4.9	n.a.	-2.3	n.a.	~	~	13.7	-8.9	-11.5	-5.0	5.4	4.0	16.8	3.6

Source: DG EMPL estimates based on Eurostat (National Accounts)

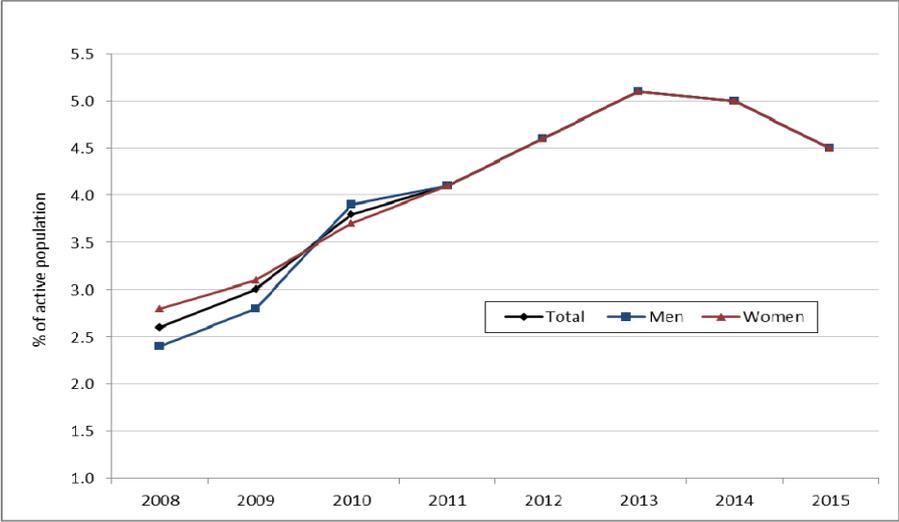
Notes: i) Growth for the EU28 in real terms is estimated from existing Member States’ data which must cover at least 85% of the EU nominal GDHI, iii) Year-on-year changes of magnitude greater than 0.5% and changes since 2008 of magnitude greater than 1% are highlighted as significant.

Despite recent improvements, long-term exclusion from the labour market remains a key challenge

Rises in unemployment and long-term unemployment were some of the more immediate and tangible impacts of the economic crisis, and the consequences remain a challenge today. The long-term unemployment rose sharply from 2008 onwards, and by 2013 had doubled to 5.1% of

the active population before easing slightly over 2014 and 2015. The rates for men and women converged following the crisis and since 2011 have been the same. Both peaked at just over 5% in 2013 and have declined subsequently to 4.5% in 2015 (Figure 19).

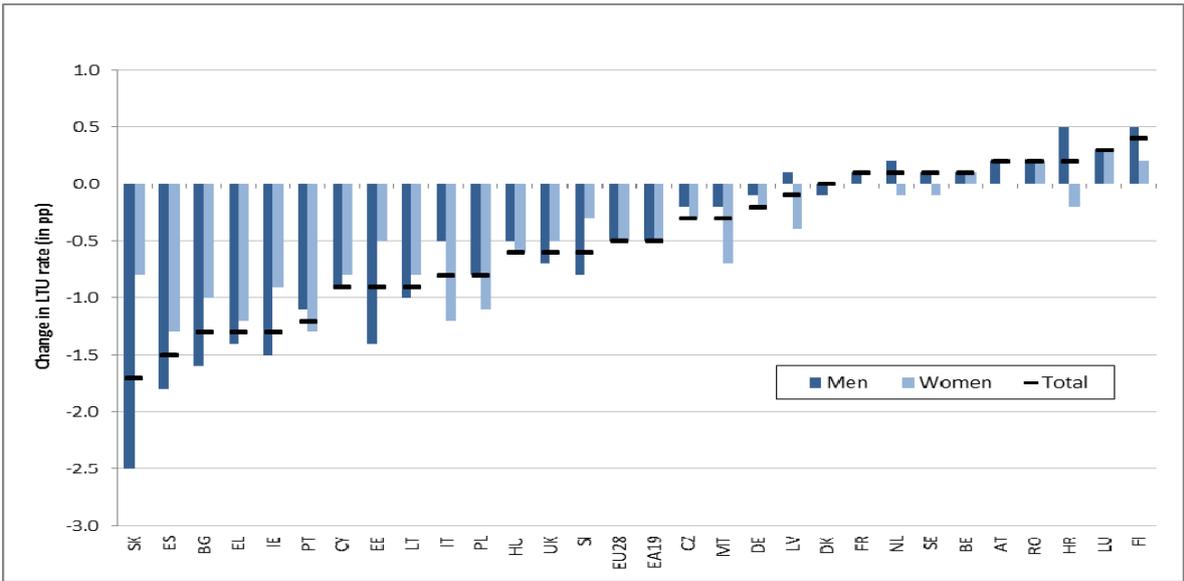
Figure 19: EU long-term unemployment rate by gender, 2008-2015



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Over the latest year, in countries where the LTU rate declined the fall has generally been stronger for men than for women (and notably so in EE and SK), although there are several cases where the reverse is true, most notably in IT, LV, MT, PL and PT (Figure 20). In countries where the rate rose or changed little, the increase was either similar for both genders or more pronounced among men, and in some cases (HR, NL and SE) rates rose for men while they declined slightly for women. Overall, at EU level the LTU decreased by 0.5 pp for both men and women.

Figure 20: Changes in LTU rates across Member States 2014-2015, by gender



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

The most recent data available show that the share of (quasi-)jobless households increased in 9 countries as reported in 2014 EU-SILC survey data (the data actually refer to the situation in 2013), most noticeably in some of the southern Member States most affected by the crisis (CY, ES, IT) but also more notably in AT, FI and FR. Only 6 countries registered a significant reduction (BG, EL, IE, LT, SE and the UK) in that period (Figure 21). With reference to 2008, 2/3 of Member States recorded statistically significant increases in their share and for around a 1/3 of them (CY, EL, ES, IE and PT) the increase is around 5pp or more.

Figure 21: Evolution of the share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households, 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	11.2	11.1	11.9	11.9	14.6	12.1	7.6	12.1	10.0	7.6	21.1	17.2	17.1	9.6	14.7	12.1
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.7	~	~	n.a.	-2.8	-1.0	1.4	1.5	~	0.8
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	~	n.a.	-1.7	3.1	7.4	9.7	10.5	~	n.a.	1.7
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	9.7	9.6	8.8	6.1	12.8	9.8	10.2	9.1	7.3	12.2	6.4	8.7	7.1	10.0	6.4	12.2
2013-2014 change in pp	1.8	~	-2.2	~	~	~	~	1.3	~	~	~	0.7	~	1.0	-0.7	-1.0
2008-2014 change in pp	5.2	4.2	2.7	~	~	~	2.0	1.7	~	5.9	-1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	~	1.8

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 so "n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008; ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes) while "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change).

Unemployment has worrisome social costs – greater probabilities of lower life-satisfaction, poorer health, a greater sense of disillusionment with society and a far more pessimistic assessment of labour market prospects. The important point about all these is that, once established, they become increasingly difficult to eradicate. In addition, past experiences of recessions in the EU and other parts of the world show that long-term unemployment continues to rise after total unemployment has peaked, and takes a long time before it starts to decline.

The overall share of working poor is increasing

Having a job is not always a guarantee against the risk of poverty, as the working poor represent one third of working-age adults who are at-risk-of-poverty. In 2014, 9.6% of people aged 18-64 in employment in the EU were living under the poverty threshold, up 0.6 pp on the previous year. Compared to rates in 2008, in work poverty has increased significantly in 9 Member States, most notably in DE and RO where rates have risen by close to 3 pp, and for the EU as a whole by 1.1 pp (Figure 22). Over 2013-2014, the risk increased in 7 Members States, most notably in BG (up 2.1 pp), ES (2.0 pp) and RO (1.8 pp), but also in DE, IE, NL and SE, where rates all rose of the order of 1 pp and raising concerns over the trends in the quality of jobs on offer to get people back into work. In contrast, improvements were recorded in only 3 Member States, namely CY, LV and SI,

where rates of in work poverty fell by around a percentage point. The highest rates of in work poverty are now observed in RO (19.5%), EL (13.2%) and ES (12.6%), but rates also exceed 10% in EE, IT, LU, PL and PT. It is also interesting to note that as a result of substantial rises in recent years, the rate in DE (9.9%) is now above the EU average.

Figure 22: Evolution of the share of working poor, 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	4.8	9.3	3.6	4.8	9.9	11.8	5.5	13.2	12.6	8.0	5.7	11.1
2013-2014 change in pp	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	~	2.1	~	~	1.3	n.a.	1.0	~	2.0	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.1	1.3	1.3	~	1.7	~	n.a.	2.8	~	~	~	1.3	1.5	n.a.	2.0
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	7.8	8.3	8.4	11.1	6.7	5.7	5.3	7.2	10.7	10.7	19.5	6.4	5.7	3.7	7.8	8.7
2013-2014 change in pp	-1.2	-0.8	~	~	~	~	0.8	~	~	~	1.8	-0.7	~	~	0.7	~
2008-2014 change in pp	1.5	-2.4	-1.1	1.7	~	~	~	-1.3	~	~	2.7	1.3	~	-1.4	~	~

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

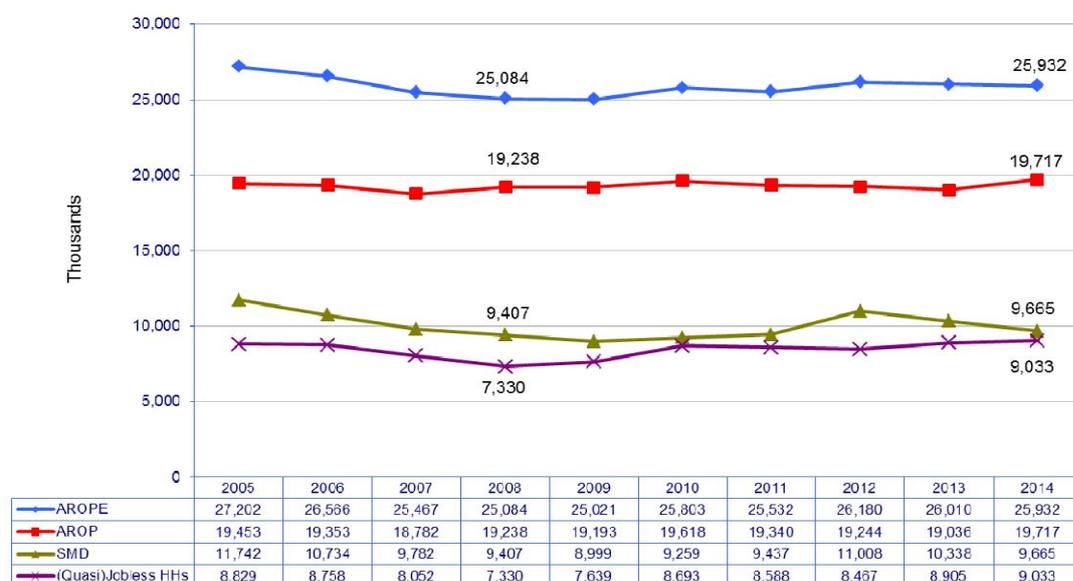
Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). vi) For the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

Child poverty and youth exclusion remain major concerns

As highlighted in the previous sections, long-term exclusion from the labour market alongside rising levels of in-work poverty are key challenges to address in order to raise income and living standards. This is particularly important when discussing the situation of children as unemployment, low work intensity of parents and low earnings, in some countries coupled with low access to services and the weak impact of income support measures, are among the main factors leading to child poverty and social exclusion.

There were 26.1 million children in the EU-28 (25.9 million in the EU-27) living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2014, little changed from the previous year and accounting for around 1/5 of all people living in poverty or social exclusion. The situation of children had been improving up until the crisis but worsened subsequently, adding around another million children to the total at risk, and mainly reflecting rises in severe material deprivation among children and in the number of children living in (quasi)jobless households (Figure 23). However, the overall risk of poverty or social exclusion for children has remained broadly stable since 2012, as the declines in severe material deprivation among the child population have been counterbalanced by developments in their risk of poverty and in the number of children living in (quasi-)jobless households.

Figure 23: Evolution in child poverty and social exclusion and its components in the EU-27, 2005 to 2014



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Figures are in 1000s; ii) AROPE – at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi)-Jobless households - share of population living in (quasi)-jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the (quasi)-jobless household (i.e. very low work intensity) rate refers to the previous calendar year (i.e. 2013) while for the severe material deprivation rate, the reference is the current survey year (i.e. 2014).

In 2014, 6 Member States registering statistically significant reductions in the poverty or social exclusion rate for children compared to the year before, most notably LT (-6.5 pp), IE (-3.6 pp), CY (-3.0) and LV (-3.1 pp). Nevertheless, 6 Member States recorded a clear worsening in the situation for children, for some (CZ and ES) with very sharp increases of around 3pp. The situation with respect to the longer term trend is particularly alarming in some Member States, which have seen significant increases in the rate of child poverty or social exclusion between 2008 and 2014. In a number of countries, these longer term increases are in the range of 6-10 pp (HU (8.4 pp), EL (8.0 pp), BG (7.3 pp), MT (6.3 pp), and ES (5.7 pp), while only one Member States (PL) has recorded a significant decrease in their child poverty or social exclusion rates (Figure 24). Levels of child poverty or exclusion above 30% are observed in 11 Member States, and among these rates of over 40% in BG and LV, and around 50% in RO, are of particular concern.

Figure 24: Evolution of the share of children (0-17) at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	27.8	27.7	25.6	25.7	23.2	45.2	19.5	14.5	19.6	23.8	30.3	36.7	35.8	21.6	29.0	32.1
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	1.3	n.a.	3.1	~	~	n.a.	-3.6	~	3.2	0.8	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.3	2.0	2.0	~	7.3	~	n.a.	~	~	~	8.0	5.7	~	n.a.	3.7
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	24.7	35.3	28.9	26.4	41.8	31.3	17.1	23.3	28.2	31.4	50.5	17.7	23.6	15.6	16.7	31.3
2013-2014 change in pp	-3.0	-3.1	-6.5	~	~	~	~	~	-1.6	~	2.0	~	~	2.6	~	-1.3
2008-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	5.5	8.4	6.3	~	~	-4.7	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC);

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). vi) For the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. very low work intensity) rate refers to the previous calendar year (i.e. 2013) while for the severe material deprivation rate, the reference is the current survey year (i.e. 2014).

While the worrisome levels of child poverty and what they imply in terms of human capital development pose an important question for the longer-term future of European countries, the disproportionate ways in which the recent economic crisis has affected youth has more immediate consequences, including risks of long-term unemployment and lasting inactivity, while remaining outside the labour market has far reaching consequences – not solely economic. These include a loss of confidence, an undermining of trust and expectations, and an increasing risk of social exclusion and disengagement from society.

The labour market situation of young people and their exclusion from social security rights is therefore a matter of utmost priority and is being addressed partly through EU initiatives such as the Youth Guarantee²⁸ adopted by the Council in April 2013²⁹. This is a new approach to tackling youth unemployment which ensures that all young people under 25 – whether registered with employment services or not – get a good-quality, concrete offer within 4 months of them leaving formal education or becoming unemployed. The good-quality offer should be for a job, apprenticeship, traineeship, or continued education and be adapted to each individual need and situation. Another EU initiative has been the Youth Employment Initiative³⁰ (2013), which aims to support particularly young people not in education, employment or training in regions with a youth unemployment rate above 25%.

²⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1079&langId=en>.

²⁹ [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013H0426\(01\)](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013H0426(01)).

³⁰ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1176&langId=en>.

As a result of such initiatives and the general improvement in EU labour markets in recent years, in 2015 the youth unemployment ratio³¹ showed strong declines across the vast majority of Member States, with 19 countries registering significant falls and only one (FI) an increase. Of particular note were falls of the order of 2 pp in CY, EL and ES. Nevertheless, compared to the before the crisis the overall picture is still one of strong deterioration in the labour market situation of young people, with a significant increase in the youth unemployment ratio still evident in around half of Member States and still with rises in excess of 5pp in CY, EL, ES and HR. Improvement over the longer term reference period has only been registered in DE (Figure 25), and at EU level the ratio remains 1.5 pp up on the level in 2008.

Figure 25: Evolution of youth unemployment ratio (15-24), 2014-2015 and 2008-2015

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2015	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.8	6.6	5.6	4.1	6.7	3.5	5.5	7.6	12.9	16.8	9.1	14.3	10.6
2014-2015 change in pp	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	~	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	~	~	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2	~	-1.0	-1.0
2008-2015 change in pp	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	~	1.8	~	~	-2.0	~	~	6.3	5.1	2.0	5.6	4.1
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2015	12.3	6.7	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.1	7.7	6.1	6.8	10.7	6.8	5.8	8.4	11.7	11.2	8.6
2014-2015 change in pp	-2.2	-1.2	-1.1	~	-0.6	~	-0.9	~	-1.3	-1.2	~	-1.0	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	-1.2
2008-2015 change in pp	8.5	~	1.5	~	~	~	3.8	~	1.1	3.9	n.a.	1.3	2.2	2.9	~	~

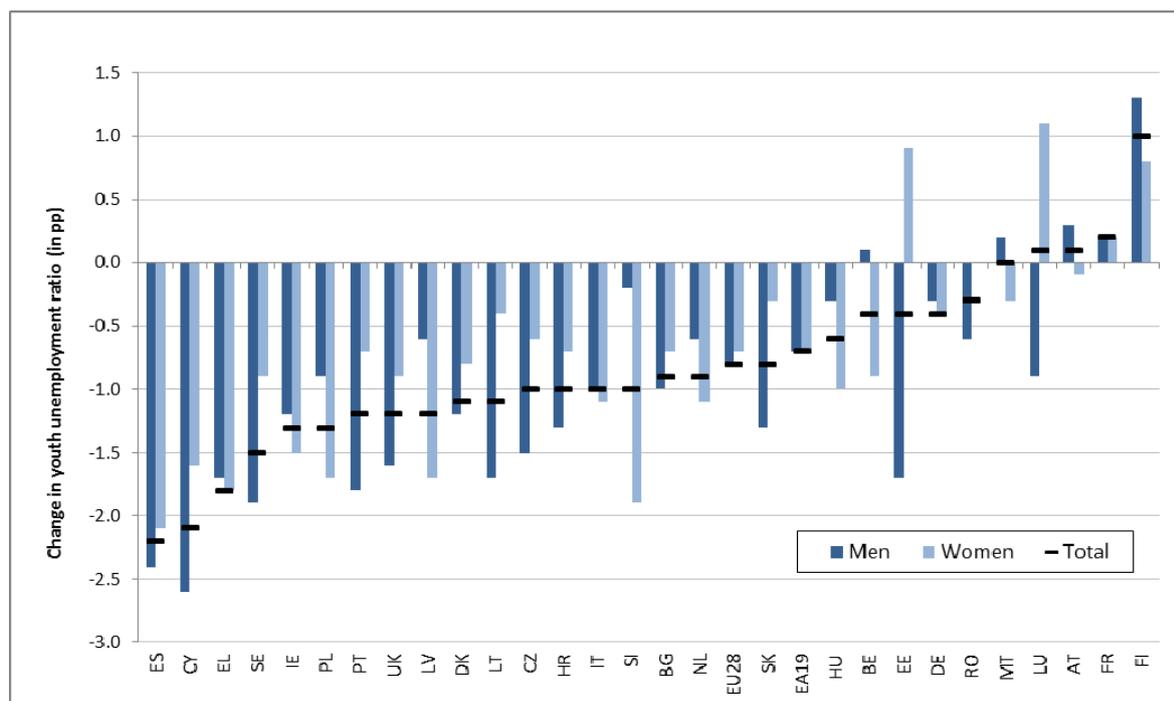
Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Notes: i) For FR, there is a break in series in 2014; ii) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not shown; iii) Year-on-year changes of magnitude greater than 0.5pp and changes since 2008 of magnitude greater than 1pp are highlighted as significant.

At EU level the 0.8 pp fall in the youth unemployment ratio over the latest year reflects very similar changes for male and female youth. However, the situation varies strongly across individual Member States, with falls in the ratio for male youth noticeably more pronounced in CY, CZ, HR, LT, PT, SE, SK and the UK, and with the ratio declining strongly for men in EE and LU while rising for female youth (Figure 26). In contrast, female youth in BE, HU, LV, NL, PL and especially SI experienced much stronger falls than those for young males. Finland stands out as having seen significant rises for both male and female youth between 2014 and 2015.

³¹ The reason for looking at both youth unemployment rates and ratios is that a use of only the unemployment rate can produce a distorted picture when comparing the youth labour markets of different countries. More precisely, one difficulty with using the unemployment rate as an indicator for the labour market performance, especially of young people, is that it shows the number of unemployed youth as a percentage of the youth labour force, i.e. those who are either employed or unemployed but actively looking for work. Using the youth labour force as a denominator can lead to distortions when comparing countries with great differences in youth activity rates or when activity rates change significantly over time. For instance, youth unemployment rates for two countries with identical numbers of youth and unemployed youth will differ if one country has a higher share of youth not available for the labour market because of, for example, a higher number of youth in education. More concretely, the country with a higher share of youth in education (or otherwise inactive) will display a higher youth unemployment rate.

Figure 26: Changes in the youth unemployment ratio 2014-2015, by gender



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Young people are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion and poverty as they move towards an independent life away from the parental household, a key step which involves looking for work and establishing their own household. For many, however, this is far from easy. Even if they find employment, they often start with low-paid jobs, which can make sustaining a household difficult. As Ward et al (2006) highlight, the process of achieving autonomy is influenced by public policies in a number of areas including employment, education, housing and social protection, and the outcomes have important implications for society as revealed in fertility and demographic trends. Low economic activity of youth as such should not be the main concern, given the high proportion of students among the young generation, but rather the proportion of young people who are neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET).

The share of NEETs in the EU in the age group 15-24 had been shrinking up until 2008 (when the share was 10.9%), but then grew substantially through to 2012 when it reached 13.2%. However, since then there has been a steady reduction in the rate, so that by 2015 it had fallen to 12.0%. Over the latest year, 2014-2015, developments have been clearly positive, with the NEET rate falling in 16 Member States and with especially strong declines in CY, EL, ES, HU and LV (Figure 27).

Nevertheless, the longer term picture remains decidedly bleak, with 17 Member States still showing significant increases in their NEET rates compared to 2008 and particularly so in CY, EL, HR and IT. Only DE, LV and SE have seen an improvement relative to 2008. While generally coming down, NEET rates in 2015 were still over 15% in BG, CY, EL, ES, HR and RO, and above 20% in IT. In contrast, rates in DE, DK, LU, NL and SE were below 7%.

Figure 27: Evolution in NEET (not in employment, education or training) rates (15-24), 2014-2015 and 2008-2015

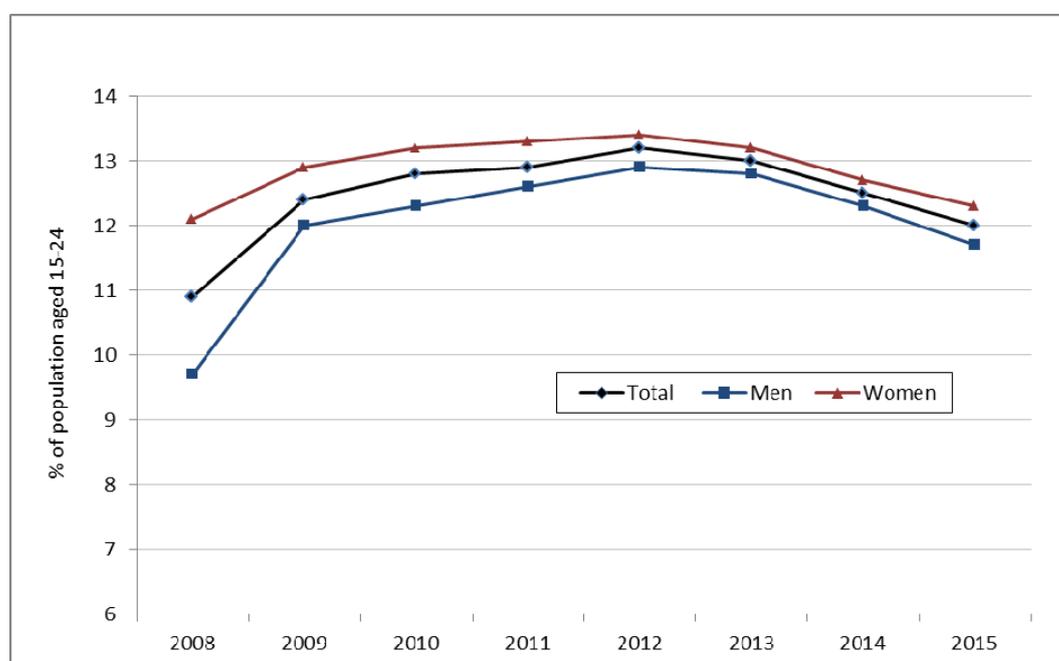
	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2015	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	19.3	7.5	6.2	6.2	10.8	14.3	17.2	15.6	11.9	18.5	21.4
2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-0.9	-0.6	~	~	-0.9	-0.9	-1.9	-1.5	~	-0.8	-0.7
2008-2015 change in pp	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	~	1.9	-2.2	2.1	~	5.8	1.3	1.4	6.9	4.8
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2015	15.2	10.5	9.2	6.2	11.6	10.4	4.7	7.5	11.0	11.3	18.1	9.5	13.7	10.6	6.7	11.1
2014-2015 change in pp	-1.8	-1.5	-0.7	~	-2.0	~	-0.8	~	-1.0	-1.0	1.1	~	0.9	~	~	-0.8
2008-2015 change in pp	5.5	-1.3	~	~	~	2.1	1.3	~	2.0	1.1	n.a.	3.0	2.6	2.8	-1.1	~

Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Notes: i) For FR, there is a break in series in 2013 and 2014; ii) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not shown; iii) Year-on-year changes of magnitude greater than 0.5pp and changes since 2008 of magnitude greater than 1pp are highlighted as significant.

At EU level NEET rates have converged between young males and young females aged 15-24 following the 2008 crisis, which saw rates for both rise but more so for young males (Figure 28). Rates for both peaked in 2012 and have been falling at a similar rate since. The latest year, 2014-2015, showed quite substantial differences in changes in gender-specific NEET rates for many Member States, with again notably the rate declining strongly for young men in EE and LU while rising for female youth (Figure 29).

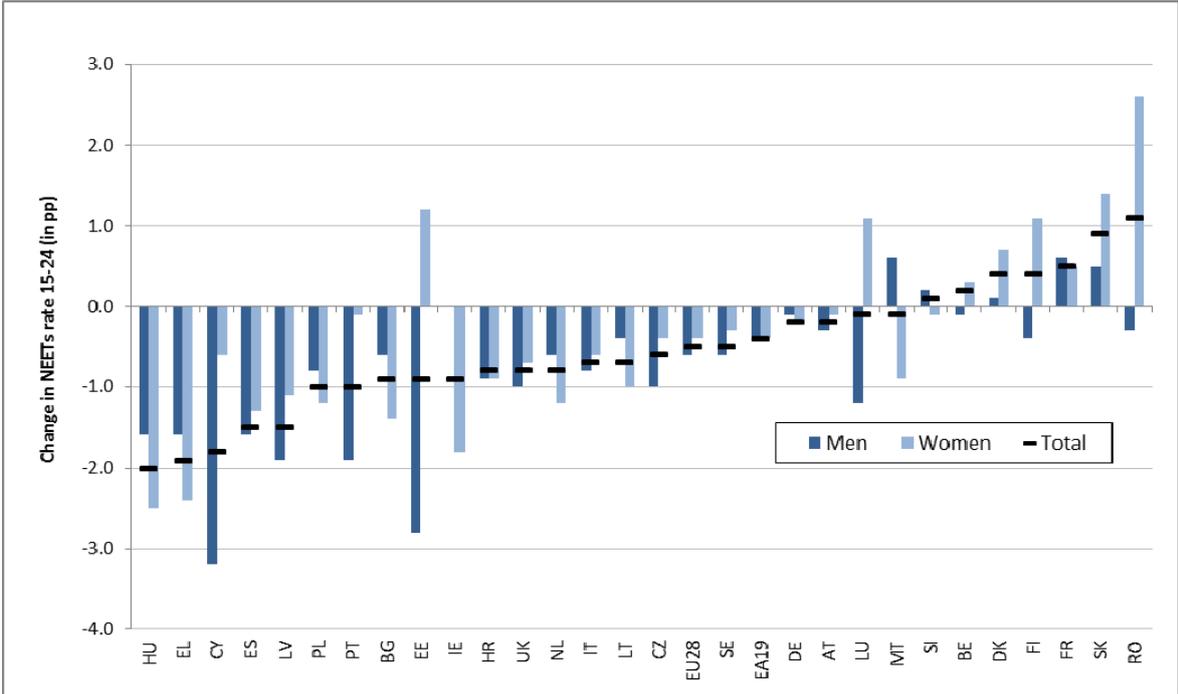
Figure 28: EU NEETs rate by gender, 2008-2015



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

A recently published Eurofound report (Eurofound 2016) explores the diversity of NEETs and suggests seven subgroups into which the NEET population can be disaggregated using data routinely collected for the EU Labour Force Survey. The report shows that the largest category of NEETs aged 15–24 in Europe were the short-term unemployed (29.8%), followed by the long-term unemployed (22%). Re-entrants accounted for 7.8%; those NEET due to family responsibilities, 15.4%; those unavailable due illness or disability, 6.8% while around 5.8% of NEETs are discouraged workers. However, the report also finds that the composition of the NEET population varies greatly among European Member States.

Figure 29: Change in NEETs rate 2014-2015 by gender



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Early school leaving increases the likelihood of young people entering the labour market without adequate skills, who then may face unemployment or in-work poverty. Across Europe, rates of early leavers from education and training range from as low as around 3-6% in CY, CZ, HR, LT, PL and SI to as high as around 20% in ES, MT and RO. Developments since 2008 have been widely positive across the EU, with significant reductions in early school leavers rates in 20 Member States, most notably in CY, EL, ES, MT, PT and the UK. In the latest year for which data is available, 5 Member States recorded still further improvements, but 6 showed signs of the rate picking up again. At EU level there was no significant reduction over the latest year, and this may point to an end to the recent trend of declines in early school leaving and in turn reflect the draw of improving labour markets on young people (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Evolution in early school leavers' rates (in %) from education and training (18-24), 2014-2015 and 2008-2015

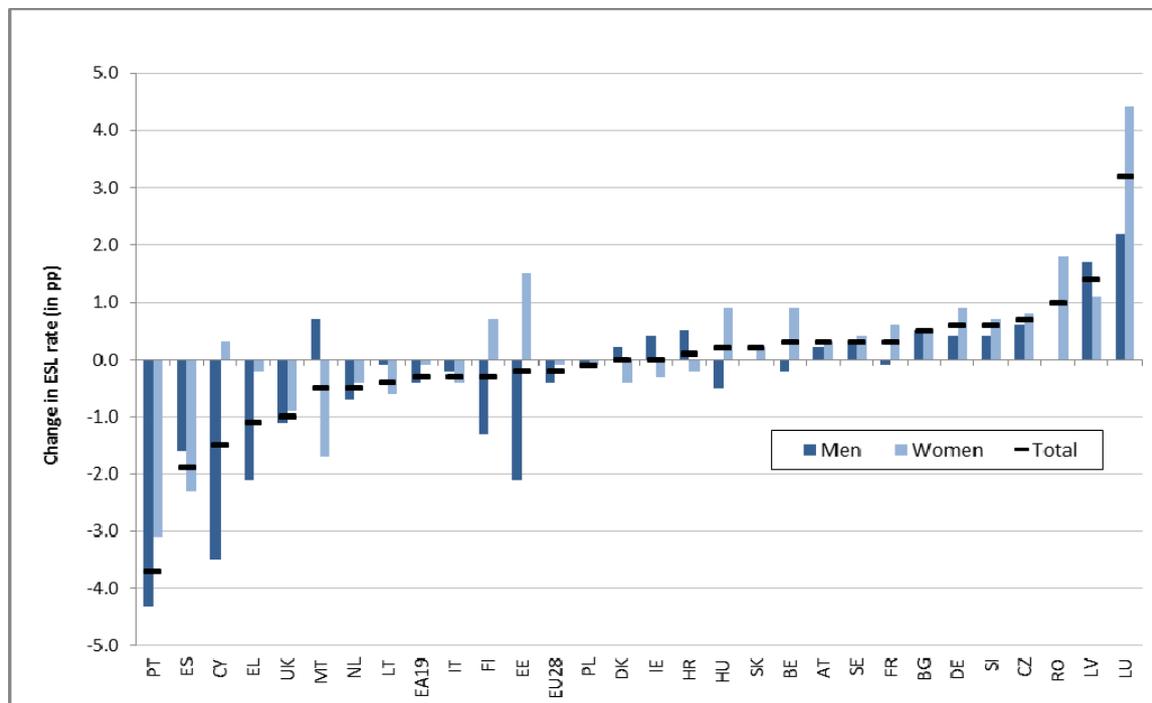
	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2015	11.0	11.0	11.7	11.6	10.1	13.4	6.2	7.8	10.1	11.2	6.9	7.9	20.0	9.3	2.8	14.7
2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.7	~	0.6	~	~	-1.1	-1.9	~	~	~
2008-2015 change in pp	-3.7	-3.8	-4.7	-4.7	-1.9	-1.4	~	-4.7	-1.7	-2.8	-4.5	-6.5	-11.7	-2.5	-1.6	-4.9
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2015	5.3	9.9	5.5	9.3	11.6	19.8	8.2	7.3	5.3	13.7	19.1	5.0	6.9	9.2	7.0	10.8
2014-2015 change in pp	-1.5	1.4	~	3.2	~	~	~	~	~	-3.7	1.0	0.6	~	~	~	-1.0
2008-2015 change in pp	-8.4	-5.6	-2.0	-4.1	~	-7.4	-3.2	-2.9	~	-21.2	n.a.	~	~	~	~	-6.1

Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Notes: i) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not shown; ii) Year-on-year changes of magnitude greater than 0.5pp and changes since 2008 of magnitude greater than 1pp are highlighted as significant.

In countries where the early school leavers' rate has risen over the latest year, it has mainly been due to sharper rises among female youths, while for those countries where it has fallen the decrease has generally been stronger for male youths (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Change in early school leavers' rate 2014-2015 by gender



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

The 2012 SPC Advisory Report on “Tackling and Preventing Child Poverty, Promoting Child Well-being”³² and the European Commission Social Investment Package³³ highlighted the importance of following a comprehensive approach to tackle early school-leaving. This means integrated multi-level responses linking the home, the child, the school, adult education, community and relevant services. Schools, social and employment services and parents should combine their efforts and work together to prevent early school leaving. Offering a greater variety of education and training possibilities, both formal and informal as well as after school programmes, creating permeable and flexible education pathways, forming smaller classes and preparing individualised education plans, may help reduce early school-leaving. Providing quality vocational training options, educational experimental frameworks aimed at boosting the attractiveness of schools and enhancing motivation of pupils as well as special programmes for children with specific needs are vital to combat disadvantages. Improving availability of alternative or non-formal education, raising the compulsory schooling age or making secondary schools universally accessible will improve the flexibility of education systems.

Income inequality has grown across and within Member States

As highlighted by the 2014 Joint Employment Report³⁴, and analysed extensively in the Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2013 report (European Commission (2013)), the crisis has substantially altered the dynamics of inequality and affected different sections of the population in different ways. Income inequality is growing across and within many Member States, particularly in most of the Southern Member States and in several non-Central European countries. These are also the Member States that witnessed the largest increases in unemployment. In many countries, the crisis has intensified the long-term trends of wage polarisation and labour market segmentation, which together with less redistributive tax and benefit systems have fuelled rising inequalities. High levels of unemployment, and in some cases the impact of fiscal consolidation, also explain the significant increases in inequalities observed in the countries most affected by the crisis.

With regard to income inequality, the income quintile ratio (S80/S20) shows that while on average inequality has remained broadly stable between 2008 and 2014 at EU level, there is a wide dispersion and growing divergence in inequality between Member States. The S80/S20 inequality ratio has increased significantly in 12 Member States compared to 2008, especially in most of the Southern Member States (CY, EL, ES, IT) as well as in DE, EE, IE, HU, LU, SI, SK and SE (Figure 32 and Figure 33). In contrast, significant reductions have been registered in BE, FI, LV, MT and the UK over the same period. Over the most recent period 2013-2014, inequality has risen sharply in CY, DE, RO, SK and the UK, where income quintile ratios have all increased by over 8%. The highest income inequalities are currently found in BG, EE, EL, ES, LV, LT, PT and RO, where the equivalised income of the richest 20% of the population is more than 6 times that of the poorest 20%.

³² <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=7849&langId=en>

³³ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=89&langId=en&newsId=1807&moreDocuments=yes&tableName=news>

³⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/2014/jer2014_en.pdf

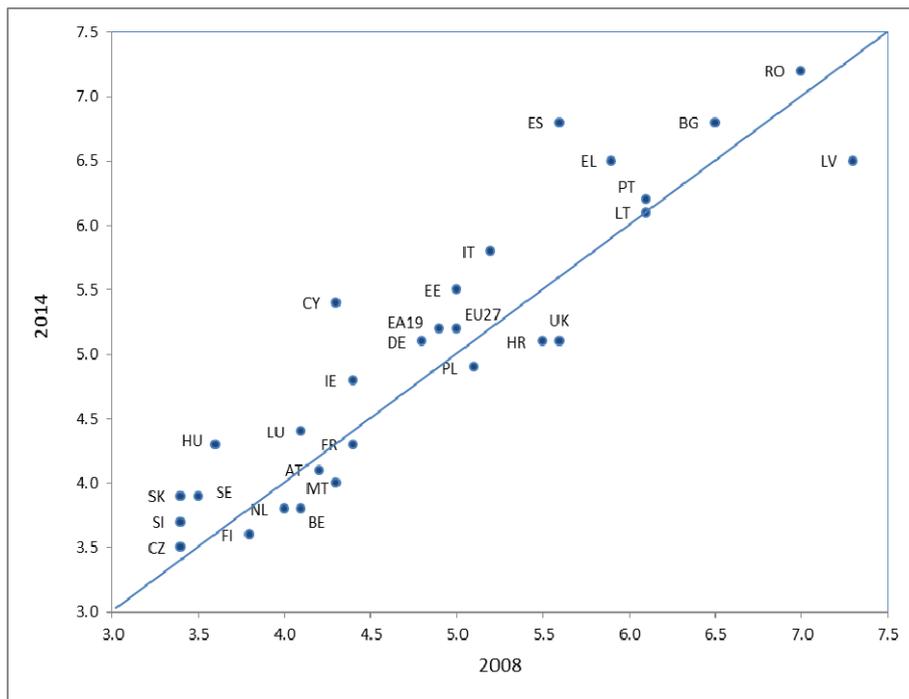
Figure 32: Income quintile ratio (S80/S20), evolution (% change) 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.8	6.8	3.5	4.1	5.1	6.5	4.8	6.5	6.8	4.3	5.1	5.8
2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	10.9	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	~	6.1	6.1	-7.3	~	~	n.a.	6.2	10.0	9.1	10.2	21.4	~	n.a.	11.5
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	5.4	6.5	6.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.9	6.2	7.2	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.1
2013-2014 change in %	10.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	9.1	~	8.3	~	5.4	10.9
2008-2014 change in %	25.6	-11.0	~	7.3	19.4	-7.0	~	~	~	~	~	8.8	14.7	-5.3	11.4	-8.9

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only statistically significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). A 5% threshold has been used. "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. statistically insignificant change); vi) Income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the UK (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

Figure 33: Income quintile ratio (S80/S20), evolution 2008-2014



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes, so comparison not shown; ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so 2013 figure shown instead of 2014; iii) For HR, data refer to 2010 instead of 2008; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) The blue line shows equal inequality in 2008 and 2014, so countries to the left of the line have seen a rise in inequality, and those to the right a reduction.

In late 2015 the SPC carried out a thematic review on income inequality in the EU and the role of social protection systems. This focused on fostering a shared understanding of the trends and drivers of income inequalities, on exploring the extent to which preventing and reducing inequalities is an explicit objective in Member States, and on analysing the potential of different approaches to social protection and social policies to effectively prevent and reduce income inequalities. The findings of this review are reported on in Annex 3 of this annual report.

General weakening in the effectiveness of income support systems for those furthest away from the labour market

Member States differ substantially in terms of the minimum safety nets they provide to jobless or quasi-jobless households, especially relative to the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, and the relative incentives for taking up employment. Increasing emphasis is now being placed on the need to assess income protection through a broader focus on the collective features of national minimum income packages, rather than separately assessing individual indicators. For an example of interesting research in this area see Box 3. Other relevant research includes a recent study on "*Minimum income schemes in Europe. A study of national policies*" (Frazer, H. and Marlier, E. (2016), European Social Protection Network (ESPN), Brussels: European Commission) and on "*Work-life balance measures for persons of working age with dependent relatives in Europe. A study of national policies*" (Bouget, D., Spasova, S. and Vanhercke, B. (2016), European Social Protection Network (ESPN), Brussels: European Commission).

Box 3. Assessment of minimum income policy packages based on 2012 data

Extract from European Policy Brief "Decent incomes for the poor: Which role for Europe?" (Poverty Reduction in Europe: Social policy and innovation – ImPRovE (Project reference: 290613))

Bea Cantillon, Sarah Marchal, Chris Luijges – Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy – Antwerp University

[Note: The purpose of this box is to illustrate research carried out on a methodological approach to the assessment of minimum income provision rather than to focus on specific country results, which are not fully up to date (they relate to the year 2012 and the particular situation may have changed for countries in the meantime if there have been major changes in minimum income policy packages). In addition the analysis is limited to a single family type.]

In this study the authors argue for the inclusion and simultaneous assessment of social policy indicators that grasp the balance of minimum income protection packages for out-of-work and in-work families, and that the introduction of a broad focus on minimum income protection, including minimum wages, provides an important inroad into a stronger role for social Europe in the fight against poverty. They emphasise that including carefully selected indicators of policy packages can bring out different policy mixes, available options and potential imbalances. Such indicators can pinpoint imbalances in the nexus of minimum wages, work incentives and minimum

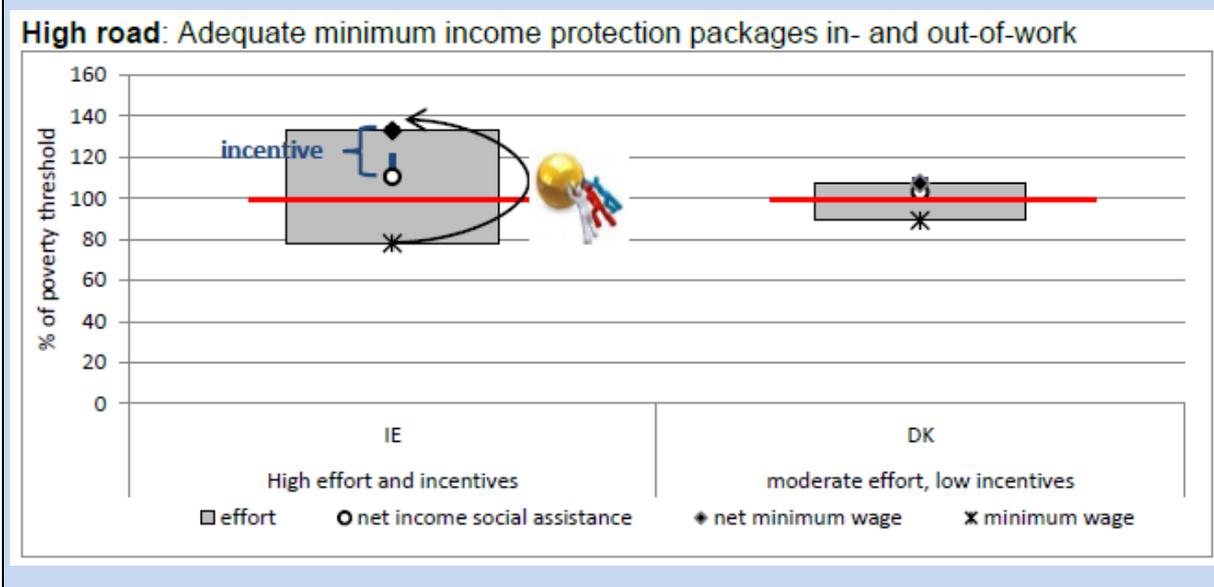
incomes for jobless households. This broad focus (including minimum wages, gross-to-net efforts and work incentives) is needed as minimum wages are inextricably linked to minimum income protection while adequate minimum income protection should be in balance with work incentives.

EVIDENCE AND ANALYSIS

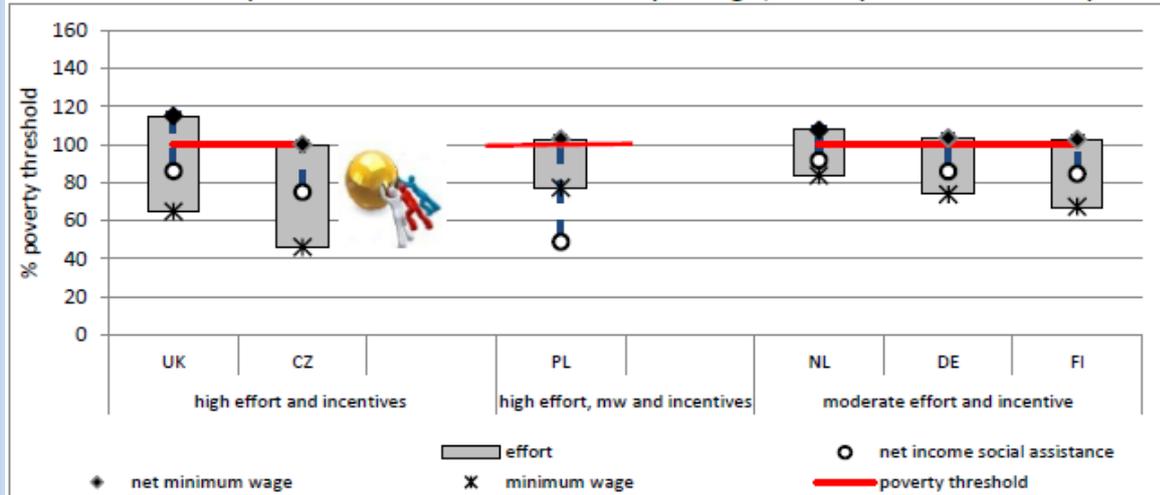
The policy indicators proposed are indicators that solely inform on the policy design and policy choices of member states regarding minimum incomes for working and non-working households: gross minimum wage, gross-to-net efforts, net disposable income on minimum wage, work incentives and net disposable income on social assistance (i.e. including the impact of taxes and non-discretionary benefits). To gauge the interrelations and incentive effects at the bottom of the labour market an assessment is made on the net disposable income packages of a hypothetical lone parent family.

The graphs below (Figure 34) divide countries into three groups, based on the adequacy of their income floors: 1) *“High road countries”* (first graph) where the guaranteed minimum income package for families in and out of work exceeds the at-risk-of poverty thresholds (defined as 60% of equivalised median income in each country). Ireland starts from a moderate gross minimum wage but thanks to significant gross-to-net efforts relatively high work incentives are combined with an adequate income for work poor households. In Denmark the adequate social floor goes together with low gross-to-net efforts as well as low work incentives; 2) *“Middle road countries”* where the guaranteed net income package of a working family exceeds the poverty threshold, but the final income protection for jobless lone parent families is inadequate (UK, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Germany, Finland and Poland). In some of these countries low minimum wages are increased by considerable gross-to-net efforts (e.g. the UK and the Czech Republic) while others combine higher minimum wages with moderate efforts; 3) *“Low road countries”* that display inadequate income protection for both families in-work and out-of-work. This group encompasses the largest number of member states. However, large variation exists regarding the extent of the minimum income packages’ inadequacy.

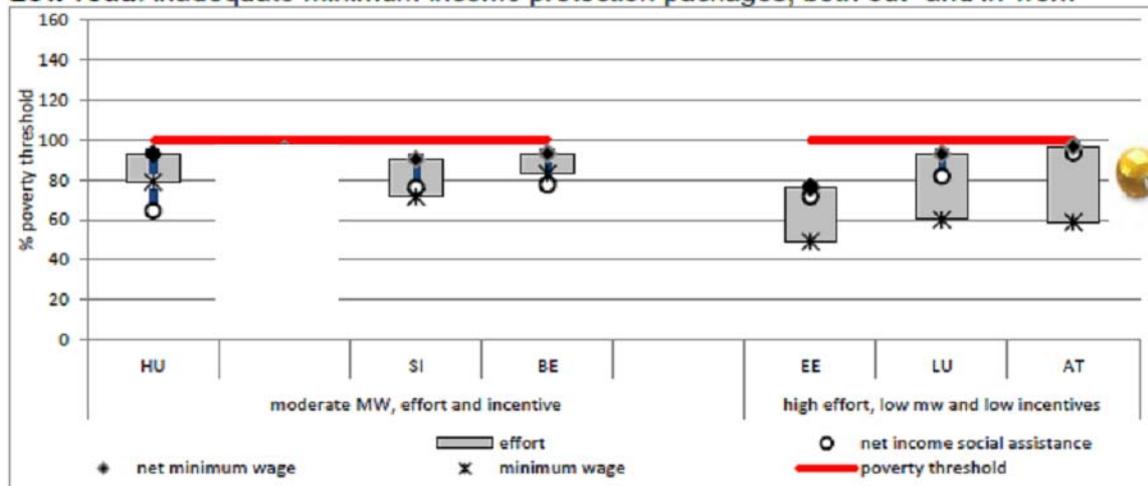
FIGURE 34: MINIMUM INCOME PROTECTION PACKAGES IN- AND OUT-OF-WORK, LONE PARENT WITH 2 CHILDREN, 2012



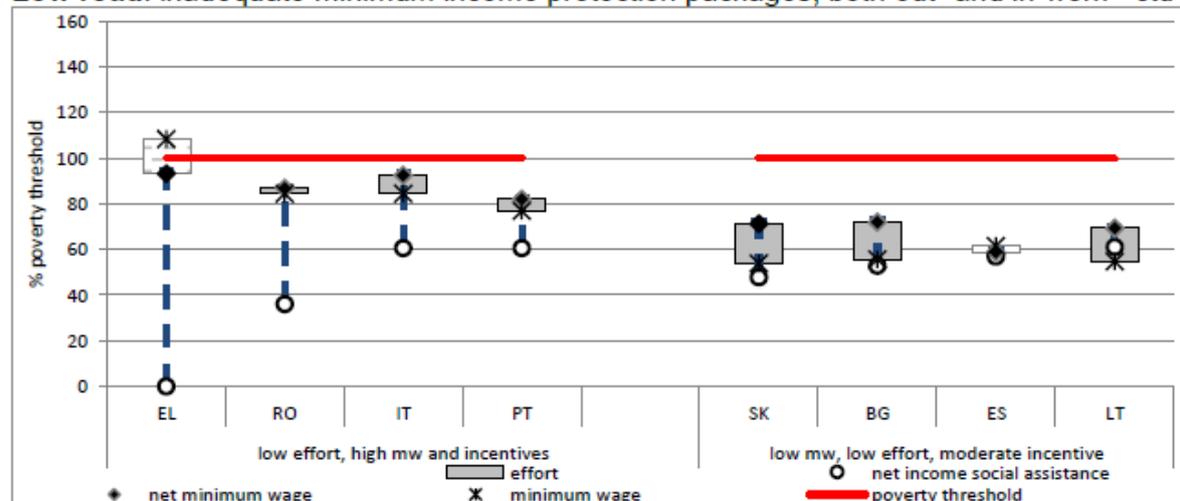
Middle road: adequate in-work minimum income package, inadequate out-of-work protection



Low road: inadequate minimum income protection packages, both out- and in-work



Low road: inadequate minimum income protection packages, both out- and in-work - ctd



NOTE: VERTICAL DASHED LINES REPRESENT THE FINANCIAL INCENTIVE (I.E. THE GAP BETWEEN NET DISPOSABLE INCOME AT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND NET DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AT FULL-TIME MINIMUM WAGE EMPLOYMENT). EFFORT: THE (POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE) COMBINED IMPACT OF TAXES AND TRANSFERS ON THE GROSS MINIMUM WAGE TO ARRIVE AT THE NET DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AT MINIMUM WAGE (NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME AT MINIMUM WAGE – GROSS MINIMUM WAGE).

Source: CSB MIPI Version 3/2013

In 2014 the poverty risk for (quasi-) jobless households ranged between as much as 79.3% in SK, and over 70% in the three Baltic States of EE, LV and LT, to 50% or under in DK, IE, NL and the UK. Between 2013 and 2014, 11 Member States experienced a significant worsening of the poverty risk for (quasi-)jobless households, with particularly strong increases in CZ, IE, LU, NL, RO and the UK (Figure 35). In contrast, strong reductions of the order of 7 or 8 percentage points were recorded in EL, FR and SE, suggesting an improved effectiveness of safety nets in terms of income support in these countries. The longer term trend since the beginning of the crisis (2008) has mainly been one of worsening poverty among (quasi-)jobless households, with 19 Member States seeing an increased poverty risk for people in such households, and with increases of around 8-10 pp in BE, LU, NL and RO, of 11-15 pp in CZ, EL, ES, HU and SE, and as much as 26% in SK. When looked at in parallel with the evolution of the share of the population in (quasi-)jobless households, it is evident that in some Member States income support levels of last resort schemes worsened significantly at the same time as the number of people counting on them increased.

Figure 35: At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %), evolutions 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	58.2	58.1	59.3	59.4	62.2	67.7	67.1	43.8	65.0	70.9	49.0	51.1	63.1	52.3	63.3	59.7
2013-2014 change in pp	2.0	2.0	~	~	~	-4.3	13.6	~	~	n.a.	7.9	-7.3	1.8	-8.1	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	2.4	4.1	4.1	7.5	-10.1	11.7	n.a.	~	-3.9	2.4	10.8	11.7	2.5	n.a.	4.8
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	51.7	73.0	70.9	58.3	63.2	64.1	48.7	54.1	55.9	59.5	59.7	61.4	79.3	52.9	66.5	50.0
2013-2014 change in pp	~	5.1	4.9	6.4	~	~	8.9	~	~	~	10.4	4.6	5.7	~	-7.2	8.8
2008-2014 change in pp	1.3	-10.3	~	8.9	14.7	2.5	9.0	4.5	6.7	6.3	9.3	6.4	26.2	-3.4	15.1	-13.1

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). vi) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. very low work intensity) refers to the household situation in the previous calendar year (i.e. 2013).

To support the needs of people at risk of poverty, governments provide social security in the form of social transfers. The effectiveness of social provision can be examined by comparing the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers. The impact of social transfers on poverty reduction varies greatly across Member States. In 2014, it ranged from only 11% in RO to 55% in DK and 58% in IE (Figure 36). These large differences highlight the potential for improvement in some Member States in the size and effectiveness of social protection expenditure. Between 2013 and 2014, however, there were no countries with significant improvements in the capacity of social transfers to reduce poverty, and in fact in 3 Member States (IE, LU and RO) the impact was significantly reduced. In the longer term (2008-2014) only 6 countries (the Baltic States of EE, LV and LT as well as CY, ES, and the UK) have strengthened the impact of social transfers in reducing poverty as opposed to 5 countries (CZ, HU, PL, RO and SE) where the impact has decreased.

Figure 36: Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction, evolutions 2013-2014 and 2008-2014³⁵

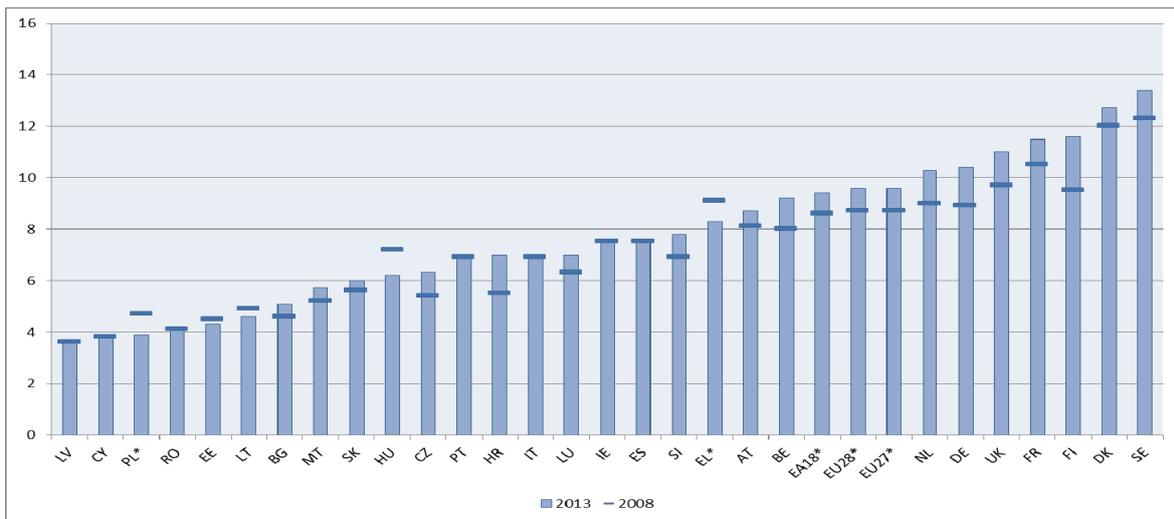
	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	34.1	34.1	33.5	33.7	43.6	20.1	43.6	55.0	33.2	23.2	58.1	15.0	28.6	44.6	35.1	21.5
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	-5.3	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	-11.4	n.a.	~	5.7	~	~	5.7	~	n.a.	~
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	41.5	21.5	30.6	40.6	43.6	33.2	45.5	44.5	26.4	27.0	10.9	42.2	35.7	53.6	47.0	42.7
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	-5.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	-8.5	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	10.9	7.2	6.8	~	-15.6	~	~	~	-6.3	~	-12.9	~	~	~	-10.2	7.4

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) The income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

The above assessment of the impact of social transfers does not take into account non-cash benefits such as transfers in kind. A number of Member States provide public services to those furthest away from the labour market which contribute to general welfare and are not reflected in purely income-based measures. However, if we look into the expenditure on such in-kind services (Figure 37), we can see that in general the countries which achieve a low impact of social transfers on poverty reduction tend also to be those that spend less on in-kind services. In most countries the spending on in-kind benefits has slightly increased since 2008, with an average increase of 0.9 pp at EU level and with more substantial rises of over 1.5 pp recorded in DE, FI and HR.

Figure 37: Social benefits in-kind, as % of GDP, 2008 and 2013



Source: Eurostat (Esspros)

Notes: i) For EL, PL and EA18, EU27, EU28, figures refer to 2012 instead of 2013.

³⁵ The impact of social transfers is a theoretical indicator which is calculated using a fixed poverty line and ignores the influence of social transfers on median income. This should be taken into account when interpreting the figures.

Consistent and widespread improvement of the employment rate of older workers

Considerable effort has been made over the last decade or so to improve older people's labour market participation. As can be seen in Figure 38, this is an area where substantial positive strides have been made, even during the period of the crisis. The employment rate of older workers aged between 55 and 64 years increased to 53.3% in the EU in 2015, a rise of close to 8 pp since the beginning of the crisis in 2008. The increase has been highest in DE (up 12.4 pp), HU (14.4 pp), IT (13.9 pp) and PL (12.7 pp), but also substantial (around 8-10 pp) in BE, CZ, FR, MT, and NL, in some of which the financial incentives to continue work at older ages have improved strongly in recent years (e.g. DE, FR, IT and NL). Overall, since 2008, 23 Member States have significantly improved their employment rates for older workers, and the widespread positive impetus is continuing as significant rises were also recorded between 2014 and 2015 in 23 Member States. Only in the southern Member States of CY and EL were older workers' employment rates in 2015 significantly below those observed in 2008 (down around 7 pp and 9 pp respectively).

Figure 38: Employment rate of older workers (55-64), evolution 2014-2015 and 2008-2015

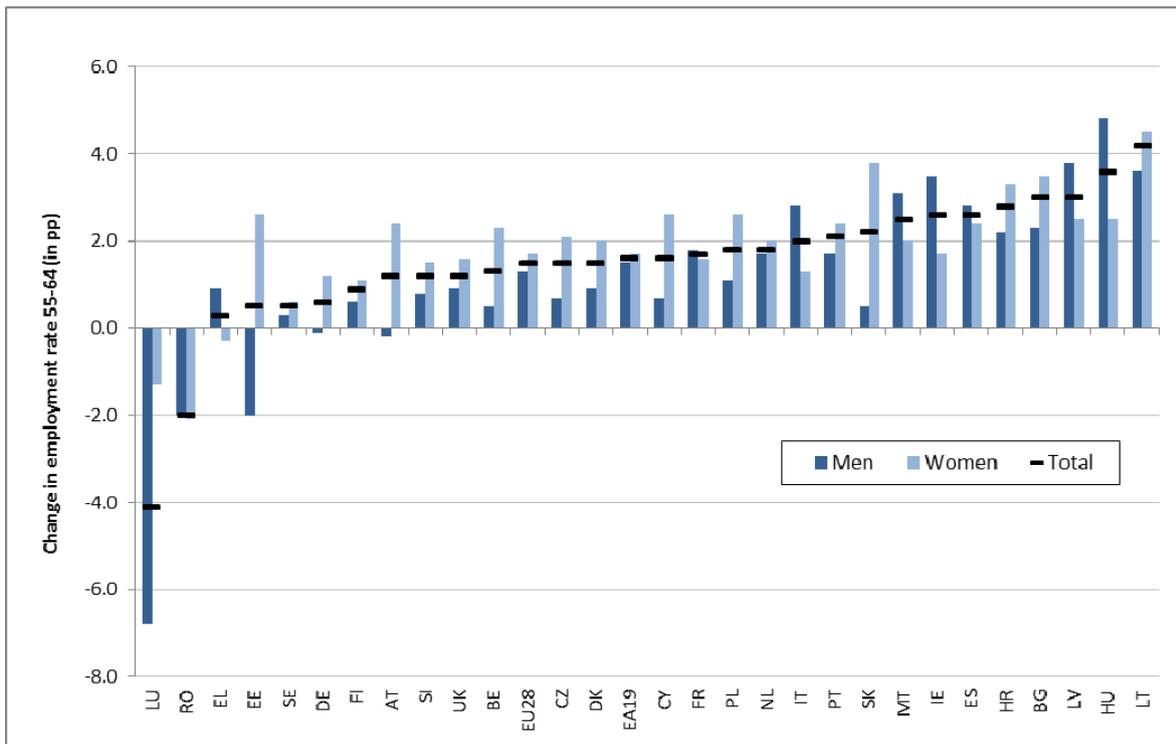
	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2015	53.3	53.4	53.2	53.3	44.0	53.0	55.5	64.7	66.2	64.5	55.6	34.3	46.9	48.7	39.0	48.2
2014-2015 change in pp	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	~	2.6	~	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.0
2008-2015 change in pp	7.8	7.9	8.9	8.9	9.5	7.0	7.9	6.3	12.4	2.1	1.7	-8.7	1.4	10.5	1.9	13.9
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2015	48.2	59.4	60.4	38.4	45.3	40.3	61.7	46.3	44.3	49.9	41.1	36.6	47.0	60.0	74.5	62.2
2014-2015 change in pp	1.3	3.0	4.1	-4.2	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.1	-2.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	~	1.2
2008-2015 change in pp	-6.6	~	7.4	4.2	14.4	10.2	8.7	7.5	12.7	~	n.a.	3.8	7.7	3.5	4.4	4.2

Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Notes: i) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not shown; ii) Year-on-year changes of magnitude greater than 0.5pp and changes since 2008 of magnitude greater than 1pp are highlighted as significant (in green/red (positive/negative changes)). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change).

At EU level, the increase in the employment rate of older workers in the latest year was slightly stronger for women than for men. A stronger increase for female older workers was also observed in around two-thirds of Member States, the rate only rising noticeably more strongly for men in EL, HU, IE, IT, LV and MT (Figure 39). Of particular note is the strong fall in the employment rate for men aged 55-64 in LU.

Figure 39: Change in employment rates of older workers (aged 55-64) 2014-2015 by gender



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

Reasons for the overall positive trend, which was already on-going before the crisis, include a continuing upward shift in educational achievement levels and participation of female workers aged 55-64, along with the higher employment protection enjoyed by older workers, but also the impact of tax/benefit reforms restricting access to early retirement and encouraging longer working lives, and some changes in age management in work places. All this has contributed to extending the effective retirement age.

Active ageing measures are of growing importance as recent pension reforms require longer contributory periods to ensure an adequate pension. Increased employment ensures the accumulation of pension rights and contributes to the sustainability of the pension system. For this to be successful however, older workers' employment, which leads to longer contributory periods, needs to guarantee adequate pension levels in order to combat poverty and social exclusion in old age. This is of particular importance for women. The move towards gender equality in the employment rate of older workers is not mirrored in a broader move towards more equal work patterns. Women, generally, have a lower participation rate, experience a gender pay gap, and more often interrupt their working lives due to child rearing. Female pensioners have a higher risk of poverty than men as a consequence of these gender inequalities; women receive lower pensions than men and often fail to qualify for benefits. Therefore, first and foremost, active ageing measures which ensure equal outcomes for men and women are needed.

Social protection systems which effectively contribute to maintaining the health of the population and provide adequate long-term care also play a key role in enabling participation in society and the labour market and ensuring independent living by older people. Beyond health services, working and living environments should also be better adapted to the needs of older people, including adapted housing and transport services, local libraries, and home support, which enable the elderly to live independently for longer.

Pensions continue to avert poverty for many

Pensions constitute by far the main source of income for older Europeans, who represent a large and growing share of the EU population. They are also the largest element in social protection systems, affecting the primary incomes of more people than any other component. The adequacy of pensions is measured by, among other things, their ability to prevent poverty, the degree to which they replace income before retirement and how they compare to the average incomes of people below pensionable age.

Regarding the ability of pensions to prevent poverty in old age, the trend since the beginning of the crisis in the income situation of the elderly has been better than for other age groups in many Member States, mainly due to the stability of pension income. In total, 21 Member States have seen the share of the elderly at risk of poverty or social exclusion decrease significantly between 2008 and 2014, and only in DE did the share increase over the same period (Figure 40). In addition, several countries saw improvements continue between 2013 and 2014, although a few (DE, LV, MT, PT and the UK) recorded a deterioration. In terms of actual levels of the share of the elderly living in poverty or social exclusion there remain wide disparities across Member States. In 2014 the share was close to 50% in BG and above 30% in EE, LT, LV and RO, while being below 10% in LU and NL.

Pension systems play a key role in allowing people to maintain their living standards in old age. Although the median relative income of older people (i.e. the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of people aged above 65 to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65) remained stable at EU level between 2013 and 2014, it has shown rather more volatility across individual Member States in the latest period and when compared to the relative stability of previous years.

Significant rises in the ratio were recorded in 10 Member States and significant declines in 5. At EU level the relative median income ratio reached a level of 94% in 2013, but underlying this are substantial differences across countries. The ratio was only 63% in EE, and under 80% in BE, CY, DK, FI, LV, LT and MT. At the other end of the spectrum, EL, ES, FR, HU, IT, LU, PL and RO recorded a relative median equivalised income for people over 65 that was equal to or greater than that for younger cohorts, highlighting the relative importance of financial allocations to pension systems in these Member States.

Figure 40: At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for the elderly (65+), evolution 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	17.8	17.7	16.0	16.2	17.3	47.8	10.7	10.8	17.4	35.0	13.5	23.0	12.9	10.1	29.7	20.2
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	-2.2	n.a.	~	~	1.4	n.a.	~	~	-1.6	-0.7	-2.2	-1.8
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	-5.6	-4.2	-4.2	-5.6	-7.9	-1.8	n.a.	1.9	-12.9	-9.0	-5.1	-13.3	-4.0	n.a.	-4.2
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	27.2	39.3	31.9	6.4	19.0	23.3	6.9	15.7	18.2	21.1	33.2	20.1	13.4	17.0	16.5	19.3
2013-2014 change in pp	~	3.2	~	~	~	2.5	~	~	-1.5	0.8	-1.8	-2.9	~	~	~	1.2
2008-2014 change in pp	-22.1	-19.5	-8.0	~	~	~	-2.8	-5.5	-8.7	-6.6	-16.0	-4.3	-8.5	-6.9	~	-9.2

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). vi) For the at-risk-of poverty rate, the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the quasi-jobless households (i.e. very low work intensity) rate refers to the previous calendar year (i.e. 2013) while for the severe material deprivation rate, the reference is the current year (i.e. 2014).

Looking at how the relative median income of the elderly has developed over the course of the crisis shows that there have been significant increases in the vast majority of countries (it has risen in 22 Member States) and with no country recording a decline (Figure 41). Since 2008 the ratio has increased by more than 20% in 6 countries (BG, CY, ES, IE, LV and RO). The only countries which did not show a significant increase (i.e. of above 5%) were BE, DE, HU and PL.

Figure 41: Median relative income ratio for the elderly, evolution 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.77	0.82	0.84	0.78	0.90	0.63	0.91	1.00	1.03	1.02	0.88	0.99
2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	7.9	~	2.6	1.1	n.a.	~	-3.8	3.0	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	10.6	9.2	10.5	~	24.2	6.3	n.a.	~	11.3	23.0	16.3	24.1	7.4	n.a.	12.5
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	0.75	0.71	0.77	1.11	1.05	0.78	0.89	0.95	0.99	0.94	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.79	0.83	0.86
2013-2014 change in %	~	-7.8	-4.9	~	1.9	~	-1.1	~	1.0	~	~	4.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	-1.1
2008-2014 change in %	27.1	34.0	10.0	14.4	~	6.8	6.0	8.0	~	13.3	22.4	8.3	15.2	9.7	6.4	16.2

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). For year-on-year change, Eurostat estimates of statistical significance are used, while for change since 2008 a 5% threshold has been used; vi) The income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

When analysing fluctuations of this income ratio indicator, one has to be aware that it is a relative measure and its value is influenced by changes in the income of both the elderly (numerator) and the working age population (denominator). A decrease in the income of the working age population when the income position of people age 65+ remains stable might give the impression that the actual position (i.e. income level) of the elderly has improved. The indicator thus needs to be assessed together with some absolute variables, such as the evolution in per capita incomes.

To assess the extent to which pensions fulfil their role of replacing income after retirement, it is important to consider how many people are covered by pension systems and how large a proportion of their income is derived from pensions. The aggregate replacement ratio measures the median individual gross pension (including old-age and other pension benefits) of people aged 65-74 relative to median individual gross earnings of people aged 50-59. At EU level the ratio was 56% in 2014, although there are substantial variations across countries (see Figure 42). In general, the aggregate replacement ratios show that current median pension levels are very low compared to current median earnings of people aged 50-59 in CY, HR and IE (all at or below 40%) and to some extent in BE, BG, DE, DK, EE, LT, LV and SI (all below 50% in 2014). This can be due to low income replacement from statutory pension schemes (e.g. BG), but it can also reflect the immaturity of supplementary pension schemes (e.g. CY), past labour force participation rates and incomplete careers.

As for its evolution, the value of the ratio for the EU-27 increased by 14%, from 49% in 2008 to 56% in 2014. This upward trend reflects significant rises in around two-thirds of Member States, although primarily the result of the crisis-related decline in wage incomes of people aged 50-59, while only IE recorded a significant drop in the ratio (of 22.4%). Significant rises were also recorded across many (12) Member States in the most recent year, although 6 countries also showed significant falls.

Figure 42: Aggregate replacement ratio, evolution 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.47	0.44	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.38	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.40	0.64
2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	12.8	~	2.3	-4.3	n.a.	~	~	~	4.5	8.1	3.2
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	14.3	16.3	14.3	~	29.4	7.8	n.a.	~	11.1	-22.4	46.3	42.9	6.2	n.a.	25.5
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	0.39	0.44	0.45	0.85	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.45	0.62	0.51	0.60	0.50
2013-2014 change in %	~	-6.4	-6.2	9.0	~	~	6.4	~	5.0	6.8	-1.5	-2.2	1.6	4.1	3.4	-5.7
2008-2014 change in %	18.2	46.7	~	46.6	~	36.6	16.3	~	12.5	23.5	30.6	~	14.8	~	~	16.3

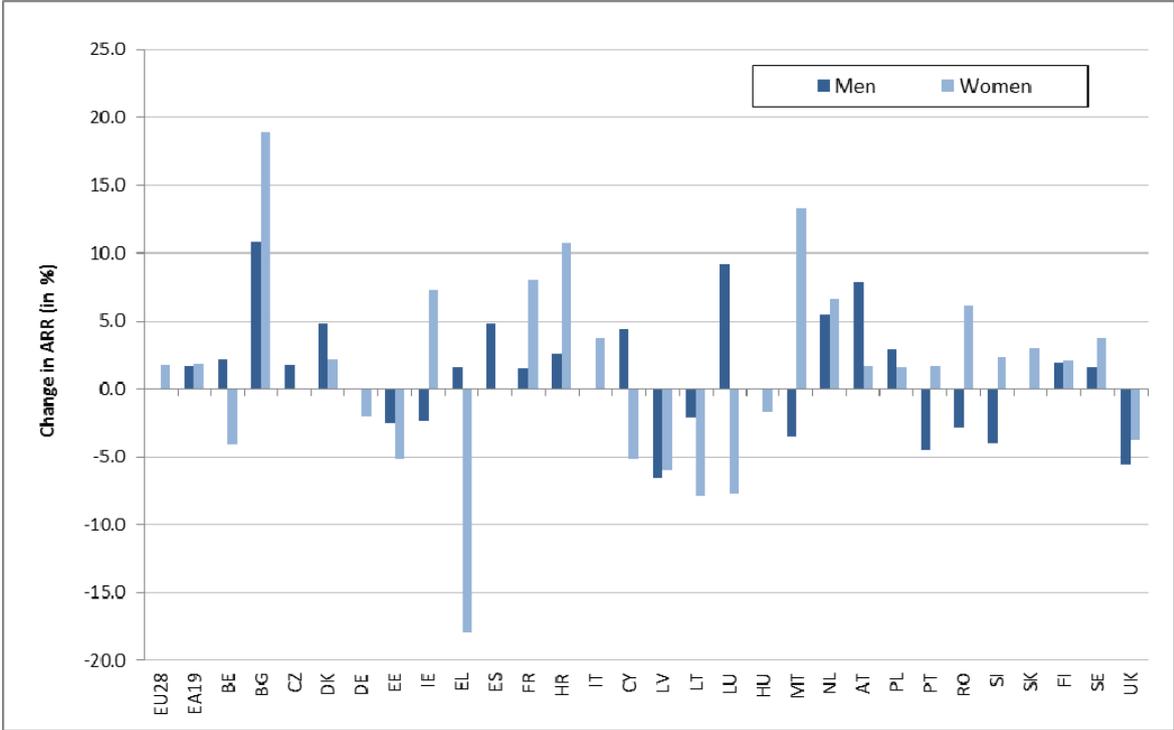
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is not available as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before 2010; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). For year-on-year change, Eurostat estimates of statistical significance are used, while for change since 2008 a 5% threshold has been used; vi) The income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

Changes in the aggregate replacement ratio over the latest year (Figure 43) generally show strong variation between genders at Member State level. Strong reductions in EL for women contrast with almost no change for men (as well to a lesser extent in CY and LU but with strong rises for men), while in IE, MT and RO women saw a strong rise while men experienced a small reduction.

The gender gap in pensions is an important issue to address, as highlighted in the Conclusions adopted by the Council the 18th of June 2015 on *“Equal income opportunities for women and men: Closing the gender gap in pensions”*. These reflect that the Commission and the Social Protection Committee has recognised that an important dimension of the pension adequacy challenge is gender-specific, and calls to ensure that closing the gender gap in pensions remains high on the political agenda at both Union and Member State levels. Included in the latter is a specific call for developing an indicator within the framework of the Social Protection Committee, to be used together with other relevant indicators, including the gender pay gap, for regularly measuring and monitoring the gender gap in pensions, and also for continuing to involve all relevant actors in monitoring the gender gap in pensions, using all available tools and resources such as the Open Method of Coordination and making full use of national and EU statistical offices and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).

Figure 43: Change in aggregate replacement ratio 2013-2014 by gender



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

In 2015 the SPC adopted its latest report on the adequacy of pensions (*The 2015 Pension Adequacy Report: current and future income adequacy in old age in the European Union*)³⁶ which analyses the current and future adequacy of pensions. It reports that current pensioners' living standards have largely been maintained over the crisis, yet poverty problems persist in some countries and pension outcomes are generally marked by large gender differences. It also reports that in the context of large budget deficits and a reinforced economic governance framework at EU level, Member States have adopted many pension reforms to control the increase in spending on public pensions. These include a stronger emphasis on postponing retirement from the labour market, by restricting access to early retirement and by starting or continuing a process of raising the pensionable age, including bringing women's pensionable ages up to those of men's and in some countries linked to increases in life expectancy.

In the longer term, EU average spending on public pensions, as a percentage of GDP, is no longer expected to be higher in 2060 than at present, although this reflects lower average pension benefits compared to wages in the future which could imply significant risks for future adequacy of incomes in old age. Theoretical replacement rates from public pension schemes are projected to decrease in the majority of Member States over the next 40 years, with a decline by more than five percentage points in 16 countries and by fifteen or more percentage points in six. Postponing retirement in line with the increases in pensionable ages could, amongst other measures, mitigate the reduction in replacement rates in most countries, as longer careers result in better pension entitlements.

Health outcomes and access to health services

Health status is a key determinant of the well-being and labour market participation of the individual. A healthy population is associated with better educational attainment, better earnings and wages, higher labour market participation and a higher number of hours worked in adulthood. The health of the general population is also shown to be positively associated with economic growth and social welfare.

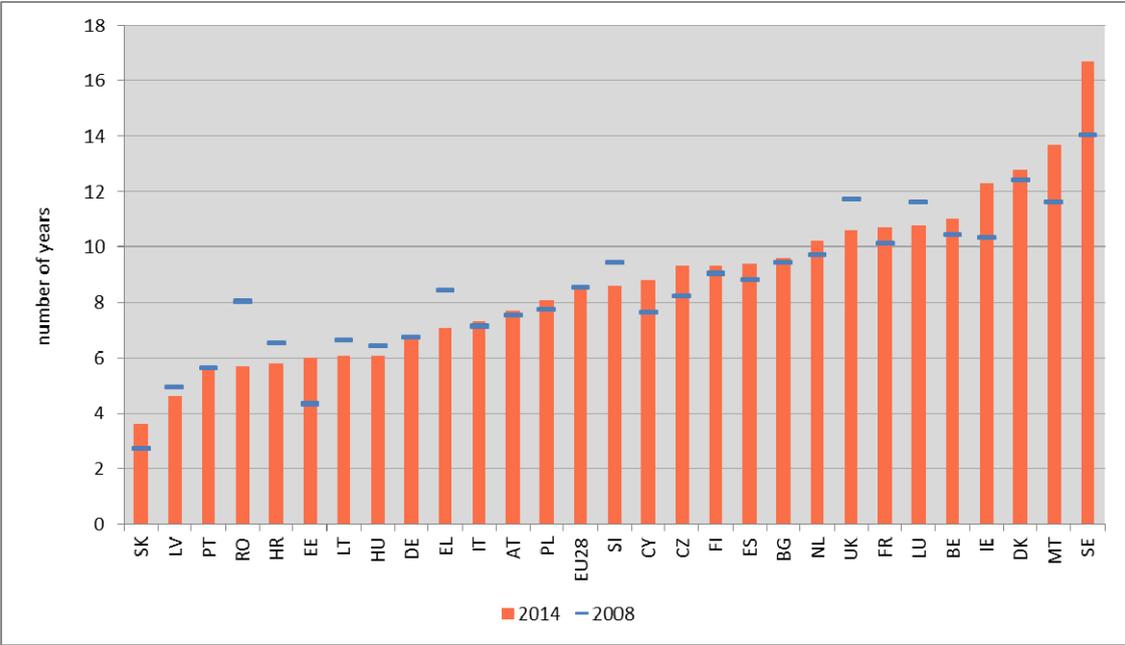
Despite these benefits, a recent Eurofound study (Eurofound (2014)) reports that in the wake of the crisis, many European governments have cut spending on healthcare services. However, in the face of rising unemployment and financial strain, there is an increased need for some healthcare services, while decreased disposable income has made access to healthcare more difficult for many households in the EU.

Looking at both objective and subjective measures of health can provide a snapshot of the health status of society as a whole. At EU level the number of healthy life years (HLY) at 65 is similar for both women and men, with the EU average for both being 8.6 years in 2014. Over the period 2008-2014, there was a significant increase in healthy life expectancy for women in 12 Member States (Figure 44). There were nevertheless 7 countries where HLY at 65 for women decreased significantly, most notably EL, RO and the UK. The change in HLY at 65 for men in the years 2008 –

³⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=14529&langId=en>

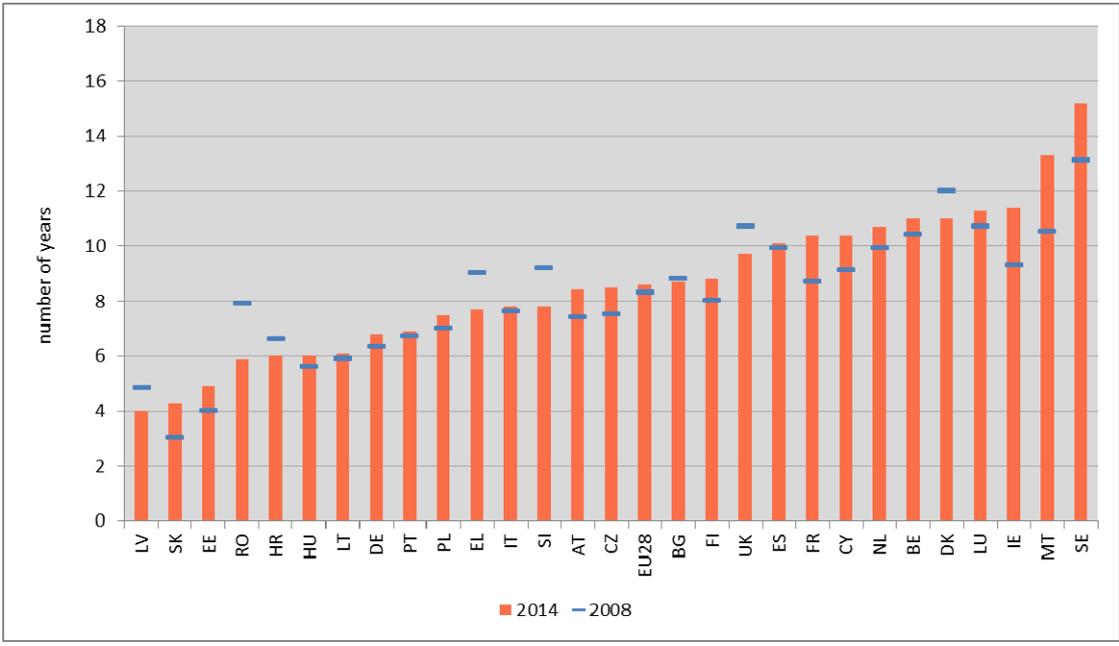
2014 (Figure 45) has generally been even more positive than that for women, with 16 Member States recording rises for men, although there were significant falls in 6 (DK, EL LV, RO, SI and UK).

Figure 44: Healthy life years at 65 for females, 2008 and 2014



Source: Eurostat

Figure 45: Healthy life years at 65 for males, 2008 and 2014



Source: Eurostat

Regarding access to health services, on average 3.6 % of Europeans reported an unmet need for medical care in 2014 (i.e. they had to join a waiting list, or the care available was too expensive or too far away), unchanged from the previous year (Figure 46). There are significant differences among Member States, with the rate as high as 12.5% in LV and above 10% in EE and EL, while in AT, ES, LU, NL and SI the reported rate is below 1%. There is a clear income gradient as those in the lowest income quintiles more often report an unmet need for medical care.

Figure 46: Self-reported unmet need for medical care³⁷, in %, and changes (in pp) 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	3.6	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	5.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	11.3	3.7	10.9	0.6	2.8	3.3	7.0
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	-3.3	~	~	~	2.9	~	1.9	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-9.7	~	~	~	4.0	1.9	5.5	~	~	n.a.	1.8
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	4.7	12.5	3.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	7.8	3.5	9.3	0.2	2.1	3.3	1.5	2.1
2013-2014 change in pp	~	-1.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.1	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	1.9	2.6	-1.8	~	~	~	~	~	1.8	2.4	-1.5	~	~	2.5	~	1.1

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Break in series in BE in 2011 means that evolutions between years before 2011 and years from 2011 on cannot be interpreted; ii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; iii) Only statistically significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes) with a 1pp threshold. "~" stands for stable performance (i.e. statistically insignificant change).

In the period 2008–2014, 10 countries recorded a significant increase in the share of the population reporting unmet needs for medical care, with particularly strong rises in EE and EL. Only 3 countries registered significant improvements in access, most notably BG. In terms of the most recent changes for the period 2013–2014, there were only 2 countries that noted an increase (EE and EL), but with 3 showing a reduction in unmet need for care, again most notably BG.

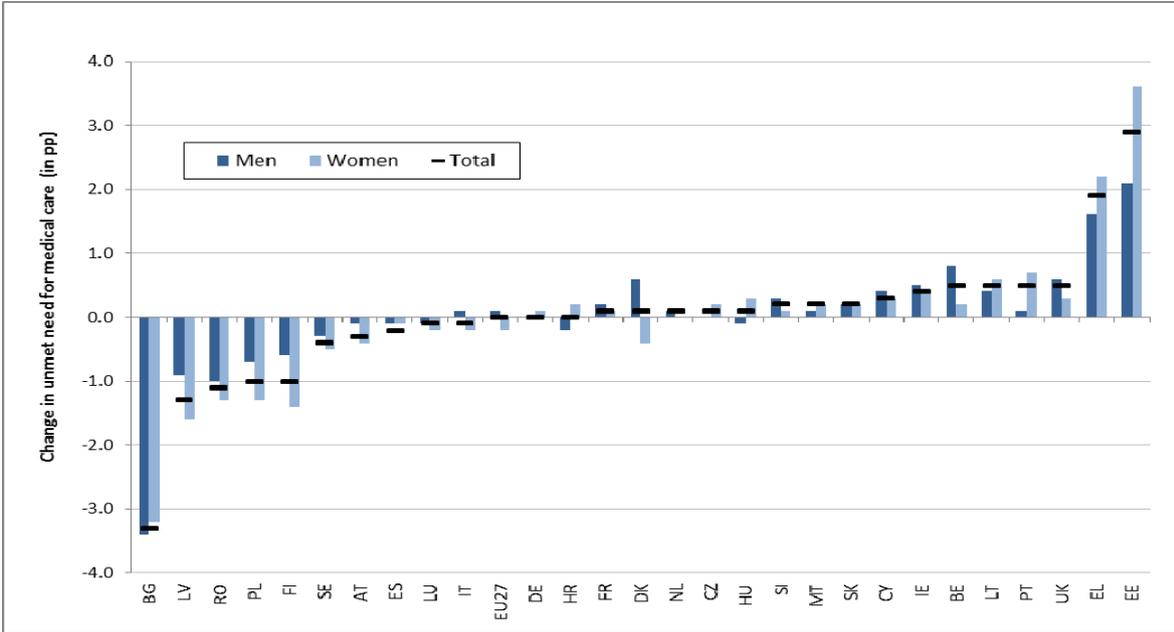
Over the latest year there have been significant changes in the rate of self-reported unmet need for medical care in some Member States, mainly reflecting more pronounced changes in unmet need for women. In FI, LV, PL and RO falls in unmet need were clearly strongest among women, although in BG the very strong reduction there was very similar for both genders (Figure 47). In contrast, rates rose strongly in EE and EL especially for the female population.

The Eurofound study cited previously (Eurofound (2014)) finds that while the crisis has been a major factor influencing complex healthcare systems, there are significant differences between countries and between services in the impact the crisis has had on healthcare access. Nevertheless, even where a country's health services have hardly experienced any cuts (such as all services in Luxembourg, and nursing home healthcare in Latvia), it has still been possible to identify impacts of the crisis on access to healthcare, especially among certain population groups such as people living in countries with poor overall access or in remote areas; those with low health literacy, poor education and low incomes; people with greater healthcare needs in general (such as people with disabilities, elderly people and people with chronic illnesses); or those who belong to a specific

³⁷ This indicator is defined on the basis of self-reported unmet need related to three reasons – too far to travel, waiting list, too expensive

disadvantaged ethnic minority (such as Roma), as well as homeless people and migrants. Moreover, it reports that the crisis has resulted in the emergence of new groups that were not considered vulnerable previously, such as young couples facing housing and job insecurity.

Figure 47: Changes in unmet need medical care 2014-2015, by gender



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

The SPC recently carried out a thematic review also on the topic of access to health care and the lessons learnt from the implementation of health policies and reforms with relevance to access to health care. The main messages from this review, including a number of policy lessons relevant for further discussion on the challenges of securing appropriate and cost-effective access to health care and medical services, are reported in Annex 3 of this report.

Developments in access to housing and homelessness

Housing costs represent an important share of a household's income, especially for lower income groups. An increasing burden of housing costs on a household's income as well as the over-indebtedness of many households might result in the inability of households to pay mortgages, rent or utility bills, increasing vulnerability for repossessions, foreclosures and evictions and in some cases, homelessness. There is a growing need for locally available affordable housing, including social housing and affordable private rentals, as well as a sufficient level of housing and heating allowances³⁸

³⁸ Commission Staff Working Document (2013)42 final on Confronting homelessness in the European Union

In 2014, the housing cost overburden rate³⁹ varied among Member States, between a minimum of 1.6% in MT to a maximum of 40.7% in EL, with the average for the EU28 at 11.4%. Other countries with a relatively high share of around 15% were DE, DK, NL and RO (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Housing cost overburden rate, in %, and changes (in pp) 2013-2014 and 2008-2014

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT
2014	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.4	12.9	10.5	15.6	15.9	8.3	5.5	40.7	10.9	5.1	7.5	8.5
2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	0.8	-1.4	-1.2	-2.3	~	n.a.	~	3.8	0.6	~	-0.9	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	3.1	3.1	-2.1	~	-2.3	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	2.2	18.5	1.5	~	n.a.	~
	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2014	4.0	9.6	7.1	6.8	12.8	1.6	15.4	6.6	9.6	9.2	14.9	6.4	9.0	5.1	7.8	12.1
2013-2014 change in pp	0.7	-1.8	-1.1	1.2	-1.5	-1.0	~	-0.6	-0.7	0.9	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.
2008-2014 change in pp	2.2	~	2.1	3.1	1.2	-1.7	1.7	~	~	1.6	-3.8	2.0	3.4	~	~	-4.2

Source: Eurostat

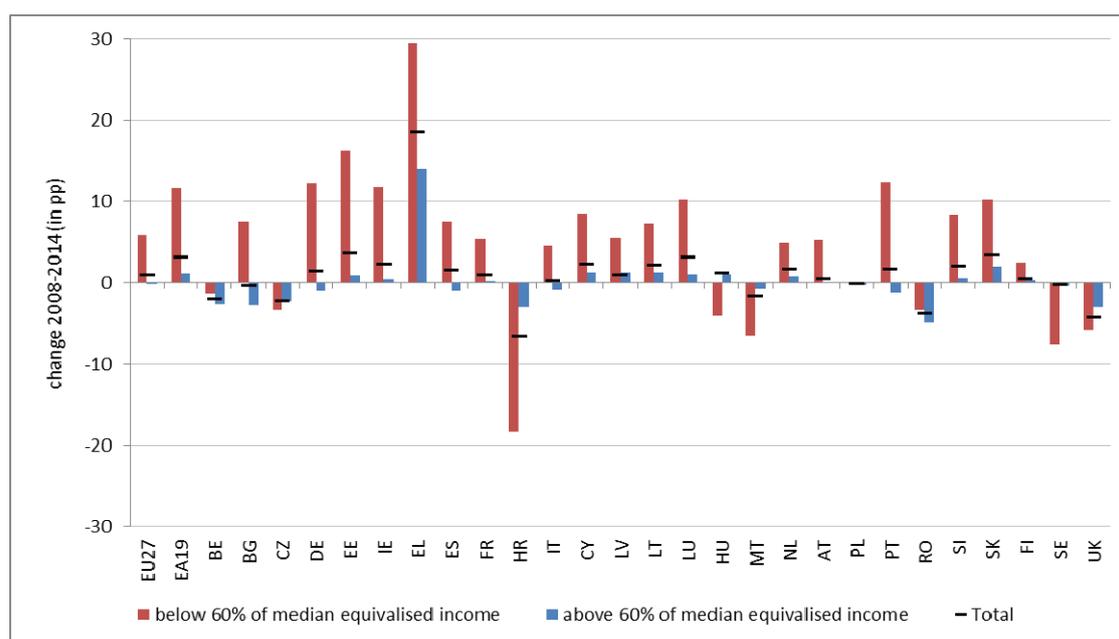
Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; iii) Evolutions for EU28, DE and HR are not available for the period 2008-2014; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; Break in the series in 2014 ("n.a." shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013). v) Only significant changes have been marked in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change); vi) The income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year (i.e. 2013) except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey).

Significant increases in the average share of housing costs in disposable household income have been recorded in 12 Member States between 2008 and 2014. Of particular note is the sharp rise in EL, where the rate has risen by 18.5 pp over this period compared to a rise of only 0.9 pp in the EU average. For the change over the latest year, the strong rise in the housing cost burden continued in EL and also rose in 5 other Member States, but a greater number of countries (10) recorded reductions in the burden.

In many countries the increase since 2008 has been much more prominent for people living below the poverty threshold than for those living above it (Figure 49), with increases of around 10pp or more for the former group in DE, EE, IE, LU, PT and SK, and as high as 29.4pp in EL. For individuals with higher incomes, the housing cost overburden rate has remained relatively stable with the exception of EL, where it also increased substantially (by 14pp). It is interesting to note that in some countries such as HR, MT, SE and the UK the housing cost overburden rate has declined overall, and more strongly for those living below the poverty threshold than for those above it.

³⁹ The percentage of the population living in a household where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).

Figure 49: Evolution of the housing cost overburden rate by poverty status, 2008-2014 (in pp)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Notes: i) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes, so figures not shown; ii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC, so change 2008-2013 shown; iii) Evolutions for DE and HR refer to the period 2010-2014; iv) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious.

Some further information on developments in relation to housing and homelessness is included in the following paragraphs. It must be emphasised, however, that for the indicators referred to in these paragraphs many are still subject to further development or may not be fully comparable, and are only included to provide additional information on housing-related trends given the current paucity of harmonised indicators in this area.

Regarding the basic affordability of house purchases, housing prices between 1999 and 2014 increased faster than household income in all Eurozone countries, except in Finland, Germany and Portugal. Although following the 2008 crisis there has been an improvement in the house price-to-income ratio in many Member States (e.g. in DK, FR, GR, IE, IT, NL, PT, ES), it still has not returned to the long-term trend levels in most of the EU and even increased in some such as Austria and Belgium⁴⁰.

Worsening affordability triggers overcrowding and housing insecurity. In 2014, 16.9% of the EU-28 population lived in overcrowded housing, with the share at over 25% in most of the new EU Member States (BG, HR, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO and SK) as well as in Italy and Greece. The proportion of poor households in the subsidised housing sector has increased in 14 Member States (BE, DE, EL, ES, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, PL, PT, SE, SI), while in the private rental sector it has risen in 19 Member States, in 11 of them with rises in excess of 5 percentage points in the period of 2008-

⁴⁰ Data are from the OECD housing prices database and from "An overview of housing exclusion in Europe". Foundation Abbé Pierre- FEANTSA report, November 2015.

2013 (BE, EE, ES, FR, EL, HR, LT, MT, RO, SE, SI)⁴¹. Partly due to the rise in youth unemployment, the share of young adults aged 18-34 still living with their parents has been on the rise (58 % in Spain, nearly 60 % in BG and close to 70 % in HR and SK).⁴²

These trends, coupled with the inability to pay mortgage, rent or utility bills may lead to more vulnerability to housing evictions, insecure housing situations and as a result, a higher risk of homelessness. Mortgage or rent arrears increased in 12 Member States between 2013 and 2014 (BE, BG, CY, CZ, ES, FR, HR, HU, IT, MT, NL, PT)⁴³. Arrears on utility bills in the EU stood at 9.9% in 2014 but there was an increase in as many as 16 Member States compared to 2013 levels (BE, CZ, DE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SI, SK)⁴⁴.

Energy poverty is on the rise, and the situation is likely to get worse in the mid-term due to further forecast increases in energy prices and corresponding rises in income inequality and poverty, the lack of adequate heating systems and the general poor quality of housing insulation, in particular in Mediterranean countries⁴⁵. Close to 10% of EU citizens cannot keep their homes adequately warm according to data from EU-SILC, the figure rising to above 20% in CY, LT, MT and PT, above 30% in EL, and just over 40% in BG. For those living below the poverty line, the figures are even more alarming. For the EU28 average it concerns close to one in four people living at risk of poverty, while in CY, EL and PT it is around 50%, and in BG as high as 66%.

As for the quality of housing in Europe, satisfaction with accommodation overall has hardly changed over recent years⁴⁶. Housing deprivation, moreover, still affects a substantial proportion of the population in most Member States, though to a varied extent. For instance, in many Member States, a lack of an indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of the household is practically a non-existent problem, while in others it may concern every fifth household (BG: 20%, RO: 33% in 2014). Around 16% of the total EU population lived in dwellings with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floors in 2014, including 6 Member States with a share above 20% (CY, HU, IT, LV, PT, SI). This contrasts with shares below 10% in 5 countries (CZ, FI, PL, SE and SK).

Severe housing deprivation rates⁴⁷ for the total EU population more-or-less stagnated over 2013-2014, with a noticeable increase only in Italy and Lithuania. Among people living in poverty, changes in severe housing deprivation rates were more accentuated, with an increase from 12.6% to 12.9% in the EU28 and the most noticeable rises (of 1pp or more) in DE, PT, SK and the UK. In the majority of Member States, however, the trends were rather positive and 9 Member States

⁴¹ See "An overview of housing exclusion in Europe". Foundation Abbé Pierre- FEANTSA report, November 2015

⁴² Paragraph based on Policy Discussion Brief for the European Commission on housing in EU Member States. Habitat for Humanity International Europe, Middle East and Africa. June, 2016. Data are from EU SILC "Share of young adults aged 18-34 living with their parents by age and sex" <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

⁴³ EU-SILC data

⁴⁴ EU-SILC data

⁴⁵ Paragraph based on the European Parliament resolution of 14 April 2016 on "Meeting the antipoverty target in the light of increasing household costs".

⁴⁶ Eurofound- European Quality of Life Surveys

⁴⁷ Severe housing deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in the [dwelling](#) which is considered as [overcrowded](#), while also exhibiting at least one of the housing deprivation measures (e.g. a leaking roof, no bath/shower and no indoor toilet, or the dwelling is considered too dark).

experienced declines in excess of 1 pp (AT, BG, DK, HR, LU, LV, NL, RO and SI). The differences between the rates among the general population and the poorer segment of society are nevertheless important as they may mirror significant inequalities.

An upcoming Eurofound study⁴⁸ estimates the total annual cost to the EU of having people live in inadequate housing to be nearly €194 billion. Housing inadequacies have negative impacts that include ill health or accidents, resulting in substantial healthcare costs. The study estimates that the elimination of housing inadequacies across the EU, or at least improving them to an acceptable level, could cost about €295 billion at 2011 prices. If all the work was undertaken now, it is estimated that the savings on healthcare provision alone would be some €9 billion in the first year and this saving would continue to accrue year-on-year. The analysis pointed out that these costs are currently not integrated in the planning of housing policies.

Expert data confirm an increase in homelessness during recent years in most parts of Europe (except in FI, NL)⁴⁹. Main reasons identified behind this trend include structural problems in the housing and labour markets, the impact of the crisis and prolonged austerity, cuts in welfare benefits and services provision (for mental health, asylum, youth services), migration and the lack of efficient policies to prevent and tackle homelessness⁵⁰.

The majority of homeless people in 15 countries examined by experts in 2014 were male (some 75-85%)⁵¹. Female homelessness is nevertheless prevalent and on the rise, with higher shares for example in FR (38%) and SE (36%). Women are found to be more likely to remain invisible for the homelessness sector and seek for temporary, informal accommodation among family members and friends or use other services (e.g. stay in hotels). Homeless people were mostly young and middle-aged, typically between 30-49 years old. But the proportion of younger people in the cohort (18-29 years) has reached 20-30% in the majority of countries and continues to rise, in particular in Northern and Western Europe. The main risk factors could relate to the transition from family homes or youth institutional care without sufficient support and exposure to addictions, but also reflects that this age group was among the worst hit by the crisis and welfare cuts. Only in a few countries examined, such as HU (55%) and PL (52%), was there an over-representation of people among the over 50s.

Third country migrants are increasingly represented in the homeless population, especially in transit and receiving countries (e.g. in ES, FI, FR, GR, IT). Individuals originating from elsewhere in the EU— typically from Central and Eastern European Member States - account for a growing proportion of the homeless in some large Western-European cities, for instance in France or the

⁴⁸ Inadequate housing in Europe: Costs and consequences. Eurofound, expected to be published in August 2016

⁴⁹ See for example "Extent and Profile of Homelessness in European Member States: A Statistical Update". EOH Comparative Studies on Homelessness, Number 4 – 2014; On the Way Home? Monitoring Report on Homelessness and Homeless Policies in Europe. FEANTSA, 2012

⁵⁰ Idem

⁵¹ This paragraph is based on "An overview of housing exclusion in Europe". Foundation Abbé Pierre- FEANTSA report, November 2015, with data from "Extent and Profile of Homelessness in European Member States: A Statistical Update". European Observatory of Homelessness Comparative Studies on Homelessness, Number 4 – 2014, conducted in CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, UK

United Kingdom⁵². Seasonal farm workers in some rural areas of, for instance, Italy and Spain, reported living in bad quality encampments or non-conventional dwellings without suitable sanitary facilities.

Trends in the take-up of selected social benefits

The prolonged crisis led to an increased dependence on social transfers in some Member States. The SPC started an ad-hoc collection of administrative data on benefit recipients for different social schemes (unemployment, social assistance, early retirement and disability) in order to get timelier information on the pressure on social protection systems in the context of the economic crisis. In 2015 the SPC continued with this data collection which is very valuable for its timeliness, but needs to be assessed with due caution as it does not offer cross-country comparability due to the diversity of concepts and underlying definitions.

The following sections analyse the major trends registered in the year 2015 comparing to 2014 and also the general developments since the beginning of the crisis (2008). (Individual country trends regarding the number of benefit recipients can be found in the country profiles produced as a separate annex to the SPC annual report.) The figures for the latest year, although only indicative, suggest that the pressure on social security systems has eased somewhat in 2015 across many EU Member States, with a decline in unemployment benefit recipient numbers in around two-thirds on Member States and in social assistance recipients in around half.

Generally declining trend in the number of unemployment benefit recipients

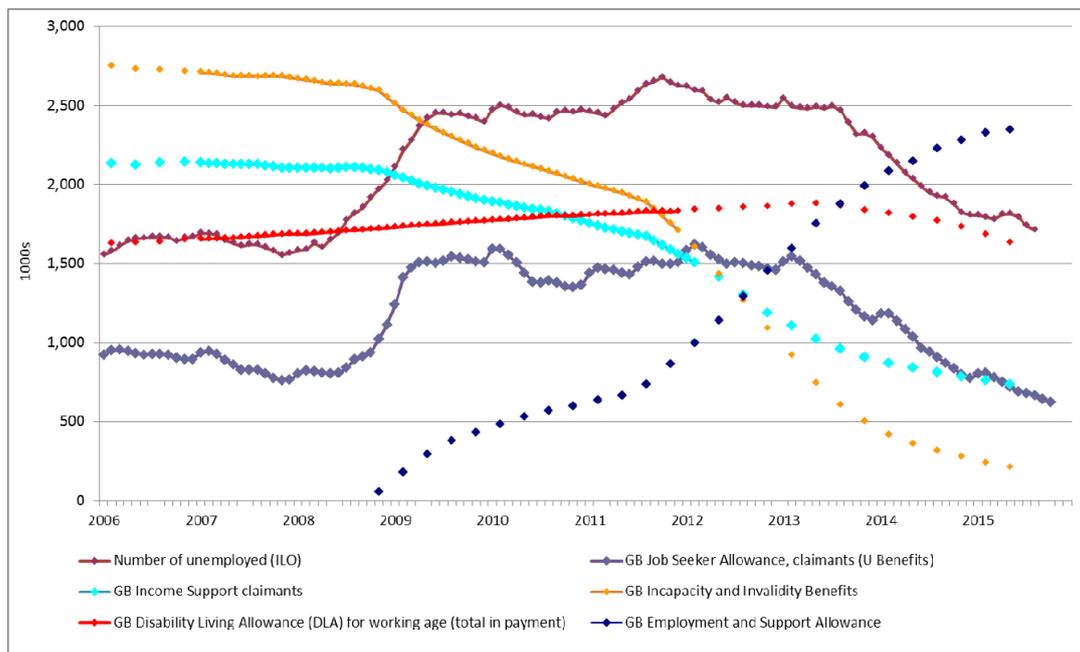
With the continued gradual improvement in the labour market situation in the EU and declines in unemployment levels in the vast majority of Member States over the last year or so, there has been an easing in the pressure on unemployment benefit schemes across much of the EU. In 2015 around 2/3 of Member States recorded a persistent decrease in the number of unemployment benefit recipients as compared to the same periods in 2014, generally mirroring the positive developments in the unemployment rate. Persistent increases were only registered in three countries (AT, FI and FR).

Some countries with downward trends in both unemployment benefit recipients and social assistance benefit recipients

Overall, around a third of Member States reported decreasing numbers of beneficiaries on both unemployment benefit and social assistance schemes. These included countries which have seen relatively stronger recoveries in their labour markets over 2014 to 2015, including CZ, ES, HR, PT, SK and the UK (Figure 50 and Figure 51).

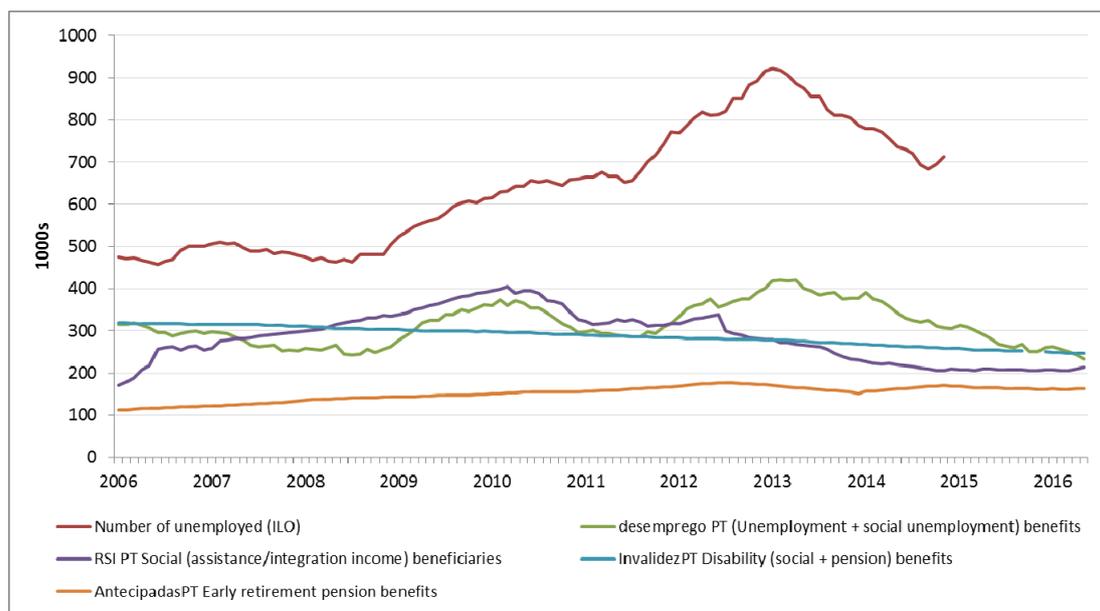
⁵² See for instance <https://files.datapress.com/london/dataset/chain-reports/CHAIN%20Greater%20London%20bulletin%202014-15.pdf>

Figure 50: Evolution of the number of benefit recipients and number of unemployed (in 1000) – the example of the UK



Source: Data on number of unemployed from Eurostat (ILO definition, in 1000 persons, seasonally adjusted); data on number of benefit recipients collected from Member States through the SPC delegates

Figure 51: Evolution of the number of benefit recipients and number of unemployed (in 1000) – the example of PT

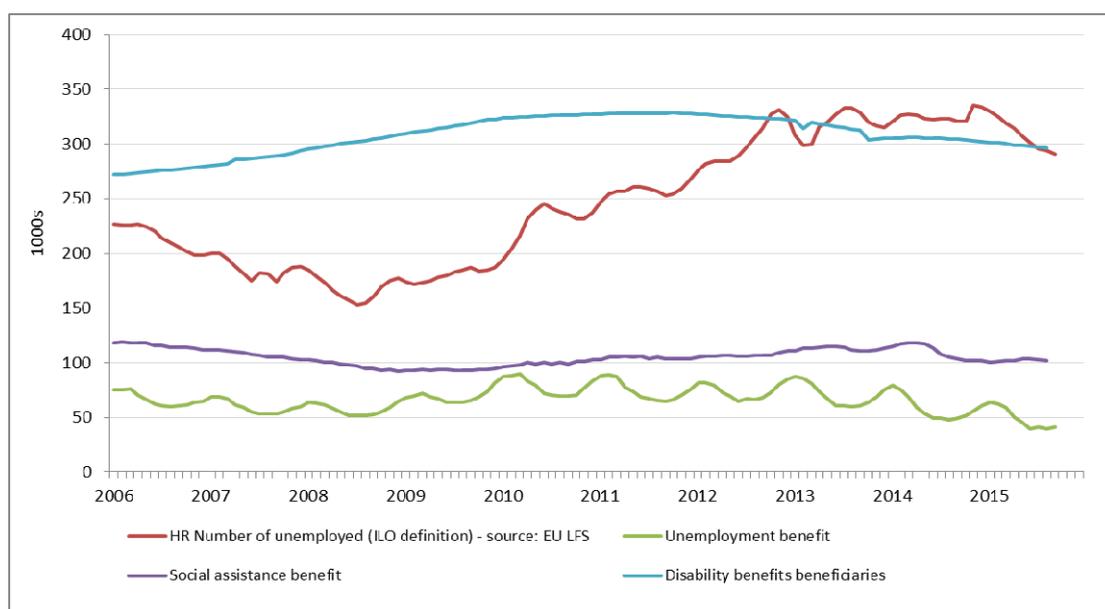


Source: Data on number of unemployed from Eurostat (ILO definition, in 1000 persons, seasonally adjusted); data on number of benefit recipients collected from Member States through the SPC delegates

Potential continued gaps in social benefits' coverage in some Member States

Notwithstanding the very latest developments, the deterioration in the employment situation in many Member States in the years after the crisis hit, and the growing number of unemployed and their longer stay in unemployment, resulted in more people being in need of social transfers. In some Member States, the growth in unemployment was not always matched by similar trends in benefit recipients which led to a potential lack of social benefits coverage. This has especially been the case in countries such as HR (Figure 52), and the mis-match remains substantial despite the recent slight easing in unemployment levels.

Figure 52: Evolution of the number of benefit recipients and number of unemployed (in 1000) – the example of HR



Source: Data on number of unemployed from Eurostat (ILO definition, in 1000 persons, seasonally adjusted); data on number of benefit recipients collected from Member States through the SPC delegates

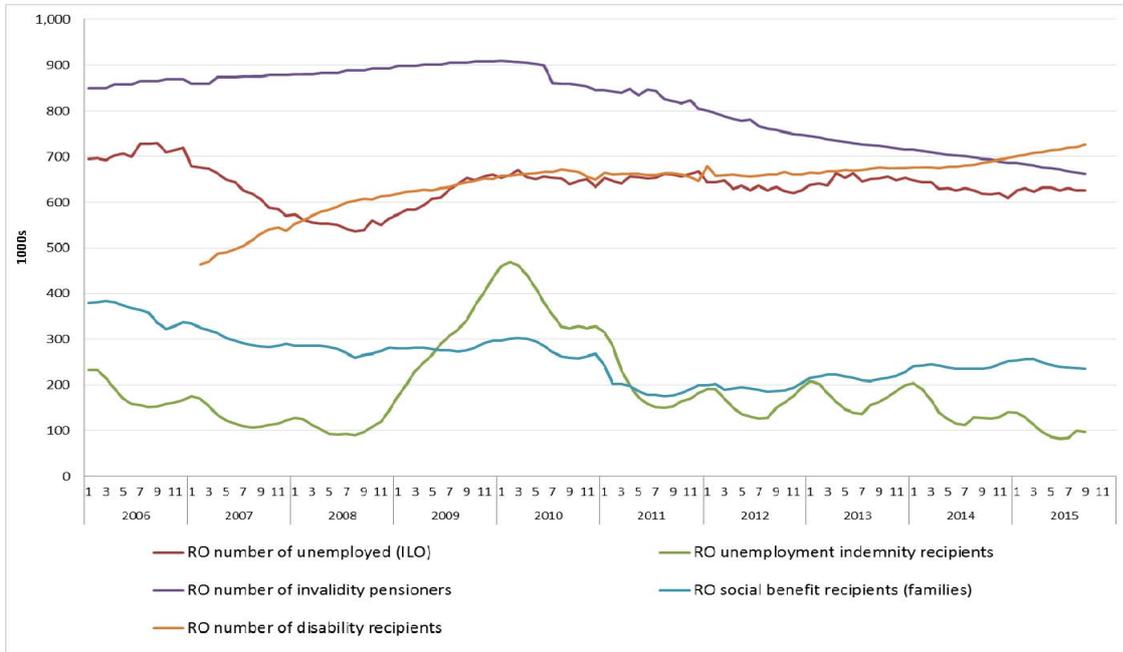
More mixed developments in terms of the number of benefit recipients from social assistance schemes for other Member States

While a large majority of Member States recorded a persistent decrease in the number of unemployment benefit recipients as compared to 2014, the picture with regard to the number of recipients of social assistance was more mixed. In 2015 around half of Member States recorded a persistent decrease in the number of social assistance benefit recipients as compared to 2014, while around a third recorded persistent increases.

Among the latter, some countries show a shift from the use of unemployment benefit towards increasing social assistance. For example, despite little change in the level of unemployment over the last year, Romania saw a decrease in unemployment beneficiaries together with an increase in social assistance recipients (Figure 53). This could suggest there is movement from unemployment benefits to social assistance schemes perhaps due to rising long-term unemployment or shortened

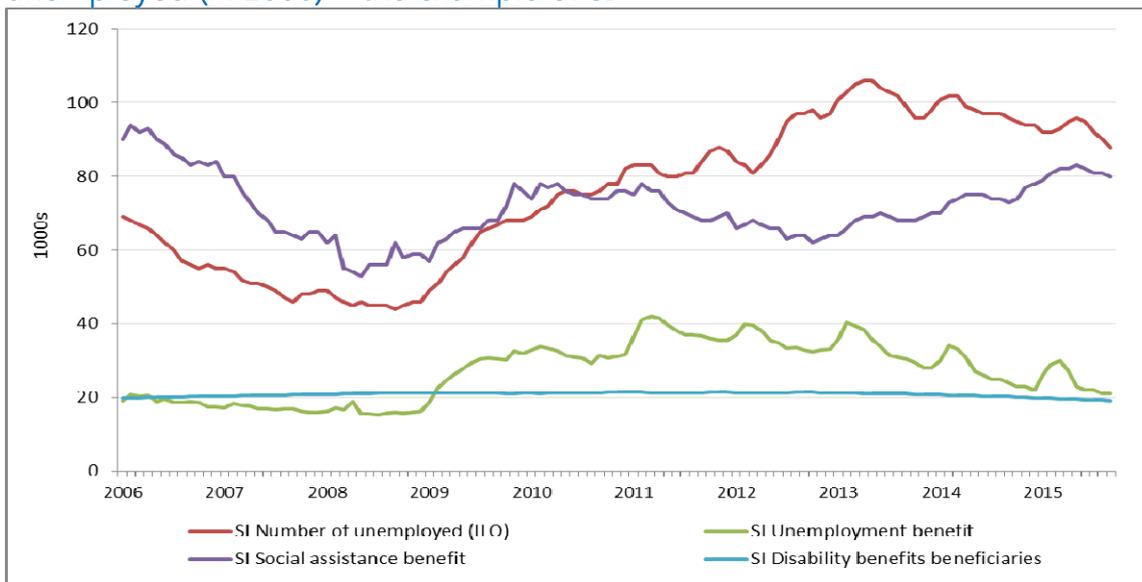
lengths of unemployment benefit receipt. This movement increases pressure on social protection systems. A similar trend can be observed in NL and SI (Figure 54).

Figure 53: Evolution of the number of benefit recipients and number of unemployed (in 1000) – the example of RO



Source: Data on number of unemployed from Eurostat (ILO definition, in 1000 persons, seasonally adjusted); data on number of benefit recipients collected from Member States through the SPC delegates

Figure 54: Evolution of the number of benefit recipients and number of unemployed (in 1000) – the example of SI



Source: Data on number of unemployed from Eurostat (ILO definition, in 1000 persons, seasonally adjusted); data on number of benefit recipients collected from Member States through the SPC delegates

II. The SPPM dashboard - summary of current trends to watch in the social situation in the European Union

For the EU as a whole the following main negative trends, or “trends to watch” (i.e. where around a third or more of all Member States show a significant deterioration in the given indicator), are identified for the most recent period for which data is available for the given indicator (Figure 55):

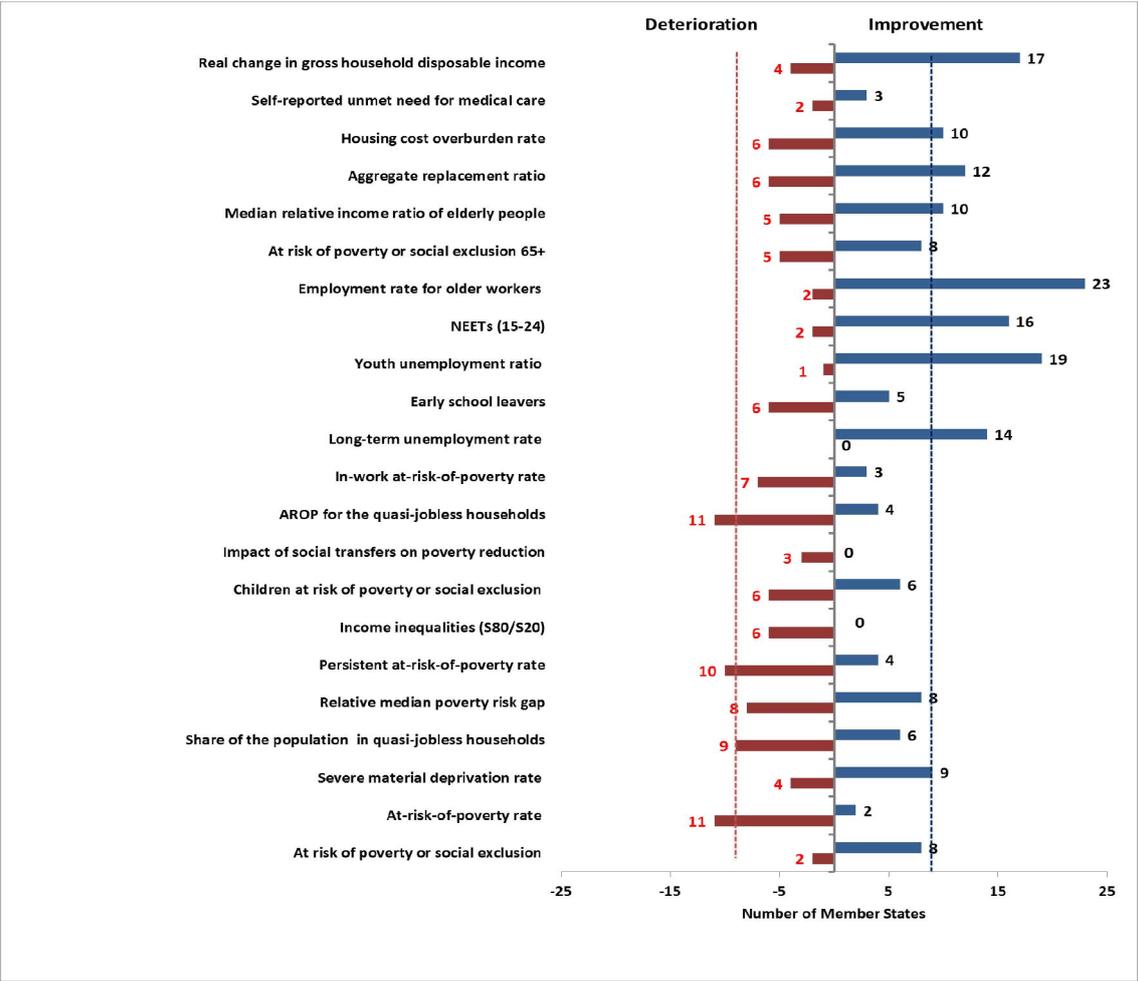
- A general continued deterioration in the (relative) poverty situation, with rises in the extent of poverty as recorded by the **poverty risk for the population as a whole** in many Member States (11 MS), in the depth of poverty (i.e. the **poverty gap**) in several countries (8 MS) and in its persistence as shown by rises in the persistent at-risk-of poverty rate in 10 MS. (These trends generally refer to incomes in the period 2012-2013⁵³);
- Increases in the **share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households** (registered in 9 MS), together with rises in the **at-risk-of-poverty rates** for people residing in such households (registered in 11 MS). The latter points to a reduction in the adequacy of social benefits in many countries. (Again, these trends generally refer to the income period 2012-2013.)

In contrast, positive developments in the social situation can be observed in the following areas:

- Rises in **real gross household disposable income** (in 17 MS) along with reductions in the **housing cost overburden rate** in 10 MS and in the **severe material deprivation rate** (in 9 MS). This reflects that household incomes and financial conditions of EU households have improved in the most recent period, benefitting from stronger economic activity and improved labour markets;
- A reduction in **long term unemployment** in 14 MS;
- Clear signs of **reductions in youth exclusion**, with falls in the NEET rate (in 16 MS) and the youth unemployment ratio (in 19 MS) over the period 2014-2015, reflecting continued improvements in the labour market;
- Further improvement in the **labour market participation of older workers** over 2014-2015 (as evidenced by increases in the employment rate for 55-64 year olds in 23 MS);
- Continued improvement in the **income and living conditions of the elderly** (with rises in the aggregate replacement ratio in 12 MS and in the median relative income ratio of elderly people in 10);
- A reduction in **the risk of poverty or social exclusion for the overall population** (in 8 MS).

⁵³ With the exception of the UK, where income refers to 2014.

Figure 55: Social trends to watch and areas of improvement for the period 2013-2014*



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For 2014 BG registered a major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD), so SMD and AROPE trends for BG have not been considered for the evolutions with regard to these EU-SILC indicators. ii) For 2014 EE registered a major break in series for EU-SILC variables. As a result EU-SILC based indicators are not generally comparable to 2013 for this country and EE has therefore not been considered in the trends to watch for these indicators. iii) For 2014 UK registered a break in the time series for the housing cost overburden indicator, so the change in this indicator has not been considered in the trends to watch. *For EU-SILC based indicators the changes generally refer to 2012-2013 for income and household work intensity indicators, and to 2013-2014 for SMD and unmet need for medical care. Changes in gross household disposable income refer to 2013-2014. *LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETs (15-24), ER (55-64)) refer to the more recent period 2014-2015.

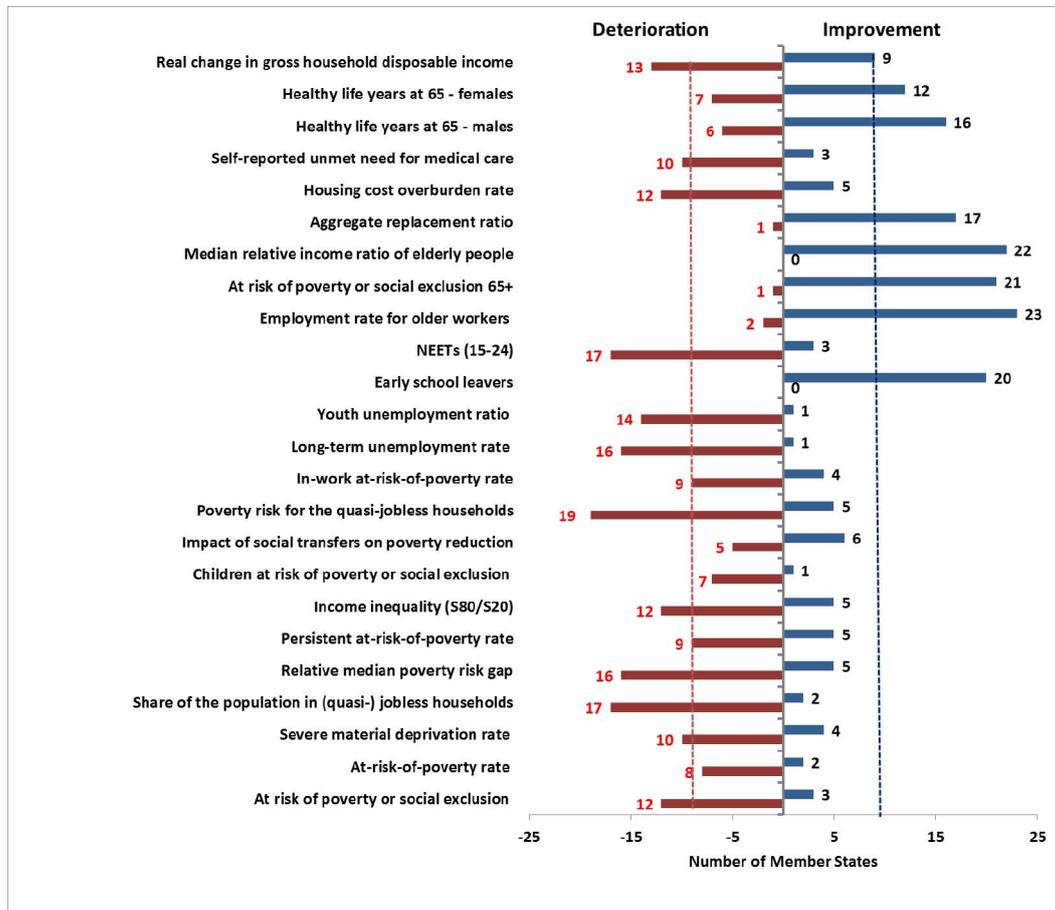
Looking at the longer-term developments since the beginning of the financial and economic crisis, and the Europe 2020 strategy, for most social areas the situation remains considerably worse compared to 2008, despite signs of recent improvement (Figure 56). The areas with the most substantial deterioration compared to 2008 are:

- Increased risk of poverty or social exclusion (in 12 MS), reflecting mainly rises in the share of the population living in (quasi-)jobless households (in 17 MS) and falls in living standards (as evidenced by rises in severe material deprivation in 10 MS), against a background of declines in real gross household disposable income in 13 MS;

- **increased income inequality** (in 12 MS) and a rise in the **depth of poverty** (with the poverty gap up in 16 MS);
- still strong signs of **youth exclusion** (with significant increases in the NEET rate and the youth unemployment ratio in around two-thirds of MS);
- **increased (long-term) exclusion from the labour market** in general (with rises in the long-term unemployment rate and in the share of the population in (quasi-) jobless households in around two-thirds of MS), together with rises in the **poverty risk for people living in (quasi-) jobless households** in 19 MS;
- rises in the **housing cost overburden rate for households** (in 12 MS);
- increases in **self-reported unmet need for medical care** (10 MS)

The dashboard indicators show there have also been a number of improvements, notably in the areas of increasing number of healthy life years and significant decreases in the number of early school leavers in Europe (in 20 MS). There have also been improvements in the relative situation of the older generation. The labour market situation of older workers has improved markedly, as evidenced by increases in the employment rate for the age group 55-64 in 23 Member States. The relative situation of the elderly aged 65 and over also shows clear signs of improvement, with decreases in the number of elderly living at risk of poverty or social exclusion as well as an improvement in their income situation with respect to the rest of the population in around three-quarters of Member States. However, this trend should be interpreted with great caution as it does not necessarily show an improvement in absolute terms. As pension income remained stable during the economic crisis while the working age population suffered from substantial income loss (wage decreases, job loss and decreases in benefit levels), the relative, but not necessarily the absolute, position of the elderly has improved, highlighting the important role of pension systems.

Figure 56: Social trends to watch and areas of improvement for the period 2008-2014*

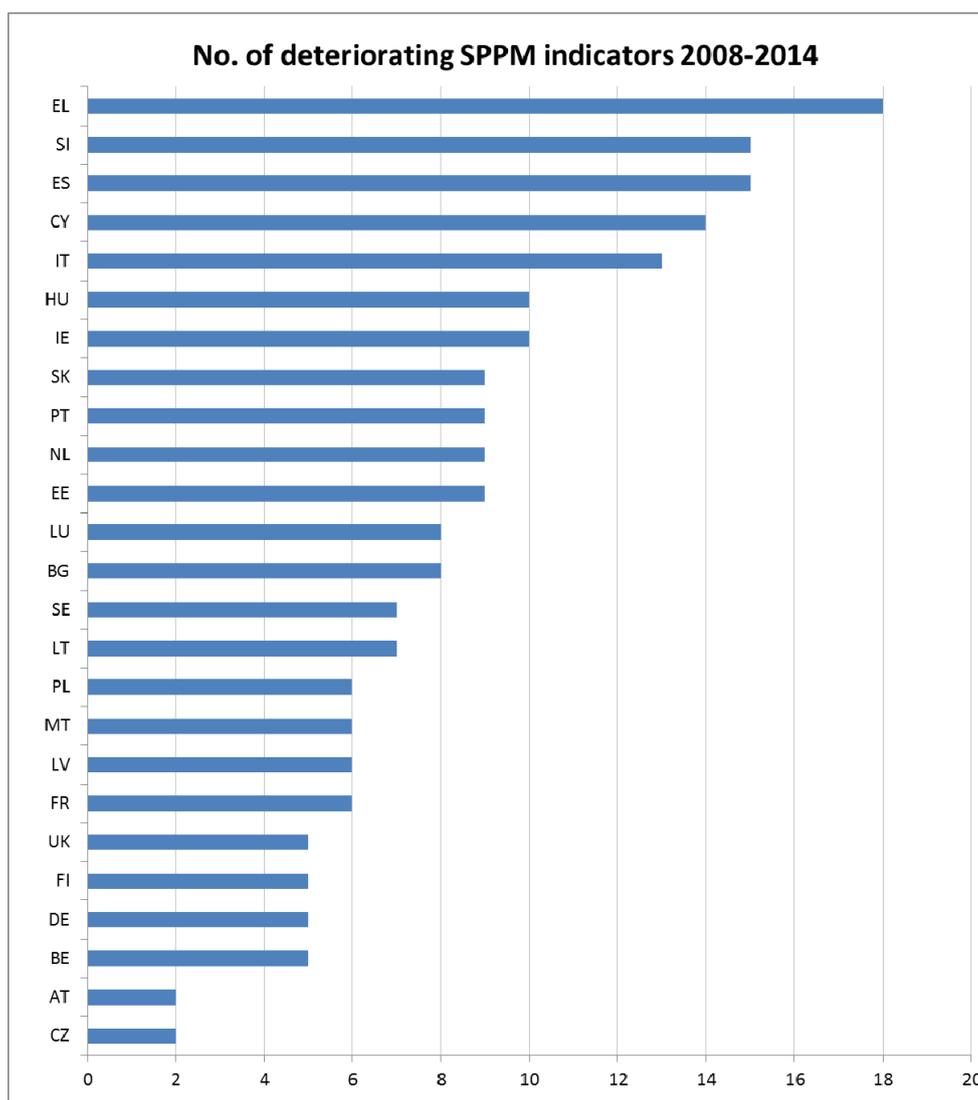


Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); ii) For BE, 2013 break in the (quasi-)jobless households indicator and a major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); iii) For 2014 BG registered a major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD) and AROPE indicator, so longer-term changes are presented for the period 2008-2013 only. iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes (so trends not considered for the period compared to 2008 for these); v) For 2014 EE registered a major break in series for EU-SILC variables, so longer-term changes for these are presented for the period 2008-2013 only; vi) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is relative to 2010 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before then. vii) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not considered for those variables; viii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious. * For LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETS (15-24), ER (55-64)) 2015 figures used, hence 2008-2015.

Figure 57 shows the number of social indicators in the SPPM dashboard for which a given country has registered a significant deterioration over the period 2008 to 2014 (or 2008 to 2015 for LFS-based indicators). The Member States with the most worrisome outcomes are Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Spain and Slovenia, with deterioration on 13 indicators or more. At the other end of the scale, Belgium, Finland, Germany and the UK have only registered significant deterioration on 5 indicators, while for Austria and the Czech Republic it was only 2.

Figure 57: Number of SPPM key social indicators with a statistically significant deterioration between 2008 and 2014* by Member State



Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor

Note: i) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); ii) For BE, 2013 break in the (quasi-)jobless households indicator and a major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination (so trend not considered for the period compared to 2008); iii) For 2014 BG registered a major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicator (SMD) and AROPE indicator, so longer-term changes are taken for the period 2008-2013 only for these indicators; iv) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes, so changes since 2008 not available for several variables and hence total number of deteriorating variables not shown for DK; v) For 2014 EE registered a major break in series for EU-SILC variables, so longer-term changes for these are taken for the period 2008-2013 only; vi) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is relative to 2010 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before then; vii) For RO, break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not available for several variables and hence total number of deteriorating variables not shown; viii) For UK, changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious; ix) The bars refer to the number of SPPM indicators which have registered a statistically (and substantively, where relevant) significant deterioration between 2008 and 2014. * For LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETS (15-24), ER (55-64)) 2015 figures used, hence 2008-2015.

SPPM dashboard

	EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)																																
	2014	24.4	24.4	23.5	23.5	21.2	40.1	14.8	17.9	20.6	26.0	27.6	36.0	29.2	18.5	29.3	28.3	27.4	32.7	27.3	19.0	31.8	23.8	16.5	19.2	24.7	27.5	39.5	20.4	18.4	17.3	16.9	24.1
	2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.9	~	1.9	~	~	~	~	-2.4	-3.5	~	-3.0	~	~	-1.1	~	-0.9	~	-1.4	1.3	~	-0.7	
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.9	1.8	~	3.2	~	n.a.	~	1.7	3.9	7.9	5.4	~	n.a.	2.8	4.1	~	~	3.5	3.6	3.7	~	~	-5.8	~	-4.7	1.9	-2.2	~	2.0	~
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																
	2014	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	15.5	21.8	9.7	12.1	16.7	21.8	15.6	22.1	22.2	13.3	19.4	19.4	14.4	21.2	19.1	16.4	15.0	15.9	11.6	14.1	17.0	19.5	25.4	14.5	12.6	12.8	15.1	16.8
	2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	0.8	1.1	~	0.6	n.a.	1.5	-1.0	1.8	~	~	~	~	1.8	-1.5	~	~	~	1.2	~	~	0.8	3.0	~	~	1.0	~	0.9
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.1	~	~	~	~	~	1.5	~	~	2.0	2.4	~	n.a.	~	~	-4.7	~	~	3.0	2.6	~	~	~	~	~	2.2	1.7	~	2.9	-1.9
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)																																
	2014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11755	4052	6654	11992	11550	5545	9598	5166	8517	11584	4644	9165	9457	4392	4557	16962	4535	9300	11283	12997	5736	6075	2454	8597	5883	11550	12368	10160
2015-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	~	15.1	~	~	~	n.a.	~	-7.0	~	~	~	~	-9.0	10.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	38.1	7.2	n.a.	~	~	15.7	34.2	12.7	~	n.a.	8.8	18.1	~	~	~	~	~	14.2	~	6.4	22.0	5.8	16.2	~	27.8	5.1	15.3	6.7
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)																																	
2014	8.9	8.9	7.3	7.4	5.9	33.1	6.7	3.2	5.0	6.2	8.4	21.5	7.1	4.8	13.9	11.6	15.3	19.2	13.6	1.4	24.0	10.2	3.2	4.0	10.4	10.6	25.0	6.6	9.9	2.8	0.7	7.3	
2015-2014 change in pp	-0.7	-0.7	~	~	0.8	n.a.	~	~	~	n.a.	-1.5	1.2	0.9	~	-0.8	~	~	-4.8	-2.4	~	-3.8	~	0.7	~	-1.5	~	-3.5	~	~	~	-0.7	-1.0	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	1.4	1.5	~	~	~	n.a.	~	2.7	2.9	10.3	3.5	~	n.a.	4.1	6.2	~	~	~	6.1	5.9	1.7	-1.9	-7.3	~	-7.9	~	-1.9	~	~	2.8	
Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)																																	
2014	11.2	11.1	11.9	11.9	14.6	12.1	7.6	12.1	10.0	7.6	21.1	17.2	17.1	9.6	14.7	12.1	9.7	9.6	8.8	6.1	12.8	9.8	10.2	9.1	7.3	12.2	6.4	8.7	7.1	10.0	6.4	12.2	
2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.7	~	~	n.a.	-2.8	-1.0	1.4	1.5	~	0.8	1.8	~	-2.2	~	~	~	~	1.3	~	~	~	0.7	~	1.0	-0.7	-1.0	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	~	n.a.	-1.7	3.1	7.4	9.7	10.5	~	n.a.	1.7	5.2	4.2	2.7	~	~	~	2.0	1.7	~	5.9	-1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	~	1.8	
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)																																	
2014	24.6	24.6	24.8	24.8	18.8	33.2	18.0	18.5	23.2	22.0	17.2	31.3	31.6	16.6	27.9	28.2	18.5	23.6	22.7	16.3	22.3	17.8	16.9	20.1	23.2	30.3	35.1	22.0	29.0	13.9	20.4	19.6	
2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	2.3	1.4	-5.0	2.8	n.a.	~	-1.4	~	~	~	~	-3.9	-2.1	-1.2	1.3	-1.3	~	-1.2	~	~	2.9	2.5	1.6	4.9	-1.1	~	~	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.6	6.2	~	n.a.	~	1.2	~	6.6	6.0	2.1	n.a.	5.0	3.2	-5.0	-2.9	~	5.0	-2.5	2.0	~	2.6	7.1	2.8	2.7	10.9	-1.8	2.4	-1.4	
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)																																	
2014	10.4	10.3	10.5	n.a.	9.5	16.5	3.4	5.1	9.5	11.2	n.a.	14.5	14.3	7.9	13.2	12.9	7.3	10.8	16.0	8.7	8.6	10.6	7.7	8.5	10.7	12.0	20.2	9.5	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.5	
2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	n.a.	~	3.1	~	n.a.	-1.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	2.2	~	~	~	-2.7	-1.3	5.8	~	1.3	2.1	1.2	~	1.7	~	3.2	2.0	n.a.	~	n.a.	-1.3	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.7	1.7	n.a.	~	n.a.	~	n.a.	2.3	-4.3	n.a.	1.5	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	~	-2.6	-1.8	5.1	~	~	2.9	1.3	n.a.	~	-1.1	n.a.	1.8	2.2	~	5.0	-2.0	
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)																																	
2014	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.8	6.8	3.5	4.1	5.1	6.5	4.8	6.5	6.8	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.9	6.2	7.2	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.1	
2015-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	10.9	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	10.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	9.1	~	8.3	~	5.4	10.9	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	6.1	6.1	-7.3	~	~	n.a.	6.2	10.0	9.1	10.2	21.4	~	n.a.	11.5	25.6	-11.0	~	7.3	19.4	-7.0	~	~	~	~	~	8.8	14.7	-5.3	11.4	-8.9	
At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)																																	
2014	27.8	27.7	25.6	25.7	23.2	45.2	19.5	14.5	19.6	23.8	30.3	36.7	35.8	21.6	29.0	32.1	24.7	35.3	28.9	26.4	41.8	31.3	17.1	23.3	28.2	31.4	50.5	17.7	25.6	15.6	16.7	31.3	
2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	1.3	n.a.	3.1	~	~	n.a.	-3.6	~	3.2	0.8	~	~	-3.0	-3.1	-6.5	~	~	~	~	~	-1.6	~	2.0	~	~	~	~	-1.3	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.3	2.0	2.0	~	7.3	~	n.a.	~	~	~	8.0	5.7	~	n.a.	3.7	~	~	~	5.5	8.4	6.3	~	~	-4.7	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)																																	
2014	34.1	34.1	33.5	33.7	43.6	20.1	43.6	55.0	33.2	23.2	58.1	15.0	28.6	44.6	35.1	21.5	41.5	21.5	30.6	40.6	43.6	33.2	45.5	44.5	26.4	27.0	10.9	42.2	35.7	53.6	47.0	42.7	
2015-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.	-5.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-5.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-8.5	~	~	~	~	~
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	~	~	~	~	-11.4	n.a.	~	5.7	~	~	~	~	n.a.	~	10.9	7.2	6.8	~	-15.6	~	~	~	-6.3	~	-12.9	~	~	~	-10.2	7.4	
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households																																	
2014	58.2	58.1	59.3	59.4	62.2	67.7	67.1	43.8	65.0	70.9	49.0	51.1	63.1	52.3	63.3	59.7	51.7	73.0	70.9	58.3	63.2	64.1	48.7	54.1	55.9	59.5	59.7	61.4	59.3	52.9	66.5	50.0	
2015-2014 change in pp	2.0	2.0	~	~	~	-4.3	13.6	~	~	n.a.	7.9	-7.3	1.8	-8.1	~	~	~	5.1	4.9	6.4	~	~	~	~	~	~	10.4	4.6	5.7	~	-7.2	8.8	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	2.4	4.1	4.1	7.5	-10.1	11.7	n.a.	~	-3.9	2.4	10.8	11.7	2.5	n.a.	4.8	1.3	-10.3	~	8.9	14.7	2.5	9.0	4.5	6.7	6.3	9.3	6.4	26.2	-3.4	15.1	-13.1	
In-work at-risk of poverty rate (in %)																																	
2014	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	4.8	9.3	3.6	4.8	9.9	11.8	5.5	13.2	12.6	8.0	5.7	11.1	7.8	8.3	8.4	11.1	6.7	5.7	5.3	7.2	10.7	10.7	19.5	6.4	5.7	3.7	7.8	8.7	
2015-2014 change in pp	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	~	2.1	~	~	1.3	n.a.	1.0	~	2.0	~	~	~	-1.2	-0.8	~	~	~	~	0.8	~	~	~	1.8	-0.7	~	~	0.7	~	
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	1.1	1.3	1.3	~	1.7	~	n.a.	2.8	~	~	~	1.3	1.5	n.a.	2.0	1.5	-2.4	-1.1	1.7	~	~	~	-1.3	~	~	2.7	1.3	~	-1.4	~	~	
Long-term unemployment rate (in %)																																	
2015	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.4	5.6	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	5.3	18.2	11.4	4.3	10.3	6.9	6.8	4.5	3.9	1.9	3.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	3.0	7.2	3.0	4.7	7.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	
2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	-0.6	~	~	-1.3	~	~	~	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5	~	~	-0.8	-0.9	~	-0.9	~	-0.6	~	~	~	-0.8	-1.2	~	-0.6	-1.7	~	~	-0.6	
2008-2015 change in pp	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.1	2.7	~	1.2	-1.9	~	3.6	14.5	9.4	1.7	5.0	3.9	6.3	2.6	2.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	3.6	n.a.	2.8	~	1.1	~	~	

		EU28	EU27	EA18	EA19	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK			
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)																																			
	2015	11.0	11.0	11.7	11.6	10.1	13.4	6.2	7.8	10.1	11.2	6.9	7.9	20.0	9.3	2.8	14.7	5.3	9.9	5.5	9.3	11.6	19.8	8.2	7.3	5.3	13.7	19.1	5.0	6.9	9.2	7.0	10.8			
	2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.7	~	0.6	~	~	-1.1	-1.9	~	~	-1.5	1.4	~	3.2	~	~	~	~	~	-3.7	1.0	0.6	~	~	~	-1.0				
	2008-2015 change in pp	-3.7	-3.8	-4.7	-4.7	-1.9	-1.4	~	-4.7	-1.7	-2.8	-4.5	-6.5	-11.7	-2.5	-1.6	-4.9	-8.4	-5.6	-2.0	-4.1	~	-7.4	-3.2	-2.9	~	-21.2	n.a.	~	~	~	~	-6.1			
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)																																			
	2015	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.8	6.6	5.6	4.1	6.7	3.5	5.5	7.6	12.9	16.8	9.1	14.3	10.6	12.3	6.7	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.1	7.7	6.1	6.8	10.7	6.8	5.8	8.4	11.7	11.2	8.6			
	2014-2015 change in pp	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	~	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	~	~	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2	~	-1.0	-1.0	-2.2	-1.2	-1.1	~	-0.6	~	-0.9	~	-1.3	-1.2	~	-1.0	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	-1.2			
	2008-2015 change in pp	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	~	1.8	~	~	-2.0	~	~	6.3	5.1	2.0	5.6	4.1	8.5	~	1.5	~	~	~	3.8	~	1.1	3.9	n.a.	1.3	2.2	2.9	~	~			
	NEETs (15-24)																																			
2015	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	19.3	7.5	6.2	6.2	10.8	14.3	17.2	15.6	11.9	18.5	21.4	15.2	10.5	9.2	6.2	11.6	10.4	4.7	7.5	11.0	11.3	18.1	9.5	13.7	10.6	6.7	11.1				
2014-2015 change in pp	~	~	~	~	~	-0.9	-0.6	~	~	-0.9	-0.9	-1.9	-1.5	~	-0.8	-0.7	-1.8	-1.5	-0.7	~	-2.0	~	-0.8	~	-1.0	-1.0	1.1	~	0.9	~	~	-0.8				
2008-2015 change in pp	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	~	1.9	-2.2	2.1	~	5.8	1.3	1.4	6.9	4.8	5.5	-1.3	~	~	~	2.1	1.3	~	2.0	1.1	n.a.	3.0	2.6	2.8	-1.1	~				
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %																																			
	2015	53.3	53.4	53.2	53.3	44.0	53.0	55.5	64.7	66.2	64.5	55.6	34.3	46.9	48.7	39.0	48.2	48.2	59.4	60.4	38.4	45.3	40.3	61.7	46.3	44.3	49.9	41.1	36.6	47.0	60.0	74.5	62.2			
	2014-2015 change in pp	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	~	2.6	~	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.0	4.1	-4.2	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.1	-2.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	~	1.2			
	2008-2015 change in pp	7.8	7.9	8.9	8.9	9.5	7.0	7.9	6.3	12.4	2.1	1.7	-8.7	1.4	10.5	1.9	13.9	-6.6	~	7.4	4.2	14.4	10.2	8.7	7.5	12.7	~	n.a.	3.8	7.7	3.5	4.4	4.2			
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %																																			
	2014	17.8	17.7	16.0	16.2	17.3	47.8	10.7	10.8	17.4	35.0	13.5	23.0	12.9	10.1	29.7	20.2	27.2	39.3	31.9	6.4	19.0	23.3	6.9	15.7	18.2	21.1	33.2	20.1	13.4	17.0	16.5	19.3			
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	-2.2	n.a.	~	~	1.4	n.a.	~	~	-1.6	-0.7	-2.2	-1.8	~	3.2	~	~	~	2.5	~	~	-1.5	0.8	-1.8	-2.9	~	~	1.2				
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	-5.6	-4.2	-4.2	-5.6	-7.9	-1.8	n.a.	1.9	-12.9	-9.0	-5.1	-13.3	-4.0	n.a.	-4.2	-22.1	-19.5	-8.0	~	~	~	-2.8	-5.5	-8.7	-6.6	-16.0	-4.3	-8.5	-6.9	~	-9.2			
	Median relative income of elderly people																																			
	2014	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.77	0.82	0.84	0.78	0.90	0.63	0.91	1.00	1.03	1.02	0.88	0.99	0.75	0.71	0.77	1.11	1.05	0.78	0.89	0.95	0.99	0.94	1.04	0.91	0.91	0.79	0.83	0.86			
2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	7.9	~	2.6	1.1	n.a.	~	-3.8	3.0	~	~	~	-7.8	-4.9	~	1.9	~	-1.1	~	1.0	~	~	4.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	-1.1					
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	10.6	9.2	10.5	~	24.2	6.3	n.a.	~	11.3	23.0	16.3	24.1	7.4	n.a.	12.5	27.1	34.0	10.0	14.4	~	6.8	6.0	8.0	~	13.3	22.4	8.3	15.2	9.7	6.4	16.2				
Aggregate replacement ratio																																				
2014	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.47	0.44	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.38	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.40	0.64	0.39	0.44	0.45	0.85	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.45	0.62	0.51	0.60	0.50				
2013-2014 change in %	~	~	~	~	~	12.8	~	2.3	-4.3	n.a.	~	~	~	4.5	8.1	3.2	~	-6.4	-6.2	9.0	~	~	6.4	~	5.0	6.8	-1.5	-2.2	1.6	4.1	3.4	-5.7				
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	14.3	16.3	14.3	~	29.4	7.8	n.a.	~	11.1	-22.4	46.3	42.9	6.2	n.a.	25.5	18.2	46.7	~	46.6	~	36.6	16.3	~	12.5	23.5	30.6	~	14.8	~	~	16.3				
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care																																			
	2014	3.6	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	5.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	11.3	3.7	10.9	0.6	2.8	3.3	7.0	4.7	12.5	3.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	7.8	3.5	9.3	0.2	2.1	3.3	1.5	2.1			
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	n.a.	n.a.	~	-3.3	~	~	~	2.9	~	1.9	~	~	~	~	~	-1.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-1.1	~	~	~	~	~			
	2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-9.7	~	~	~	4.0	1.9	5.5	~	~	n.a.	1.8	1.9	2.6	-1.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.8	2.4	-1.5	~	~	2.5	~	1.1		
	Healthy life years at 65 - males																																			
	2014	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	8.7	8.5	11.0	6.8	4.9	11.4	7.7	10.1	10.4	6.0	7.8	10.4	4.0	6.1	11.3	6.0	13.3	10.7	8.4	7.5	6.9	5.9	7.8	4.3	8.8	15.2	9.7			
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	~	13.3	-8.3	7.9	22.5	22.6	-14.4	~	19.5	n.a.	~	14.3	-16.7	~	5.6	7.1	26.7	8.1	13.5	7.1	~	-25.3	-15.2	43.3	10.0	16.0	-9.3				
Healthy life years at 65 - females																																				
2014	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	9.6	9.3	12.8	6.7	6.0	12.3	7.1	9.4	10.7	5.8	7.3	8.8	4.6	6.1	10.8	6.1	13.7	10.2	7.7	8.1	5.6	5.7	8.6	3.6	9.3	16.7	10.6				
2008-2014 change in %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	~	13.4	~	~	39.5	19.4	-15.5	6.8	5.9	n.a.	~	15.8	-6.1	-7.6	-6.9	~	18.1	5.2	~	5.2	~	-28.7	-8.5	33.3	~	19.3	-9.4				
Access to decent Housing	Housing cost overburden rate																																			
	2014	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.4	12.9	10.5	15.6	15.9	8.3	5.5	40.7	10.9	5.1	7.5	8.5	4.0	9.6	7.1	6.8	12.8	1.6	15.4	6.6	9.6	9.2	14.9	6.4	9.0	5.1	7.8	12.1			
	2013-2014 change in pp	~	~	~	~	0.8	-1.4	-1.2	-2.3	~	n.a.	~	3.8	0.6	~	-0.9	~	0.7	-1.8	-1.1	1.2	-1.5	-1.0	~	-0.6	-0.7	0.9	~	~	~	~	~	n.a.			
2008-2014 change in pp	n.a.	~	3.1	3.1	-2.1	~	-2.3	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	2.2	18.5	1.5	~	n.a.	~	2.2	~	2.1	3.1	1.2	-1.7	1.7	~	~	1.6	-3.8	2.0	3.4	~	~	-4.2				
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)																																			
	2013-2014 change in %	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	~	n.a.	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.8	-1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	~	-12.7	4.1	2.4	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	1.1	~	2.7	~	-21.5	1.4	3.2	-1.0	2.1	0.6			
2008-2014 change in %	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	-2.2	~	6.5	~	6.0	4.0	-2.8	-9.1	-32.3	-8.6	3.5	-8.0	-9.6	-21.0	-14.7	-4.9	n.a.	-2.3	n.a.	~	~	13.7	-8.9	-11.5	-5.0	5.4	4.0	16.8	3.6				

Note: i) Only significant changes have been highlighted in green/red (positive/negative changes). "~" refers to stable performance (i.e. insignificant change). Eurostat calculations on statistical significance of net change have been used where available, combined with checks for substantive significance in some cases. In all the remaining cases a 1pp threshold (0.5 pp for annual changes in LFS-based indicators) has been used for all percentage-based indicators or for indicators based on ratios and the healthy life years indicators a 5% threshold has been used as specified in the SPPM methodological paper approved by the SPC (see table at end of document for full details); ii) The method used to estimate the statistical significance of the net changes, based on regression and developed by Net-SILC2 (an EU funded network consisting of a group of institutions and researchers conducting analysis using EU-SILC) is still under improvement; iii) For AT, break in series in 2011 for persistent poverty ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); iv) For BE, 2013 break in the (quasi-)jobless households indicator and a major break in 2011 in the self-reported unmet need for medical examination ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008); v) For BG, major break in the time series for the material deprivation indicators, so SMD and AROPE are reported as not available for the latest year period, and the change 2008-2013 is used for the longer period compared to 2008; vi) For DK, breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these); vii) For EE, major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008; viii) For HR, the long-term comparison for EU-SILC-based indicators is relative to 2010 as no EU-SILC data published by Eurostat before then; ix) For RO, breaks in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators, so changes for the period 2008-2015 not shown for those variables; x) For UK, changes in the EU-SILC survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer-term trend must therefore be particularly cautious. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in series in 2014 ("n.a." shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

Summary table of the current statistical and substantive significance rules applied for the SPPM indicators

Indicator	Significance thresholds used			
	change 2013-2014		change 2008-2014	
	Statistical	Substantive	Statistical	Substantive
At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	Estat estimates	>+1pp
At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	Estat estimates	>+1pp
At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (in national currency, adjusted for HICP)	>+5%	-	>+5%	-
Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	Estat estimates	>+1pp
Population living in (quasi-)jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	Estat estimates	>+1pp
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	>+1pp	-	>+1pp	-
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	>+1pp	-	>+1pp	-
Income quantile ratio (S80/S20)	Estat estimates	-	>+5%	-
Children at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	Estat estimates	>+1pp
Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction (in %)	>+5%	-	>+5%	-
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	>+1pp	-
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	>+1pp	-
Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	-	>+0.5pp	-	>+1pp
Early school leavers (in %)	-	>+0.5pp	-	>+1pp
Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	-	>+0.5pp	-	>+1pp
NEET (15-24)	-	>+0.5pp	-	>+1pp
Employment rate for older workers (55-64), in %	-	>+0.5pp	-	>+1pp
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for the elderly (65+), in %	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	Estat estimates	>+1pp
Median relative income ratio of elderly people	Estat estimates ¹	-	>+5%	-
Aggregate replacement ratio	Estat estimates ²	-	>+5%	-
Self-reported unmet need for medical care	>+1pp	-	>+1pp	-
Healthy life years at 65 - males	n.a.	n.a.	>+5%	-
Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	>+5%	-
Housing cost overburden rate	Estat estimates	>+0.5pp	>+1pp	-
Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-	>+0.5%	-	>+1%

Notes:

1. For those few countries (AT, BE, LU) where no estimate is currently available, a 5% rule of thumb threshold has been used;
2. For those few countries (AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, LU) where no estimate is currently available, a 5% rule of thumb threshold has been used

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Definitions and data sources

Indicator	Definition	Data source
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate	The sum of persons who are: at-risk-of-poverty or severely materially deprived or living in quasi jobless households (i.e. with very low work intensity) as a share of the total population.	Eurostat – EU SILC
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share of persons aged 0+ with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income. Equivalised median income is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size", to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member. Equivalisation is made on the basis of the OECD modified scale.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Severe material deprivation rate	Share of population living in households lacking at least 4 items out of the following 9 items: i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, or could not afford (even if wanted to) vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Share of population(0-59) in (quasi-) jobless, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI), households	People aged 0-59, living in households, where working-age adults (18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Relative poverty risk gap rate	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons aged 0+ below the at-risk-of poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of poverty threshold.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	Share of persons aged 0+ with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Income quintile ratio S80/S20	The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.	Eurostat – EU SILC

At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of children	The sum of children (0-17) who are: at-risk-of-poverty or severely materially deprived or living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. households with very low work intensity (below 20%) as a share of the total population aged 0-17.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction	Reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate in % due to social transfers, calculated as the percentage difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers	Eurostat – EU SILC
At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-)jobless (i.e. very low work intensity) households	Share of persons aged (0-59) with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income who live in households where working-age adults (18-59) worked 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.	Eurostat – EU SILC
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate	Individuals (18-64) who are classified as employed according to their most frequent activity status and are at risk of poverty. The distinction is made between “wage and salary employment plus self-employment” and “wage and salary employment” only.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Long-term unemployment rate (active population, 15+)	Total long-term unemployed population (≥ 12 months' unemployment; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population.	Eurostat – LFS
Youth unemployment ratio	Total unemployed young people (ILO definition), 15-24 years, as a share of total population in the same age group (i.e. persons aged 15-24 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months as a percentage of the total population in the same age group).	Eurostat - LFS
Early leavers from education and training	Share of persons aged 18 to 24 who have only lower secondary education (their highest level of education or training attained is 0, 1 or 2 according to the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 97) and have not received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.	Eurostat – LFS
NEETs (15-24)	Share of young people aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training	Eurostat - LFS
Employment rate of older workers	Persons in employment in age group 55-64, as a proportion of total population in the same age group.	Eurostat – LFS
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate of the elderly	The sum of elderly (65+) who are: at-risk-of-poverty or severely materially deprived or living in (quasi-)jobless households (i.e. with very low work intensity) as a share of the	Eurostat – EU SILC

	total population in the same age group.	
Median relative income ratio of elderly people	Median equivalised disposable income of people aged 65+ as a ratio of income of people aged 0-64.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Aggregate replacement ratio	Median individual gross pension income of 65-74 relative to median individual gross earnings of 50-59, excluding other social benefits ⁵⁴	Eurostat – EU SILC
Housing cost overburden rate	Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).	Eurostat – EU SILC
Share of the population with self-reported unmet need for medical care	Total self-reported unmet need for medical examination for the following three reasons: financial barriers + waiting times + too far to travel.	Eurostat – EU SILC
Healthy life years at 65	Number of years that a person at 65 is still expected to live in a healthy condition. To be interpreted jointly with life expectancy (included in the SPPM contextual information).	Eurostat
Change in real gross household disposable income (GHDI)	Real growth in gross household disposable income (GHDI). Real GDHI is calculated as nominal GDHI divided by the deflator of household final consumption expenditure.	Eurostat - National accounts
GDP growth/ GDP per capita (in PPS)	Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the economic activity, defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP at constant prices is intended to allow comparisons of the dynamics of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes, irrespective of price levels.	Eurostat
Public debt	General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP.	Eurostat - General Government data
Employment rate	Persons in employment in age group 15 to 64 as a proportion of total population in the same age group.	Eurostat-LFS
Unemployment rate	Unemployed population as a proportion of total active population aged 15 years or more.	Eurostat-LFS
Social protection expenditure (by types of risk)	The annual percentage of gross domestic product spent on social protection. Social protection encompasses “all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor	Eurostat - Esspros

⁵⁴ Pension income covers pensions from basic (first pillar) schemes, means-tested welfare schemes; early retirement widow's (first pillar) and other old age-related schemes. Other social benefits includes: unemployment-related benefits; family-related benefits; benefits relating to sickness or invalidity; education-related allowances; any other personal social benefits. Work income includes income from wage and salary employment and income from self-employment.

	an individual arrangement involved".	
Old age dependency ratio	Ratio between the total number of people aged 65 and over and the number of persons of working age (aged 15 to 64).	Eurostat

Definition of the in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate

Individuals who are classified as employed, defined here as being in work for over half of the year and who are at risk of poverty, i.e. live with an equivalised disposable income after social transfers below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

In defining in-work (monetary) poverty, the income for people who are employed is calculated for households, but the poverty status is assigned to the individual. This means that in-work poverty, when measured, is influenced by both the total disposable income (including non-wage income) and the household composition. The assumption of equal sharing of resources within households (giving the so-called equivalised income) that underlies the definition of monetary income poverty means that the economic well-being of individuals depends on the total resources contributed by all members of the households. In this respect some income can move from one household member to the other without affecting the actual income of the individual. Hence, measuring attachment to the labour market at the level of households provides a better indicator of the welfare implications associated with labour market status than individual employment rates.

Income/disposable income

Household income comes from different sources. Employment is generally the main source of income but it is not the only one. Individuals may receive transfers from the state (e.g. unemployment benefits, pensions, etc.); property income (e.g. dividends from financial assets, etc.); and income from other sources (e.g. rental income from property or from the sale of property or goods, etc.).

Employed

In EU SILC, people are defined as employed based on the self-declared economic status.

Working full year/less than full year

Working full year corresponds to working during the total number of months for which information on the activity status has been provided. Less than full year corresponds to working for more than half, but less than all, the numbers of the months for which information on activity status is provided.

Full-time/part-time working

This variable refers to the main job with the designation of full-time and part-time work as self-reported by the respondent.

Annex 2. Detailed review of recent social policy reforms and initiatives (2015-2016)

1. Recent reforms and policy initiatives in the area of social inclusion, poverty reduction and Roma inclusion

Table 1. Overview of policy reforms in the areas of social inclusion and poverty reduction (2015 – 2016)

Area of policy reforms		Member States
Poverty reduction and supporting people's entry into the labour market	Social assistance benefits and minimum income support schemes	BG, CY, EE, EL, FR, HR, IE, LU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, UK
	Support for entry into employment and active labour market policies	AT, BE, BG, DE, DK, EE, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, MT, NL, PT
	Specific measures targeting groups at higher risk of poverty	BE, DK, HR, LV, NL, RO, SK
Investing in children	Preventing child poverty	BG, EE, FR, HU, IE, LT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK, UK
	Supporting employment for people living in households with dependent children	IE, NL, SI, UK
	Enabling access to child care	CZ, FI, HR, IE, LU, LV, MT, NL, RO, SK, UK
Combatting discrimination		BG
Homelessness/housing exclusion		ES, LU, PL

Improving the functioning of social protection systems and reducing poverty has been a continuous focus of the policy reforms adopted by a number of Member States. The 2016 National Reform Programmes (NRPs) show that the Member States are making efforts to address issues related to coverage and adequacy of social benefits and their link to activation. Some

Member States increased the amount of income support or maintained it as a universal benefit, others have focused on unemployment benefits and social assistance and their better link to activation and on improved targeting and coverage for social transfers.

Member States are also making efforts to develop comprehensive databases on the recipients of social benefits and services as a way to improve monitoring and targeting. Conditionality has generally been increased and availability for work has been more tightly enforced in many of the Member States concerned.

Several Member States took action to facilitate access to quality social services in order to reduce the risk of poverty or social exclusion. Some of them adopted measures to provide support for those furthest from the labour market in their reintegration into working life as well as ensuring social participation for those who cannot work. Many Member States focused their reform efforts on addressing child poverty and family benefits, aiming in particular at facilitating support to parents' access to the labour market, and enhancing preventive approaches through early intervention and increased support to families.

Providing integrated services tailored to individual needs increases the efficiency and effectiveness of spending. While some Member States already provide integrated services and 'one-stop-shops', others lack policy coordination at the national level, leading to fragmentation and inconsistencies in service provision.

1.1 Measures for reducing poverty and supporting people's entry into the labour market

In **AT**, on 1st January 2016 a partial-pension-model has been introduced in order to keep older persons longer in employment. Instead of claiming a corridor pension, employment relationships are transformed into part-time contracts until the employee reaches the legal retirement age. Weekly working hours are reduced by 40%-60% and partial wage compensation is granted. Pensions won't be subject to deductions.

BE is gradually reducing the employer's social security contributions.

In Flanders (**BE**), the government has proposed a Draft Decree beginning of 2016 which retains reduced employer social security contributions for low- and middle schooled workers below the age of 25 (subject to a wage ceiling), for workers above the age of 55 and for people with a disability.

In Wallonia (**BE**), government and social partners have reached agreement on an encompassing reform which refocuses the transferred employment incentive schemes on the activation of benefits of young and long-term unemployed and reduced social security contributions for older workers.

To strengthen the financial incentives to take up employment and to limit abuse, **BE** has reformed the insertion allowance for young job seekers.

BG is piloting Centres for Employment and Social Assistance, which is a new model of integrated social and employment services. **DE** has continued to develop the instruments of further training with the aim to facilitate the entrance to the labour market for long-term unemployed and low skilled workers.

In **DK**, modernisation of the unemployment benefit system was agreed in October 2015, following recommendations from an expert group which involved social partners. The reform makes the system more flexible and increases incentives for the unemployed to take up work, even if only for short periods.

In **DK** a political agreement was reached in November 2015 on lowering the benefits ceiling for social assistance recipients. A further make-work-pay related 'integration benefit' that halves social assistance levels for those who had not lived in Denmark for at least seven of the past eight years was introduced in September 2015. At the same time a monthly bonus of 1.500 DKK [201 €] for passing a Danish language exam (Dansk 2) was introduced for persons eligible to receive the integration benefit.

In **EE**, with a view to addressing the shortcomings of the previous inefficient and costly incapacity for work scheme, the Work Ability reform entered into force on 1 January 2016. Major innovations of the reform are: (a) a new procedure to assess ability to work; (b) a broader set of active labour market services to help people enter the labour market under the scheme, such as counselling, training, work-related rehabilitation and a travel-to-work allowance; (c) the division of rehabilitation services and technical aids between work-related and social purposes and (d) changes in the financial support scheme. **EE** has introduced the new Social Welfare Act in 2016. The Act establishes clear rule that the need for aid has to be assessed and appropriate care needs to be offered according to more detailed set of quality requirements to local government social welfare services. The implementation of the Act that improves the accessibility and quality of local government social services directly contributes to the success of Work Ability Reform. **EE** raised the unemployment allowance by 10% in 2016. The subsistence benefit scheme, paid according to the Social Welfare Act, topped up household income to EUR 90 for the first person in the household and for every child, and to EUR 72 for each additional adult household member in 2015. The subsistence level has been raised to EUR 130 from 1 January 2016. **EE** adopted the comprehensive Social Welfare Development Plan 2016-2023 in 2016. The Development Plan establishes the mid-term roadmap for the reforms in labour, social security and welfare, gender equality and equal opportunities policies by focusing on the prolongation of people's working life, support for independent living and coping as long as possible and to mitigate social risks.

HU introduced the so-called employment incentive bonus in 2016. This is a temporary in-cash benefit incentive aiming to motivate public workers to find a job in the private sector. The amount of the employment subsidy is the same as the monthly amount of the employment substitution

support, people are entitled to the subsidy until public work was supposed to last without finding employment.⁵⁵

IE has planned an increase of the national minimum wage and complementary reforms to the Pay-Related Social Insurance.

EL submitted the National Strategy on Social Inclusion to the European Commission in June 2015. The Strategy lays the foundations for the promotion of policies to tackle poverty, social exclusion and discrimination. It also attempts to prioritize the required reforms in the social protection field and to introduce a common framework for the coordination the monitoring and the evaluation of all relevant interventions.

The Social Welfare Review (SWR) in **EL** which is currently running under the auspices of the World Bank, aims to assess the welfare programs and expenditures in Greece as well as to provide for a comprehensive inventory of social benefits and associated expenditure.

In **ES**, the mid-term evaluation of the National action plan of Social Inclusion released in November 2015 describes the contents of the plan itself and reports on the measures taken so far.

In **FR**, the law on social dialogue of August 2015 merged two wage support schemes (*'revenu de solidarité active activité'* and the *'prime pour l'emploi'*), into a single bonus (*'prime d'activité'*), accessible also to less than 25 years old, contrarily to the previous *'revenu de solidarité active activité'*. Merging the two wage support schemes as of 1 January 2016 aims at reinforcing the activation component of the new bonus and at increasing its take-up by the households at the bottom of the wage scale. The amount of the minimum income for non-working people (*'revenu de solidarité active socle'*) was raised by 2 % in real terms for the third time in September 2015.

In **HR**, the recent amendments to the Social Welfare Act increased the GMB for single persons not capable of work and for single parent households with children by 15 %. They also introduced a new benefit for 73 000 vulnerable energy consumers. In June 2015 the **HR** authorities completed a first comprehensive analytical review of the tax and benefits system. Moreover, **HR** has temporarily postponed the establishment of 127 'one-stop-shops' (OSS), which will serve as the single administrative point for the provision of social protection services to the end of March 2017.

IT's Jobs Act has extended the coverage and duration of previous unemployment insurance and revised the conditionality and activation modalities. Unemployment benefits are now more inclusive, have a broader coverage and last longer. The unemployment assistance scheme (ASDI), initially envisaged as temporary, has now been made permanent. The unemployment benefits and assistance are to be complemented by social inclusion assistance that would tackle poverty.

In 2016 the **IT** Stability Law sets aside resources for an anti-poverty measure, building on the Active Social Inclusion (SIA) scheme discontinued in 2015. Compared with this scheme, the key

⁵⁵ legal basis Decree No. 328/2015. (XI.10.) Korm (of the Government) on employment incentive bonus provided for public workers -http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1500328.KOR

change is the withdrawal of the requirement to have been previously employed, which makes the new scheme complementary to the unemployment insurance (ASDI). The anti-poverty measure will be accompanied by a reinforcement of activation measures. The allocation of benefits is dependent on signing up for an 'active inclusion' contract.

In July 2015, **CY** amended the 2014 law on Minimum Guaranteed Income so that more people could apply for the scheme.

The draft **LT** Labour Code proposes to increase the duration of unemployment benefits to nine months (up from the current insurance-period-related duration in which only individuals with at least 35 years' experience were entitled to nine months of benefits).

In **LV** several legislative proposals have been elaborated and discussed in the 2nd reading in the Parliament to introduce additional stimuli to motivate the beneficiaries of social assistance to get a paid job (introduction gradual phase-out of social assistance benefits) and to provide more individualised support to long-term unemployed and increase their employability by developing more effective cooperation between the Social Integration State Agency and the State Employment Agency. New targeted activation measures for long-term unemployed, new support measure for unemployed with mental disabilities and measures to support social entrepreneurship were launched in November 2015.

In **LU**, the Government is working on a reform of the minimum guaranteed income scheme. The child allowances reform is implemented by the Act of 23 July 2016 and has come into force on August 1st 2016. A bill to reform the parental leave scheme was introduced in January 2016 to the Parliament. In **LU**, the government will introduce in September 2016 a new grant that facilitates the implementation of practical energy saving measures.

In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection, **MT** is introducing several measures including the gradual tapering of benefits for those entering into employment as well as in-work benefits.

NL is pursuing a policy based on making work pay. A number of specific measures are being implemented including a number of significant tax reductions, such as the increase in the employed persons tax credit and the general tax credit. The child schemes reform act has entered into effect and in 2016 the income related combination credit was raised along with the child care benefit. The child budget and child benefit was raised for all households with children. In addition, the government took a number of measures to make it more attractive to hire personnel, including a social premium reduction for young people on benefits. A low income concession will also be implemented in 2017, helping employers with wage costs for employees with an income up to 120% of statutory minimum wage. Also, the budget for the Dutch unemployment service UWV will starting 2017 be structurally raised to 160 million euro to enable a more personal service provision. Finally, long term unemployment for people over the age of 50 is tackled together with social partners by way of the action program "perspectief voor 50plus".

In August 2015 **PL** introduced changes in the social work regulations. Additionally, procedure for awarding basic social benefits in emergency situations (such as disasters, random incidents, evacuation from the risk areas) was simplified.

A pilot project of the new model of the social assistance centre in **PL** is also conducted. It is funded from the ESF. At the first stage support is planned for 80 social assistance centres, eventually project will cover 200 social assistance centres. The main aim is to separate administrative tasks from the social work and social services. This should allow enhancing servicing of the clients and should put greater emphasis on the performance of social work and social services.

In January 2016 **PT** passed a decree-law increasing the reference value and changing the equivalence scale of the minimum income scheme back to the 2010 level so as to widen its coverage (percentage of the amount to be allocated to each adult increased from 50% to 70% of the RSI reference value, and to each minor from 30% to 50%). Later in March an extraordinary measure intended to support the long-term unemployed who are no longer receiving social unemployment benefit, initial or subsequent was created (Law No. 7-A/2016). It consists of the granting of a monthly amount equal to 80% of the last benefit that the beneficiary was receiving, over a period of 180 days and is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions (means-test, elapsed time, etc.).

Regarding access to essential services, energy social tariffs have been extended (discounts include an Extraordinary Social Support to the Energy Consumer, a Social Tariff for Gas and a Social Tariff for Electricity) and it's being implemented an automatic assignment in order to improve coverage of vulnerable families. The **RO** government intends to develop integrated intervention teams for marginalised communities, subordinated to public social assistance service and a holistic package of anti-poverty measures mainly financed from EU funds.

The **RO** law on the minimum social inclusion income is expected to be adopted in 2016. It will streamline the existing social benefit system and make it more targeted to those in need.

At the beginning of this year, **SI** increased the basic minimum income amount increased, i.e. from EUR 270.40 to EUR 288.81, meaning that the amounts of social cash assistance and extraordinary social assistance as well as funeral and death grants, determined on the basis on the aforementioned amount, have also increased. The census for income support (for recipients of low pensions and unemployable persons) for a single person has also increased to EUR 470.76.

In **SK**, a lowering of social security contributions in 2015 has helped to contain labour costs and provided incentives for low-wage earners to work. In order to offset the impact on labour costs of the minimum wage rise in 2015, employers' health insurance contributions for low wage employees — the so-called health contribution allowance deduction (HCAD)— was introduced on 1 January 2015. HCAD applies also on employees' health contributions, so concurrently it increases the net wage of low-income employees..

In 2015 the **SK** government adopted the second social package, consisting of 15 measures intended to benefit low-income households. Among other things, it includes a reduction in the VAT rate on selected basic foodstuffs from 20 % to 10 % and subsidised school trips for pupils.

The **UK** reforms in the 2015 Summer Budget announcing GBP 12 bn (EUR 17 bn) of alterations largely consisted of freezing the working-age benefits rates until 2020 (GBP 4 bn); and a change to the subsidies provided to Local Authorities and Housing Associations (GBP 1.4 bn) for low-income housing, once the planned changes to the tax credit system were not implemented. Beginning in April 2016 the work allowances in Universal Credit were simplified from seven to two, ensuring that work allowances for the more vulnerable claimants remained, such as those with children or who have a limited capability to work. These changes were brought in as part of a wider package for working people, including the rise of the personal tax allowance, the introduction of the new National Living Wage (a higher minimum wage for those over 25), the doubling of free childcare to 30 hours for three and four year olds, and introducing Tax Free Childcare from early 2017.

The **UK** 2015 Summer Budget also included a further modification in the total amount of income benefits that can be received per year ('Benefit Cap'). Compensatory measures are provided for via the introduction of the aforementioned National Living Wage.

1.2 Investing in children's welfare and in child care

In accordance with the recent reform in the field of family support and the legislative changes made in 2015, the amounts of some family allowances in **BG** were increased in 2016 (the monthly allowance for families with one child and for families with three children, as well as the one-time allowance upon birth of third child). The income criterion has also been increased from July, 1 2016, which allows more families to receive family allowances in 2016. A new allowance – a one-time allowance for adoption of a child was introduced. Another new aspect is that since 2016 the amount of the monthly allowance for raising a child until graduation from high school, but not after the age of 20, has been determined by the total number of the children in the family. In the context of the current child-care reform the draft of the updated Action plan for implementation of the National Strategy "Vision for deinstitutionalization of children in the Republic of Bulgaria" is currently being a subject of public discussions with all stakeholders. The main objective of the Plan is finalizing the process of deinstitutionalization of childcare.

The **CZ** Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has presented a pilot project, to start in early 2016, to support 'mini-nurseries' (i.e. groups of up to four children of six months to four years of age) to be opened by municipalities or non-governmental organisations in the three regions with highest demand (Prague, Central Bohemia and South Moravia). In October 2015, the Fund for the Development of the Capacities of Kindergartens and Primary Schools, set up by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, announced the next in the series of calls for projects to increase and modernise the capacities of pre-school and primary school education in 2016,

EE raised the universal child allowance and the needs-based family benefit in 2015 and 2016, and further gradual increases in the universal child allowance have been decided for the coming years.

. In 2016 parliament adopted new Family Benefits Act which, among other amendments, establishes so-called maintenance fund. Maintenance support is a family benefit paid by the state when a parent does not fulfil its maintenance obligation towards the child, the benefit is 100 euros per month per child and paid until the child reaches the age of 18 or 21 if studying. The maintenance support enters into force on the 1st of January 2017. In 2017 also new benefit will be introduced for large families – 200 euros per month will be paid for families with 3 to 6 children and 370 euros per month for families with 7 or more children.

FI renewed its legislation regarding the provision and targets of early childhood education and child care in 2015. There is a reinforced focus on the pedagogic approach and educational aspects of child care.

The **HU** government decided in September 2015 to extend the conditions for children being eligible for free catering in kindergartens and day-nurseries, making only the wealthiest families to pay for child catering.

IE announced in the 2016 budget further reforms to the Family Income Supplement to increase the number of eligible families by around 2,000. The One Parent Family Payment (OFP) has also been gradually reformed over recent years with the largest change occurring in July 2015 resulting in a further 30,000 OFP recipients being transitioned to a Jobseeker's payment. The 2016 budget also announced that the universal child benefit payment would increase by a further EUR 5 to EUR 140 per month per child.

The **IE** 2016 budget presented plans for the development of a single Affordable Childcare Programme providing a new simplified childcare subsidy programme to be in place in 2017. The 2016 budget also announced new funding for childcare amounting to EUR 85 million and increasing the total funding for childcare by a third.

In order to improve the quality of child care provision, **IE** has announced a range of specific quality raising measures including a regular audit of quality, a fund for professionalization of carers and expansion of the Learner Fund, increased funding for mentoring and the inspection system and the regulation and support of child-minding.

The **FR** government has taken measures to improve the cost efficiency of the family policy with the introduction of means testing for family benefits, a modulation which will produce EUR 800 million savings each year.

In **LT**, new laws adopted in 2016 will increase social guarantees for parents raising children. Students and pupils will be entitled to child care benefits.

The **LV** government will stop financing the childcare vouchers scheme as of May 2016, passing the responsibility to local government.

In **LU**, a partly free access (20 hours of free access/week) to early childhood education and care is foreseen from October 2017 with a particular focus on the development of language skills for children from 1 to 4 years.

MT recently increased expenditure for child care and education.

In **NL** Children's poverty has been high on the government's agenda from the onset. Recently, the Dutch government has announced that policies on children's poverty will be intensified. On top of the structural €100 million which the government annually invests in tackling poverty and debt, as of 2017 an extra € 100 million will be invested on a structural basis specifically to combat social exclusion of children in poverty. To make sure these resources reach the children in need, the resources will be provided in kind. For example in the form of membership at a sports club, school equipment or swimming lessons, so that all children can participate disregard the financial situation of the family they grow up in. Secondly, the government requested both the SER (The Social and Economic Council) and the Children's Ombudsman to conduct research on how to improve policies to reduce child poverty from respectively an institutional approach and child's perspective. A third recent measure is to prolong the subsidy scheme aimed at preventing and combating poverty and debt for another two years and by setting preferential criteria for projects aimed at several specific groups, among which children and youth. The fourth measure is about continuing to provide families with children two forms of income support. A General Child Benefit for all children which is granted independent of the income of the parents and a child-related allowance depending on the income of the family (Act on Child-related Allowance). In 2016 both mentioned family benefits have been raised in order to increase the support for families with children, especially families with a low to mid-high income.

In **PL**, the child benefit system has been reformed. In 2015, the child tax credit in the personal income tax was modified. In 2016, new rules determining the amount of family benefits (*złotówka za złotówkę* programme) entered into force and the eligibility to parental pay benefits was extended.

PL is currently introducing the so-called 500+ PLN programme, a monthly child allowance of PLN 500 for every child, with means-testing applying for the first child. The reform will be implemented from the second quarter of 2016 and goes on top of existing benefits.

In January 2016, **PT** passed a decree that increased progressively child benefits by between 2% and 3.5% according to the three income brackets. It and included a specific increase from 20% to 35% for single parent households as provided by (Decree-Law no. 2/2016. Besides, in June 2016, following the approval of the new state budget child benefits of the 2nd and 3rd income brackets were additionally updated by 0,5% and the supplement to child benefit for disabled children by 3%.

The **RO** authorities are developing a deinstitutionalisation plan to run from 2016 to 2020. This is expected to cover the closure of classic residential centres and the development of community-based prevention and support services.

SI has reinstated full child allowance for families categorised in the fifth and sixth income classes will be entitled to full child benefit. Therefore, 97,000 families will receive a higher child benefit. Furthermore, more than 3,200 beneficiaries will receive to state scholarships, since a part of the fifth income class of state scholarship has been reinstated. The amount of breakfast and lunch subsidy has also been modified and the administrative procedure for obtaining this right has been simplified. The lunch subsidy for primary school pupils has been extended to pupils from families in the first income class and to pupils from families in the second and third income classes. Despite fiscal restrictions, we have provided a total exceeding EUR 33 million of additional funds for improving the situation of families.

In **SK**, the number of childcare places for children under three (9,300 places) will be increased by 1 800 new places by 2020 and the capacity for children above three will be expanded by 5 000 places in 2016. Moreover, the recent increase in childcare benefits (from EUR 230 to 280 per month) and the simplification of how to claim them can further help to improve access to childcare. . From 1 January 2016, the maternity benefit increased from the original 65 % of the daily assessment base to 70 %.

The **SE** government has proposed reinstating the full child allowance for certain income groups and increasing the minimum income. Lower benefits for big families and for childbirth and a reduced level of parental allowance will continue to be applied. In July 2015 the Act on the Conditions for the Implementation of Debt Relief was adopted.

UK reforms alter the measurement of child poverty targets. This includes a new emphasis in the 2016 Welfare Reform and Work Act on moving away from targets associated with relative family income. This is to be replaced with a new focus on rates of worklessness, educational attainment and other measures to be outlined in the forthcoming Life Chances strategy.

In the **UK**, significant extensions to free childcare have been announced for 2017. Those in receipt of tax credits are entitled to up to 70 % of childcare costs. From April 2016, under Universal Credit, childcare costs element has been increased to a maximum of 85 % of costs for certain households. Furthermore, free childcare provision may be extended for working parents.

The **UK** has recently reformed its maternity leave system, to allow for a better balance between work and family life.

1.3 Measures to combat discrimination

BG recently approved the new Strategy for Educational Integration of Children from Ethnic Minorities (2015-2020) and the corresponding action plan.

EE adopted the development and action plan in the areas of social security, inclusion and equal opportunities for the years 2016-2023. The objectives for non-discrimination policy include ensuring effective legal protection on all grounds of discrimination, raising awareness among different relevant target groups and non-discrimination mainstreaming on national level. **EE** is

amending the Equal Treatment Act due to the adoption of the directive 2014/54/EU. The amendment specifically lists „citizenship“ as a protected ground in the law, that also allows the the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner to act as a national body to provide support and legal assistance to EU migrant workers with the enforcement of their freedom of movement. EE is in the process of amending the Equal Treatment Act to widens the scope of protection equally to all grounds of discrimination covered by the EU directives 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC that will allow the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner to monitor the compliance of the law in all aspects of access to employment, education, social protection and distribution of goods and services. With the same amendment the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner will be officially designated to fulfil the duties of the independent monitoring mechanism under the UN CRPD.

1.4 Homelessness and housing exclusion

The ES authorities adopted the Comprehensive National Strategy for Homelessness 2015-20, to tackle the social consequences of evictions.

In LU, the Government introduced a housing assistance in January 2016. This grant is intended to help economically vulnerable households to rent decent housing and to counteract inequalities by reducing the burden of the monthly rental payment.

Furthermore, LU is conducting a mid-term assessment of the implementation of the national strategy against homelessness from July 2016 to March 2017.

In August 2015 PL introduced amendments related to granting shelter for homeless by the commune. The reform extended catalogue of support centres, simplified the procedure for granting aid in the form of temporary shelter and set the terms and conditions of the support.

1.5 Conclusions

Despite the gradual economic recovery, almost a quarter of the European population today are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, signalling the need for more responsive social protection systems. The increasing numbers also reflect how current policies are failing to deliver on the Europe 2020 target of reducing poverty by 20 million by 2020. In many countries, the crisis, and the accompanying rise in unemployment, intensified the long-term trends of wage polarisation and labour market segmentation, which together with less redistributive tax and benefit systems have fuelled such negative developments.

Young people and children have been particularly affected by the crisis, and adverse living conditions of children has negative impacts on their cognitive and social development, and in turn, their future employability and social outcomes.

In parallel to these negative social developments, the sustainability and adequacy of Member States' social protection systems have come under strain, notably due to demographic ageing and

the impact of the economic and financial crisis, which have jeopardised the solidity of the financing base for social protection while increasing demand for some benefits and services.

Some Member States have undertaken reforms in recent years to enhance the sustainability and/or cost-effectiveness of their social protection systems, but in some cases these efforts have led to adverse effects in terms of the adequacy and coverage of these arrangements.

The effectiveness of social protection in mitigating inequalities by protecting those at the bottom of the income distribution could be greatly improved in some Member States, including through improving the adequacy of income support.

Improved coordination of social policies at EU level will be essential to achieve comprehensive coordination of all public policies mobilised to reach Europe 2020 targets and to spur investment in human capital.

However, social protection policies alone cannot achieve the necessary reductions in poverty and social exclusion. This objective must also be underpinned by other public policies including in the economic, employment, taxation and education areas.

Therefore there is a need for improving the coordination of economic, fiscal, employment and social policies in full respect of subsidiarity.

2. Recent reforms to achieve adequate and sustainable pensions

Reforming pension systems has consistently been an important element of the structural reforms agenda for several Member States. Most of those reforms aimed at promoting longer working lives in line with the growing life expectancy, while some have focused on such aspects as equalising the pension age for men and women or developing supplementary savings.

The 2016 National Reform Programmes show that the majority of Member States are making progress in addressing their challenges. Given the complexity of pension reforms and the involvement of social partners in the negotiation process, reforms are more often being implemented in the context of a multiannual cycle.

Increasing the retirement age is a priority for the majority of Member States. At present, 26 out of 28 Member States have adopted provisions for increasing the statutory retirement age, including 9 who have directly linked future increases to changes in life expectancy. Two Member States were recommended to bring forward or adopt harmonised pensionable ages for men and women. Moreover, 4 Member States were called to link pensionable age with changes in life expectancy and, in one case, to close the gap between statutory and effective retirement age.

Many Member States have also taken steps to limit early retirement pathways, increase incentives for later retirement and revise benefit calculation. In this context, a number of Member States are

in the process of reviewing access to disability pensions and reforming work incapacity schemes in order to facilitate labour market participation and the accumulation of pension rights. Others focus on increases to minimum pension benefits as a way to strengthen the social protection to those most in need.

To ensure the success of these reforms, complementary measures are still necessary to maintain incomes after retirement, such as extending working lives and providing opportunities and incentives to get additional retirement incomes through complementary pension savings. Some Member States are combining measures to reform their pensions systems with initiatives in the labour market aimed at improving the employability of older workers, while others are developing broader active ageing strategies.

The reform strand where least progress has been made is the development of supplementary retirement savings. Only a few Member States have taken significant steps to improve the coverage and quality of supplementary pensions. Last year, two Member States took action to adjust their complementary pension schemes, while one Member State continued with efforts to align the special pension schemes for some professions with those for other workers.

Recent reforms have significantly contributed to bringing the cost of ageing under control so that public pension expenditure projections for EU 28 for 2060 are not higher than the pension expenditure in 2013. Many MS are expected to lower pension costs, but several MS are still increasing spending. Nonetheless, the long-term sustainability of the pensions systems cannot stem only from reforms aimed at curbing future spending trends; it is also essential to balance sustainability with adequacy concerns and to ensure that women and men have adequate incomes in old age.

Table 2. Overview of policy reforms in the area of pensions (2015 – 2016)

Area of policy reforms		Member States
Changes in early retirement options	Stricter requirements	BE, FI, FR
	Extended access	LU, LV
	Awareness-raising	FI, HR, PT, SI
Changes in retirement age	Increase	BE, BG, FI, NL
	Link with changes in life expectancy	FI, LT, NL
Changes to the duration of contributory periods and contribution rates	Increase in contribution rate	BG
	Increase in contributory period	BG, MT
	New indexation mechanism	CZ, LT, LV

Calculation of pensions and pension indexation	Return to full indexation	PT
	Freeze of indexation	FI
	Universal pension	UK
Changes to minimum pensions	Improving adequacy and coverage	MT, SK
Disability-related pensions	Improving access to labour market and working conditions for people with disabilities	LU, RO
	Stricter criteria	BG
Promoting affordability and security of private pensions funds	Improving access	CZ, LU
	Changes in financing	LT

2.1 Access to early retirement options

BE increased the minimum age and contribution period entitling workers to take early retirement. In addition, the early retirement service credit was phased out from 2015 in the public sector, and the minimum entry age for company allowance schemes increased from 60 to 62 years.

The recent **FR** *bonus-malus* scheme introduced by the October 2015 Agirc-Arrco agreement will be applicable from 2019 and will encourage workers to postpone retirement. This measure implies that from 2019 onwards a worker who has completed his/her contribution period (one cannot retire at full rate unless this contribution period is completed or when the age of 67 is reached) can retire at the age of 62 with a penalty of 10% for 3 years or retire at the age of 63 and receive full complementary pension.

During 2015 a number of awareness-raising campaigns took place in **HR** to explain the financial implications of early retirement for future pensions, raise the low level of public literacy on pensions (95) and stimulate voluntary savings.

LV extended early retirement rights for some professions. The early retirement schemes were extended to ambulance medical and driving staff and some professions related to state security. Legislative proposals concerning the early retirement of teachers in specialised schools, pre-schools and sports teachers have been submitted to Parliament.

A **LU** 2015 government bill aims at suppressing the *'retraites de solidarité'*, a special scheme allowing people to retire from age 57. However, this is compensated by an easing of restrictions on other kinds of early retirement schemes, such as the 'shift worker', 'night worker' and 'gradual retirement' schemes.

In **PT** a Decree-Law was approved in March according to which, the granting of the early pension depends on prior information to the beneficiary by the managing body of the pensions scheme, the amount of pension benefits and the subsequent express manifestation of the beneficiary will in maintaining the decision to take early pension.

SI issued a White Paper on Pensions in April 2016. It presents the current pension and disability insurance system and the challenges in the field of pension and disability insurance, as well as those faced by society, and at the same time it proposes possible ways to enforce changes in the pension system. The **SI** government also passed an amendment in December 2015, regulating the so-called dual status of insured persons wherein all persons who meet the conditions for obtaining the right to an early or old-age pension have the opportunity to enforce the payment of 20% of an early retirement or old-age pension. The objective is to encourage all insured people to persist in permanent employment, as well as those who are 65 years old and who meet the conditions for old-age or early retirement. In this way they will remain active and receive 20% of their pension.

2.2 Pensionable age

BE has enacted a rise in the pensionable age from 65 to 66 in 2025 and to 67 in 2030.

BG increased the pensionable age to 65 years for men by 2029 and for women by 2037.

A **CZ** draft law on the pensionable age and the time spent in retirement is in preparation and planned to enter into force in 2018 at the latest. Currently two revisions to the current system are under discussion. The first concerns a cap at 65 years for the statutory retirement age. Second, the Expert Committee on Pension Reform has proposed a regular review mechanism for the pensionable age, starting no later than 2019.

The **FI** pension reform will link the pension age to life expectancy and aims to encourage longer working careers. The reform aims to lengthen working careers through a combination of restricted access to early pensions, stronger financial (dis-)incentives and awareness-raising measures. The lowest pension age will be gradually increased from 63 to 65 years.

A **LT** legislative proposal on a new social model envisages linking the pensionable age with life expectancy after 2026.

In **NL**, the official statutory retirement age is gradually being increased to 67 in 2021 and will be linked to life expectancy thereafter.

2.3 Changes to the duration of contributory periods and contribution rates

In **BG**, a recent pension reform has increased social contributions by 2 percentage points (by 2018). Moreover, as of 1 January 2016, the State will no longer participate as a 'third insurer' (12 % State contribution) but it will continue to intervene after the fact to cover any deficit in the system. The required contribution periods were also raised to 37 years for women and 40 years for men.

The **MT** government is seeking to improve the balance between the years spent in work and those in retirement by extending the number of required contribution years from 40 to 41. In effect, this would require individuals to work one more year in order to get the full pension, and otherwise proportionally reduce the generosity of pension benefits.

2.4 Calculation of pensions and pension indexation

In February 2016, **CZ** pensioners received an additional top-up of CZK 1,200, with an estimated budgetary impact of CZK 3.5 billion (0.1 % of GDP). Furthermore, the proposal to legislate a leeway for the government to adjust the indexation mechanism more flexibly in the future was adopted by the government in February 2016.

In **ES** it has been approved the **Integrated Plan on Family Support 2015-2017**. The plan provides for an increase of the pension rights in a 5% for women with two children, in a 10% for those with three children and with four or more children, in a 15%. The application of an additional percentage is intended to recognize the demographic contribution that women do to the social security system, combining their careers with motherhood, given the importance of births for the sustainability of the pension system in the future. This measure, which is applied to those pensions caused from January 2016, will also contribute to close the gender gap in pension amounts

A **LT** legislative proposal on a new social model envisages introducing pension indexation rules that both take economic and demographic indicators into account. The proposal also introduces a pension points system and a social contribution ceiling. Other instruments in the pension reform (increasing the retirement age, increasing the requirements of necessary work experience, decreasing the periods for receiving early retirement pensions) contributes to reduce pension costs.

In **LV** to mitigate an impact of crises pensions granted in the period 2009-2015 will be revised upwards. The application of a higher index in the pension indexation, i.e. by considering the consumer price index and 50 % of the percentage of the actual increase in the social insurance contribution wage, will be implemented in 2017.

In **LU**, the supervision and assessment of the financial position of the pension system has been brought forward by one year to 2016, instead of 2017. On the basis of these results, the government could discuss with the social partners the implementation of other measures necessary for financial consolidation.

At the end of 2015 the **PT** government decided to unfreeze the automatic indexation of social benefits to real GDP growth and inflation, with immediate impact on medium-low pensions (below EUR 629 a month), as well as to reinstate the reference value of the elderly solidarity supplement (ESS) that had been reduced from EUR 5,022 per year to EUR 4,909 in 2013. Given the effectiveness of this social benefit to the adequacy of pensions, it was also decided within the context of the state budget approval to raise again the reference value of the ESS to EUR 5059 per year (or EUR 421.08 a month).

The **FI** government is allowing consumer-price inflation indexed transfers to decrease in 2016 in line with deflation in 2015. It has also decided to freeze the pension index in subsequent years. These measures aim at curbing the increase in public debt and improving the long-term sustainability of public finances.

In **MT**, further care credits will be introduced, including for periods spent caring for children, which is expected to help improve pension coverage for women who often do not build up sufficient contributions because of breaks in their careers due to care for children. Credits will also be introduced for periods of education, with greater credits awarded for greater levels of educational attainment, in order to encourage human capital formation.

In the **UK**, the introduction of a more robust universal pension from 2016 will benefit women and contribute to a reduction of the gender pension gap.

2.5 Changes to minimum pensions

The **MT** authorities plan to put forward measures to raise the adequacy of pensions. The contributory guaranteed national minimum pension continues to evolve in 2016 with a view to reach 60% of the median income by 2020 and to extend the coverage. Moreover, the level of the non-contributory means-tested 'old-age' pension is also set to increase.

In **SK**, a minimum pension benefit, granted to 55,530 pension beneficiaries, entered into force as of 1 July 2015. It can help to improve the adequacy of pensions, mainly for low wage earners who were employed for more than 30 years.

2.6 Disability-related pensions

BG strengthened the eligibility criteria for invalidity pensions in terms of medical checks.

In **LU**, the draft law on the reclassification of workers with working disabilities has been adopted in July 2015 and implemented since 1 January 2016. The law increased the possibilities to remain in the labour market for workers with working disabilities and consequently imply a reduction in the number of people entering an early retirement scheme.

In January 2016 the **RO** law establishing the mechanisms of the convention on the rights of people with disabilities was adopted.

2.7 Promoting the affordability and security of funded and private pension schemes

A recent **CZ** reform of the private pension pillar aims at increasing its attractiveness to savers and raising private retirement savings. The main features of the reform include an expansion of tax allowances both for employees and employers, an income tax exemption on pension benefits that

are paid out over more than 10 years, and the removal of age limits, where the aim is to allow parents to save on behalf of their children.

A **LT** legislative proposal on a new social model envisages changes in the way the basic part of the pension (the first pillar) is financed.

The **LU** government announced plans to extend supplementary pensions via a change to the law of 8 June 1999 regulating supplementary pension schemes, to self-employed professionals and independent workers, as well as to some categories of employees not affiliated with a company retirement scheme.

2.8 Measures to increase labour market participation of older workers

In **BE**, employment demand for older workers will be supported by means of reduced social security contributions, the importance of which increases with age.

In **BG** with a view to improve the access to employment of older people, changes in the national programme "Support for retirement" have been introduced. Since the beginning of 2016 the scope of the programme's target group has been increased. Currently in the programme can participate persons aged over 58 years, unlike before when in the programme could participate only persons who lack two years of reaching the statutory retirement age.

In order to provide incentives to make work more attractive after reaching the statutory retirement age and to be more flexible before reaching the statutory retirement age, the **DE** governing coalition has agreed to introduce the so-called *Flexi-Rente*. Some key aspects envisaged are to provide voluntary health check-ups for mid-40s to prepare for longer working lives, allowing pensions to increase for people working above the age of 67 and to eliminate the burden on employers to contribute to the unemployment insurance in that case.

The **LU** 'age pact', aimed at fostering retention of older workers by firms with more than 150 employees, is still being discussed in Parliament.

SE pension legislation was amended in December 2015 to modernise occupational insurance and extend the dual status of pensioners who continue working beyond retirement age.

2.9 Conclusions

In the area of pensions, most of the reforms undertaken by the Member States focus on the importance of long-term fiscal sustainability of pension systems. However, pension reforms should not separate sustainability concerns from considerations of pension adequacy which requires that full attention be given to the economic, social and political risks associated with lower income replacement in old age and increases in poverty among older people as well as increases in gender gap in pensions.

The SPC believes that aligning the retirement age with changes in life expectancy represents a valid policy option for adapting pension systems to the changing demographic and economic conditions. However, other tools are also available for increasing the effective retirement age and for ensuring longer working lives. Therefore, as pointed out repeatedly by the SPC, the most appropriate mix of policy options in the area of pensions depends on the specificities of national pension systems, the sustainability challenge and the current and projected adequacy of future pensions, which should be reflected in the way in which CSRs in this area are formulated.

3. Recent reforms for accessible, high-quality and sustainable health care

The main focus of the reforms in the area of health has been on ensuring cost-effectiveness and sustainability of healthcare. Population ageing and other factors, such as the high costs of innovative technologies and medicines, are putting increased pressure on the financial sustainability of health systems and the ability to provide adequate healthcare for all. Ensuring universal access to high quality care while guaranteeing the financial sustainability of health systems require increased efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of health systems. The 2016 NRPs point out the fact that most Member States are taking measures to address cost effectiveness and sustainability challenges.

Most of the challenges for these Member States relate to long-term fiscal sustainability, inefficient use of resources, access and inequities in access to healthcare, availability of qualified health workforce, low public funding or poor health outcomes. Moreover, they point to deficiencies in the governance of the healthcare sector. The centralisation of the procurement system has been undertaken in several Member States as an effective measure for reducing both the cost of drugs and of medical supplies. Increasing the use of generic drugs has also been employed in some Member States as a way to reduce expenditure for pharmaceuticals.

Some Member States have embarked on ambitious health reforms defining long-term priorities in the field of healthcare. These are in many cases done in the context of multiannual, comprehensive National Health Strategies. Similarly, reforms in hospital care, including linking hospital financing to outcomes, developing out-patient care and reviewing procurement arrangements constitute a significant part of Member States' efforts in ensuring better efficiency in spending. For this purpose, a few Member States introduced mechanisms for the measurement of hospital efficiency, hospital benchmarking and ranking.

Several Member States have also made efforts to improve the transparency of procedures and the availability of information, as well as to enhance the patients' rights and choice of health care providers and to reduce the waiting time for health care services. Addressing fragmentation in services and re-organisation of governance arrangements are other areas of important policy efforts. Still, the reforms initiated in a number of Member States need to be deepened so as to ensure a sustainable financing basis for health systems as well as adequate access to health care services and health insurance, including for the most vulnerable.

Table 3. Overview of policy reforms in the area of health care (2015-2016)

Areas of policy reforms			Member States
Health care systems	Structural changes in the organisation and financing of the health care systems	Policy changes	BG, CZ, FI, FR, IE, LV, LU, SE, SI
	Health service delivery (including e-Health)	Services delivery	BG, DE, LV, SI, SK
		e-Health	SI, SK
	Investing in the health care workforce	Pay increase	EE, LV
		Professional development and better working conditions	EE, LV
	Cost containment and cost-sharing	Improving cost efficiency	BG, DE, SI, SK
		Optimising pharmaceuticals spending	BG, CZ, DE, ES, PT, SI
		Reform of reimbursement systems	SK
	Enhancement of access to services and of patient's rights	Access to services	LV, SI
		Patients' rights	CZ, LT

3.1 Structural changes in the organisation and financing of the health care systems

Recent reforms by **BG** in the healthcare system envisage splitting the current coverage package into three packages — basic, additional and emergency.

Selected **CZ** public hospitals will be transformed into non-profit entities, with the aim of enhancing management of key hospitals in the country. There are also plans to replace the non-transparent process of determining the reimbursement of medical devices with a new system. The government plans to transfer the system of mental health care from a predominantly hospital care to community care. Finally, the government also plans to change the system of allocation of health premiums among insurance funds, based on morbidity instead of gender and age characteristics.

IE is continuing the implementation of the Finance Reform Programme – the completion of a uniform chart of accounts and the procurement of a new Finance Management System.

The **FI** coalition parties agreed in November 2015 on the main outline of a social- and healthcare services reform. This envisages reorganising the public administration as a three-tier system from 2019, replacing the current two-tier system. A new layer of government would be created as the country would be divided into 18 autonomous regions. The regions can provide health and social services themselves or outsource them. It is planned that quality and cost data on services will be made public.

The **FR** healthcare law of 26 January 2016 aims to promote the settlement of general practitioners and of health centres according to local needs (territorial pact — *pacte territoire*).

The **LU** Government approved the 13 July 2016 the draft law concerning hospitals and hospital planning. The aim is to concentrate certain skills and services to improve the quality of health care and to use hospital resources in an optimal way. It is expected that the new legislation will enter into force in the first semester of 2017.

The **LV** study identifying the main bottlenecks and reforms needed in the health sector is significantly delayed and could be finalised only by mid-2016. The study includes a mapping exercise of the existing and planned health care investments, including human resource provision, infrastructure accessibility and cost efficiency.

The **SE** National Healthcare Resolution Plan 2016-2025 was adopted by the government at the end of 2015 and by the parliament in March 2016. The resolution represents a strategic plan for reform.

In **SI** a comprehensive analysis of the health care system has been completed in 2015 and the National Assembly adopted the Resolution on the National Healthcare Plan 2016-2025 in March 2016 as the key strategic document for the development of health care in Slovenia in the next ten-year period. A new Health Care and Health Insurance Act is in preparation.

3.2 Health services delivery

In **BG** the National Health Map was approved by Decision N^o 202 of the Council of Ministers of March 24 2016.. It became the basis for contracting health services as from April 2016.

DE adopted the Act to strengthen the provision of healthcare (*Versorgungsstärkungsgesetz*), which aims to provide incentives to attract doctors to undersupplied regions (notably rural areas), facilitate the start-up of new healthcare centres, and further develop the performance audit for pharmaceuticals. Another adopted act, the Act on hospital care (*Krankenhausstrukturgesetz*) provides for financial bonuses to hospitals delivering high-quality medical care and reduced cost reimbursements if care is of low quality. It also aims to encourage hospitals to specialise more and to further reduce the number of hospital beds. Furthermore, the new law on improving palliative care (*Hospiz- und Palliativgesetz*) aims to make palliative care an explicit component of standard

care in the statutory health insurance and to expand nationwide the provision of specialised palliative care, particularly in rural areas.

EE is introducing primary health care structure reform for strengthening primary health care teams and concentrating resources by targeting investments from EU funds into primary health care centres.

LV plans to introduce a national healthcare quality assurance system as one of the investment priorities linked to EU funds for 2014-2020.

SK public hospitals have prepared a comprehensive proposal for streamlining hospital care, including transforming acute care beds into long-term care beds.

A **SK** pilot project on 'e-health' information tools in four hospitals was launched in December 2015. The project includes electronic health records, e-prescriptions and e-referrals and aims to improve coordination between inpatient and outpatient care and limit overuse of services and pharmaceuticals.

In **SI** a system of family medicine "model practices" with a focus on prevention and care coordination for patients with stable chronic diseases has been progressively implemented at the primary level since 2011 to be complete by the end of 2018. This will strengthen the Slovenian primary healthcare system in the situation of the limited financial resources and lower the pressure at a secondary and tertiary health care level. Moreover, the National strategy on development of primary health care until 2025 will be adopted by the SI Government in 2016 and the new Health Services Act is under preparation.

Legislative amendment was adopted in SI in 2015 which concerns the databases containing medical data. This has been crucial for the implementation of the deliverables of the national eHealth project. E-Prescription was launched nationally in November 2015. Most activities in 2016 refer to the introduction of e-Appointments. In 2016 the collecting of patient summaries in the Central Register of Patient Data will also start. With the introduction of the zVem portal, patients will get the possibility to access their data in eHealth databases in a safe way via the internet.

3.3 Investing in the health care workforce

The **EE** authorities have adopted the following measures: for 2016, Estonia has increased the Health Insurance Fund budget by 6.4% compared to 2015, and the allocation from the state budget for the training of health professionals by 4,7% compared to 2015. These changes cover wage increases and an increase in the number of health professionals trained.

In **LV**, with a pay-for-performance scheme in primary care, quality incentives are being put in place. However, the quality linked payments for family doctors do not provide strong incentives. Also weaker distribution of family doctor practices in rural areas creates geographical barriers to primary care. To alleviate this situation, a bonus system was put in place.

3.4 Cost-containment and cost-sharing

BG took first steps to define clear rules of assessing costs of health services in 2015, but the mechanism is not fully in place.

The **BG** authorities recently made some initial changes to the pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement system to consider the cost-effectiveness of medicines, but not in the case of clinical treatment guidelines.

CZ introduced centralised public procurement for selected pharmaceuticals in 2015 and the Commission for Accessing the Placement of Medical Devices also became operational.

DE adopted the Act on disease prevention and health promotion (*Präventionsgesetz*), which aims to generate long-term gains in efficiency through 'returns on prevention'.

In February 2016, **ES** plans to start publishing detailed data on regional governments' spending on health and pharmaceuticals.

In **PT**, complementary measures have been introduced to increase market penetration of generics, such as prescribing medicines with an international non-proprietary name and electronic prescription.

In **SK**, development plans have been prepared by state-owned hospitals in the course of 2015 to improve budgeting and spending processes with the aim to ensure balanced budgets. Comprehensive financial audits were completed in all public hospitals by October 2015 and the introduction of an information system providing economic, staff and clinical data began in autumn 2015.

In **SI** the project for joint public procurement of medicines, medical devices and equipment continues - the joint public procurement for medicines is now mandatory for all public hospitals, in 2016 and 2017 the scope of items is expanding to the most frequently used medical devices. **SI** will adopt a new Pharmacies Act to implement changes in pharmacy activities, which will be relevant for the safety of patients and also for cost effectiveness in the system.

The pilot phase of a new **SK** reimbursement system for hospitals (the diagnosis-related groups payment system) is anticipated for 2016 and the overall project is expected to be operational by 2017.

3.5 Enhancement of access to services and of patients' rights

In **CZ**, a complete and compulsory disclosure of contracts between health insurers and providers entered into force in 2016, which should increase the transparency of the Czech healthcare system and boost competition among healthcare providers.

In **LV**, as of January 2016, the patient co-financing for certain diagnosis (hepatitis C, HIV/Aids) is abolished as the incidence rate of these infectious diseases levelled off. The state will fully

compensate medical expenses (instead of 75 % previously) for hepatitis C patients. For HIV/Aids patients treatment at an earlier stage of the disease will be compensated by the state.

In LT, a recent reform seeks to make decisions on drug reimbursement simpler and more transparent.

In 2015 SI initiated a pilot project "For better waiting times management" that will continue in 2016.

3.6 Conclusions

Access to health care is a key element of social protection policies. The right to access preventive health care and to benefit from medical treatment are considered to be fundamental rights of all Europeans, recognised as such by the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights. Governments across the European Union have committed to providing access to adequate health care as well as to high-quality and sustainable healthcare for all. An underlying precondition for this objective is sufficient funding and investment, as inadequate public funding for the health system creates and exacerbates barriers to access.

In recent years, the economic crisis has posed considerable challenges to maintaining access to health services and medical care. Budgetary constraints put an additional pressure on the health care systems across the European Union just when more people were likely to use the publicly funded services. But even those countries that had chosen to maintain the budget allocation to health care at the pre-crisis levels were confronted with sustainability challenges, as the changing demographic trends, labour market situation, technological advances and the diversification of health care needs and uses require a broadening of the public revenue base in order to sustain growth in health expenditure.

The SPC has been carefully following the issues affecting the functioning of the health care systems in the EU Member States, trying to identify policy measures that have a high potential to tackle shared challenges and fostering the exchange of information on good practices and lessons learnt from the implementation of health policies and reforms.

The sustainability of health systems is also a key consideration but should not be used to create a false dichotomy between sustainability and the goal of achieving equal access to health care for all. Moreover, financial protection against high health care costs – a major dimension of health system performance – is closely linked to health care accessibility and affordability. We should keep in mind that, in spite of efforts to ensure universal coverage, vulnerable groups in particular have suffered in terms of unmet need for health services during the economic crisis and continue to be a particular concern. Therefore, protecting vulnerable groups from financial hardship when using health services should represent a key policy objective for the governments.

4. Recent reforms to achieve adequate social protection for long-term care needs

The 2016 NRPs reveal that the policy measures in the area of long-term care focus mainly on improving cost-effectiveness and concerns on provision and access to adequate long-term care services. The measures adopted by some Member States aim at addressing these challenges through structural reforms such as a shift from institutional to community-based care, strengthened support to informal carers and improved policies for prevention, rehabilitation and independent living. However, more efforts are necessary to ensure the long-term care sustainability and to facilitate the access to adequate, affordable and quality long-term care. In order to achieve this, Member States should adopt a proactive policy approach, promoting independent living and preventing the loss of autonomy, reducing thus the need of long-term care services.

Table 4. Overview of policy reforms in the area of long-term care (2015-2016)

Areas of policy reforms			Member States
Long-term care	Structural changes in the organisation and financing of the long-term care systems	Policy changes	CY, LT, LU
	Cost containment and cost-sharing	Improving cost efficiency	CY, AT
	Enhancement of access to services and of patient's rights	Service delivery	AT, CY, BG, DE
		Quality assurance and monitoring	CY, BG

4.1 Organisation of long-term care systems

The CY government put in place a major reform as regards the governance of Social Long Term Care with the introduction of the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) in July 2014 and subsequently with the Decree "Guaranteed Minimum Income and in General the Social Benefits" (Emergency Needs and Care Needs)" of 2014, which came into force in July 2015. The Decree incorporates the Scheme for the subsidisation of care which includes the following types of care: (a) home care, (b) institutional care, (c) day care and (d) respite care. The Decree also covers the child care needs of GMI recipients. The Service responsible for the benefit provision to GMI recipients for their care needs, is the Welfare Benefits Administration Service, while the Social Welfare Services are responsible for assessing the care needs of the GMI recipients based on specialised evaluation tools, the service delivery and the monitoring of the provided care.

EE established a task force to alleviate long-term care burden in December 2015 with the purpose to find effective and sustainable solutions to the increasing care burden, including to establish a comprehensive vision, objectives and solutions for the integrated and effective organisation of long-term care in Estonia. The task force will submit policy proposals to the Government by the end of November 2017.

LT is putting in place and modernising its long-term care infrastructure (such as day care centres), establishing new community-based care homes for the elderly and developing the provision of social and nursing care at home.

The **LU** government has planned a reform of the long term care system planned to come into force on January 1st 2017. The major objectives are a better individualization of the offer of services answering the daily needs, the strengthening of the quality by standards and clear criteria with adequate controls, simplification of the procedures and the financial consolidation of the system.

4.2 Financing and cost-sharing

By tightening access to long-term care cash benefits in the two lowest benefit levels, the **AT** government reduced the number of new benefit recipients in 2015. The estimated savings of EUR 19 million in 2015 and EUR 57 million in 2016 are planned to be used to generally increase the level of long-term care cash benefits in 2016.

4.3 Service delivery

The **AT** government plans to adopt a regulation on the classification of children (Kindereinstufungsverordnung) in autumn 2016. This regulation is important for a nationwide consistent evaluation of the extent of care required of children and adolescents (which goes beyond the amount of care usually needed for children of the same age). The necessary amount of care forms the basis for the claims to the federal nursing scheme. The decision-makers and courts have to apply this new regulation leading to more legal certainty. Further to that the AT government presented the Austrian dementia strategy in December 2015. The Austrian Dementia Strategy „Living well with dementia“ provides a framework of objectives and recommendations for taking action to improve the lives of people with dementia as well as their families and carers. In six working groups, persons with dementia, (political) decision makers as well as experts developed objectives and recommendations for action. The work process took place between March and October 2015.

In **BG** a Social Services Act is currently being developed. It is aimed at improving the quality, effectiveness, financing and monitoring of social services and their provision and it is expected to be adopted by the Council of Ministers by the end of 2016. With regard to the provision of integrated social-health services, amendments to the Health Act regulating this matter were adopted by the National Assembly in September 2015 and the secondary legislation under this Act is currently under development..

In DE the second Act to consolidate long-term care (*Pflegestärkungsgesetz*) entered into force. It includes a new definition of care dependency (*Pflegebedürftigkeitsbegriff*) which expands long-term care services to mental health disorders, such as dementia.

4.4 Assuring and monitoring quality

The BG authorities prepared an analysis of the existing 160 specialized institutions for elderly people and people with disabilities at the end of 2015. In implementation of the process of deinstitutionalization of care for the elderly and people with disabilities a draft of the first Action Plan for implementation of the National Long-term Care Strategy for the period 2016-2020 was developed. Under the project "New standards for Social Services", launched in 2016 under Operational Programme "Human Resources Development", financial and quality standards for provision of the services will be developed. A draft of the Action Plan for implementation of the National Long-term Care Strategy will also be developed within the project.

4.5 Conclusions

The combination of longer life expectancy, low fertility and the retirement of the baby boomers will deeply impact and change the outlook of our societies and economies in the next decades. At the same time, the pool of potential carers will shrink substantially over the next decades as working age cohorts become smaller and the employment rates of women increases.

In order to address the impact of these demographic changes, some Member States have been adopting or implementing reforms of their long-term care systems with the aim of ensuring a more efficient use of existing resources. Such reform measures focus on further developing home care services and strengthening care integration.

Long-term care financing arrangements have been modified in a number of Member States. While some decided to increase public funding and to reduce private cost-sharing, others lowered existing eligibility thresholds for public support or introduced other measures for cost-containment.

Annex 3. Main policy conclusions from the 2015-2016 thematic and peer reviews

This annex presents the main conclusions and key messages from the peer reviews and in-depth thematic reviews conducted under the auspices of the Social Protection Committee in 2015-2016.

Policy conclusions from the 2016 Peer Reviews

1. Introduction

Peer Reviews in social protection and social inclusion are a key instrument of the Social Open Method of Coordination to foster the exchange of best practices and mutual learning across Member States. When peer reviews focus on a selected good practice, the peer countries assess its effectiveness and efficiency, its contribution to the Social OMC objectives, and its transferability. Peer Reviews may also have a problem-solving function, whereby the host country invites its peers to provide expert advice for the preparation of a policy reform or the launch of a new programme. The 2016 programme for Peer Reviews on Social Protection and Social Inclusion **analysed successful policy practices in the areas of integrated approaches to combat poverty and social exclusion at local level**, prevention and early intervention services to address children at risk of poverty, 'housing first' approaches to address homelessness, and using **a EU-wide Active Ageing Index for policy-making at local level**. **These peer reviews show the potential of mutual learning across Member States on policy topics that rank high on the EU policy agenda.**

2. Policy conclusions of the 2016 Peer Review programme

2.1. Combatting poverty through social community teams at local level

In the Netherlands, large parts of the social security system have been devolved to the municipalities, which are expected to follow an integrated approach to social services, while offering solutions tailored to each individual case. In response, most municipalities have set up Social Community Teams (SCTs), which operate jointly at a community level to provide and coordinate services to people who currently need help. Both the public sector and the private sector, such as civil society organisations, may be involved.

The main conclusions of the peer review were as follows:

- Social Community Teams (SCTs) can be an economical, effective and sustainable instrument in the fight against poverty. Its main advantages are flexibility, potential cost-effectiveness and accessibility via a one stop shop;

- SCTs must be well embedded within the local community and solutions should be sought in cooperation and co-creation with all relevant stakeholders, e.g. NGOs, employers and people at risk of poverty;
- SCTs should formulate a concrete anti-poverty strategy including a definition which enables monitoring and social impact evaluation;
- A legal framework for SCTs should provide guidance to stimulate uniformity across municipalities yet leave sufficient leeway to adapt to local situations;
- Integrated approaches to social work require interdisciplinary teams. Integrated services are a good long-term investment in social well-being, growth and employment;
- The 'active inclusion' approach is a very good policy mix for achieving social inclusion and labour market integration at the same time.

2.2. Preventing child poverty through early intervention services

In 2014⁵⁶, 26.1 million children and minors (aged less than 18 years old) in the EU were at risk of poverty. In the annual European Semester process, the EU monitors Member States' policies to tackle child poverty and delivers Country-Specific Recommendations where necessary.

Ireland is developing a more coordinated and integrated approach to children's services and disadvantaged families. In 2014, it adopted a new national children strategy "Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures", running until 2020, with a target of lifting over 70,000 children (aged 0-17 years) out of poverty. The shift towards prevention and early intervention is an important theme of the strategy. Specific programmes include the innovative Area Based Childhood (ABC) programme (2013—2017), launched in 13 mainly urban areas.

The main conclusions of the peer review were as follows:

- The pre-birth and 0-3 years phases are vital to a child's future development. Prevention and early intervention are a valuable long-term investment;
- Encouraging the participation of children, parents and communities on child poverty policies ensures better service delivery;
- A holistic policy mix is essential, as well as support for parental employment and adequate child and family benefits; reaching out to children and families most at risk is critical to break the inter-generational transmission of disadvantage;

⁵⁶ Eurostat EU-SILC database, latest available data as of mid-2016.

- Ensuring the design of evidence-based policies requires robust data and ex-post evaluation;
- Investing in building capacity across agencies, including training and mentoring for professionals is necessary.

2.3. Tackling homelessness through 'Housing First' approaches

Policies tackling homelessness contribute to the Europe 2020 objectives, since housing is essential for social inclusion and access to the labour market. Policies to tackle homelessness are in line with the Commission's policy guidance in the Social Investment Package to design and implement 'housing-led', integrated strategies to foster social inclusion.

Belgium introduced the 'Housing First' model in five (later extended to eight) cities to support homeless people with special vulnerabilities such as drug use and mental health issues. In this approach, homeless people move into permanent housing as quickly as possible, and receive intensive social support in their homes whenever needed.

The main conclusions of the peer review were as follows:

- More preventative and innovative approaches are needed to prevent vulnerable people becoming homeless;
- Homeless people tend to prefer to be housed in 'scattered' rather than 'congregated' housing;
- Belgium's Housing First programme worked for vulnerable homeless people including chronic homeless with severe needs. Nevertheless, the efficiency of the programme for homeless people with less severe disadvantages should be further examined;
- The housing first initiative has the potential to be extended in Belgium or other Member States. In addition, EU funds (ESF, ERDF, FEAD) are available for supporting policies to tackle homelessness. A Housing First Guide Europe and a 'hub' to share knowledge are being developed by the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA).

2.4. Active ageing

The European Commission and the UN Economic Commission for Europe have developed the Active Ageing Index (AAI), which was first applied to EU Member States at the national level in 2012. It currently consists of 22 indicators in four domains: employment/labour market; participation in society; independent, healthy and secure living; capacity and enabling environment for active ageing. The Index measures to what extent the older people contribute to the economy and society through paid and unpaid activities and through living independent, healthy and safe lives.

The peer review assessed a pilot study led by Germany on the feasibility of calculating an Active Ageing Index at the local level.

The main conclusions of the peer review were as follows:

- Developing a local AAI would be feasible, subject to data availability and funding, and provided the index would be adapted to local circumstances;
- A local or regional AAI can be used to measure untapped potential of older people, progress on activation, as well as mapping care needs;
- The AAI can offer guidance for policy-making at various levels of governance and provide evidence-based insights into various components of active ageing;
- To convince local policy-makers that a local AAI is useful, clear relevance to local circumstances and policies must be shown. The indicators must match local needs and focus on circumstances that can be politically influenced at a local level.

Key messages and policy conclusions from the 2015 thematic reviews

3. Introduction

On 8 October 2015, the SPC conducted a thematic review focusing on the role of social protection in addressing income inequalities. The review identified some areas where social protection systems and social policies have a role to play in tackling the challenge of high and rising income inequalities. Furthermore, it highlighted the importance of looking at real income and the longer-term perspective when examining inequality trends.

The second thematic review that SPC held in 2015 was conducted jointly with the Working Party on Public Health at Senior level (WPPHSL) on 18 November 2015. The review focused on access to health care in the European Union and provided an opportunity for Member States to exchange information on challenges, good practices and the lessons learnt from the implementation of health policies and reforms with relevance to access to health care. Member States reported on their country experiences, focusing on key dimensions of access, including allocation of resources to health care, coverage and affordability, and the availability of services.

4. Policy conclusions of the 2015 thematic reviews

4.1. Thematic review on income inequalities in the European Union

This thematic review was structured along three main directions: i) trends and drivers; ii) policy objectives, and iii) policy measures. All presentations highlighted the importance of equality of opportunities (referring prominently to the role of education, healthcare and childcare services) as a way to reduce the need for efforts via redistribution systems. The main policy conclusions of this

thematic review reflect the fact that investment in human capital across the life-cycle is essential for addressing income inequalities and for promoting equality of opportunities:

- Human capital investment must begin in early childhood and continue across the life-cycle. It requires improving access to **quality early childhood education and care** (ECEC), particularly for children from deprived background. These interventions are important for breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty and social exclusion as well as for significantly increasing the employment rates of women.
- Reducing early school leaving and ensuring equity in **education and skills formation** across the lifecycle, including improved access to lifelong learning, training and active labour market policies, also for the low and medium skilled, would contribute to equality of opportunities. In particular, upskilling of the workforce represents a powerful instrument at the disposal of governments to counter rising inequality, contributing to both reducing wage dispersion and increasing employment rates.
- Member States should ensure access for all to **quality healthcare**, including preventative care.
- **Equal opportunities for women and anti-discrimination** policies also play an essential role in tackling inequalities. Well-designed **policies supporting households with children** would also contribute to reducing child poverty and enhancing equality of opportunities.
- **Social transfers - both in cash and in-kind** - play an important role in **mitigating income inequalities**. Social protection systems should be modernised to optimise their effectiveness and efficiency. They need to provide a combination of well-designed adequate **income support** (unemployment benefits, minimum income, child and family benefits, housing benefits, etc.), quality **enabling services** (childcare, transport, healthcare, housing, debt-counselling) and **activation measures**.
- The provision of **in-kind benefits** such as healthcare, education, housing support and care services, can also help to reduce inequalities by improving the purchasing power of low-income households (and in the case of childcare services, also supporting parents in increasing working hours or entering the labour market). Measures to ensure better benefit/service coverage and take-up can also be useful to ensure that eligible people actually access support to improve their living conditions.
- Income inequalities can also be addressed through tackling the **drivers of market inequalities**. A key priority should be getting **people into quality jobs**. This requires an approach where activation goes hand in hand with integrated, high-quality social services. At the same time, social protection policies need to support that people get equipped with the right skills to help them enter and advance in the labour market.
- More **inclusive labour markets** and promoting employment, particularly for those further away from the labour market (such as the long-term unemployed, young people, older

workers, people with disabilities, people with a migrant background, low-skilled, etc.), are needed to ensure that all EU citizens live up to their full potential.

- **In-work poverty and labour market segmentation** need to be addressed.
- **Measures promoting the participation of women in the labour market** and removing the barriers to female employment and career progression, including through anti-discrimination policies and measures supporting reconciliation of work and family life, would also contribute to reducing the gender employment and pay gap.
- Policy makers can also promote a fairer distribution of the benefits from economic growth through **mainstreaming equity concerns** and considering the distributional impact of different policy options in all relevant areas, including through the use of social impact assessments.

4.2. Thematic review on universal access to health care in the European Union

This thematic review highlighted the need for appropriate consideration of the competences of Member States as regards the definition of their national health policy and for the organisation and delivery of health services. The need for better data collection, indicator development and monitoring as key elements for understanding the barriers to access and for devising appropriate policy solutions has also been stressed.

The wide-ranging exchange between Member States and examples of country experiences produced useful insights and lessons. In terms of health outcomes, such as life expectancy, it is clear that some countries are doing better than others – and in some countries these outcomes can be related to health care and access to health services. Moreover, countries that are successfully offering better health care are not necessarily the richest ones; these cases offer examples that we can learn from.

The context of the economic crisis and its impact on health systems should remain central to policy discussions on access to care. In this regard, preventive activities and services is a sound investment because poor health contributes to unsustainable economies. The sustainability of health systems is also a key consideration but should not be used to create a false dichotomy between sustainability and the goal of achieving equality (of access, of meeting health needs, or health status). In addition to these general conclusions, an over-riding finding from the review is that when it comes to access to health care, Member States have been addressing the same challenges but in their own, country-specific way. Keeping in mind the importance of national context and of national competences in the field of health, some policy conclusions aimed more specifically at promoting accessibility of health services, include:

Allocation

- Population need is the best basis for determining public funding for health care and for allocation decisions. Health care allocation decisions should also be informed by scientific evidence of the effectiveness of the interventions.

- Health is a matter of national competence. It should remain a priority area even in times of severe fiscal pressure. In this regard, access to health care is a political choice. In times of economic crisis, Member States have found good and innovative solutions to provide adequate access to health care.
- Health care resources should be employed as efficiently as possible to ensure value for money.

Universal coverage

- Universal access does not mean providing everything for everybody all the time. All countries have covered low quality and ineffective treatments. Therefore, more clinical and economic assessment is necessary.
- Gaps in the public coverage of population groups affect Member States to different degrees but the over-riding commitment to achieving universal access is at the core of European values and represents a global aspiration.
- However, acknowledging achievements in promoting universal coverage should not overlook the fact that vulnerable groups in particular have suffered in terms of unmet need for health services during the economic crisis and should continue to be a particular focus.
- Relatedly, exclusions from coverage of some population groups may end up being inefficient for the health system in the longer term as those groups will likely end up using more expensive emergency services.

Another significant challenge in the move towards universal coverage is the current refugee crisis in Europe and meeting the health needs of this group; we can learn from the different ways that Member States are providing care.

Financial protection

- User charges have increased in many countries. Co-payments need to be nuanced instruments, which do not discourage usage of necessary or appropriate care and which offer sufficient financial protection through ceiling caps and exemptions for vulnerable groups. Several examples of how this can be achieved were provided in the discussion.
- Access to medicines is a concern because co-payments are high; but countries can save money by cutting waste.

Availability of services

- Many different aspects of health services delivery have an impact on access. Particularly in this area, when designing reform policies, it is good practice to specifically assess (direct or indirect) impacts on access.

- Waiting times are both an operational and a political issue. Different Member States are using innovations such as e-booking, private sector resources or cross-border healthcare to address this challenge.
- Staffing changes are taking place in a number of Member States to boost accessibility and availability of services; for example, through the introduction of family nurses within GP practices and providing financial and training incentives for providers in rural or remote areas.
- Many Member States are aiming for a more structured approach to their health systems, e.g. by strengthening primary health care or by centralizing specialist care in a smaller number of hospitals. These structural policies can contribute to improved access.

The importance of good data and monitoring

- One fundamental question is how health care can be measured. The JAF health contains some useful preliminary indicators, as do other frameworks but they need to be interpreted correctly. Indicators are not an end in themselves but can be a warning of issues that need greater attention or further study in order to better understand the situation. Policy-makers should not jump from benchmarks to solutions, without analysis.
- Better monitoring of access barriers to health care is needed, allowing for more comparability. The recent opinion published by the EU Expert Panel on Effective Ways of Investing in Health on access to health care provides a set of valuable recommendations to improve the monitoring of access to health care in the EU. Data collection should aim for robust, relevant, comparable indicators disaggregated by region and sub-groups of people to discover who is not using services and why.
- Indicators should adequately reflect national situations and focus on unmet needs, utilization, user experience, financial protection and hard-to-reach people.
- Fundamentally, there is a need for context-specific policy analysis, because no one-size-fits-all solution is appropriate. For example, a number of Member States have regional healthcare structures which may demonstrate different trends and usage patterns. However, where good analysis exists, there is a basis for action.
- With regard to measurement and assessment of healthcare in terms of comparison between countries, it would be useful for the EU to promote and produce shared and standardized procedures in order to obtain effectively comparable assessment systems. To this aim, it is important to put in place a close synergy among different groups, working at EU and international level.
- Data collection systems should be comprehensive and flexible enough to follow the organisational changes of the health systems, usually much faster than data gathering systems.

Annex 4. Relevant Council Conclusions (October 2015 – September 2016)

a) Council Conclusions on 'Social Governance for an Inclusive Europe'

On 7 December 2015, the Council adopted conclusions on social governance for an inclusive Europe⁵⁷, aimed at strengthening the social dimension of the European Semester so as to ensure a more balanced path towards sustainable and inclusive growth. The SPC was involved in the preparation of the Council Conclusions in close cooperation with the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council.

The Council conclusions provide specific indications for the way forward in terms of the governance of social and employment policies. An improved social governance and better coordination of economic, fiscal, employment and social policies represent an important contribution towards achieving the objectives of promoting a high level of employment, fighting social exclusion and guaranteeing adequate social protection.

The Council conclusions consider that the European Semester should be further enhanced through a more structured use of the already existing common instruments for monitoring social and employment developments, as well as through regular exchanges on progress towards the common social and employment objectives of the Union. A revamped European Semester would provide an adequate framework for the Member States to further pursue the implementation of necessary structural reforms in order to address social and employment challenges and to improve social and employment outcomes, taking into account the targets set in the Europe 2020 Strategy with regard to increasing employment and fighting poverty and social exclusion.

The Council conclusions call on the Member States to continue monitoring social and employment developments based on the existing commonly agreed instruments in the context of the social Open Method of Coordination, as well as to adequately respond to the Council recommendations in the area of employment and social policies. Furthermore, they encourage the SPC to work together with the Commission in order to ensure the monitoring of social and employment developments, in particular the progress towards the Europe 2020 targets on promoting employment and reducing poverty and social exclusion. The SPC and the Commission are also invited to further their cooperation for developing the European pillar of social rights as a follow-up to the Five Presidents' Report.

⁵⁷ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14129-2015-INIT/en/pdf>

b) Council Conclusions on 'Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion: an Integrated Approach'

On 16 June 2016, the Council adopted conclusions on 'Combating poverty and social exclusion: an integrated approach⁵⁸'. These conclusions call on the Commission and the Member States to develop an integrated approach at all relevant policy levels to combat poverty and social exclusion by combining adequate income support, access to quality services and inclusive labour markets, while ensuring equal opportunities for women and men and addressing the different risks of poverty during the life cycle, from early childhood to old age. An integrated approach requires cooperation of stakeholders within all relevant public policy domains and across all required disciplines by connecting services between public parties, social partners, private partners, non-governmental organisations, civil society and the target groups. Cooperation should lead to a coordination of comprehensive and personalized, timely and continuous interventions aimed at the respective life domains. The Council conclusions invite the Commission to keep the prevention and fight against poverty high on the political agenda and to support Member States in delivering on their national EU2020 targets. The Council further encourages Member States to make better use of available European funding and instruments and calls upon all parties to strengthen the involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as social partners and civil society, throughout the policy process.

By adopting these conclusions, all Member States have shown a renewed commitment to increasing their efforts to reduce the number of people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Moreover, the Council invites the Commission to monitor the situation in the field of poverty and social exclusion in close cooperation with the Member States, while giving special consideration to innovative integrated approaches. The Council invites the Employment and Social Protection Committee to give special attention to the effectiveness of integrated approaches.

The Council conclusions are accompanied by an addendum⁵⁹, which contains a collection of innovative best practices from all over Europe for integrated approaches to combat poverty and social exclusion. The best practices presented in the addendum illustrate the value of an integrated approach for different vulnerable groups, such as children, migrants, people with disabilities, elderly people, young people, the unemployed, people with a migrant background and homeless people.

⁵⁸ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9273-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

⁵⁹ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=15732&langId=en>

Annex 5. SPPM Country Profiles

The attached Country Profiles sheets provide for all Member States a detailed snapshot of the main social indicators for each country, the progress towards the national 2020 poverty and social exclusion target, the most recent evolutions in a selected number of benefit schemes, and the main, priority social challenges and good social outcomes identified for each country.

Notes:

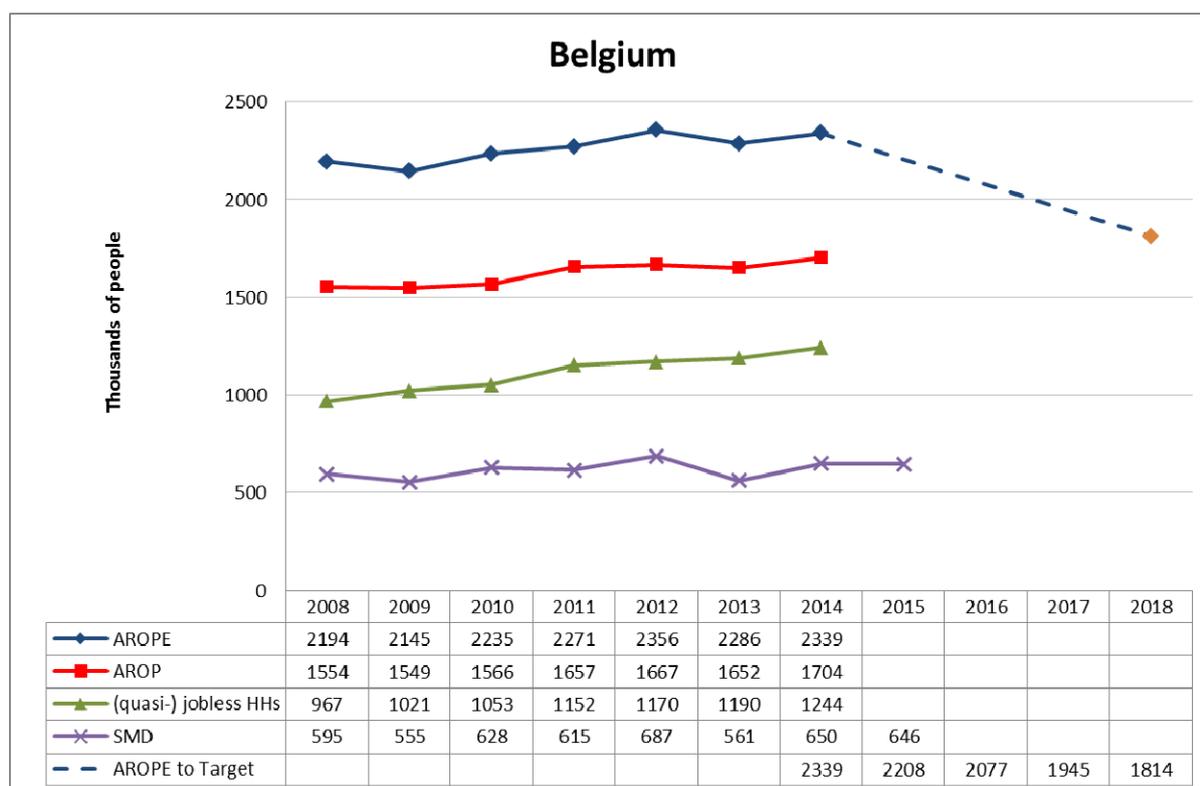
1. Definitions of variables are provided in the "Definitions and data sources" section at the end of the Annex 1 of the report.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 380,000 by 2020 (EU-SILC 2018), compared to 2010 (EU-SILC 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



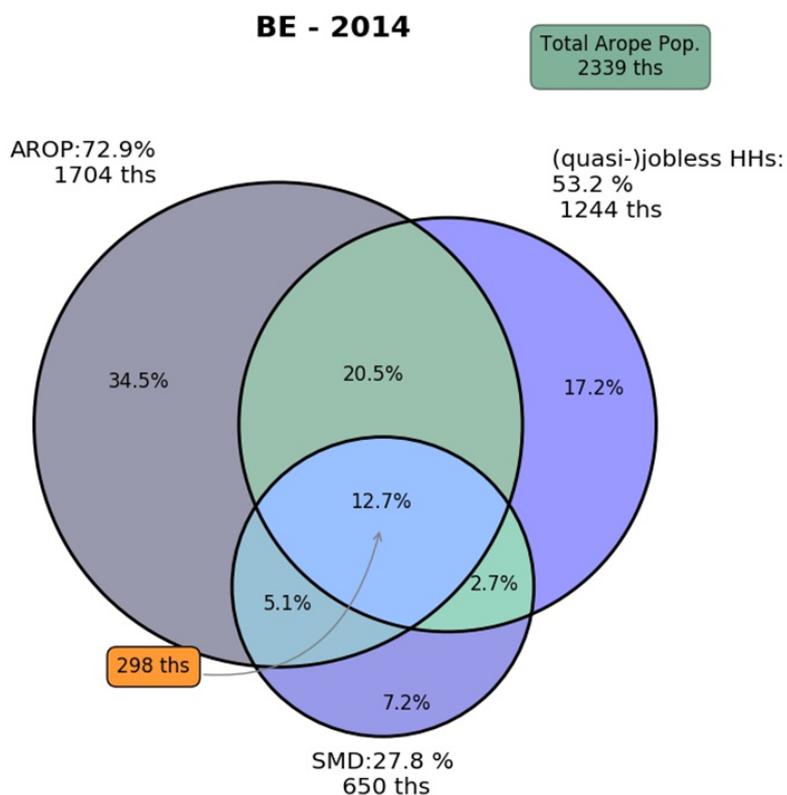
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity

⁶⁰ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

rate (VLW) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

BE											EU28		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	70.8	72.2	70.1	73.0	70.8	72.3	72.9		0.6 pp	2.0 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1554	1549	1566	1657	1667	1652	1704		3.1 %	9.7 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	44.1	47.6	47.1	50.7	49.7	52.1	53.2		1.1 pp	9.1 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	967	1021	1053	1152	1170	1190	1244		4.5 %	28.6 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	27.1	25.9	28.1	27.1	29.2	24.5	27.8		3.3 pp	0.7 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	595	555	628	615	687	561	650	646	-0.6 %	8.6 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	14.6	17.3	15.8	21.3	18.0	21.3	20.5		-0.8 pp	5.9 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	320	372	352	483	423	487	479		-1.6 %	49.7 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.2	4.4	5.2	5.1		0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	137	116	128	141	104	118	120		1.7 %	-12.4 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.7	12.0	10.3	12.7		2.5 pp	3.1 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	211	219	232	242	283	235	298		26.8 %	41.2 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.7		0.9 pp	0.7 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	44	55	68	45	75	42	64		52.4 %	45.5 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

BE									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	0.7	-2.3	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	1.8	-0.2	0.6	1.4	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	26.2	28.5	27.9	28.4	28.6	28.9				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BE									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	26.2	28.5	27.9	28.4	28.6	28.9	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.0		
	Disability	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0		
	Old age	8.5	9.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.6	11.0		
	Survivors	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3		
	Unemployment	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	1.5		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.1		
	Sickness/Health							0.1		
	Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0						0.1		
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Unemployment							0.3		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	24.8	27.1	26.5	26.9	27.1	27.3	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.9		
	Disability	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5		
	Old age	8.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.4		
	Survivors	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5		
	Family/Children	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8		
	Unemployment	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

BE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.8	20.2	20.8	21.0	21.6	20.8	21.2		0.4 pp	0.4 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5		0.4 pp	0.8 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10046	10501	10399	10895	11038	11738	11755		0.5 %	9.3 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	21096	22053	21838	22880	23180	24649	24684		0.5 %	9.3 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.6		0.6 pp	2.9 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	9.0	9.2	9.3	8.0	9.9	8.7	9.5		0.8 pp	0.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	17.2	18.1	18.0	18.6	18.7	19.2	18.8		-0.4 pp	1.6 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	14.7	13.1	13.0	13.5	14.3	12.7	13.2		0.5 pp	-1.5 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	45.6	45.3	45.3	45.0	44.8	42.6	43.6		1.1 pp	-1.9 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8		0.0 %	-7.3 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	4.1	3.9	4.2	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0		0.0 pp	-2.1 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	12.5	8.7	8.9	10.6	11.0	9.6	10.4		0.8 pp	-2.1 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	2.4	2.2	-1.0	-1.0	0.6	-0.6	0.5				0.0	0.6

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.

BE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.3	20.5	23.2	23.3	22.8	21.9	23.2		1.3 pp	1.9 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	17.2	16.6	18.3	18.7	17.3	17.2	18.8		1.6 pp	1.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	7.3	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	5.5	6.8	7.8	1.0 pp	0.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.9	11.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	12.2	13.0		0.8 pp	4.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	17.5	21.3	20.8	21.5	19.2	21.3	18.8		-2.5 pp	1.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	45.6	48.6	42.5	44.7	46.6	46.6	43.9		-2.7 pp	-1.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	6.7	6.8	6.9	4.0	2.4	3.1	2.9		-0.2 pp	-3.8 pp	23.1	22.7
BE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.0	20.1	20.7	20.4	23.4	23.8	26.1		2.3 pp	3.1 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.5	15.5	14.4	14.1	16.4	16.1	18.8		2.7 pp	2.3 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	9.5	7.6	7.1	5.9	8.7	7.3	9.9	7.2	-2.7 pp	-2.3 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	12.1	14.4	15.7		1.3 pp	4.6 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.0	4.6	4.5	6.6	3.5	2.7	6.9		4.2 pp	0.9 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.0	7.1	7.3	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	-0.4 pp	0.6 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	13.3	14.5	14.3	14.8	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.5	0.5 pp	2.2 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.9	10.2	8.1	9.6	11.0	9.8	10.7		0.9 pp	-0.2 pp	13.2	14.3

BE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.1	19.3	20.0	20.0	21.3	20.8	21.6		0.8 pp	1.5 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.9	13.5	13.4	14.2		0.8 pp	2.0 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.6	6.6	5.8	6.5	6.1	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.7	14.2	14.7	15.1		0.4 pp	2.3 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.1	20.7	21.1	20.0	20.9	22.8	21.7		-1.1 pp	2.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8		0.4 pp	0.1 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	53.1	51.8	52.9	51.1	50.6	47.7	48.0		0.3 pp	-5.1 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	4.0	3.7	4.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.1		0.1 pp	-1.9 pp	18.4	18.1
Housing cost overburden rate	11.6	8.7	8.5	10.0	10.7	9.7	10.3		0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	11.4	11.9	
BE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	22.9	23.1	21.0	21.6	21.2	19.5	17.3		-2.2 pp	-5.6 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	21.2	21.6	19.4	20.2	19.4	18.4	16.1		-2.3 pp	-5.1 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.0 pp	-0.8 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.77		1.3 %	4.1 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.47		0.0 %	4.4 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	19.7	11.4	11.9	12.9	14.5	11.2	11.9		0.7 pp	-7.8 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.3	20.5	23.2	23.3	22.8	21.9	23.2		1.3 pp	1.9 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.2	16.6	18.3	18.7	17.3	17.2	18.8		1.6 pp	1.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	7.3	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	5.5	6.8	7.8	1.0 pp	0.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	8.9	11.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	12.2	13.0		0.8 pp	4.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9.1	9.7	11.6	9.5	14.7	9.1	12.4		3.3 pp	3.3 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.2	5.2	5.4	4.4	5.4	5.0	6.0		1.0 pp	-0.2 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	78.6	79.2	76.1	80.1	75.7	74.0	76.3		2.3 pp	-2.3 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.1	8.8	10.3	8.5	8.6	9.2	10.1		0.9 pp	-1.0 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	20.0	17.0	17.0	19.0	21.0	21.0	23.0		2.0 pp	3.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.0	16.0	19.0	20.0	27.0	25.0	26.0		1.0 pp	3.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	25.0	30.0	36.0	32.0	26.0	21.0	20.0		-1.0 pp	-5.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	74.0	69.0	63.0	66.0	74.0	77.0	78.0		1.0 pp	4.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17.5	21.3	20.8	21.5	19.2	21.3	18.8		-2.5 pp	1.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	17.6	16.3	15.6	16.2	18.4	18.1	19.3	19.5	0.2 pp	1.9 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.9	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	6.0	5.6	-0.4 pp	-1.3 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	20.0	18.6	18.4	19.1	21.7	21.1	22.4	23.0	0.6 pp	3.0 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	45.6	48.6	42.5	44.7	46.6	46.6	43.9		-2.7 pp	-1.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.9	6.8	7.7	10.7	9.3	7.9	9.3		1.4 pp	-0.6 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.2	5.5	5.3	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.4	-0.2 pp	1.2 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	12.0	11.1	11.9	12.3	12.0	11.0	9.8	10.1	0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.4		1.4 pp	2.0 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.1	2.7	3.5	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3		-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	6.7	6.8	6.9	4.0	2.4	3.1	2.9		-0.2 pp	-3.8 pp	23.1	22.7

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note: Break in series for "self reported unmet need for medical care" in 2011

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	78.6		74.7		54.4		49.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	78.6		74.7		54.4		49.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	78.6		74.7		54.4		49.5	
	AWG career length case	73.0	71.9	p.n.a.		47.7	46.5	p.n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			77.1				52.4	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			p.n.a.				p.n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			77.1				52.4	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			p.n.a.				p.n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			73.2				48.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			72.8				48.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			72.4				48.0	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			74.7				49.5	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			73.2				48.4	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			72.9				48.1	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			72.7				47.7	
	Short career (30 year career)			62.3				36.9	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			71.7				47.4	
	Early retirement due to disability			71.7				47.4	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			66.7				44.2		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	93.3		82.7		63.1		86.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	93.3		82.7		63.1		56.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	93.3		82.7		63.1		56.5	
	AWG career length case	84.0	80.0	p.n.a.		56.3	53.5	p.n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			88.5				60.4	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			p.n.a.				p.n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			88.5				60.4	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			p.n.a.				p.n.a.	

	Career break – unemployment: 1 year		82.4		56.2
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years		82.0		56.1
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years		81.7		55.8
	Career break due to child care: 0 year		82.7		46.1
	Career break due to child care: 1 year		82.2		56.1
	Career break due to child care: 2 years		81.8		55.8
	Career break due to child care: 3 years		81.4		55.5
	Short career (30 year career)	74.5	64.1	49.8	42.9
	Early retirement due to unemployment		80.9		55.2
	Early retirement due to disability		80.9		55.2
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		113.7		80.8
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	58.7	54.9	37.1	33.6
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	58.7	54.9	37.1	33.6

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

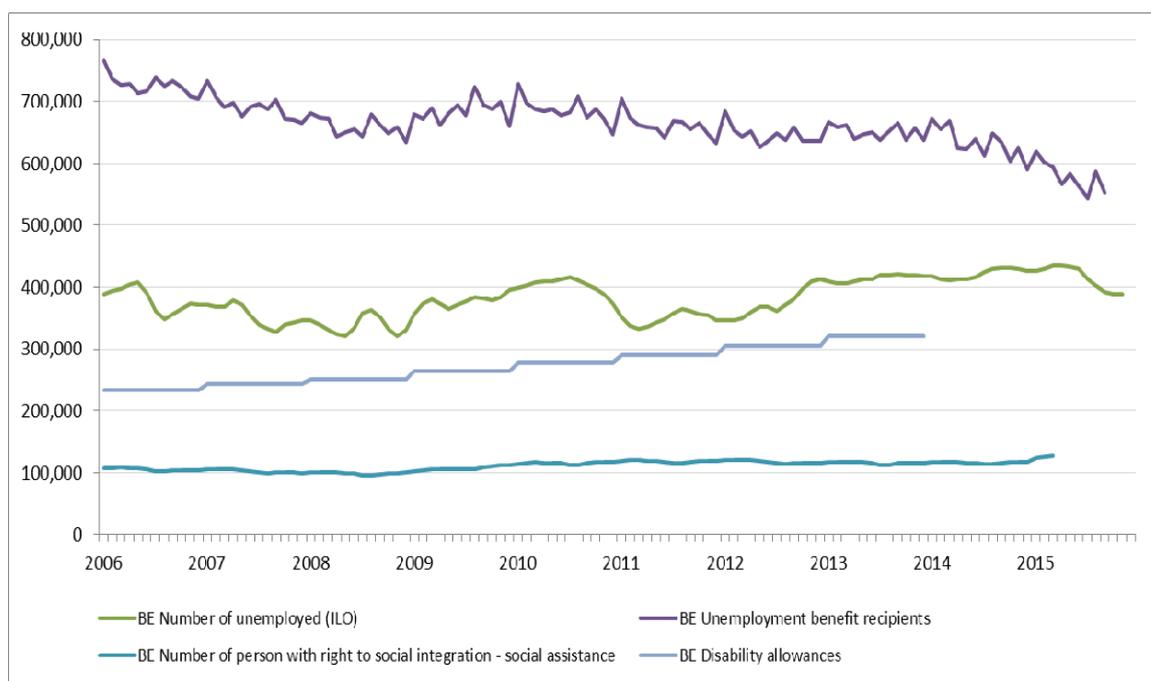
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

BE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	63.4	63.9	64.0	63.4	64.2	64.0	64.5	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	64.1	63.7	62.6	63.6	65.0	63.7	63.7	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	10.4	10.6	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.0	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	76.9	77.3	77.5	78.0	77.8	78.1	78.8	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.9	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.3	17.5	17.6	18.0	17.7	17.8	18.4	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.3	21.4	21.9	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	73.9	73.5	73.0	73.5	74.5	74.3	75.0	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	2827.8	2892.1	3054.6	3142.4	3270.2				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	9.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.9				

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

Note: i) Break in series for "self reported unmet need for medical care" in 2011; ii) Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁶¹



Unemployment	
Definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
Unit	monthly average -Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
Source	Source: eurostat
link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_ifs/data/datab ase
comment	
Unemployment benefit	
Definition	number of full-time unemployed with an unemployment benefit
Unit	number of recipients
Source	Administrative data National Employment Office; FPS Social Security on the basis of the NEO website
link	http://www.rva.be/Frames/frameset.aspx?Path=D_stat/&Items=1&Language=FR
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'+'financiële steun/equivalent leefloon')
Unit	number of recipients
Source	Federal Public Service for Social Integration
link	
comment	age category 18-64
Disability benefit	
Definition	number of persons with a invalidity allowance (schemes for employees and self-employed)
Unit	number of benefit recipients
Source	Up to 2007 National Institute for Sickness and Invalidity Insurance (OECD questionnaire). From 2008: figures published in 'De sociale Zekerheid in een oogopslag:kerncijfers 2014'
link	
comment	

⁶¹ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	BE										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.8	20.2	20.8	21.0	21.6	20.8	21.2		0.4 pp	0.4 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5		0.4 pp	0.8 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10046	10501	10399	10895	11038	11738	11755		0.5 %	9.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.9		0.8 pp	0.3 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.6		0.6 pp	2.9 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.2	18.1	18.0	18.6	18.7	19.2	18.8		-0.4 pp	1.6 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.0	9.2	9.3	8.0	9.9	8.7	9.5		0.8 pp	0.5 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8		0.0 %	-7.3 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.3	20.5	23.2	23.3	22.8	21.9	23.2		1.3 pp	1.9 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	45.6	45.3	45.3	45.0	44.8	42.6	43.6		1.0 pp	-1.9 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.8	64.1	64.7	63.6	64.0	64.0	64.0		-0.0 pp	-0.7 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.7	57.6	55.4	62.9	60.4	60.7	62.2		1.5 pp	7.5 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8		0.4 pp	0.1 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	0.1 pp	1.1 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	12.0	11.1	11.9	12.3	12.0	11.0	9.8	10.1	0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.0	7.1	7.3	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	-0.4 pp	0.6 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.1	11.1	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0	12.2	0.2 pp	2.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.5	35.3	37.3	38.7	39.5	41.7	42.7	44.0	1.3 pp	9.5 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	22.9	23.1	21.0	21.6	21.2	19.5	17.3		-2.2 pp	-5.6 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.77		1.3 %	4.1 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.47		0.0 %	4.4 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4		0.5 pp	n.a.	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.4	10.6	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.0		1.9 %	5.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.0		0.9 %	5.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	12.5	8.7	8.9	10.6	11.0	9.6	10.4		0.8 pp	-2.1 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	2.2	-1.0	-1.0	0.6	-0.6	0.5	n.a.	0.5 %	0.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, BELGIUM

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households ⁶² is above the EU average.	Inequalities (S80/S20) are significantly below the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	Share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is above the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>The poverty risk among the low-skilled is increasing.</i>	In-work poverty rate, particularly for men, is significantly below the EU average. Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty is significantly higher than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Median relative income of elderly people (65+) is significantly lower than the EU average.	Poverty risk of the elderly population decreased, reaching a historic low for this age category.
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<i>There is a much higher than average gap between the risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i>	

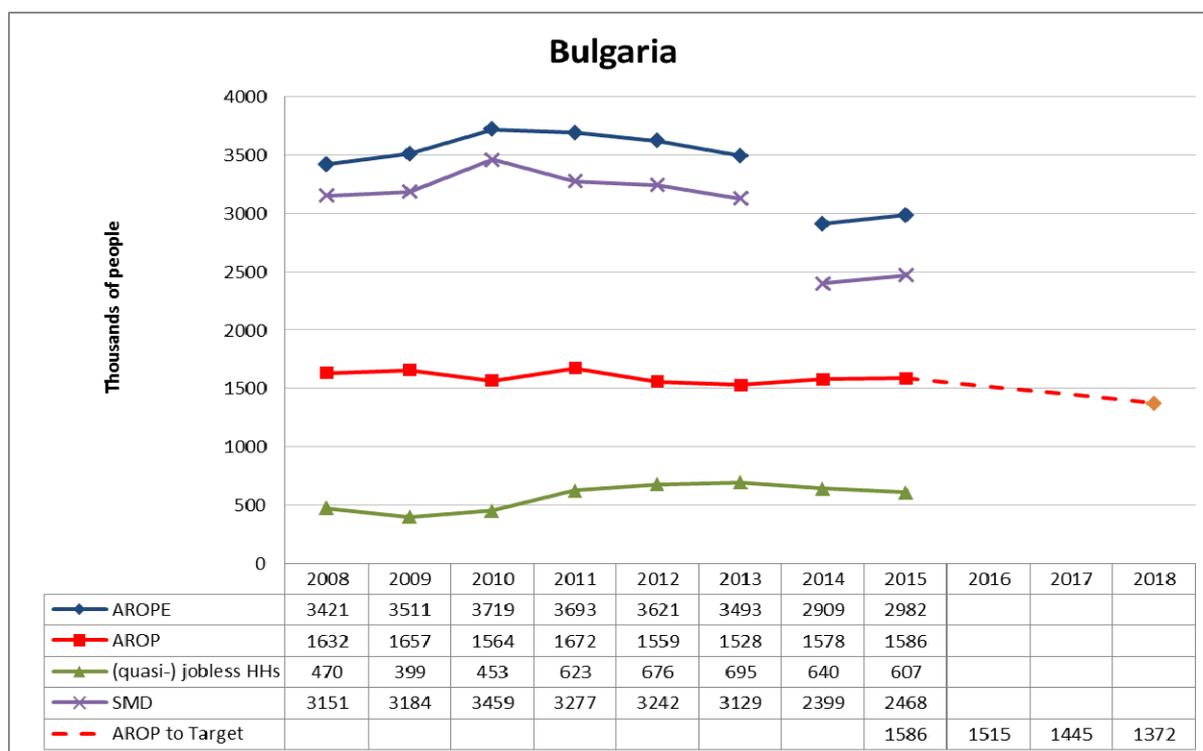
⁶² This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people living in monetary poverty by 260,000 people by 2020 (EU-SILC 2018), compared to the base value from EU-SILC 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



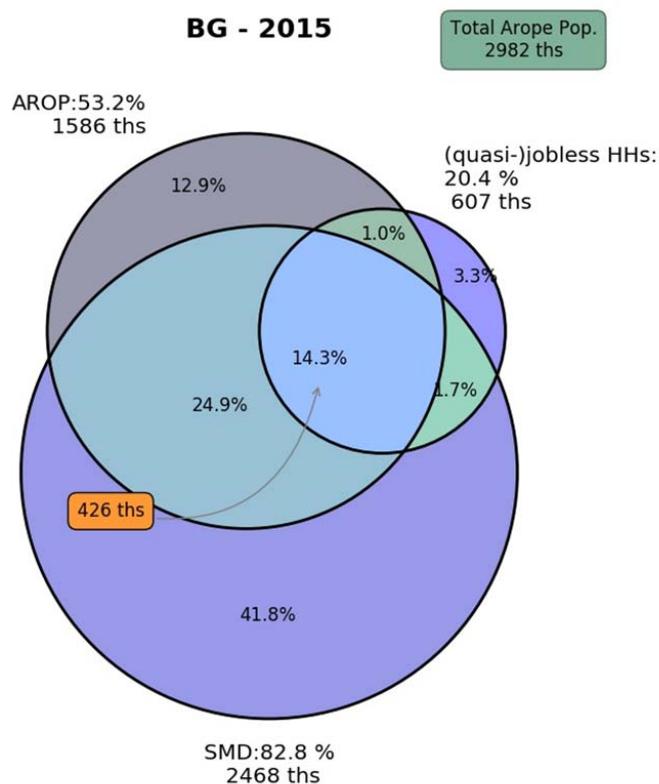
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the

⁶³ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

current year. iii) For BG there is a major break in 2014 in the time series for the EU-SILC based material deprivation variables, and consequently major breaks in SMD and AROPE in 2014;

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

BG												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	47.7	47.2	42.1	45.3	43.1	43.7	54.2	53.2	-1.1 pp	5.5 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1632	1657	1564	1672	1559	1528	1578	1586	0.5 %	-2.8 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	13.7	11.4	12.2	16.9	18.7	19.9	22.0	20.4	-1.6 pp	6.6 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	470	399	453	623	676	695	640	607	-5.2 %	29.1 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	92.1	90.7	93.0	88.7	89.5	89.6	82.5	82.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	3151	3184	3459	3277	3242	3129	2399	2468	2.9 %	n.a.	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.0	-0.9 pp	n.a.	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	23	29	21	36	58	45	56	31	-44.6 %	n.a.	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	30.8	31.1	27.5	23.9	22.5	22.3	26.8	24.9	-1.9 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	1055	1091	1024	882	813	780	780	743	-4.7 %	n.a.	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	10.0	8.1	8.7	11.8	11.8	13.0	13.1	14.3	1.2 pp	n.a.	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	343	285	325	435	426	455	380	426	12.1 %	n.a.	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	1.7	-2.2 pp	n.a.	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	69	39	63	90	134	122	114	51	-55.3 %	n.a.	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

For BG there is a major break in 2014 in the time series for the EU-SILC based material deprivation items, so changes in the components of the AROPE population involving SMD are reported as not available for the period 2008-2015.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

BG									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	5.6	-4.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	2.4	-1.7	-3.9	-2.2	-2.5	-0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.6	6.8	10.3	11.3	12.3	12.9	11.4	9.1	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.9	3.0	4.7	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	14.2	15.6	16.8	16.1	16.1	17.0				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

BG									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.2	15.6	16.8	16.1	16.1	17.0	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	8.0		
	Disability	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.0		
	Old age	6.4	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.6	11.0		
	Survivors	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	13.5	14.9	16.0	15.4	15.4	16.3	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	7.9		
	Disability	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5		
	Old age	6.4	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.6	10.4		
	Survivors	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5		
	Family/Children	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2		
	Housing	0.0	0.0							
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

BG	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	44.8	46.2	49.2	49.1	49.3	48.0	40.1	41.3	1.2 pp	n.a.	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	21.4	21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	2859	3436	3531	3499	3418	3540	4052	4129	1.7 %	40.5 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	6004	7215	7415	7347	7179	7434	8510	8671	1.7 %	40.5 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	41.2	41.9	45.7	43.6	44.1	43.0	33.1	34.2	1.1 pp	n.a.	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.1	6.9	8.0	11.0	12.5	13.0	12.1	11.6	-0.5 pp	3.5 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate		10.7	16.4	16.9	12.9	13.4	16.5	16.2	-0.3 pp		10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	27.0	27.4	29.6	29.4	31.4	30.9	33.2	30.3	-2.9 pp	3.3 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	21.4	16.1	14.8	17.7	18.6	18.5	15.8	14.5	-1.3 pp	-6.9 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	21.0	17.4	23.6	19.0	18.2	21.4	20.2	22.5	2.4 pp	1.5 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	4.4 %	9.2 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	48.1	47.0	47.4	47.4	44.5	44.2	43.3	41.4	-1.9 pp	-6.7 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	13.3	7.0	5.9	8.7	14.5	14.3	12.9	14.8	1.9 pp	1.5 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	14.6	0.0	-1.5	3.3	-1.2	5.9					0.0	0.6

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. There is a major break in 2014 in the time series for the EU-SILC based material deprivation items, so changes in AROPE and SMD indicators are reported as not available for the period 2008-2015.

BG	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	44.2	47.3	49.8	51.8	52.3	51.5	45.2	43.7	-1.5 pp	n.a.	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	25.5	24.9	26.7	28.4	28.2	28.4	31.7	25.4	-6.3 pp	-0.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	40.8	43.6	46.5	45.6	46.6	46.3	38.4	37.3	-1.1 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.4	7.5	10.3	14.0	16.6	18.2	15.2	13.9	-1.3 pp	4.5 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	40.3	33.2	36.5	37.0	41.9	41.7	43.4	37.8	-5.6 pp	-2.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	18.0	17.3	21.7	19.3	21.5	25.5	18.5	32.1	13.6 pp	14.1 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	65.5	63.1	63.2	63.1	61.2	62.8	63.3	61.8	-1.5 pp	-3.7 pp	23.1	22.7
BG	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	38.6	42.7	48.5	49.2	49.7	47.4	39.7	44.1	4.4 pp	n.a.	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.5	18.3	18.1	22.3	20.1	19.3	25.1	25.1	0.0 pp	4.6 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	34.4	39.1	45.4	43.4	44.6	43.2	30.3	35.2	4.9 pp	n.a.	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.6	6.6	7.0	10.6	10.6	13.7	12.7	14.1	1.4 pp	6.5 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	10.7	7.8	7.5	10.5	11.3	6.5	9.6	10.5	0.9 pp	-0.2 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	4.8	6.8	7.4	8.5	8.4	6.5	5.6	-0.9 pp	1.8 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	21.6	24.0	26.0	26.3	26.0	25.9	24.5	23.5	-1.0 pp	1.9 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	12.0	5.7	4.6	8.0	11.2	9.5	12.4	14.9	2.5 pp	2.9 pp	13.2	14.3

BG	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	39.5	40.6	45.0	45.2	45.6	44.3	36.4	37.4	1.0 pp	n.a.	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	17.0	16.4	16.0	18.2	17.4	17.1	18.9	18.0	-0.9 pp	1.0 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	36.2	37.1	42.2	40.3	40.8	39.9	29.5	31.3	1.8 pp	n.a.	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.7	6.7	7.3	10.1	11.2	11.6	11.2	10.9	-0.3 pp	3.2 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	29.6	29.9	29.6	31.6	34.9	34.4	35.8	34.1	-1.7 pp	4.5 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	9.3	7.8	-1.5 pp	0.2 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	24.1	21.2	28.9	21.9	21.3	24.7	22.2	26.2	4.0 pp	2.1 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	49.7	49.0	49.5	49.7	46.8	46.4	45.3	43.5	-1.8 pp	-6.2 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	12.2	5.7	4.8	7.5	12.0	11.5	11.1	12.5	1.4 pp	0.3 pp	11.4	11.9
BG	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	65.5	66.0	63.9	61.1	59.1	57.6	47.8	51.8	4.0 pp	n.a.	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	33.8	39.3	32.2	31.2	28.2	27.9	22.6	31.7	9.1 pp	-2.1 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	61.0	58.4	58.1	53.7	53.2	50.7	40.3	40.9	0.6 pp	n.a.	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.66	0.63	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.82	0.71	-13.4 %	7.6 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.34	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.44	0.41	-6.8 %	20.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	24.8	24.2	24.4	24.0	21.7	21.3	19.9	17.8	-2.1 pp	-7.0 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.7	12.5	10.2	13.3	21.6	24.3	16.4	24.4	8.0 pp	7.7 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

BG	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	44.2	47.3	49.8	51.8	52.3	51.5	45.2	43.7	-1.5 pp	n.a.	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	25.5	24.9	26.7	28.4	28.2	28.4	31.7	25.4	-6.3 pp	-0.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	40.8	43.6	46.5	45.6	46.6	46.3	38.4	37.3	-1.1 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	9.4	7.5	10.3	14.0	16.6	18.2	15.2	13.9	-1.3 pp	4.4 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)		15.8	21.8	22.9	13.9	19.8	25.3	21.9	-3.4 pp		12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.7	10.2	10.4	11.1	9.8	9.7	12.9	9.9	-3.0 pp	0.2 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	93.4	90.3	89.1	84.5	81.1	80.6	81.6	86.1	4.5 pp	-7.3 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	18.2	19.3	19.3	19.0	17.0	16.6	22.5	15.3	-7.2 pp	-2.9 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	9.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	11.0	10.0		-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	6.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.0		-1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	61.0	48.0	50.0	59.0	84.0	72.0	66.0		-6.0 pp	5.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	40.3	33.2	36.5	37.0	41.9	41.7	43.4	37.8	-5.6 pp	-2.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)											22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)											27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18.0	17.3	21.7	19.3	21.5	25.5	18.5	32.1	13.6 pp	14.1 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	14.0	6.5	5.8	8.7	16.2	13.9	15.7	12.1	-3.6 pp	-1.9 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	13.7	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.2	14.1	13.3	-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	14.8	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.4	0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	9.6	5.1	5.8	5.0	3.7	3.7	2.3		-1.4 pp	-7.3 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	8.6	9.0	9.4	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.6		0.3 pp	-1.0 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	35.0	27.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	25.2	24.0	21.0	-3.0 pp	-14.0 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	65.5	63.1	63.2	63.1	61.2	62.8	63.3	61.8	-1.5 pp	-3.7 pp	23.1	22.7

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

Note: Major break in 2014 in the time series for EU-SILC based material deprivation items, so changes in AROPE and SMD indicators are reported as not available for the latest year period and for 2008-2015.

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	62.3	69.3	83.3	90.8	48.5	54.3	62.5	68.1
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.3		83.3	78.7	44.9		62.5	59.9
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	55.3	51.1	83.3	75.7	43.4	40.0	62.5	56.7
	AWG career length case	59.2	57.8	85.7	75.7	46.4	45.3	64.3	56.7
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			96.9	106.2			72.7	79.7
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.	73.8			n.a.	55.3
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			96.9	78.7			72.7	59.0
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			n.a.				n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			83.3	73.8			62.5	55.3
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			77.4	71.7			59.6	55.2
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			73.4	67.8			57.9	53.7
	Career break due to child care: 0 year								55.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year								55.3
	Career break due to child care: 2 years								55.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years								55.3
	Short career (30 year career)			38.0	33.6			38.0	34.1
	Early retirement due to unemployment			n.a.				n.a.	
	Early retirement due to disability			80.8	75.3			60.6	56.4
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			71.8	63.8			56.3	50.0	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	62.9	70.0	83.3	90.8	49.3	54.9	62.5	68.1
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.9		83.3	78.7	45.4		62.5	59.9
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	55.9	50.6	83.3	75.7	43.8	40.4	62.5	56.7
	AWG career length case	59.8	58.4	85.7	75.7	46.9	45.8	64.3	56.7
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			96.9	106.2			72.7	79.7
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.	73.8			n.a.	55.3
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			96.9	78.7			72.7	59.0
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			n.a.				n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			83.3	73.8			62.5	55.3
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			77.4	71.7			59.6	55.2
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			73.4	67.8			57.9	53.7
	Career break due to child care: 0 year								55.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year								55.3
	Career break due to child care: 2 years								55.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years								55.3

	Short career (30 year career)	43.4	38.0	33.6	34.0	38.0	34.1		
	Early retirement due to unemployment		n.a.			n.a.			
	Early retirement due to disability		80.8	75.3		60.6	56.4		
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			103.6			81.3		
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	54.0	61.3	38.1	37.1	43.2	48.0	38.2	37.2
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	50.6		38.1	36.2	39.7	39.7	38.2	36.3

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

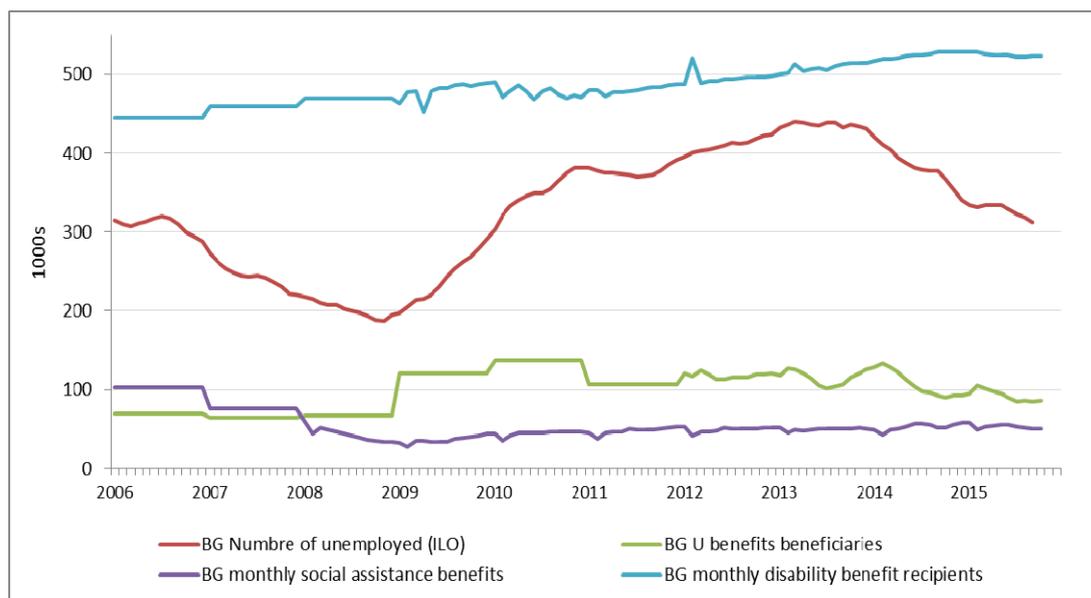
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

BG								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	62.1	62.1	63.0	62.1	62.1	62.4	62.0	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	65.7	65.9	67.1	65.9	65.7	66.6	66.1	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	69.8	70.1	70.3	70.7	70.9	71.3	71.1	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	77.0	77.4	77.4	77.8	77.9	78.6	78.0	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.2	14.1	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.9	17.6	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	15.3	10.3	10.5	9.8	8.2	8.9	5.6	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	62.2	65.2	67.2	67.1	66.6	66.3	65.7	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	754.8	749.5	835.1	927.8					
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.7					

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁶⁴



	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	U benefits beneficiaries
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	National Social Security Institute
comment	The number of the unemployed benefits beneficiaries increased due to the economic crisis and the higher unemployment rate.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Monthly social assistance benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social assistance Agency
comment	There are not big differences in the number of the monthly social assistance benefit recipients.
	Disability benefit
definition	Monthly disability benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social Assistance Agency
comment	There is a little increase in the number of the monthly disability benefit recipients

⁶⁴ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	BG										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	44.8	46.2	49.2	49.1	49.3	48.0	40.1		n.a.	3.2 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	21.4	21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8		0.8 pp	0.4 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	2859	3436	3531	3499	3418	3540	4052		15.1 %	38.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	41.2	41.9	45.7	43.6	44.1	43.0	33.1		n.a.	1.8 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.1	6.9	8.0	11.0	12.5	13.0	12.1		-0.9 pp	4.0 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	27.0	27.4	29.6	29.4	31.4	30.9	33.2		2.3 pp	6.2 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	10.7	16.4	16.9	12.9	13.4	16.5		3.1 pp	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.8		3.0 %	4.6 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	44.2	47.3	49.8	51.8	52.3	51.5	45.2		n.a.	7.3 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	21.0	17.4	23.6	19.0	18.1	21.4	20.1		-1.2 pp	-0.9 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.5	43.8	49.3	46.8	49.3	49.8	52.8		3.1 pp	6.3 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.8	78.8	76.2	75.7	71.5	72.0	67.7		-4.3 pp	-10.1 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	9.3		2.1 pp	1.7 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.9	3.0	4.7	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9	5.6	-1.3 pp	2.7 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.8	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.4	0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	4.8	6.8	7.4	8.5	8.4	6.5	5.6	-0.9 pp	1.8 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	17.4	19.5	21.0	21.8	21.5	21.6	20.2	19.3	-0.9 pp	1.9 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	46.0	46.1	44.9	44.6	45.8	47.4	50.0	53.0	3.0 pp	7.0 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	65.5	66.0	63.9	61.1	59.1	57.6	47.8		n.a.	-7.9 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.66	0.63	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.82		7.9 %	24.2 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.34	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.44		12.8 %	29.4 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	15.3	10.3	10.5	9.8	8.2	8.9	5.6		-3.3 pp	-9.7 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7		0.0 %	-1.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.6		-3.0 %	2.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.3	7.0	5.9	8.7	14.5	14.3	12.9		-1.4 pp	-0.4 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	14.6	0.0	-1.5	3.3	-1.2	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively. Major break in time series for EU-SILC based material deprivation items, so SMD and AROPE are reported as not available for the latest year period, and the change 2008-2013 is used for the longer period compared to 2008.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, BULGARIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
<p>1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services</p>	<p>Rate of poverty and social exclusion is significantly above the EU average, notably for severe material deprivation.</p> <p>Inequality (S80/S20), poverty gap and persistent poverty are significantly above the EU average.</p> <p><i>Poverty and social exclusion among Roma population and in rural areas is much higher.</i></p>	
<p>2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty</p>	<p>Child poverty and social exclusion is significantly higher than the EU average.</p>	
<p>3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age</p>	<p>Impact of social transfers on reducing working age poverty is below the EU average but shows some positive developments.</p> <p><i>Coverage and adequacy of the minimum income scheme are limited.</i></p> <p><i>Cooperation between social and employment services remains underdeveloped.</i></p>	<p>Impact of social transfers (pensions included) in reducing working age poverty shows significant positive developments.</p>
<p>4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly</p>	<p>AROPE and especially material deprivation are far higher than the rest of the EU; this is also due to a low replacement ratio.</p>	<p>Poverty gap is average but improving.</p>

5. Health	<p>Life expectancy displays significantly worse than average results, and is among the lowest in the EU.</p> <p>Amenable mortality and potential years of life lost are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Access and cost-effectiveness of the health system are limited.</i></p>	
6. Other key issues	<p><i>The risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with disabilities is the highest in the EU and there is a much higher than average gap between the risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i></p>	

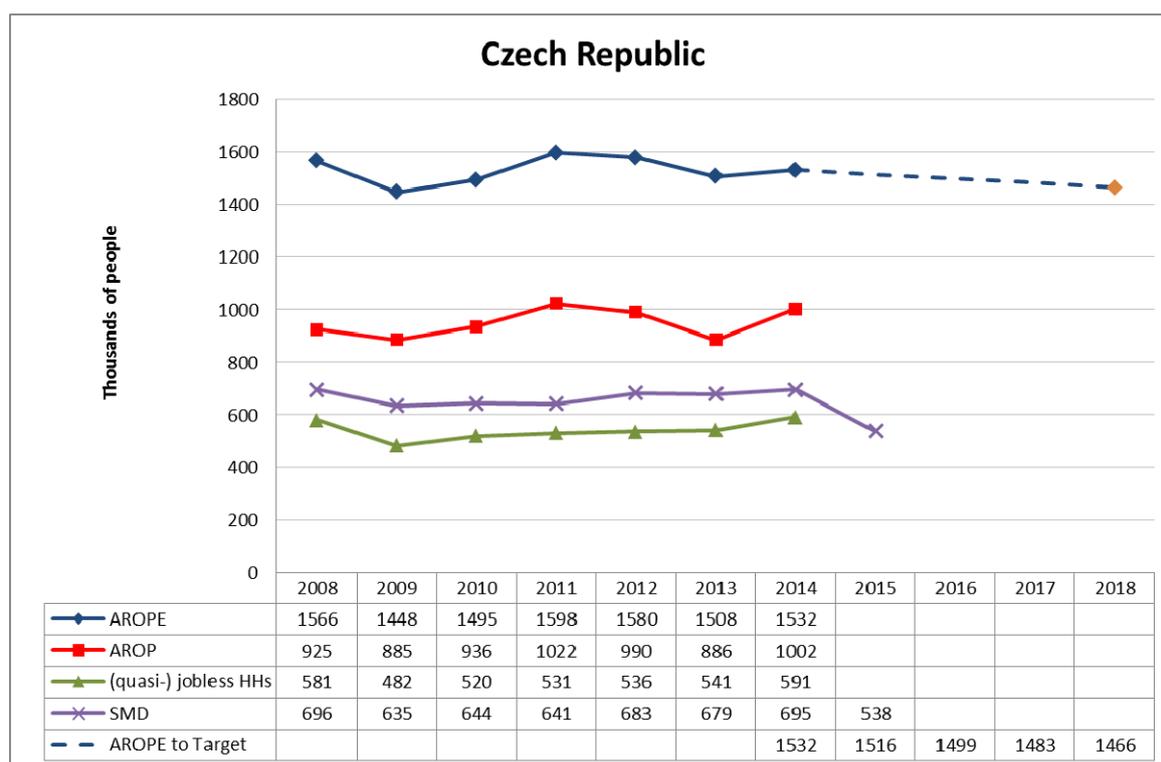
CZECH REPUBLIC⁶⁵

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 100,000 by 2020, compared to 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



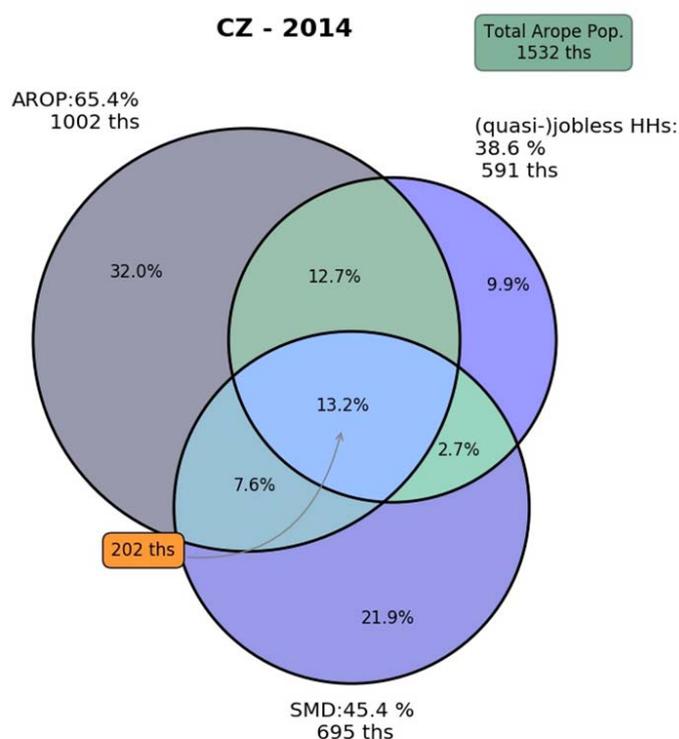
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity

⁶⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

rate (VLW) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iv) Figures for 2015 till 2018 are projected ones; v) 2015 SMD figure is provisional estimate.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

CZ												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	59.1	61.1	62.6	64.0	62.7	58.8	65.4		6.7 pp	6.3 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	925	885	936	1022	990	886	1002		13.1 %	8.3 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	37.1	33.3	34.8	33.2	33.9	35.9	38.6		2.7 pp	1.5 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	581	482	520	531	536	541	591		9.2 %	1.7 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	44.4	43.9	43.1	40.1	43.2	45.0	45.4		0.3 pp	0.9 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	696	635	644	641	683	679	695	538	-22.6 %	-22.7 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	11.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.0	12.7		2.8 pp	1.0 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	183	162	156	177	164	150	195		30.0 %	6.6 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	8.9	10.0	9.2	7.2	10.3	9.0	7.6		-1.5 pp	-1.4 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	140	144	138	115	163	136	116		-14.7 %	-17.1 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	8.9	7.8	9.6	8.3	8.2	9.3	13.2		3.9 pp	4.3 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	139	113	143	132	129	140	202		44.3 %	45.3 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.7		0.7 pp	0.5 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	35	21	24	39	45	31	42		35.5 %	20.0 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC). Note: 2015 SMD figure is provisional estimate.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

CZ									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	2.7	-4.8	2.3	2.0	-0.8	-0.5	2.7	4.5	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	2.2	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.1	5.1	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	17.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.9	19.6				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CZ									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.9	19.6	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	8.0		
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0		
	Old age	7.0	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.6	11.0		
	Survivors	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5		
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	17.0	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.1	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	7.9		
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5		
	Old age	7.0	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.6	10.4		
	Survivors	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2		
	Housing									
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1			

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

CZ	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.3	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.4	14.6	14.8		0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7		1.1 pp	0.7 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	5835	5666	5796	5993	6188	6481	6654		1.8 %	7.2 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	12254	11898	12171	12586	12994	13610	13974		1.8 %	7.2 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	5.2	-1.5 pp	-1.6 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.6		0.7 pp	0.4 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.4		-0.7 pp	-0.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.5	18.8	21.1	17.2	19.1	16.6	18.0		1.4 pp	-0.5 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	9.0	8.1	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.2		0.7 pp	0.2 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	55.0	52.0	50.3	45.6	45.5	48.2	43.6		-4.6 pp	-11.4 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5		2.9 %	2.9 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	29.8	26.6	22.5	21.1	21.1	21.0	19.9		-1.1 pp	-9.9 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	12.8	8.9	9.7	9.5	10.0	11.7	10.5		-1.2 pp	-2.3 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	2.4	2.0	0.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	1.6				0.0	0.6

Note: i) For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation; ii) 2015 SMD figures are provisional estimates.

CZ	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.6	17.2	18.9	20.0	18.8	16.4	19.5		3.1 pp	0.9 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	13.2	13.3	14.3	15.2	13.9	11.3	14.7		3.4 pp	1.5 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.3	7.4	8.6	8.0	8.5	7.3	9.7	7.0	-2.7 pp	-1.3 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.6	6.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.2	9.4		3.2 pp	1.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	21.4	22.2	25.5	17.7	20.5	19.8	20.1		0.3 pp	-1.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	55.6	47.4	45.0	43.7	46.5	49.6	42.8		-6.8 pp	-12.8 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	43.0	39.3	34.4	32.6	32.4	31.5	30.3		-1.2 pp	-12.7 pp	23.1	22.7
CZ	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.4	16.6	16.1	18.3	18.9	18.5	16.3		-2.2 pp	-1.1 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.6	11.0	11.2	12.7	13.4	11.4	10.7		-0.7 pp	-0.9 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.1	7.3	9.0	6.8	6.5	-0.3 pp	-1.5 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.9	3.6	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.9	4.2		-2.7 pp	-0.7 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	4.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	5.2	3.1	1.3		-1.8 pp	-3.1 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	5.3	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.1	-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	8.9	11.2	11.4	10.7	11.3	11.8	10.5	9.7	-0.8 pp	0.8 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.2	7.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.8	9.6		-1.2 pp	0.4 pp	13.2	14.3

CZ	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.0	13.7	14.1	15.1	15.5	15.2	14.6		-0.6 pp	-0.4 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	8.3	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.3	8.6	9.1		0.5 pp	0.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.1	-1.2 pp	-1.4 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.1	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.8	21.5	22.2	19.4	21.5	17.3	19.0		1.7 pp	-0.8 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.6		-0.5 pp	0.0 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	55.4	54.5	52.6	47.7	47.2	49.7	45.8		-3.9 pp	-9.6 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	29.5	26.6	22.2	20.9	21.3	21.5	20.3		-1.2 pp	-9.2 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	11.5	8.0	8.8	8.8	9.1	11.0	9.9		-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp	11.4	11.9
CZ	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	12.5	11.7	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.7		0.3 pp	-1.8 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.0	5.8	7.0		1.2 pp	-0.4 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.4	5.7	4.3	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.1	3.9	-1.2 pp	-2.5 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.79	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.84		-1.2 %	6.3 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.55		-1.8 %	7.8 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	14.6	11.6	9.4	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.8		0.1 pp	-6.8 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.4	13.5	13.1	13.2	14.9	14.3	13.9		-0.4 pp	-2.5 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CZ	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	18.6	17.2	18.9	20.0	18.8	16.4	19.5		3.1 pp	0.9 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	13.2	13.3	14.3	15.2	13.9	11.3	14.7		3.4 pp	1.5 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	8.3	7.4	8.6	8.0	8.5	7.3	9.7	7.0	-2.7 pp	-1.3 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	7.6	6.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.2	9.4		3.2 pp	1.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.1	6.2	10.3	4.7	7.3	6.1	5.8		-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.9	4.7	4.9		0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74.6	85.5	82.8	79.3	74.0	71.5	81.7		10.2 pp	7.1 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	8.1	8.6	9.2	10.5	9.6	7.3	7.7		0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	3.0		2.0 pp	2.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0		1.0 pp	2.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	33.0	28.0	32.0	29.0	27.0	21.0	23.0		2.0 pp	-10.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	36.0	36.0	39.0	45.0	48.0	55.0	52.0		-3.0 pp	16.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	21.4	22.2	25.5	17.7	20.5	19.8	20.1		0.3 pp	-1.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	18.4	16.5	20.1	16.1	17.4	19.8	17.8	17.5	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)			1.3			3.2	2.5		-0.7 pp		4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	23.1	21.6	26.2	20.9	23.7	25.2	22.8	22.3	-0.5 pp	-0.8 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55.6	47.4	45.0	43.7	46.5	49.6	42.8		-6.8 pp	-12.8 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	14.5	8.7	9.9	8.8	9.0	11.5	9.6		-1.9 pp	-4.9 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	-0.1 pp	0.4 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	0.7 pp	0.6 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.0	0.4								1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	9.8	10.3	7.1	8.4	6.7	6.4	6.5		0.1 pp	-3.3 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	43.0	39.3	34.4	32.6	32.4	31.5	30.3		-1.2 pp	-12.7 pp	23.1	22.7

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note: 2015 SMD figure is provisional estimate.

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	62.2	72.1	50.9		48.8	56.5	38.3	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	55.6		58.1		43.5		43.8	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	52.2	48.9	61.4		40.9	38.4	46.3	
	AWG career length case	57.8		57.9		45.3		43.7	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			58.4				44.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			43.2				32.6	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			70.4				53.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			54.8				41.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			60.1				45.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			58.9				45.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			57.7				45.1	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				61.4				46.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				61.4				46.3
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				61.4				46.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				61.4				46.3
	Short career (30 year career)			47.9				36.5	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			54.5				42.0	
	Early retirement due to disability			54.1				43.9	
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			57.1				44.0	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	78.5	90.6	64.0		64.7	74.7	50.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	70.4		72.8		58.0		57.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	66.3	62.3	76.9		54.7	51.4	61.1	
	AWG career length case	73.1		72.6		60.3		57.7	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			73.2				58.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			54.7				43.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			87.9				69.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			68.9				54.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			75.1				60.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			73.4				59.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			71.7				59.1	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				76.9				61.1
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				76.9				61.1
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				76.9				61.1
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				76.9				61.1

	Short career (30 year career)	52.1	53.7	60.3	45.2	46.6	48.5
	Early retirement due to unemployment			67.2			54.5
	Early retirement due to disability			75.3			58.0
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			115.6			96.2
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	40.7	47.5	31.1	30.3	35.3	22.4
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	36.2		35.6	26.9		25.7

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

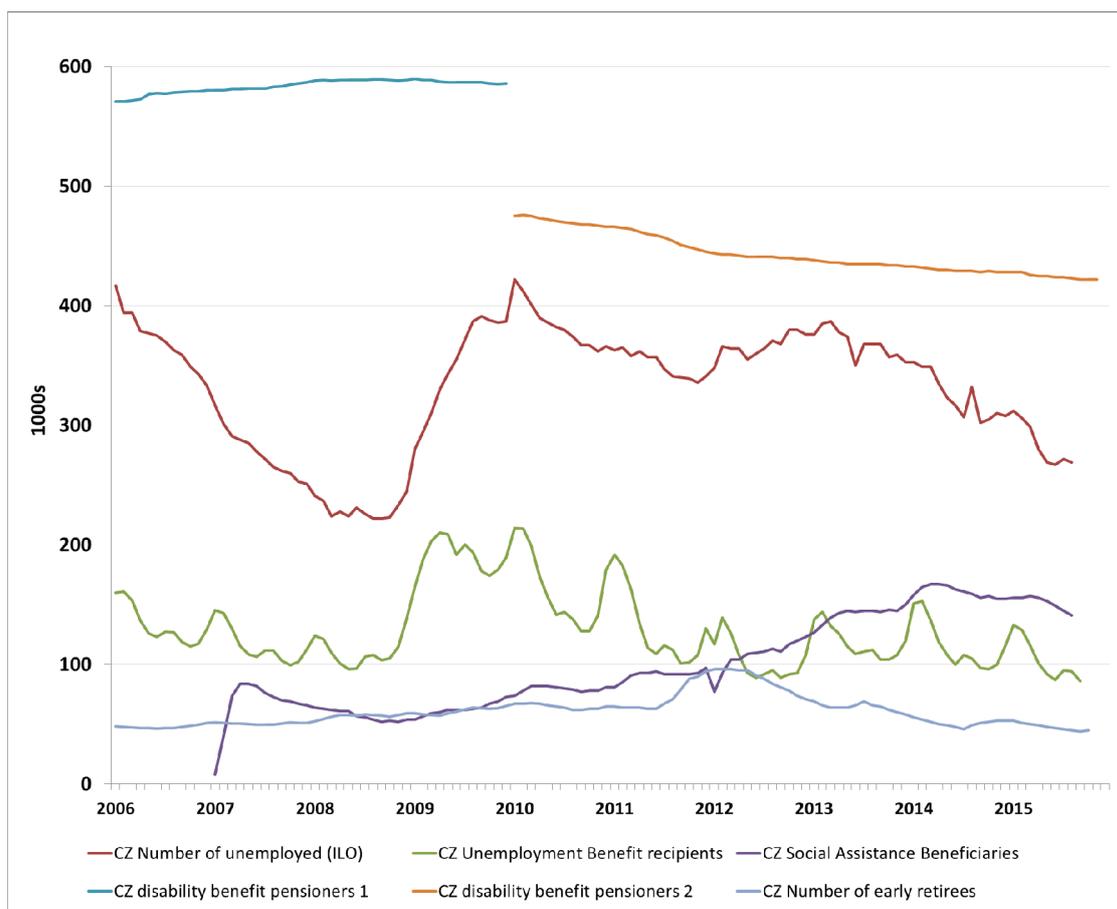
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

CZ								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	61.3	61.1	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.5	63.4	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	63.4	62.7	64.5	63.6	64.1	64.2	65.0	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.3	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	74.1	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.2	75.8	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	80.5	80.5	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.3	82.0	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	15.3	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.1	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.8	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	61.4	61.3	62.2	59.5	60.4	59.6	60.7	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1421.3	1579.1	1535.2	1571.7	1619.2				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.6				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁶⁶



CZ	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
comment	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefits recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	www.mpsv.cz

⁶⁶ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

comment	<p>Unemployment benefits - due to worse economic situation, there was a significant growth of number of unemployment benefits recipients at the end of 2008 (e.g. from the reason of mass laying-off) and during the 1st quarter of 2009. The declines in summer months of the following years were induced mainly by the impact of traditional element – seasonal works. On the other hand, increased numbers at the turn of years have been connected rather with layoffs at the end of the year. Since June 2011, the numbers of beneficiaries have been nearly similar to those ones in before-crisis years. Annual decrease in 2012 was partly caused by relevant legislative changes. On the other hand, annual increase of recipients in 2013 and in the beginning of 2014 has related with higher number of newly registered job seekers.</p>
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Social assistance beneficiaries
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	MoLSA
comment	<p>After the introduction of the new System of Assistance in Material Need (starting 2007), there was a slight decrease of the number of beneficiaries of assistance in material need benefits (or more precisely of allowance for living) since the 2nd quarter of 2007 mainly due to favourable economic development. The impact of global economic crisis became evident in this statistics since the end of 2008, more intensively during 2009 and in the 1st half of 2010. After stagnation in the 2nd half of 2010, there has been another significant increase since February 2011. It may be explained by legislative changes in the system of State Social Support (the reduction of entitlement to social allowance affected the System of Assistance in Material Need in the form of growth of its number of beneficiaries). With regard to full cancelation of social allowance in State Social Support since 2012 and increase of amounts of the subsistence minimum and the existence minimum, number of beneficiaries has increased significantly (except specific situation in January 2012 when new IS was introduced). Following increase has been affected mainly by income situation of households and by higher number of job-seekers without entitlement to unemployment benefit.</p> <p>Methodological note: number of beneficiaries represents number of household supported by Allowance for Living. On behalf of the whole household (all its members) there can be only one beneficiary of this benefit.</p> <p>The curve for „social assistance beneficiaries“ is in the graph provided only for the period of time 2007-2015 and reflects the development of the number of Allowance for Living recipients (see the Act No. 111/2006 Coll., on Assistance in material need, as amended, that has been in effect since 01/01/2007); till the end of 2006 the system of social assistance benefits was regulated in</p>

	absolutely different way. Because of this fact, there is no reasonable comparability.
	Disability benefit
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree)
unit	thousands of persons
source	MoLSA
comment	<p>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.</p>

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

		CZ											EU27		
Group	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.3	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.4	14.6	14.8		0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7		1.1 pp	0.7 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5835	5666	5796	5993	6188	6481	6654		1.8 %	7.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7		0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.6		0.7 pp	0.4 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.5	18.8	21.1	17.2	19.1	16.6	18.0		1.4 pp	-0.5 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.4		-0.7 pp	-0.5 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5		2.9 %	2.9 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	18.6	17.2	18.9	20.0	18.8	16.4	19.5		3.1 pp	0.9 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.0	52.0	50.3	45.6	45.5	48.2	43.6		-4.6 pp	-11.4 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	76.1	76.1	75.8	74.1	74.8	76.7	73.8		-2.8 pp	-2.2 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.4	57.0	57.6	58.3	54.6	53.5	67.1		13.6 pp	11.7 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.6		-0.5 pp	0.0 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	0.7 pp	0.6 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.1	5.3	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.1	-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	6.7	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.9	9.1	8.1	7.5	-0.6 pp	0.8 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	47.6	46.8	46.5	47.7	49.3	51.6	54.0	55.5	1.5 pp	7.9 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	12.5	11.7	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.7		0.3 pp	-1.8 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.79	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.84		-1.2 %	6.3 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.55		-1.8 %	7.8 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1		0.1 pp	0.4 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5		0.0 %	13.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.3		4.5 %	13.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	12.8	8.9	9.7	9.5	10.0	11.7	10.5		-1.2 pp	-2.3 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	2.0	0.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	1.6	n.a.	1.6 %	0.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, CZECH REPUBLIC

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		Rate of poverty and social exclusion is the lowest in the EU. Persistent poverty and inequalities (S80/S20) are significantly lower than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	At-risk of poverty rate for adults living in (quasi-)jobless households ⁶⁷ is around the EU average, but shows a significantly negative development.	In-work poverty risk is below the EU average. Although slightly declining, the impact of social transfers on reducing poverty is significant, notably when pensions are included.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		Poverty rate of older people is under the EU average.
5. Health	<i>There is room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the health system.</i>	
6. Other key issues	<i>There is a higher gap than average between the risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i>	

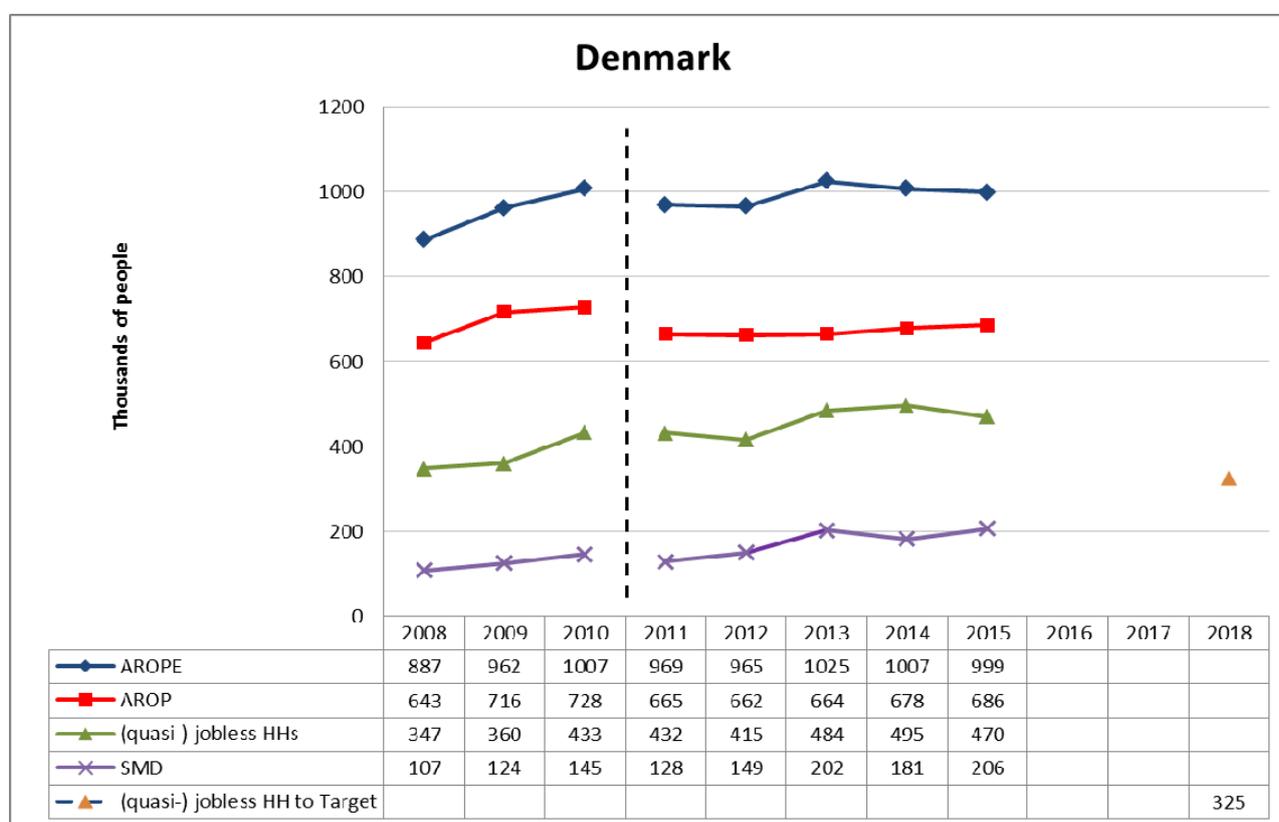
⁶⁷ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity by 22,000 by 2020

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



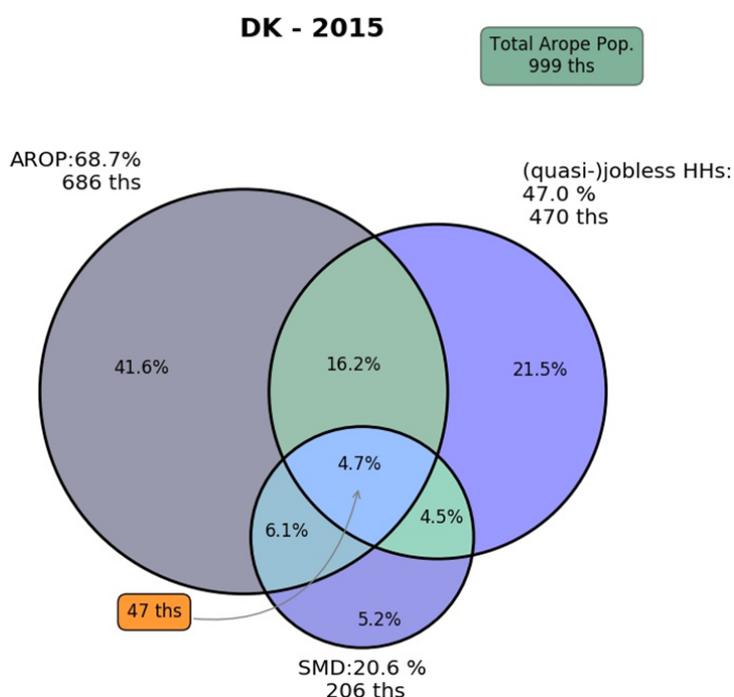
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the

⁶⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

current year. iii) Breaks in time series for the period 2008-2014, mainly between 2010 and 2011, which affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes;

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

DK												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	72.5	74.4	72.3	68.6	68.6	64.8	67.3	68.7	1.3 pp	n.a.	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	643	716	728	665	662	664	678	686	1.2 %	n.a.	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	39.1	37.4	43.0	44.6	43.0	47.2	49.2	47.1	-2.1 pp	n.a.	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	347	360	433	432	415	484	495	470	-5.1 %	n.a.	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	12.1	12.9	14.4	13.2	15.4	19.7	18.0	20.6	2.7 pp	n.a.	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	107	124	145	128	149	202	181	206	13.8 %	n.a.	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	14.1	13.4	14.7	15.7	13.3	14.2	16.6	16.2	-0.4 pp	n.a.	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	125	129	148	152	128	145	167	162	-3.0 %	n.a.	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.1	5.1	3.0	4.3	6.1	1.8 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	21	29	22	30	49	31	43	61	41.9 %	n.a.	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	2.1	3.0	4.4	2.0	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.7	-0.3 pp	n.a.	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	19	29	44	19	32	51	50	47	-6.0 %	n.a.	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.6	2.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	0.6 pp	n.a.	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	26	22	41	35	20	48	39	45	15.4 %	n.a.	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: Breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes, and which affect overall composition changes for this period ("n.a." shown for the period 2008-2015).

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

DK									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.7	-5.1	1.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	1.1	-3.0	-2.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.4	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.2	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	28.0	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.1	31.7				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DK								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.0	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.1	31.7	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	8.0	
	Disability	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.0	
	Old age	10.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.0	
	Survivors	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	
	Family/Children	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	2.3	
	Unemployment	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	
	Housing	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	9.5	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.4	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Disability	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	
	Old age	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	Housing	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	18.5	21.4	20.8	20.2	20.0	20.3	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.9	
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	
	Old age	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	10.4	
	Survivors	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	
	Family/Children	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.8	
	Unemployment	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

DK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	16.3	17.6	18.3	17.6	17.5	18.3	17.9	17.7	-0.2 pp	n.a.	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2	0.1 pp	n.a.	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10561	10751	10770	11510	11537	11846	11992	12231	1.6 %	n.a.		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	22177	22577	22616	24171	24227	24876	25183	25684	1.6 %	n.a.		
	Severe material deprivation rate	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	0.5 pp	n.a.	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.5	8.8	10.6	10.5	10.2	11.9	12.2	11.6	-0.6 pp	n.a.	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	4.9	2.7	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.1					10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.0	18.4	21.6	20.5	19.5	23.5	18.5	22.0	3.5 pp	n.a.	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	11.8	13.1	12.6	10.3	11.0	11.7	11.6	10.8	-0.8 pp	n.a.	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	57.6	58.0	54.3	56.6	56.2	57.2	55.0	52.7	-2.3 pp	n.a.	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	0.0 %	n.a.	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.2	8.1	-0.1 pp	n.a.	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	17.1	24.2	21.9	18.5	16.7	17.9	15.6	15.1	-0.5 pp	n.a.	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	-0.4	1.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	-0.9	1.5				0.0	0.6

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. Breaks in series for the period 2008-2015 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these).

DK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	12.7	14.0	15.1	15.7	14.9	15.4	14.5	15.7	1.2 pp	n.a.	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.1	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	9.1	9.2	10.4	1.2 pp	n.a.	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.1	4.3	1.2 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.3	5.5	7.4	7.9	5.3	7.8	7.5	7.3	-0.2 pp	n.a.	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.3	22.0	19.6	20.6	23.8	17.1	12.2	25.1	12.9 pp	n.a.	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	58.8	56.4	54.6	61.1	57.7	64.0	61.3	55.0	-6.4 pp	n.a.	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	10.8	10.7	9.9	10.9	9.8	11.0	11.6	10.4	-1.2 pp	n.a.	23.1	22.7
DK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	36.0	37.6	42.3	39.2	41.6	45.4	45.2	42.6	-2.6 pp	n.a.	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	34.0	34.4	39.1	36.1	36.4	39.2	40.0	37.5	-2.5 pp	n.a.	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.4	5.6	4.1	4.4	5.5	4.9	7.3	7.0	-0.3 pp	n.a.	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.0	8.6	11.9	11.8	10.7	15.3	15.6	13.2	-2.4 pp	n.a.	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	17.0	19.5	24.5	19.9	23.8	22.0	17.7	19.3	1.6 pp	n.a.	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	8.4	9.4	9.6	9.1	8.1	7.8	6.7	-1.1 pp	0.9 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	5.7	7.0	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	0.6 pp	2.7 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	29.9	34.5	36.1	35.9	36.2	43.3	38.9	38.6	-0.3 pp	n.a.	13.2	14.3

DK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.1	18.1	19.5	19.0	19.6	21.6	21.3	20.9	-0.4 pp	n.a.	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.3	12.2	12.9	12.2	12.3	13.4	13.8	13.8	0.0 pp	n.a.	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.3	4.0	4.3	0.3 pp	n.a.	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	10.2	10.1	11.9	11.6	12.2	13.5	14.0	13.3	-0.7 pp	n.a.	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	25.1	29.2	29.3	26.3	23.6	26.6	29.5	25.0	-4.5 pp	n.a.	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.1	0.3 pp	n.a.	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	59.4	58.9	56.1	58.5	58.6	57.3	55.5	53.5	-2.0 pp	n.a.	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	7.7	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.6	0.4 pp	n.a.	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	17.7	23.1	21.6	18.0	16.5	18.7	17.4	16.6	-0.8 pp	n.a.	11.4	11.9
DK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.6	20.6	18.4	14.6	13.2	10.8	10.8	9.9	-0.9 pp	n.a.	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.1	20.1	17.7	13.9	12.8	10.1	9.8	9.1	-0.7 pp	n.a.	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.0 pp	n.a.	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.77	-1.3 %	n.a.	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.0 %	n.a.	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.3 pp	n.a.	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	20.9	31.7	27.6	27.0	23.2	23.2	18.1	18.6	0.5 pp	n.a.	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	12.7	14.0	15.1	15.7	14.9	15.4	14.5	15.7	1.2 pp	n.a.	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	9.1	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	9.1	9.2	10.4	1.2 pp	n.a.	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.1	4.3	1.2 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.3	5.5	7.4	7.9	5.3	7.8	7.5	7.3	-0.2 pp	n.a.	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	3.5	0.8	10.1	5.0	6.9	4.4					12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	4.7	4.8	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.9	-0.2 pp	n.a.	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	38.2	50.3	54.9	38.1	33.9	36.3	37.3	35.5	-1.8 pp	n.a.	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	7.6	7.9	6.8	7.7	7.4	6.6	6.6	8.0	1.4 pp	n.a.	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	8.0	2.0	6.0		4.0 pp	n.a.	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	65.0	63.0	68.0	69.0	59.0	63.0	64.0		1.0 pp	n.a.	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	13.0	12.0	15.0	11.0	9.0	7.0	7.0		0.0 pp	n.a.	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	83.0	72.0	75.0	87.0	85.0	92.0	88.0		-4.0 pp	n.a.	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	19.3	22.0	19.6	20.6	23.8	17.1	12.2	25.1	12.9 pp	n.a.	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	-0.4 pp	-2.2 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	5.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.5	-0.5 pp	-2.8 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	58.8	56.4	54.6	61.1	57.7	64.0	61.3	55.0	-6.4 pp	n.a.	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	12.6	22.0	18.3	13.3	11.9	11.1	8.3	7.4	-0.9 pp	n.a.	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	12.5	11.3	11.0	9.6	9.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	0.0 pp	-4.7 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.8		0.2 pp	n.a.	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.0		0.5 pp	0.0 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.9	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	0.1 pp	n.a.	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.8	10.7	9.9	10.9	9.8	11.0	11.6	10.4	-1.2 pp	n.a.	23.1	22.7

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

Note: Breaks in series for period 2008-2015 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for period 2008-2015 for these).

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	68.4		n.a.		47.7		n.a.	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	68.4		73.3		47.7		63.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	68.4		81.7		47.7		71.4	
	AWG career length case	68.4	75.7	77.3	74.6	47.7	58.6	67.3	64.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			n.a.				n.a.	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.				n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			86.9				76.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			75.9				65.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			80.8				70.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			79.9				69.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			79.1				68.9	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			81.7				71.4	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			81.3				71.0	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			80.3				70.1	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			79.3				69.2	
	Short career (30 year career)			67.8				58.3	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			78.9				68.7	
	Early retirement due to disability			78.5				68.4	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			79.4				69.3		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	94.1		n.a.		69.6		n.a.	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	94.1		95.3		69.6		81.6	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	94.1		101.9		69.6		89.9	
	AWG career length case	94.1	107.8	102.7	100.0	69.6	87.2	90.8	88.0
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			n.a.				n.a.	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.				n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			107.0				94.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			101.2				89.3	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			101.1				89.1	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			100.2				88.3	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			99.4				87.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			101.9				89.9	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			101.5				89.6	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			100.4				88.5	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			99.4				87.6	

	Short career (30 year career)	n.a.	n.a.	91.8	n.a.	n.a.	76.5
	Early retirement due to unemployment			99.4			87.2
	Early retirement due to disability			98.9			86.8
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			101.9			89.9
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	40.8		n.a.	26.3		n.a.
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	40.8		73.3	26.3		60.2

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

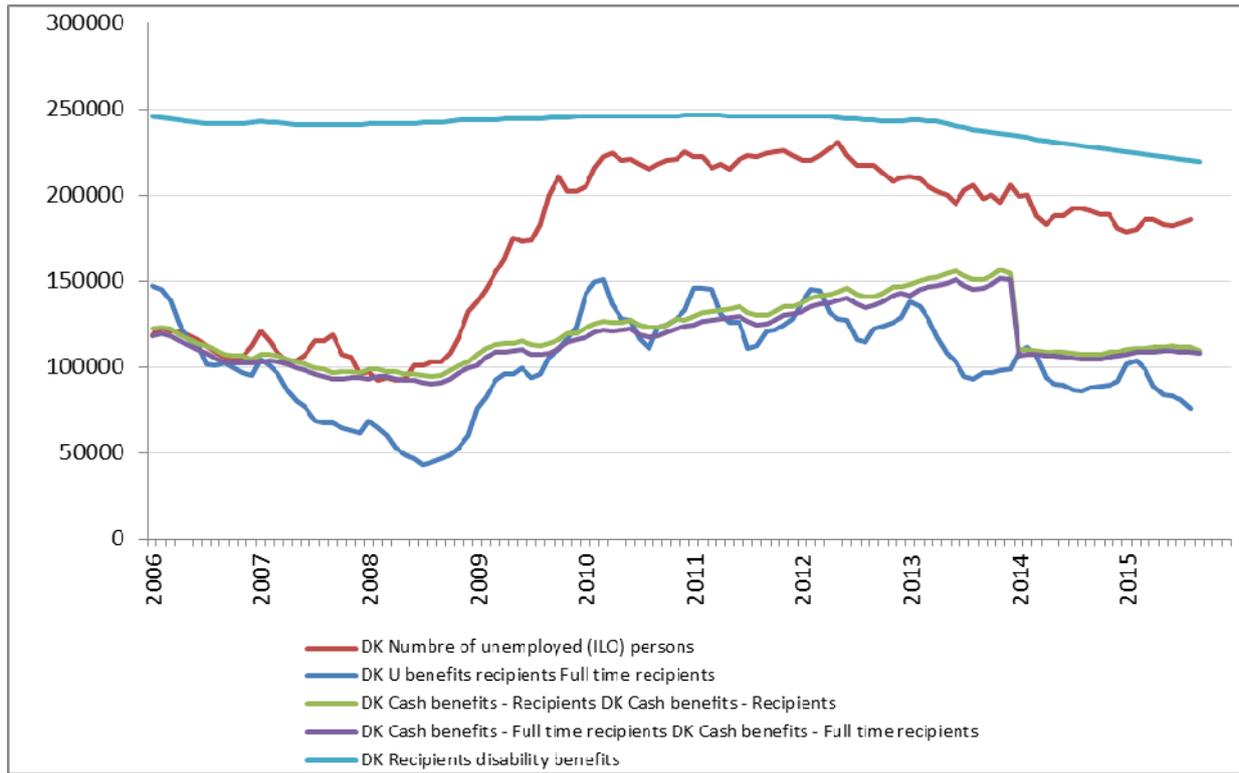
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

DK								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	62.4	61.8	62.3	63.6	60.6	60.4	60.3	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	60.8	60.4	61.4	59.4	61.4	59.1	61.4	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	12.0	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.6	11.6	11.0	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	12.4	12.1	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.8	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	76.5	76.9	77.2	77.8	78.1	78.3	78.7	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	81.0	81.1	81.4	81.9	82.1	82.4	82.8	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.7	18.1	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	19.5	19.5	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	74.1	72.3	71.0	70.8	70.8	71.7	72.5	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	3054.4	3182.6	3272.4	3203.5	3327.2				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	10.2	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.0				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁶⁹



Note: numbers of benefit recipients are not seasonally adjusted.

⁶⁹ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) is given as a background.

DK	Number of unemployed
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment recipients	
definition	U benefits recipients, full time recipients.
unit	full time persons recipients (both passive and active recipients)
source	http://www.jobindsats.dk/sw167.asp
comment	The monthly recipients of 2012 are also listed. If the recipients are only to be based on a whole year basis, these can be ignored and only 2011 data be used.
Social assistance benefit	
definition	numbers of recipients of cash benefits + recipients of education benefits
unit	both passive and active recipients
source	http://www.jobindsats.dk/sw9990.asp and http://www.jobindsats.dk/jobindsats/sv/DatabankViewer/ShowResult?mGroupIds=mg rpA02_1%2CmgrpA02_3&AreaType=All&AreaSort=none&AreaIds=27&FrequencyId=m&PeriodIds=2013M12& ledtype=259%2C258&BenefitGroupId=Y36&MeasurementId=Y36A02&Name=&Cubeld=star_y36a02&HasPivot=False&RowAxis=_omrade%2C_omrade_f3b%2C_periode&ColumnAxis=MeasurementAxis#step3
comment	Both recipients and full time recipients are listed as the numbers can then be compared (with unemployment benefits) as these are measured in full time recipients. 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.
Disability benefit	
definition	Number of pensioners (disability benefits full+partial)
unit	thousands of pensioners
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).

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DK										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	16.3	17.6	18.3	17.6	17.5	18.3	17.9		-0.4 pp	n.a.	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.1		0.2 pp	n.a.	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10561	10751	10770	11510	11537	11846	11992		1.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.2		-0.4 pp	n.a.	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.5	8.8	10.6	10.5	10.2	11.9	12.1		0.2 pp	n.a.	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.0	18.4	21.6	20.5	19.5	23.5	18.5		-5.0 pp	n.a.	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.9	2.7	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1		2.5 %	n.a.	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	12.7	14.0	15.1	15.7	14.9	15.4	14.5		-0.9 pp	n.a.	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	57.5	58.0	54.3	56.6	56.2	57.2	55.0		-2.2 pp	n.a.	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.3	67.1	66.2	69.8	70.3	71.3	70.8		-0.5 pp	n.a.	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	41.5	43.8	44.4	39.5	38.6	40.4	43.8		3.4 pp	n.a.	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.4	4.8		-0.6 pp	n.a.	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.0 pp	1.2 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	12.5	11.3	11.0	9.6	9.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	0.0 pp	-4.7 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	8.4	9.4	9.6	9.1	8.1	7.8	6.7	-1.1 pp	0.9 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	4.3	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	0.4 pp	1.9 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.4	58.2	58.5	59.5	60.9	61.7	63.2	64.7	1.5 pp	6.3 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	18.6	20.6	18.4	14.6	13.2	10.8	10.8		0.0 pp	n.a.	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.78		2.6 %	n.a.	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.45		2.3 %	n.a.	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4		0.1 pp	n.a.	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	12.0	11.3	11.8	12.4	10.6	11.6	11.0		-5.2 %	-8.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	12.4	12.1	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.8		0.8 %	3.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	17.1	24.2	21.9	18.5	16.7	17.9	15.6		-2.3 pp	n.a.	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.4	1.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	-0.9	1.5	n.a.	1.5 %	6.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively. Breaks in series for the period 2008-2014 which mainly affect indicators related to incomes and to a lesser degree variables highly correlated with incomes ("n.a." shown for the period compared to 2008 for these).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, DENMARK

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		Risk of poverty is significantly lower than the EU average, yet severe material deprivation shows some negative development. Persistent poverty is significantly lower than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		Impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is significantly higher than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	At-risk of poverty rate for population (18-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households ⁷⁰ is above the EU average.	Impact of social transfers (pensions excluded) on reducing poverty is significantly above the EU average. In-work poverty is significantly below the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<i>The influx of refugees and migrants raises social inclusion challenges.</i>	

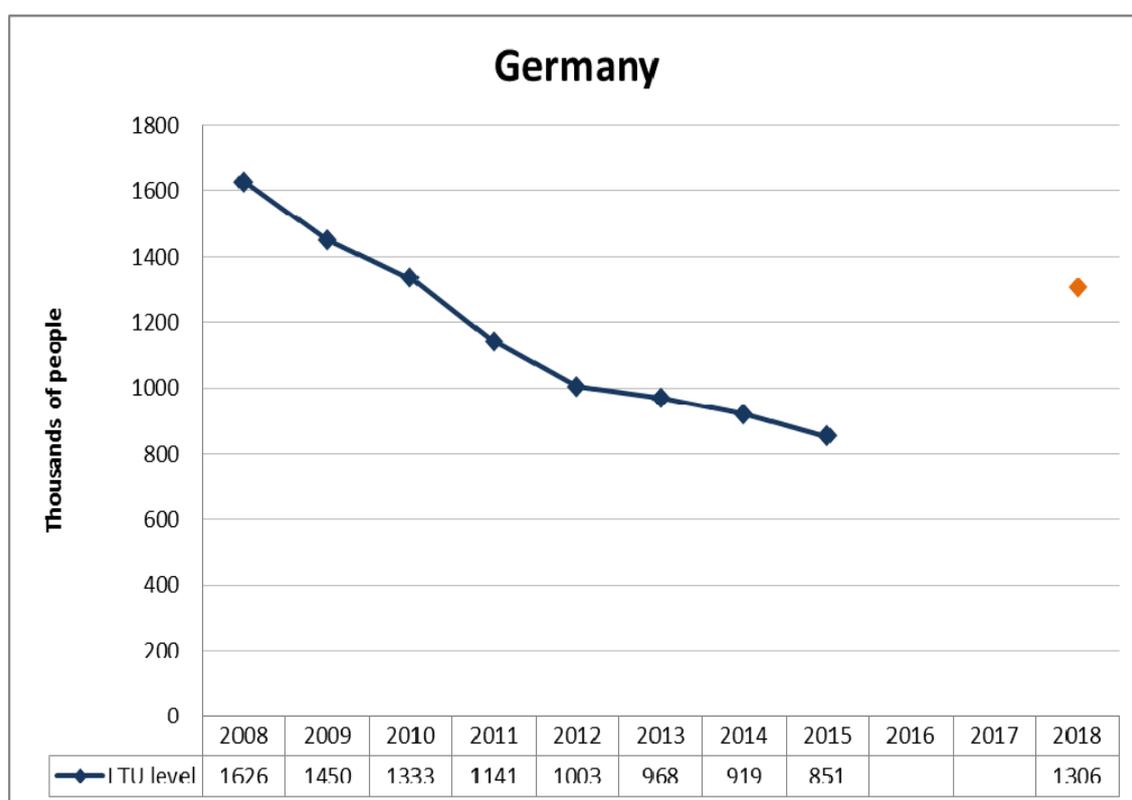
⁷⁰ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of long-term unemployed by 320,000 by 2020, measured against the annual average in 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



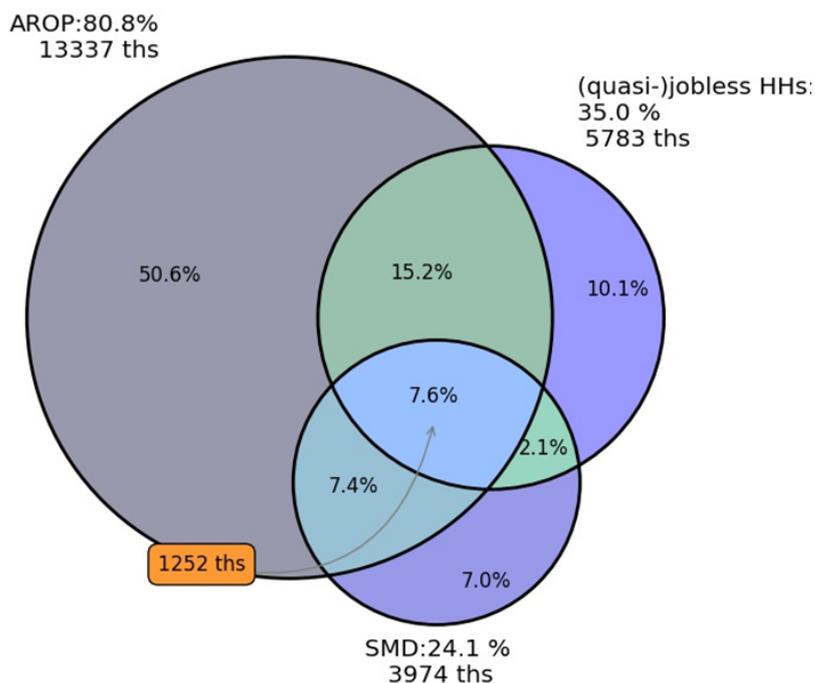
Source: Eurostat (LFS)

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)

⁷¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

DE - 2014

Total Arope Pop.
16508 ths



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

DE												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	75.8	77.6	79.2	79.7	81.9	79.2	80.8		1.6 pp	5.0 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	12389	12590	12648	12814	13030	12845	13337		3.8 %	7.7 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	43.1	40.3	41.9	41.3	36.9	35.4	35.0		-0.4 pp	-8.1 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	7044	6538	6695	6637	5866	5744	5783		0.7 %	-17.9 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	27.2	26.9	23.0	26.9	24.8	26.4	24.1		-2.3 pp	-3.1 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	4442	4360	3672	4323	3937	4281	3974		-7.2 %	-10.5 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	19.1	18.2	19.9	18.8	17.4	15.2	15.2		0.1 pp	-3.8 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	3113	2944	3183	3026	2762	2457	2512		2.2 %	-19.3 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	7.0	6.3	5.8	8.4	8.1	8.8	7.4		-1.5 pp	0.4 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	1142	1024	917	1349	1292	1432	1218		-14.9 %	6.7 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	8.6	8.9	8.4	9.6	8.0	7.4	7.6		0.2 pp	-1.0 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	1408	1450	1333	1542	1279	1204	1252		4.0 %	-11.1 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1		-0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	460	402	286	242	312	362	353		-2.5 %	-23.3 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

DE									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	1.1	-5.6	4.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.4	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	26.0	29.1	28.4	27.3	27.4	27.7				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

DE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	26.0	29.1	28.4	27.3	27.4	27.7	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	8.0	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.5	8.0	
	Disability	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	
	Old age	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	11.0	
	Survivors	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	
	Family/Children	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.3	
	Unemployment	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	
	Housing	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	
	Housing	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	22.9	25.7	25.0	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	7.9	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.4	7.9	
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	
	Old age	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.4	
	Survivors	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	
	Family/Children	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

DE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.6	20.3	20.6		0.3 pp	0.5 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7		0.6 pp	1.5 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10804	10770	10544	11037	11525	11687	11530		0.0 %	-0.9 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	22689	22617	22143	23177	24201	24542	24212		0.0 %	-0.9 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0		-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.9	9.9	10.0		0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.2	8.1	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	9.5		-1.1 pp	2.3 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	22.2	21.5	20.7	21.4	21.1	20.4	23.2		2.8 pp	1.0 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	15.2	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.8	17.9		1.1 pp	2.7 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	37.2	35.7	35.5	37.1	33.7	34.0	33.2		-0.8 pp	-4.0 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.1		10.9 %	6.3 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6		-0.1 pp	-0.4 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate			14.5	16.1	16.6	16.4	15.9		-0.5 pp		11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5				0.0	0.6

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.

DE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.1	20.4	21.7	19.9	18.4	19.4	19.6		0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.2	15.0	17.5	15.6	15.2	14.7	15.1		0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.9	7.1	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.6	5.0		-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.6	6.8	6.9	7.0		0.1 pp	-2.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.3	19.8	17.8	17.2	17.4	16.4	19.6		3.2 pp	0.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	50.3	50.8	46.7	52.7	50.7	51.7	50.0		-1.7 pp	-0.3 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	9.6	9.5	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.6		-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	23.1	22.7
DE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.1	25.5	23.8	24.2	25.3	25.5	24.7		-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.2	21.1	18.9	19.0	20.7	18.5	20.6		2.1 pp	0.4 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	7.0	6.9	5.3	6.2	5.6	6.1	5.3		-0.8 pp	-1.7 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.7	6.5	9.2	9.7	8.6	8.7	9.0		0.3 pp	0.3 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	10.5	11.6	10.6	9.6	10.3	11.5	13.7		2.2 pp	3.2 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	-0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	11.8	12.1	11.4	10.2	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.7	-0.2 pp	-3.1 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate			14.3	15.2	17.7	16.0	16.6		0.6 pp		13.2	14.3

DE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.5	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.2	22.0	22.0		0.0 pp	0.5 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.4	15.8	15.6	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.2		0.3 pp	1.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.1	5.8	5.2	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.6		-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	12.4	11.4	11.9	12.0	10.8	10.8	10.9		0.1 pp	-1.5 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	25.0	23.8	22.7	24.5	23.1	22.1	25.1		3.0 pp	0.1 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.6	9.9		1.3 pp	2.8 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	38.2	36.3	37.4	37.2	34.1	33.7	33.9		0.1 pp	-4.3 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.4		-0.1 pp	-0.5 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate			13.6	15.7	16.3	15.8	15.2		-0.6 pp		11.4	11.9
DE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.5	16.0	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.0	17.4		1.4 pp	1.9 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.9	15.0	14.1	14.2	15.0	14.9	16.3		1.4 pp	1.4 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	2.1	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.2		0.0 pp	1.1 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.90		1.1 %	3.4 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.45		-4.3 %	2.3 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate			19.3	20.5	20.3	22.5	22.0		-0.5 pp		10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

DE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
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	20.4	21.7	19.9	18.4	19.4	19.6		0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	15.2	15.0	17.5	15.6	15.2	14.7	15.1		0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.9	7.1	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.6	5.0		-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.6	6.8	6.9	7.0		0.1 pp	-2.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	4.6	5.4	8.0	9.7	7.7	9.0	7.2		-1.8 pp	2.6 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.3	7.5	8.8	8.1	7.7	8.1	9.4		1.3 pp	1.1 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	70.4	67.5	76.1	68.8	71.7	58.3	58.7		0.4 pp	-11.7 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.6	9.7	11.7	10.5	10.8	11.3	11.8		0.5 pp	2.2 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.0		3.0 pp	2.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	9.0	12.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	19.0	15.0		-4.0 pp	6.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	54.0	48.0	46.0	46.0	40.0	35.0	35.0		0.0 pp	-19.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	36.0	40.0	46.0	44.0	51.0	54.0	54.0		0.0 pp	18.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	19.3	19.8	17.8	17.2	17.4	16.4	19.6		3.2 pp	0.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	22.3	23.6	23.7	23.0	22.9	23.5	23.9	24.2	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.5	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.6	27.6	27.6	26.9	27.0	27.7	28.2	28.6	0.4 pp	2.0 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	50.3	50.8	46.7	52.7	50.7	51.7	50.0		-1.7 pp	-0.3 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)			11.7	12.5	13.2	11.5	11.4		-0.1 pp		10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.8	11.1	11.8	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.5	10.1	0.6 pp	-1.7 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7		0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2		-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.0		0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.6	9.5	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.6		-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	57.0		67.6		39.9		49.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.3		67.3		40.1		49.2	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	57.6		74.4		40.3		56.1	
	AWG career length case	62.8	55.4	76.6	71.8	43.9	38.8	58.2	53.4
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			74.4				56.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			61.0				43.6	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			84.0				65.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			67.6				49.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			74.1				55.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			73.8				55.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			72.4				54.0	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							75.6	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							74.1	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							74.0	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							73.4	
	Short career (30 year career)			60.1				42.8	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			70.0				51.7	
	Early retirement due to disability			58.1				41.2	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			69.7				51.4		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	51.6		66.7		39.9		49.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	51.9		74.3		40.1		56.4	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	52.1		76.4		40.3		57.3	
	AWG career length case	56.8	50.1	77.4	72.0	43.9	38.8	58.2	53.4
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			75.7				56.7	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			58.7				43.6	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			85.3				65.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			66.7				49.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			75.6				56.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			75.5				56.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			75.1				56.1	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							76.0	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							76.0	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							75.8	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							75.3	

	Short career (30 year career)	56.1	72.2	39.3	53.6
	Early retirement due to unemployment		74.7		55.8
	Early retirement due to disability		71.2		52.9
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		96.9		76.5
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	48.9	50.7	29.9	36.9
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	49.2	55.5	30.1	36.7

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2015)

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

DE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	56.4	57.1	57.9	57.9	57.4	57.8	56.4	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	57.7	58.1	58.7	58.7	57.9	57.0	56.5	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.6	77.8	78.0	78.4	78.6	78.6	78.7	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.7	82.8	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.2	83.6	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	64.4	65.1	65.2	64.8	65.3	64.9	65.2	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	3133.0	3201.0	3442.9	3553.9	3651.5				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	10.7	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3				

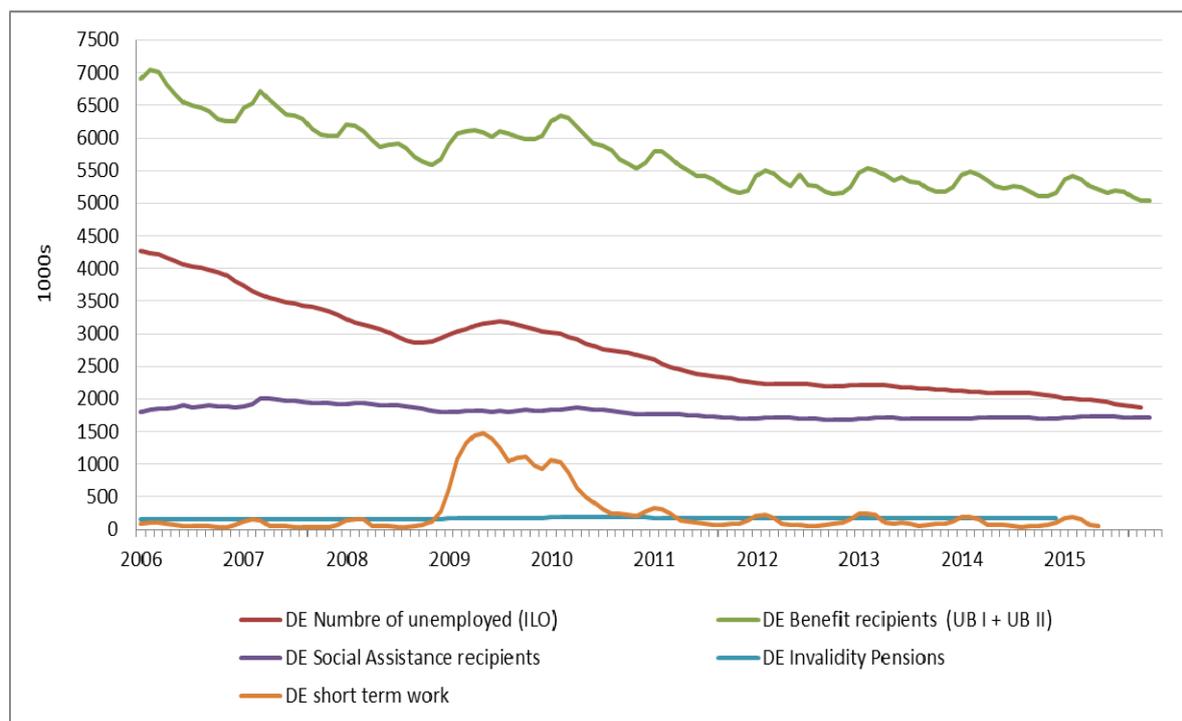
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA)

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

DE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Current expenditure on health care (all functions, as % of GDP)	10.1	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1

Source: OECD.stat (all financing agents, all health care providers)

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁷²



Unemployment	
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
Unemployment benefit recipients	
definition	Benefit recipients (UB I + UB II)
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Source: Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency)
link	http://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Navigation/Statistik/Statistik-nach-Themen/Arbeitslose-und-gemeldetes-Stellenangebot/Arbeitslose/Arbeitslose-Nav.html?year_month=aktuell
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income recipients	
definition	Social Assistance recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Source: Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency)
link	http://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Navigation/Statistik/Statistik-nach-Themen/Lohnersatzleistungen-SGBIII/Kurzarbeitergeld/Kurzarbeitergeld-Nav.html?year_month=aktuell
comment	

⁷² These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) is given as a background.

	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	
comment	

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	DE										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.6	20.3	20.6		0.3 pp	0.5 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7		0.6 pp	1.5 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10804	10770	10544	11037	11525	11687	11530		-0.0 %	-0.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0		-0.4 pp	-0.5 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.9	9.9	10.0		0.1 pp	-1.7 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	22.2	21.5	20.7	21.4	21.1	20.4	23.2		2.8 pp	1.0 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.2	8.1	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	9.5		-1.1 pp	2.3 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.1		10.9 %	6.2 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.1	20.4	21.7	19.9	18.4	19.4	19.6		0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	37.2	35.7	35.5	37.0	33.7	34.0	33.2		-0.8 pp	-4.0 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.1	64.4	64.5	64.6	62.8	63.2	62.0		-1.1 pp	-3.0 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	64.2	67.2	67.3	68.7	68.5	63.7	65.0		1.3 pp	0.8 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.6	9.9		1.3 pp	2.8 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	-0.2 pp	-1.9 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	11.1	11.8	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.5	10.1	0.6 pp	-1.7 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	-0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.4	8.8	8.3	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	-0.2 pp	-2.2 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.8	56.1	57.8	60.0	61.6	63.6	65.6	66.2	0.6 pp	12.4 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.5	16.0	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.0	17.4		1.4 pp	1.9 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.90		1.1 %	3.4 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.45		-4.3 %	2.3 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6		0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8		-2.9 %	7.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7		-4.3 %	0.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	n.a.	n.a.	14.5	16.1	16.6	16.4	15.9		-0.5 pp	n.a.	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	n.a.	1.4 %	4.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, GERMANY

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	The rate of housing cost overburden is higher than the EU average.	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk-of poverty rate for children living in households at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is at the EU average but shows some negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	In-work poverty, notably for women, shows a significantly negative development. <i>There is a relatively high non-take-up of minimum income benefits⁷³.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Aggregate replacement ratio (excluding other social benefits) is below the EU average. Risk of poverty and social exclusion in old age (65+) has been deteriorating and is close to the EU average. At-risk of poverty rate in old age (65+) is still below the rate of the general population, but is increasing and now markedly higher than the EU average.	
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<i>The high influx of refugees and migrants raises social inclusion challenges.</i> <i>There is a higher than average gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i>	

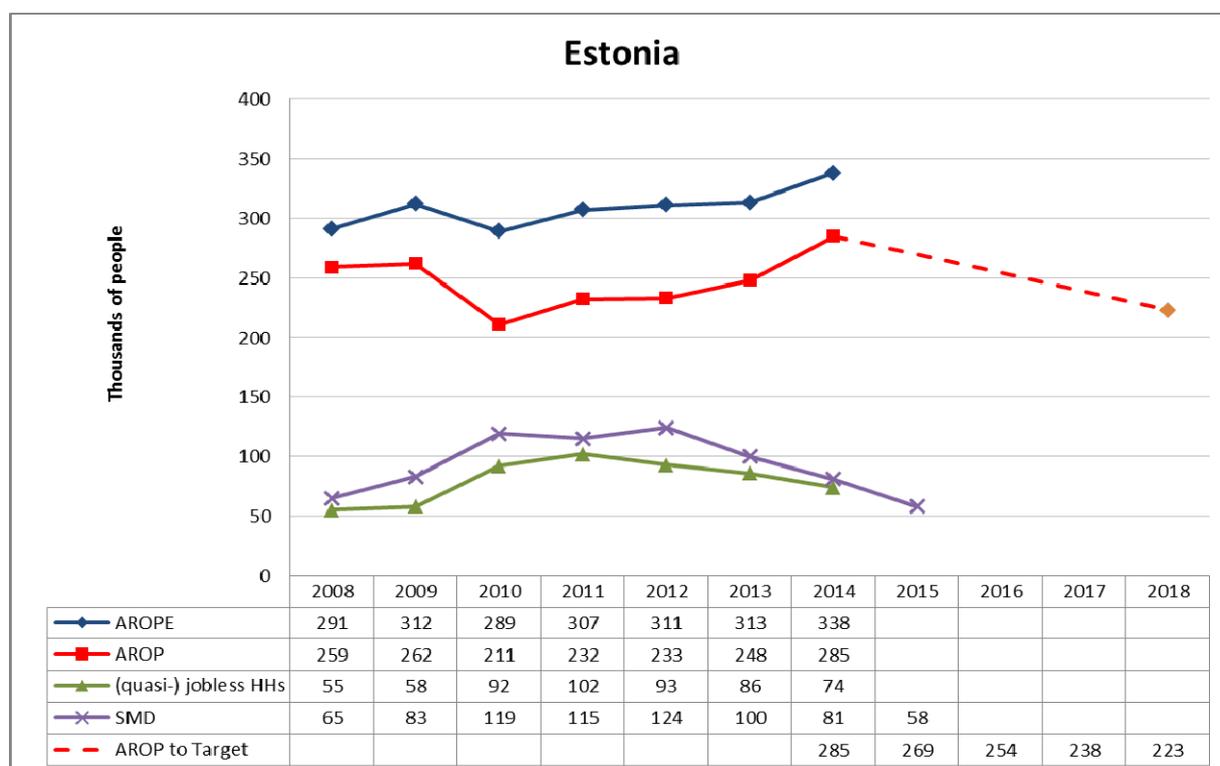
⁷³ It is not possible to provide exact figures on the extent of this phenomenon due to the degree of uncertainty in the results of model simulations.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduction of the at risk of poverty rate after social transfers to 15%, equivalent to an absolute decrease by 36,248 persons

Source: National Reform Programme (2014)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



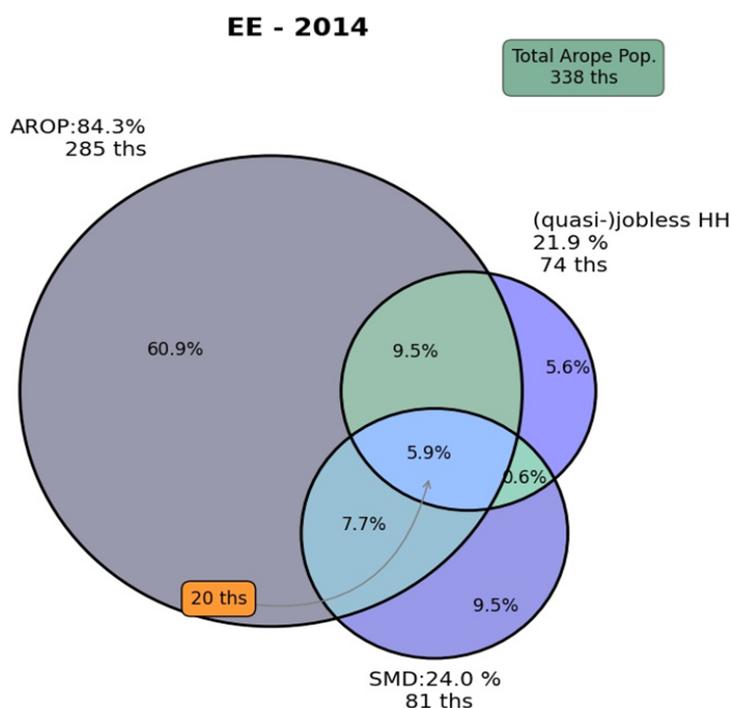
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the

⁷⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

current year. Major breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

EE												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	89.0	84.0	73.0	75.6	74.9	79.2	84.3		n.a.	n.a.	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	259	262	211	232	233	248	285		n.a.	n.a.	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	18.9	18.6	31.8	33.2	29.9	27.5	21.9		n.a.	n.a.	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	55	58	92	102	93	86	74		n.a.	n.a.	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	22.3	26.6	41.2	37.5	39.9	32.0	24.0		n.a.	n.a.	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	65	83	119	115	124	100	81	58	-28.4%	n.a.	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	10.3	7.7	13.5	14.0	11.6	13.7	9.5		n.a.	n.a.	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	30	24	39	43	36	43	32		n.a.	n.a.	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	8.9	9.0	13.2	10.1	11.6	8.3	7.7		n.a.	n.a.	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	26	28	38	31	36	26	26		n.a.	n.a.	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.2	6.1	9.0	10.4	10.0	7.7	5.9		n.a.	n.a.	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	15	19	26	32	31	24	20		n.a.	n.a.	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.6		n.a.	n.a.	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	1	1	5	6	4	3	2		n.a.	n.a.	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Major breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files, and which affect overall composition changes for 2013-2014 and 2008-2014 ("n.a." shown for these periods).

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

EE									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-5.4	-14.7	2.5	7.6	5.2	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.2	-10.2	-4.9	6.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.5	13.5	16.7	12.3	10.0	8.6	7.4	6.2	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.7	3.7	7.6	7.1	5.5	3.8	3.3	2.4	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	14.5	18.6	17.4	15.5	14.8	14.6				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

Note: social protection expenditure does not include administrative costs.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

EXPENDITURE

EE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	14.5	18.6	17.4	15.5	14.8	14.6	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	8.0	
	Disability	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	
	Old age	6.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	11.0	
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	
	Family/Children	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.3	
	Unemployment	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	14.4	18.5	17.3	15.3	14.7	14.5	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	7.9	
	Disability	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	
	Old age	6.1	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	10.4	
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	
	Family/Children	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

EE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.8	23.4	21.7	23.1	23.4	23.5	26.0		n.a.	n.a.	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.5	19.7	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6	21.8		n.a.	n.a.	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	4538	4861	4448	4491	4734	5164	5545		n.a.	n.a.		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	9530	10208	9340	9431	9942	10845	11644		n.a.	n.a.		
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.9	6.2	9.0	8.7	9.4	7.6	6.2	4.5	-1.7 pp	n.a.	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.3	5.6	9.0	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.6		n.a.	n.a.	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	13.6	12.9	9.9	10.5	12.0	9.3	11.2		n.a.	n.a.	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.3	17.0	23.2	26.0	23.8	21.5	22.0		n.a.	n.a.	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	19.5	18.9	19.7	23.9	24.2	21.0	21.4		n.a.	n.a.	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	21.1	23.9	36.6	29.7	29.4	26.8	23.2		n.a.	n.a.	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.5		n.a.	n.a.	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	41.7	41.2	39.7	14.4	14.0	21.1	14.2		n.a.	n.a.	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.6	4.4	6.0	7.4	7.9	7.2	8.3		n.a.	n.a.	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	4.5	-9.0	-4.2	4.0	-0.3	5.7	2.2				0.0	0.6

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 breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files, and which affect values for changes for 2013-2014 and 2008-2014 ("n.a." shown for these periods).

EE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.4	24.5	24.0	24.8	22.4	22.3	23.8		n.a.	n.a.	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	17.1	20.6	17.3	19.5	17.0	18.1	19.7		n.a.	n.a.	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.3	7.0	10.7	9.1	9.2	7.0	5.7	3.9	-1.8 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.8	4.5	8.4	9.2	6.9	6.6	6.5		n.a.	n.a.	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	24.4	19.7	28.1	26.7	24.6	27.8	29.1		n.a.	n.a.	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	35.0	30.6	44.4	35.9	40.6	34.2	30.9		n.a.	n.a.	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	55.2	55.1	53.9	24.0	23.1	33.3	24.6		n.a.	n.a.	23.1	22.7
EE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.8	21.8	25.6	29.4	27.8	27.1	22.4		n.a.	n.a.	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.3	15.6	18.7	22.4	20.9	21.4	18.2		n.a.	n.a.	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.9	7.4	9.2	11.7	10.9	9.4	6.1	2.9	-3.2 pp	n.a.	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.8	2.8	7.4	7.0	7.6	6.1	5.6		n.a.	n.a.	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	3.3	3.0	4.3	10.3	9.3	7.2	10.2		n.a.	n.a.	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	10.7	12.4	9.0	8.5	7.4	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	0.6 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	11.1	19.0	18.6	14.6	15.0	14.5	14.4	13.3	-1.1 pp	2.2 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	6.4	4.9	7.8	9.1	12.6	9.3	10.1		n.a.	n.a.	13.2	14.3

EE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.5	19.9	21.8	24.2	24.2	22.7	24.0		n.a.	n.a.	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.0	15.8	15.6	18.0	17.7	17.3	19.4		n.a.	n.a.	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.5	6.1	9.1	9.3	10.0	8.0	6.3	4.4	-1.9 pp	n.a.	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.8	5.9	9.1	10.3	9.8	9.0	7.9		n.a.	n.a.	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	26.5	23.1	25.9	29.7	29.9	28.3	31.2		n.a.	n.a.	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	7.4	8.3	6.7	8.2	8.5	7.7	11.8		n.a.	n.a.	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	24.6	28.2	37.6	30.2	28.9	28.8	25.7		n.a.	n.a.	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	42.1	41.6	39.9	14.0	13.6	20.8	13.8		n.a.	n.a.	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.0	4.6	6.4	8.3	8.6	7.4	9.1		n.a.	n.a.	11.4	11.9
EE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	40.9	35.6	19.0	17.0	21.8	28.0	35.0		n.a.	n.a.	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	39.0	33.9	15.1	13.1	17.2	24.4	32.6		n.a.	n.a.	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.8	5.6	6.6	5.8	7.1	6.3	6.4	5.2	-1.2 pp	n.a.	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.62	0.66	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.63		n.a.	n.a.	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.47		n.a.	n.a.	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	25.4	24.2	23.6	5.5	5.5	8.8	5.1		n.a.	n.a.	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.4	4.1	4.3	6.0	5.9	5.6		n.a.	n.a.	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS),

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	19.4	24.5	24.0	24.8	22.4	22.3	23.8		n.a.	n.a.	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	17.1	20.6	17.3	19.5	17.0	18.1	19.7		n.a.	n.a.	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	5.3	7.0	10.7	9.1	9.2	7.0	5.7	3.9	-1.8 pp	n.a.	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	3.8	4.5	8.4	9.2	6.9	6.6	6.5		n.a.	n.a.	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.5	13.2	9.5	15.5	11.1	7.9	13.1		n.a.	n.a.	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.4	11.6	8.5	9.5	9.4	8.5	12.6		n.a.	n.a.	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	82.8	74.2	73.2	77.5	73.4	82.9	71.3		n.a.	n.a.	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.3	17.8	12.1	13.7	12.8	13.4	16.1		n.a.	n.a.	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	6.0		n.a.	n.a.	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	21.0	19.0	15.0	14.0	18.0	14.0		n.a.	n.a.	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	4.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0		n.a.	n.a.	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	84.0	84.0	86.0	83.0	83.0	82.0	84.0		n.a.	n.a.	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.4	19.7	28.1	26.7	24.6	27.8	29.1		n.a.	n.a.	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11.9	10.1	7.7	8.7	10.1	8.9	10.4	9.5	-0.9 pp	-2.4 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	16.6	14.9	10.7	11.9	13.3	12.0	14.8	12.3	-2.5 pp	-4.3 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	35.0	30.6	44.4	35.9	40.6	34.2	30.9		n.a.	n.a.	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.2	5.5	6.2	7.3	7.1	7.8	8.1		n.a.	n.a.	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.3	6.8	5.6	6.1	6.3	4.4	6.7	5.4	-1.3 pp	0.1 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	14.0	13.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.7	11.4	11.2	-0.2 pp	-2.8 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.3	2.2	1.5	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.7		n.a.	n.a.	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.1	2.7		n.a.	n.a.		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	14.4	18.6	16.8	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.0		n.a.	n.a.	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	55.2	55.1	53.9	24.0	23.1	33.3	24.6		n.a.	n.a.	23.1	22.7

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

Note: Major breaks in series in 2014 for variables from EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files, and which affect values for changes for 2013-2014 and 2008-2014 ("n.a." shown for these periods).

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	61.9	77.1	55.9		46.1	58.4	46.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	50.9	63.4	55.9		37.9	48.0	46.7	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	49.2	61.0	55.9		36.7	46.2	46.7	
	AWG career length case	50.9	64.2	59.7	57.8	37.9	49.1	50.5	48.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			69.7				60.5	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			49.1				39.9	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			69.7				60.5	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			49.1				39.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			54.2				45.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			53.3				44.1	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			52.4				43.2	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				55.9				46.7
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				56.7				46.0
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				56.0				45.2
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				55.2				44.4
	Short career (30 year career)			45.6				36.4	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			51.0				41.8	
	Early retirement due to disability			55.9				46.7	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			49.9				40.6		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	85.4	107.2	64.7		65.2	83.8	52.1	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	70.2	88.2	64.7		53.6	68.9	52.1	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	68.6	85.6	64.7		52.4	67.0	52.1	
	AWG career length case	70.2	89.6	68.4	66.6	53.6	70.1	55.8	54.0
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			79.4				67.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			55.6				44.8	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			79.4				67.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			55.6				44.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			62.6				50.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			61.5				49.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			60.4				48.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				64.7				52.1
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				65.0				51.4
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				64.0				50.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				63.1				49.9

	Short career (30 year career)	42.5	52.0	33.9	41.8
	Early retirement due to unemployment		58.5		47.2
	Early retirement due to disability		64.7		52.1
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		106.0		94.1
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	36.1 44.2	37.0	26.4 32.4	31.6
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	29.7 36.3	36.9	21.6 26.7	31.6

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

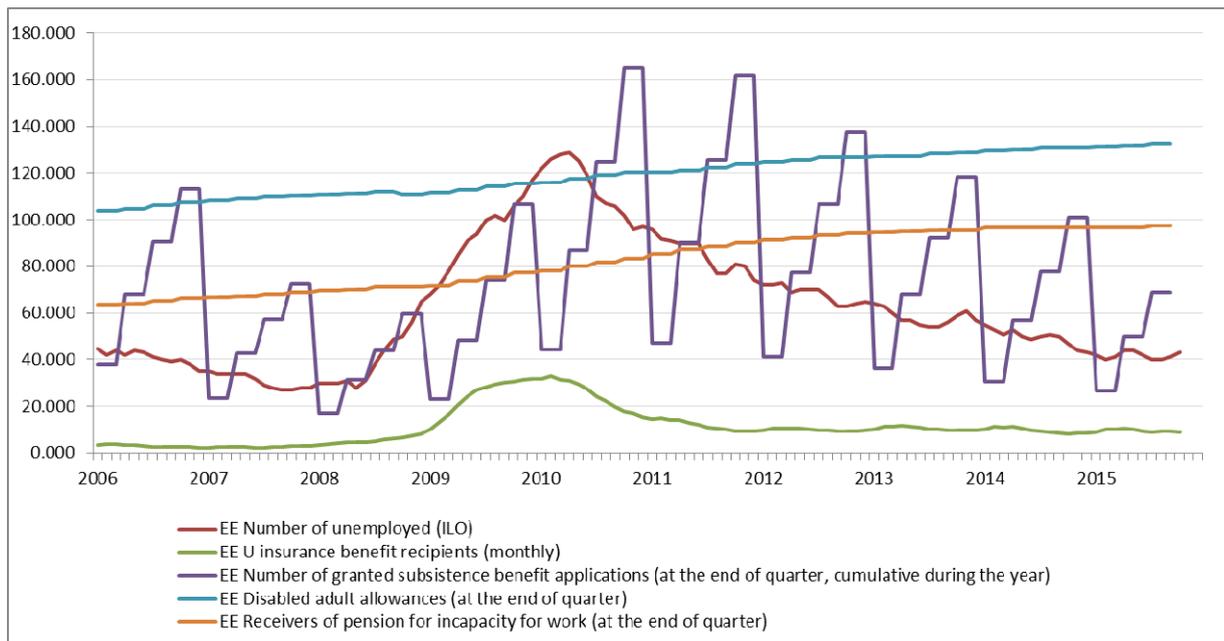
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

EE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	53.1	55.0	54.2	54.3	53.1	53.9	53.2	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	57.5	59.2	58.2	57.9	57.2	57.1	57.1	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	4.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	68.9	69.8	70.9	71.4	71.4	72.8	72.4	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	79.5	80.2	80.8	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.9	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.2	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	18.9	19.2	19.5	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.4	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	7.3	4.3	4.8	7.3	8.3	8.4	11.3	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	54.5	51.5	52.7	51.8	52.4	53.5	51.8	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1039.7	1032.9	994.9	1021.5	1095.1				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	6.1	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.9				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁷⁵



⁷⁵ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

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	http://www.tootukassa.ee/sites/tootukassa.ee/files/TKH_0.xls
comment	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	2014 data has been updated on 17.11.2015 due to minor corrections in the database
Social assistance benefit	
definition	Subsistence benefit (to maintain subsistence level) receivers
unit	Number of granted applications (thousands, cumulative during the year)
source	Ministry of Social Affairs
link	http://www.sm.ee/meie/statistika/sotsiaalvaldkond/sotsiaalhoolekanne/toimetuleku/toetus.html http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/15Social_protection/02Social_assistance/05Subsistence_benefits/05Subsistence_benefits.asp
comment	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. The subsistence level increased (by 20%) from the beginning of 2011. The subsistence level increased also in 2014 (by 17 % compared to the previous year) and as from 2015 the subsistence level will be higher for underage children. 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
Disability benefit	
definition	Recipients of benefits for disabled persons
unit	Thousands of recipients at the end of quarter
source	Source: Social Insurance Fund
link	http://www.ensib.ee/?lang=en
comment	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.ensib.ee/?lang=en
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.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EE										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	21.8	23.4	21.7	23.1	23.4	23.5	26.0		n.a.	1.7 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.5	19.7	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6	21.8		n.a.	-0.9 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4538	4861	4448	4491	4734	5164	5545		n.a.	1.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.9	6.2	9.0	8.7	9.4	7.6	6.2		n.a.	2.7 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.3	5.6	9.0	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.6		n.a.	3.1 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.3	17.0	23.2	26.0	23.8	21.5	22.0		n.a.	1.2 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	12.9	9.9	10.5	12.0	9.3	11.2		n.a.	-4.3 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.5		n.a.	10.0 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	19.4	24.5	24.0	24.8	22.4	22.3	23.8		n.a.	2.9 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	21.1	23.9	36.5	29.7	29.4	26.8	23.2		n.a.	5.7 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.3	47.5	61.3	57.4	56.4	53.0	46.7		n.a.	6.8 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	82.3	73.5	69.9	72.8	73.0	78.4	70.9		n.a.	-3.9 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	7.4	8.3	6.7	8.2	8.5	7.7	11.8		n.a.	0.3 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.7	3.7	7.6	7.1	5.5	3.8	3.3	2.4	-0.9 pp	0.7 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.0	13.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.7	11.4	11.2	-0.2 pp	-2.8 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	10.7	12.4	9.0	8.5	7.4	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	0.6 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.7	14.5	14.0	11.6	12.2	11.3	11.7	10.8	-0.9 pp	2.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	62.4	60.3	53.8	57.5	60.5	62.6	64.0	64.5	0.5 pp	2.1 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	40.9	35.6	19.0	17.0	21.8	28.0	35.0		n.a.	-12.9 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.62	0.66	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.63		n.a.	11.3 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.47		n.a.	11.1 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	7.3	4.3	4.8	7.3	8.3	8.4	11.3		2.9 pp	4.0 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9		-3.9 %	22.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0		5.3 %	39.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.6	4.4	6.0	7.4	7.9	7.2	8.3		n.a.	3.6 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.5	-9.0	-4.2	3.5	-0.2	5.7	2.1	n.a.	2.1 %	-2.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively. Major break in series in 2014 for variables in EU-SILC due to implementation of a new methodology based on the use of administrative files. Hence change in EU-SILC based indicators not available for the latest year period, and change 2008-2013 used for the longer period compared to 2008.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, ESTONIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<i>There is uneven access to and quality of social services.</i>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>Poverty rate for people living in (quasi-)jobless households⁷⁶ is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The poverty rate among the unemployed is high.</i></p>	<p>Severe material deprivation and the share of children living in jobless households have decreased, but the relative poverty of children does not show similar improvements.</p>

⁷⁶ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

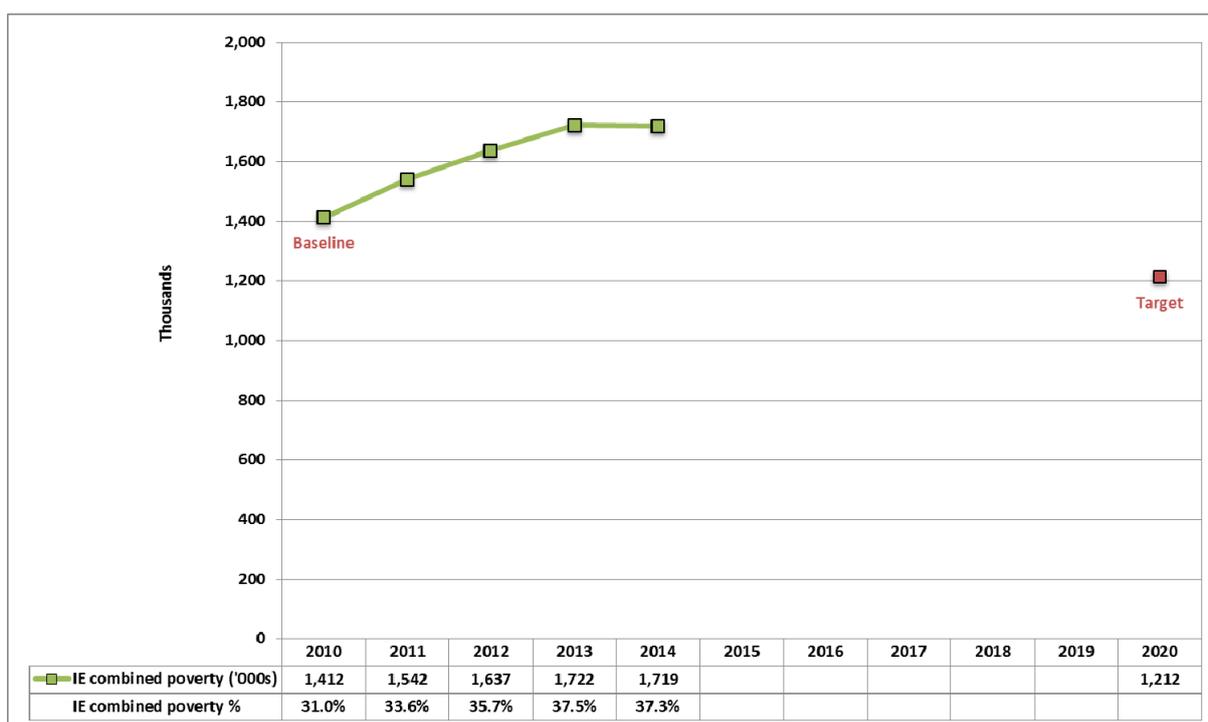
<p>4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly</p>	<p>Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing old age poverty is limited.</p> <p>At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for elderly (65+), and notably for women, is significantly higher than the EU average.</p>	
<p>5. Health</p>	<p>Life expectancy and number of healthy life years are worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Potential years of life lost, preventable and amenable mortality display significantly worse than EU average outcomes.</p> <p>Unmet need for medical care is significantly worse than the EU average. This is mainly due to the subcomponent waiting time, which is the worst in the EU. The subcomponent distance is also significantly worse than average but shows some positive development.</p> <p><i>Access to specialised healthcare is limited.</i></p>	
<p>6. Other key issues</p>	<p><i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities as well as a much higher than average gap between the risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i></p>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of persons in combined poverty (either consistent poverty, at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation) by at least 200,000, from the 2010 baseline year.

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

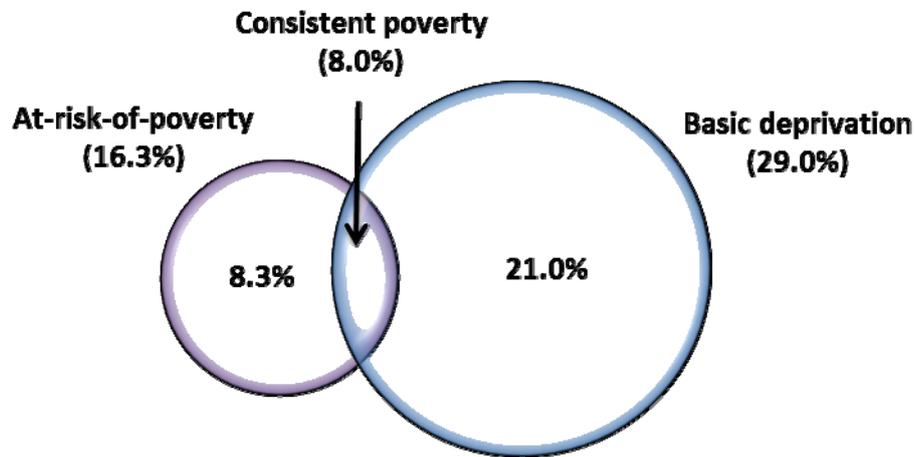
PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EUROPE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Irish National Reform Programme 2016 (based on SILC data)

⁷⁷ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION USING IRISH INDICATORS
(2014)



Source: Data from CSO SILC 2014

IE	%	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Combined poverty	% of total population	24.0%	25.7%	31.0%	33.6%	35.7%	37.5%	37.3%
	1,000 persons	1,076	1,165	1,412	1,542	1,637	1,722	1,719
Consistent poverty	% of total population	4.2%	5.5%	6.3%	6.9%	7.7%	8.2%	8.0%
	1,000 persons	188	249	287	317	353	377	369
At-risk-of-poverty	% of total population	14.4%	14.1%	14.7%	16.0%	16.5%	15.2%	16.3%
	1,000 persons	646	639	670	734	757	698	751
Basic deprivation	% of total population	13.8%	17.1%	22.6%	24.5%	26.9%	30.5%	29.0%
	1,000 persons	619	775	1,029	1,124	1,233	1,401	1,337

Source: Data from CSO SILC 2008 - 2014

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

IE									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-2.2	-5.6	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.4	5.2	7.8	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.6	-7.8	-4.1	-1.8	-0.6	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	6.4	12.0	13.9	14.7	14.7	13.1	11.3	9.4	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.7	3.5	6.8	8.6	9.0	7.8	6.6	5.3	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	18.9	22.6	23.3	21.9	21.6	20.7				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IE									EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.9	22.6	23.3	21.9	21.6	20.7	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	7.2	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.1	6.9	8.0		
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0		
	Old age	4.4	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	11.0		
	Survivors	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3		
	Unemployment	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	1.5		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	4.7	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5		
	Old age	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.3		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	14.2	16.6	16.4	15.0	14.8	14.1	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	7.9		
	Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5		
	Old age	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	10.4		
	Survivors	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8		
	Unemployment	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

IE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.7	25.7	27.3	29.4	30.0	29.5	27.6		-1.9 pp	3.9 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.1	15.6		1.5 pp	0.1 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10901	10386	10102	9999	9622	9581	9598		1.9 %	-15.7 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	22893	21810	21214	20998	20206	20119	20156		1.9 %	-15.7 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.5	6.1	5.7	7.8	9.8	9.9	8.4		-1.5 pp	2.9 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	13.7	20.0	22.9	24.2	23.4	23.9	21.1		-2.8 pp	7.4 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate											10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	17.7	16.2	15.5	17.5	19.1	17.4	17.2		-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	15.5	15.4	20.0	21.7	25.3	25.4	24.7		-0.7 pp	9.2 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	54.4	60.0	61.9	61.6	60.1	63.4	58.1		-5.3 pp	3.7 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8		6.7 %	9.1 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	4.7	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.9		1.1 pp	-0.8 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	4.0	4.9	6.1	6.6	4.9	5.5		0.6 pp	2.2 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	4.6	-0.6	-3.0	-3.5	-1.0	-2.2	0.8				0.0	0.6

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.

IE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	26.6	31.4	34.1	34.1	33.1	33.9	30.3		-3.6 pp	3.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.0	18.8	18.9	17.1	18.0	16.0	17.0		1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.8	8.4	8.2	10.0	12.4	13.4	10.1		-3.3 pp	3.3 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	15.1	23.4	25.6	26.0	22.9	24.2	21.5		-2.7 pp	6.4 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.2	14.7	14.3	14.7	16.7	14.1	15.4		1.3 pp	-3.8 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	55.2	59.7	62.9	65.2	60.8	64.8	61.6		-3.1 pp	6.4 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.3		0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	23.1	22.7
IE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.7	26.4	32.1	41.8	44.4	40.0	42.4		2.4 pp	18.7 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	13.7	14.7	19.9	26.8	23.3	21.0	27.9		6.9 pp	14.2 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.7	6.7	5.5	10.1	14.1	11.9	12.3		0.4 pp	5.6 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.8	18.0	23.4	26.1	28.3	28.5	24.5		-4.0 pp	12.7 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	2.9	5.7	5.6	10.4	10.8	2.6	8.5		5.9 pp	5.6 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.1	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.3	10.6	8.9	7.6	-1.3 pp	0.5 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	17.5	23.1	24.1	24.0	23.8	20.5	19.5	18.5	-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.4	6.7	9.3	13.9	10.2	10.6	14.0		3.4 pp	10.6 pp	13.2	14.3

IE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	22.6	24.8	27.2	30.5	31.7	30.9	29.4		-1.5 pp	6.8 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	13.4	13.2	14.6	15.1	15.4	14.0	16.1		2.1 pp	2.7 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.6	5.8	5.4	7.9	10.1	9.6	8.7		-0.9 pp	3.1 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	13.1	18.4	21.7	23.4	23.6	23.7	20.9		-2.8 pp	7.8 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.5	17.3	15.4	18.2	21.2	18.1	17.3		-0.8 pp	-3.2 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.3	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.5	5.5		1.0 pp	-0.8 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	56.6	61.4	61.8	61.4	61.2	64.5	57.6		-6.8 pp	1.0 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	5.2	3.5	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.8	4.4		1.6 pp	-0.8 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.4	4.2	5.4	6.7	7.1	5.6	6.1		0.5 pp	2.7 pp	11.4	11.9
IE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	22.5	17.9	11.3	13.8	14.7	13.3	13.5		0.2 pp	-9.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	21.1	16.2	9.9	11.0	12.2	10.1	10.9		0.8 pp	-10.2 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	2.2	2.6	1.5	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.9		-0.7 pp	0.7 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.74	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.94	0.91		-3.2 %	23.0 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.38		2.7 %	-22.4 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5		0.3 pp	0.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.0	1.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.6		1.4 pp	2.6 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	26.6	31.4	34.1	34.1	33.1	33.9	30.3		-3.6 pp	3.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.0	18.8	18.9	17.1	18.0	16.0	17.0		1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.8	8.4	8.2	10.0	12.4	13.4	10.1		-3.3 pp	3.3 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	15.1	23.4	25.6	26.0	22.9	24.2	21.5		-2.7 pp	6.4 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)											12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	8.5	5.3	6.2	4.4	6.2	4.5	5.7		1.2 pp	-2.8 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.5	53.9	46.7	48.0	54.9	45.3	53.6		8.3 pp	-1.9 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.0	7.5	9.3	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.8		0.2 pp	-4.2 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	15.0	21.0	10.0	21.0	19.0	19.0		0.0 pp	3.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	5.0	8.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.0		-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.0	74.0	73.0	68.0	74.0	68.0	66.0		-2.0 pp	-6.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	13.0	13.0	17.0	14.0	15.0	21.0	23.0		2.0 pp	10.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	19.2	14.7	14.3	14.7	16.7	14.1	15.4		1.3 pp	-3.8 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	16.5	19.6	16.3	14.8	14.8	16.1	17.4	18.8	1.4 pp	2.3 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.1	1.4	1.6	1.2		2.4	3.3	0.9 pp		4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	20.5	24.9	21.5	19.8	20.3	22.4	23.9	25.2	1.3 pp	4.7 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55.2	59.7	62.9	65.2	60.8	64.8	61.6		-3.1 pp	6.4 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.6	4.4	4.6	5.7	6.9	4.2	4.4		0.2 pp	0.8 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	11.0	11.5	11.5	10.5	11.3	10.5	10.3	9.9	-0.4 pp	-1.1 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.4	11.7	11.5	10.8	9.7	8.4	6.9	6.9	0.0 pp	-4.5 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9		0.3 pp	0.6 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3		-0.2 pp	-0.1 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.8		0.0 pp	0.6 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.3		0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	23.1	22.7

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS); CSO for Infant mortality data

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	83.1		38.4		72.9		29.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	83.1		68.7		72.9		62.7	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	83.1		71.4		72.9		65.8	
	AWG career length case	82.6		44.6	43.4	72.9		34.8	33.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			43.4				33.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			34.0				26.4	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			76.3				70.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			40.8				31.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			70.4				64.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			69.4				63.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			68.7				62.7	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							71.4	65.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							70.4	64.8
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							69.4	63.7
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							68.7	62.7
	Short career (30 year career)			65.4				58.0	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			68.7				62.6	
	Early retirement due to disability			68.7				62.6	
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			68.3				60.8	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	100.6		34.3		91.5		29.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	100.6		82.2		91.5		78.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	100.6		84.2		91.5		81.2	
	AWG career length case	100.0		40.0	38.9	91.5		34.8	33.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			38.9				33.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			30.4				26.4	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			87.4				86.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			36.6				31.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			83.5				80.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			82.9				79.1	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			78.1				78.1	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							84.2	81.2
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							83.6	80.2
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							82.9	79.1
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							82.3	78.1

	Short career (30 year career)	n.a.	n.a.	79.3	n.a.	n.a.	73.4
	Early retirement due to unemployment			82.2			78.0
	Early retirement due to disability			82.2			78.0
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			84.2			81.2
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	62.5		41.5		45.5	20.0
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	62.5		65.0		45.5	38.5

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

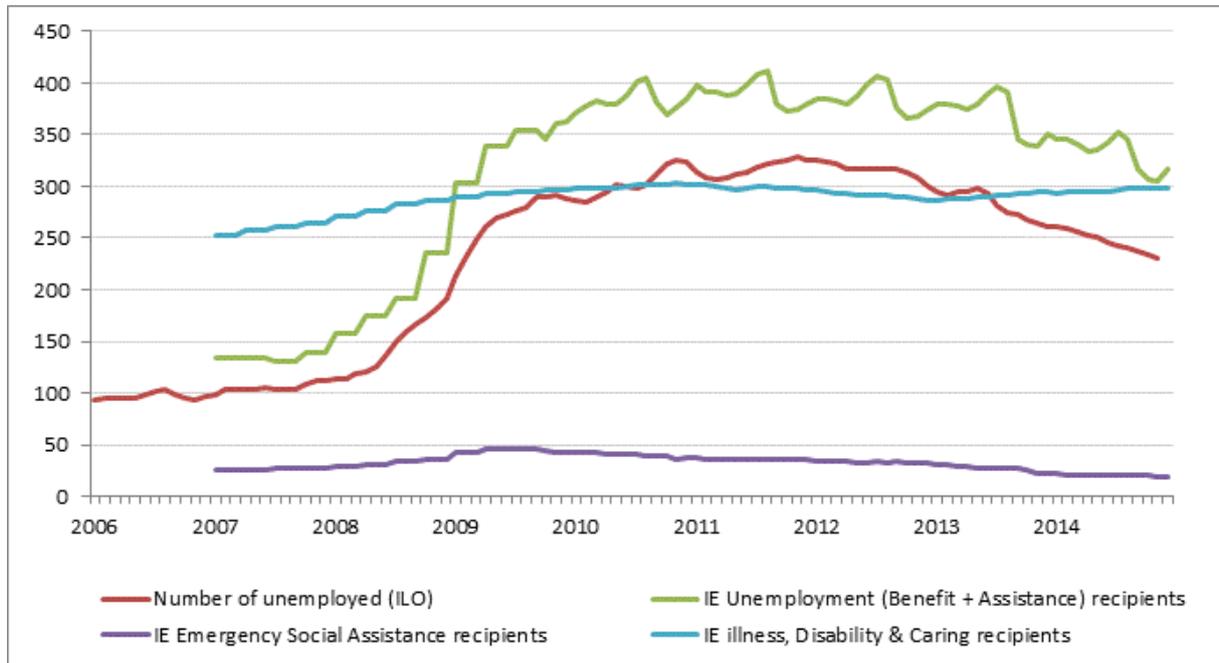
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

IE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	63.5	63.9	65.9	66.1	65.9	65.8	66.3	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	65.1	65.2	66.9	68.3	68.5	68.0	67.5	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	9.3	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.3	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.9	77.7	78.5	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.3	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.4	82.7	83.1	83.0	83.2	83.1	83.5	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	16.8	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.4	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.3	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	84.3	83.1	82.8	83.1	82.7	82.0	82.5	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)									
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)									

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁷⁸



IE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit and Assistance recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Emergency Social Assistance recipients
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports
	Disability benefit
definition	Illness, Disability & Caring recipients
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	Social Welfare Monthly Statistical Reports

⁷⁸ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IE										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.7	25.7	27.3	29.4	30.0	29.5	27.6		-1.9 pp	3.9 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.7	14.1	15.6		1.5 pp	0.1 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10901	10386	10102	9999	9622	9581	9598		1.9 %	-15.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.5	6.1	5.7	7.8	9.8	9.9	8.4		-1.5 pp	2.9 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	13.7	20.0	22.9	24.2	23.4	23.9	21.1		-2.8 pp	7.4 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.7	16.2	15.5	17.5	19.1	17.4	17.2		-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8		6.7 %	9.1 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	26.6	31.4	34.1	34.1	33.1	33.9	30.3		-3.6 pp	3.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.4	60.0	61.9	61.6	60.0	63.4	58.1		-5.3 pp	3.7 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	62.9	67.5	69.7	69.9	68.8	71.7	68.0		-3.7 pp	5.1 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	46.6	46.0	43.1	43.3	46.7	41.1	49.0		7.9 pp	2.4 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.5	5.5		1.0 pp	-0.8 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.7	3.5	6.8	8.6	9.0	7.8	6.6	5.3	-1.3 pp	3.6 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.4	11.7	11.5	10.8	9.7	8.4	6.9	6.9	0.0 pp	-4.5 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.1	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.3	10.6	8.9	7.6	-1.3 pp	0.5 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	15.0	18.6	19.2	18.8	18.7	16.1	15.2	14.3	-0.9 pp	-0.7 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.9	51.3	50.2	50.0	49.3	51.3	53.0	55.6	2.6 pp	1.7 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	22.5	17.9	11.3	13.8	14.7	13.3	13.5		0.2 pp	-9.0 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.94	0.91		-3.2 %	23.0 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.38		2.7 %	-22.4 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.7		0.4 pp	1.9 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.3	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4		4.6 %	22.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.3		1.7 %	19.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	4.0	4.9	6.1	6.6	4.9	5.5		0.6 pp	2.2 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.6	-0.6	-3.0	-3.5	-1.0	-2.2	0.8	n.a.	0.8 %	-9.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, IRELAND

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households ⁷⁹ is significantly above the EU average but shows a positive development. ⁸⁰	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	Share of children in (quasi-)jobless households is above the EU average and more severe than for adults but shows a positive development.	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty is significantly higher than the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is significantly higher than the EU average. Poverty gap (18-64) is significantly

⁷⁹ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

⁸⁰ To be noted that work continues to explore and explain the disparity between Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) measurement of very low work intensity households and Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on jobless households. It should be acknowledged that while the rate of jobless households in Ireland is falling the issue remains a concern.

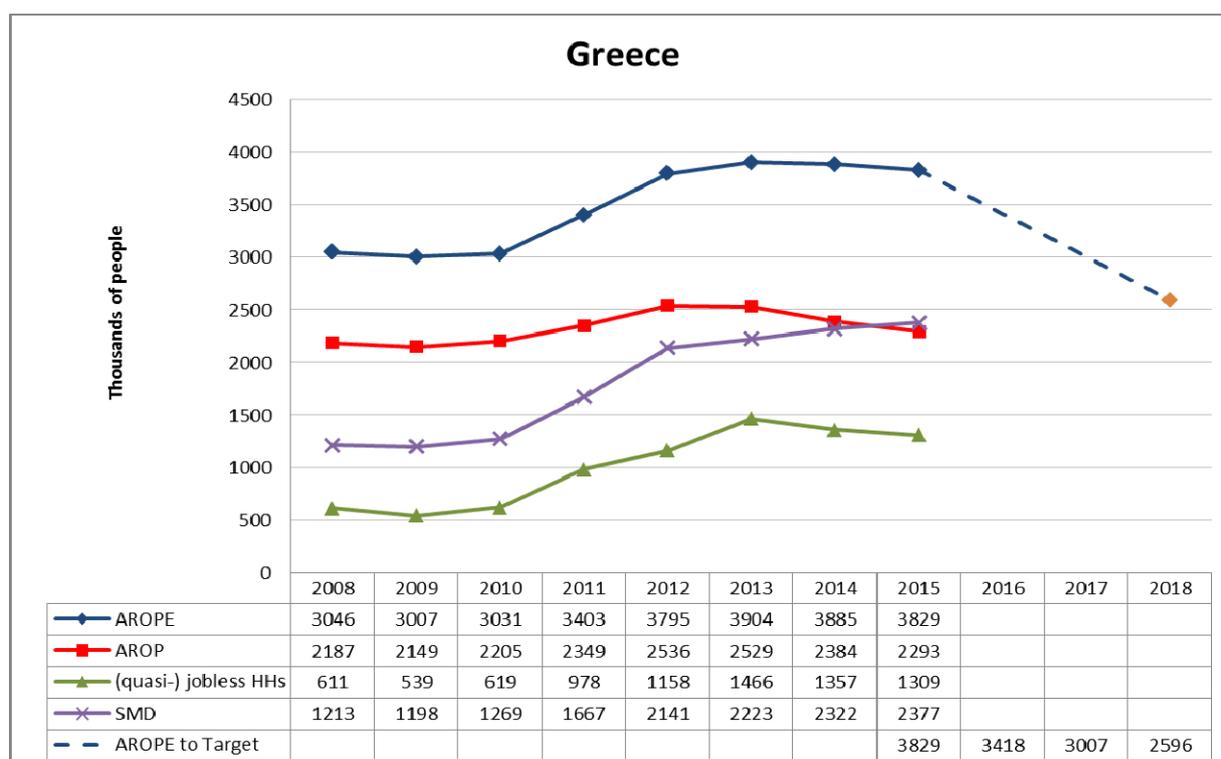
		lower than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health	<p>Unmet need for medical care is around the EU average but shows some negative development, mainly due to the subcomponent cost.</p> <p><i>There is room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the health system.</i></p> <p><i>Access to healthcare is unequal across the population.</i></p>	
6. Other key issues	<i>There is a high risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities and there is a higher than average gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 450,000 by 2020, compared to the figure in 2008.

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

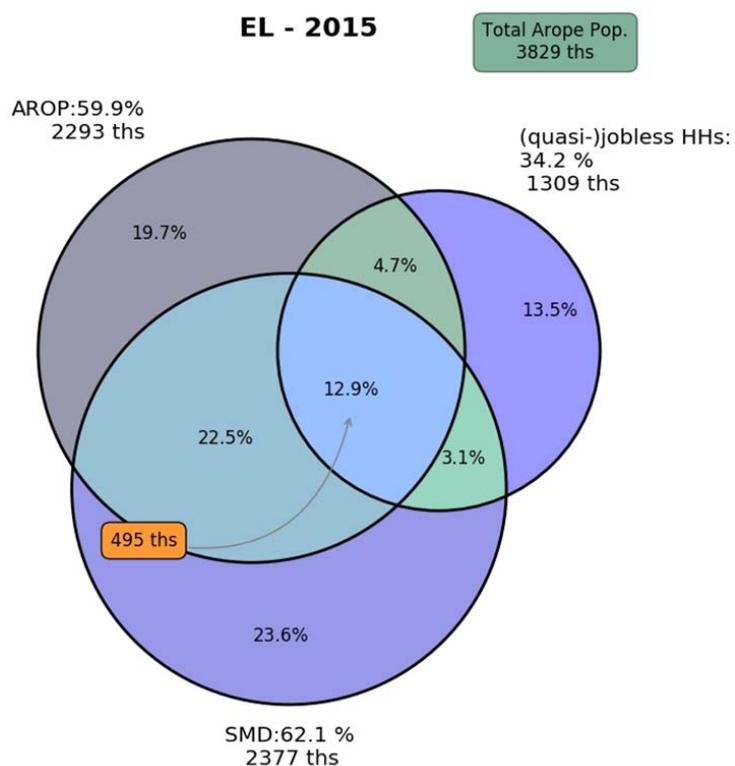


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

⁸¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

EL												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	71.8	71.5	72.8	69.0	66.8	64.8	61.4	59.9	-1.5 pp	-11.9 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	2187	2149	2205	2349	2536	2529	2384	2293	-3.8 %	4.8 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	20.1	17.9	20.4	28.7	30.5	37.6	34.9	34.2	-0.7 pp	14.1 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	611	539	619	978	1158	1466	1357	1309	-3.5 %	114.2 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	39.8	39.8	41.9	49.0	56.4	56.9	59.8	62.1	2.3 pp	22.3 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	1213	1198	1269	1667	2141	2223	2322	2377	2.4 %	96.0 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	4.0	3.6	4.4	6.6	6.9	7.5	5.6	4.7	-0.8 pp	0.7 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	122	107	134	226	260	291	216	181	-16.2 %	48.4 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	18.5	19.2	22.1	20.4	23.7	20.2	23.2	22.5	-0.7 pp	4.0 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	564	576	669	693	900	789	901	863	-4.2 %	53.0 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	4.1	2.8	3.6	8.9	10.4	14.5	12.3	12.9	0.6 pp	8.9 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	124	85	108	303	396	565	479	495	3.3 %	299.2 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.1	0.4 pp	2.0 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	31	26	43	67	86	104	104	117	12.5 %	277.4 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

EL									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.3	-4.3	-5.5	-9.1	-7.3	-3.2	0.7	-0.2	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	1.3	-0.6	-2.6	-6.9	-6.3	-3.6	0.1	1.9	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.8	9.6	12.7	17.9	24.5	27.5	26.5	24.9	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.7	3.9	5.7	8.8	14.5	18.5	19.5	18.2	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	24.5	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.3					

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

EL								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	24.5	26.6	27.7	29.1	30.3		27.5	
	Sickness/Health	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.5	6.5		8.0	
	Disability	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4		2.0	
	Old age	10.4	11.0	11.7	12.8	15.5		11.0	
	Survivors	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4		1.6	
	Family/Children	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7		2.3	
	Unemployment	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9		1.5	
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3		0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6		0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7		3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.5	
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4		0.6	
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	
	Family/Children	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5		0.5	
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.3	
	Housing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3		0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	22.6	24.7	25.8	27.2	28.6		24.4	
	Sickness/Health	7.1	7.7	8.1	7.5	6.5		7.9	
	Disability	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2		1.5	
	Old age	10.1	10.7	11.4	12.5	15.1		10.4	
	Survivors	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3		1.5	
	Family/Children	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1		1.8	
	Unemployment	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.9		1.2	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

EL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.1	27.6	27.7	31.0	34.6	35.7	36.0	35.7	-0.3 pp	7.6 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.1	19.7	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1	22.1	21.4	-0.7 pp	1.3 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	7219	7521	7559	6976	6038	5427	5166	5281	-1.0 %	-34.9 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	15160	15794	15874	14650	12679	11397	10849	11091	-1.0 %	-34.9 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.2	11.0	11.6	15.2	19.5	20.3	21.5	22.2	0.7 pp	11.0 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.5	6.6	7.6	12.0	14.2	18.2	17.2	16.8	-0.4 pp	9.3 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	13.0	16.1	17.6	10.5	13.8	12.4	14.5		2.1 pp	1.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	24.7	24.1	23.4	26.1	29.9	32.7	31.3	30.6	-0.7 pp	5.9 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	20.1	18.9	18.0	24.9	35.8	44.3	48.0	48.0	0.0 pp	27.9 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	13.7	13.2	15.6	13.7	13.8	17.5	15.0	16.1	1.1 pp	2.4 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	0.0 %	10.2 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	26.7	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.5	27.3	27.4	28.1	0.7 pp	1.4 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	22.2	21.8	18.1	24.2	33.1	36.9	40.7	40.9	0.2 pp	18.7 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	1.1	0.9	-11.1	-10.6	-8.9	-6.2	-1.2				0.0	0.6

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.

EL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.7	30.0	28.7	30.4	35.4	38.1	36.7	37.8	1.1 pp	9.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.0	23.7	23.0	23.7	26.9	28.8	25.5	26.6	1.1 pp	3.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	10.4	12.2	12.2	16.4	20.9	23.3	23.8	25.7	1.9 pp	15.3 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.9	2.7	3.9	7.2	7.6	13.8	10.2	10.6	0.4 pp	6.7 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	26.0	26.4	26.0	27.4	36.0	39.0	34.4	34.5	0.1 pp	8.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	10.9	6.0	10.9	10.6	9.7	18.2	17.7	18.4	0.7 pp	7.6 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	30.6	27.9	29.0	28.9	27.3	32.9	32.7	34.6	1.9 pp	4.0 pp	23.1	22.7
EL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	34.0	31.6	38.4	40.3	48.3	50.7	53.3	50.9	-2.4 pp	16.9 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.0	22.3	27.6	26.9	33.1	34.1	33.3	29.9	-3.4 pp	6.9 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	13.8	14.8	18.0	22.5	29.0	29.4	32.5	32.1	-0.4 pp	18.3 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.3	6.6	11.2	14.0	19.3	21.6	24.1	22.0	-2.1 pp	13.7 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	15.5	11.6	11.9	12.9	13.3	18.1	20.2	19.2	-1.0 pp	3.7 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.6	7.9	9.9	13.0	16.1	16.5	14.7	12.9	-1.8 pp	6.3 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	15.6	16.9	20.3	24.2	28.1	28.2	26.5	23.7	-2.8 pp	8.1 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	30.5	32.8	33.1	35.2	48.2	49.3	48.8	46.5	-2.3 pp	16.0 pp	13.2	14.3

EL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	27.9	27.1	27.7	31.6	37.7	39.1	40.1	39.4	-0.7 pp	11.5 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.7	18.1	19.0	20.0	23.8	24.1	23.5	22.5	-1.0 pp	3.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	10.4	10.3	11.2	15.4	20.7	21.6	22.9	23.5	0.6 pp	13.1 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.6	7.8	8.7	13.5	16.3	19.6	19.4	18.7	-0.7 pp	10.1 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	25.9	26.1	24.8	28.8	32.5	33.6	34.2	33.5	-0.7 pp	7.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	14.2	13.7	13.9	11.9	15.1	13.0	13.2	13.4	0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	13.8	13.0	14.4	13.0	14.4	16.3	14.5	14.8	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	29.2	27.8	28.4	28.8	30.2	29.9	30.2	31.0	0.8 pp	1.8 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	22.9	22.4	18.6	23.5	34.4	38.1	41.5	41.4	-0.1 pp	18.5 pp	11.4	11.9
EL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.1	26.8	26.7	29.3	23.5	23.1	23.0	22.8	-0.2 pp	-5.3 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.3	21.4	21.3	23.6	17.2	15.1	14.9	13.7	-1.2 pp	-8.6 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	14.8	12.1	12.4	13.1	14.3	13.7	15.5	15.2	-0.3 pp	0.4 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.04	4.0 %	20.9 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.52	0.60	0.60	0.61	1.7 %	48.8 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	14.2	12.8	12.5	13.2	14.1	14.4	14.1	14.2	0.1 pp	0.0 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	15.1	15.2	14.3	23.4	24.1	26.7	33.2	32.1	-1.1 pp	17.0 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

EL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	28.7	30.0	28.7	30.4	35.4	38.1	36.7	37.8	1.1 pp	9.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	23.0	23.7	23.0	23.7	26.9	28.8	25.5	26.6	1.1 pp	3.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	10.4	12.2	12.2	16.4	20.9	23.3	23.8	25.7	1.9 pp	15.3 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	3.9	2.7	3.9	7.2	7.6	13.8	10.2	10.6	0.4 pp	6.7 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	14.2	19.8	21.4	11.7	16.9	17.2	20.1		2.9 pp	5.9 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.9	17.0	17.2	14.4	18.5	15.6	15.8	15.7	-0.1 pp	-1.2 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	60.3	54.0	56.0	79.2	84.4	81.3	68.6	72.1	3.5 pp	11.8 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	21.4	22.8	21.6	19.2	22.1	20.4	20.6	21.2	0.6 pp	-0.2 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	8.0	6.0		-2.0 pp	1.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	7.0	7.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	6.0	7.0		1.0 pp	0.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	40.0	41.0	46.0	43.0	37.0	39.0	29.0		-10.0 pp	-11.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.0	27.0	23.0	32.0	39.0	30.0	36.0		6.0 pp	9.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	26.0	26.4	26.0	27.4	36.0	39.0	34.4	34.5	0.1 pp	8.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	11.4	9.1	7.2	5.8	5.6	4.1	2.7	2.8	0.1 pp	-8.6 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	15.7	12.8	10.5	9.0	8.6	6.6	4.6	4.6	0.0 pp	-11.1 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	10.9	6.0	10.9	10.6	9.7	18.2	17.7	18.4	0.7 pp	7.6 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	27.4	26.5	20.2	27.4	38.4	44.0	46.5	49.2	2.7 pp	21.8 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	6.8	6.9	7.9	8.6	10.0	10.2	9.7	8.5	-1.2 pp	1.7 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	14.4	14.2	13.5	12.9	11.3	10.1	9.0	7.9	-1.1 pp	-6.5 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.9	3.5	4.7		1.2 pp	3.5 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.8		0.1 pp	1.1 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	9.3	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.8	7.7	7.1	8.2	1.1 pp	-1.1 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	30.6	27.9	29.0	28.9	27.3	32.9	32.7	34.6	1.9 pp	4.0 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	n.a.	n.a.	47.0		n.a.	n.a.	47.2	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	n.a.	n.a.	43.0		n.a.	n.a.	46.1	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	n.a.	n.a.	47.0		n.a.	n.a.	47.2	
	AWG career length case	n.a.	n.a.	49.7	48.6	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	48.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			48.1				48.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			43.8				44.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			48.1				48.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			43.8				44.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			47.0				47.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			47.0				47.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			47.0				47.2	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				47.0				47.2
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				47.0				47.2
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				47.0				47.2
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				47.0				47.2
	Short career (30 year career)			39.4				39.5	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			47.0				47.2	
	Early retirement due to disability			47.0				47.2	
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			37.3				37.4	
	Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	n.a.	n.a.	51.4		n.a.	n.a.	56.2
Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA		n.a.	n.a.	39.2		n.a.	n.a.	38.7	
Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA		n.a.	n.a.	51.4		n.a.	n.a.	56.2	
AWG career length case		n.a.	n.a.	53.2	52.4	n.a.	n.a.	58.3	57.4
Longer career I: from age 25 to 67				52.1				48.3	
Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63				47.7				44.0	
Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2				52.1				48.3	
Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2				47.7				44.0	
Career break – unemployment: 1 year				51.4				56.2	
Career break – unemployment: 2 years				51.4				56.2	
Career break – unemployment: 3 years				51.4				56.2	
Career break due to child care: 0 year					51.4				56.2
Career break due to child care: 1 year					51.4				56.2
Career break due to child care: 2 years					51.4				56.2
Career break due to child care: 3 years					51.4				56.2
Short career (30 year career)		n.a.	n.a.	44.4		n.a.	n.a.	48.4	
Early retirement due to unemployment				51.4				56.2	
Early retirement due to disability				51.4				56.2	
Pension rights of surviving spouses					98.1				108.2

High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	n.a.	n.a.	51.4	n.a.	n.a.	56.2
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	n.a.	n.a.	29.0	n.a.	n.a.	26.3

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

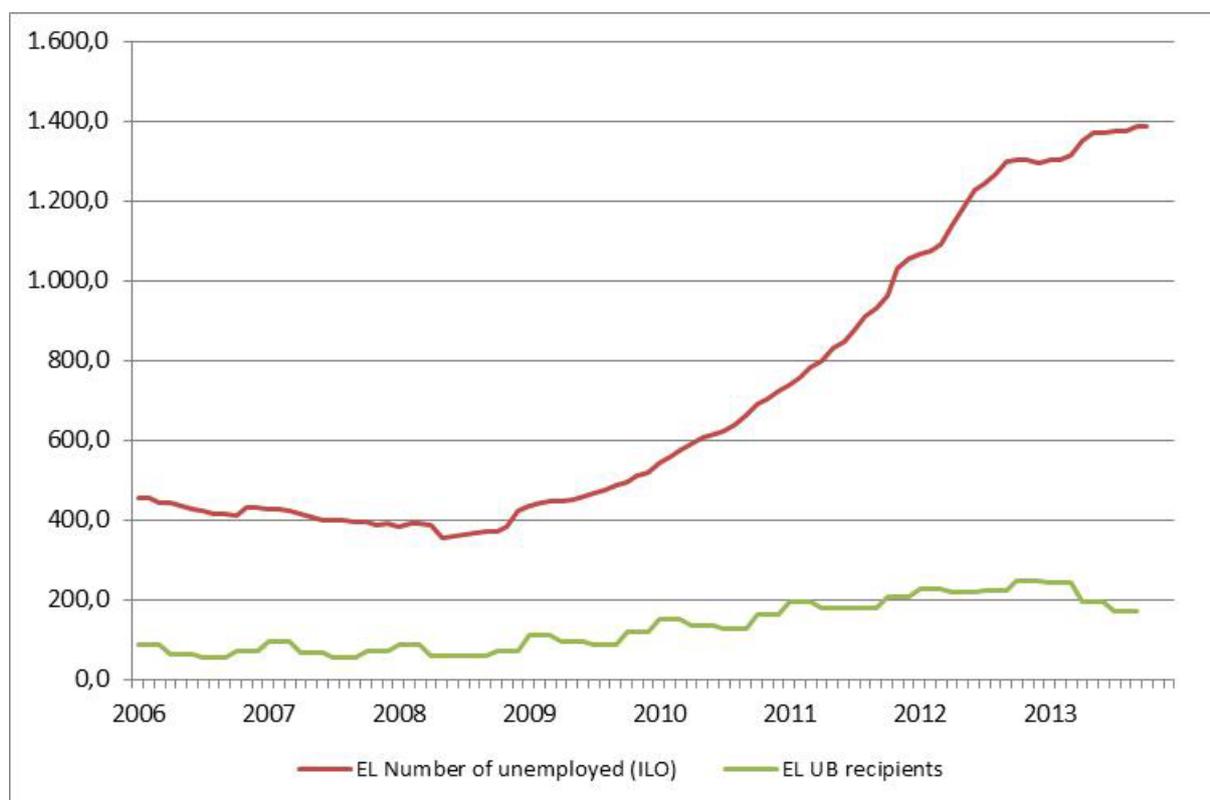
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

EL								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	65.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	64.8	64.7	64.1	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	66.2	66.8	67.7	66.9	64.9	65.1	64.8	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	9.0	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	8.4	7.3	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.5	77.8	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	78.9	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	83.0	82.7	83.3	83.6	83.4	84.0	84.1	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.7	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.7	18.8	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.5	20.2	20.9	21.2	20.9	21.6	21.6	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	5.4	5.5	5.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	10.9	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	76.0	75.4	75.5	76.4	74.8	73.9	73.5	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)		2253.4	2042.3	2000.3	1812.0				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)		10.2	9.5	9.8	9.3				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁸²



EL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Registered at the National Manpower Agency (OAED) receiving an unemployment benefit
unit	thousands of receivers
source	National Statistical Service of Greece (NSSG), Labour Force Survey
comment	Note on the unemployed receiving or not an unemployment benefit: In the above data, the unemployed are defined according to the Eurostat definition. Therefore, it should be underlined that the above figures for the registered unemployed (receiving or not an unemployment benefit) are lower enough than the figures of the National Manpower Agency for the registered unemployed, largely due to the fact that only recipients classified as "unemployment" according to the Eurostat definition are taken into account. "

⁸² These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	EL										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.1	27.6	27.7	31.0	34.6	35.7	36.0		0.3 pp	7.9 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.1	19.7	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1	22.1		-1.0 pp	2.0 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7219	7521	7559	6976	6038	5427	5166		-7.0 %	-34.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	11.2	11.0	11.6	15.2	19.5	20.3	21.5		1.2 pp	10.3 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	6.6	7.6	12.0	14.2	18.2	17.2		-1.0 pp	9.7 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	24.7	24.1	23.4	26.1	29.9	32.7	31.3		-1.4 pp	6.6 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.0	16.1	17.6	10.5	13.8	12.4	14.5		2.1 pp	1.5 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.5		-1.5 %	10.2 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	28.7	30.0	28.7	30.4	35.4	38.1	36.7		-1.4 pp	8.0 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	13.7	13.2	15.6	13.7	13.8	17.5	15.0		-2.5 pp	1.3 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	51.6	53.1	53.0	52.3	53.6	56.7	57.7		0.9 pp	6.1 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	40.3	35.8	39.1	54.1	56.8	58.4	51.1		-7.3 pp	10.8 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	14.2	13.7	13.9	11.9	15.1	13.0	13.2		0.2 pp	-1.0 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.7	3.9	5.7	8.8	14.5	18.5	19.5	18.2	-1.3 pp	14.5 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	14.4	14.2	13.5	12.9	11.3	10.1	9.0	7.9	-1.1 pp	-6.5 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.6	7.9	9.9	13.0	16.1	16.5	14.7	12.9	-1.8 pp	6.3 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.4	12.4	14.8	17.4	20.2	20.4	19.1	17.2	-1.9 pp	5.8 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.0	42.4	42.4	39.5	36.5	35.6	34.0	34.3	0.3 pp	-8.7 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	28.1	26.8	26.7	29.3	23.5	23.1	23.0		-0.1 pp	-5.1 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.04	1.00		-3.8 %	16.3 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.52	0.60	0.60		0.0 %	46.3 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.4	5.5	5.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	10.9		1.9 pp	5.5 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.0	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.7		-3.7 %	-14.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.4	7.3	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.8	7.1		4.4 %	-15.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	22.2	21.8	18.1	24.2	33.1	36.9	40.7		3.8 pp	18.5 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.1	0.9	-11.1	-10.6	-8.9	-6.2	-1.2	n.a.	-1.2 %	-32.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, GREECE

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>At-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion, notably for severe material deprivation and share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households⁸³, are significantly above the EU average.</p> <p>Housing cost overburden is significantly higher than EU average.</p> <p>Poverty gap, persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate, and inequalities (S80/S20) are higher than the EU average.</p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	Risk of poverty and social exclusion for children is higher than the EU average and in particular severe material deprivation of children is significantly higher than the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>In-work poverty (18-64), notably for men, is significantly above the EU average.</p> <p><i>A nation-wide and employment-oriented guaranteed minimum income (GMI) is lacking.</i></p>	Impact of social transfers (pensions included) in reducing poverty is around the EU average but shows a significantly positive development.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care shows significantly worse than EU average results due to the bad performance of the subcomponent cost.	
6. Other key issues		

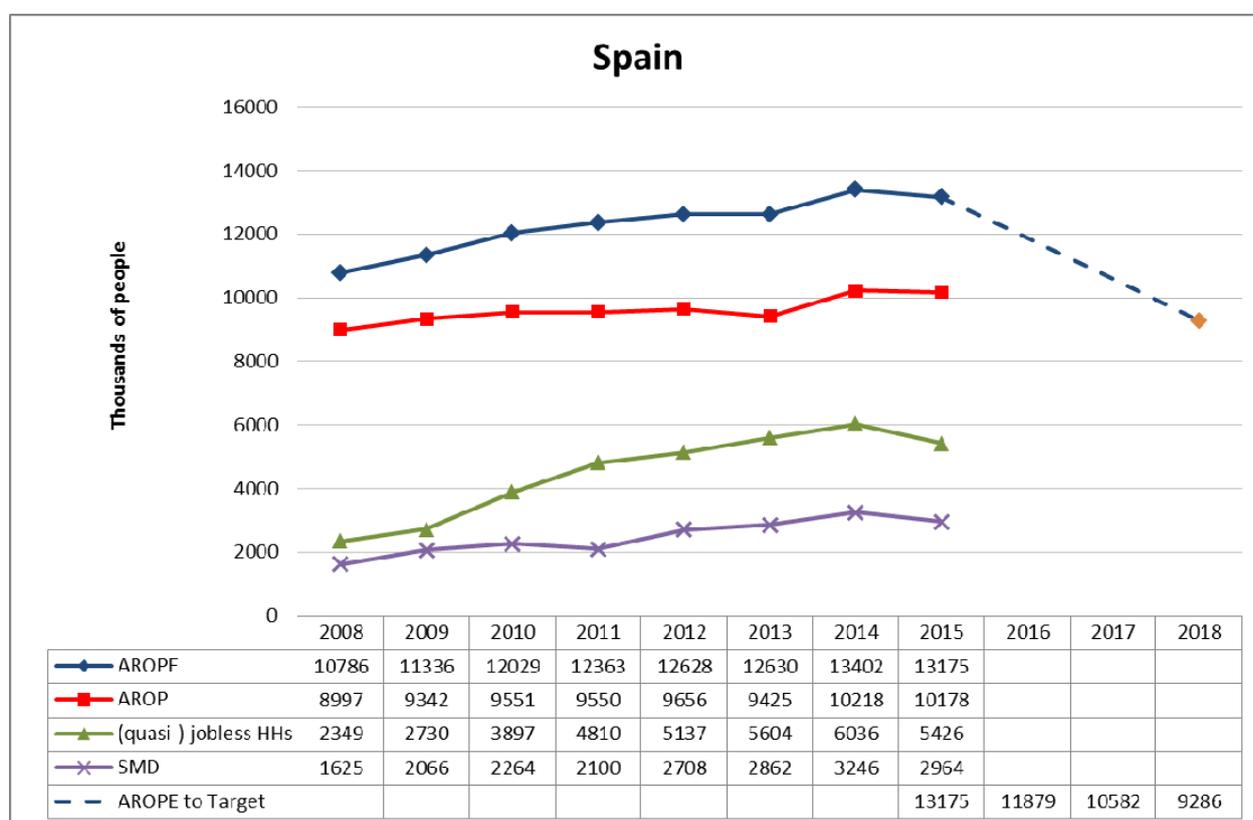
⁸³ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,400,000-1,500,000.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

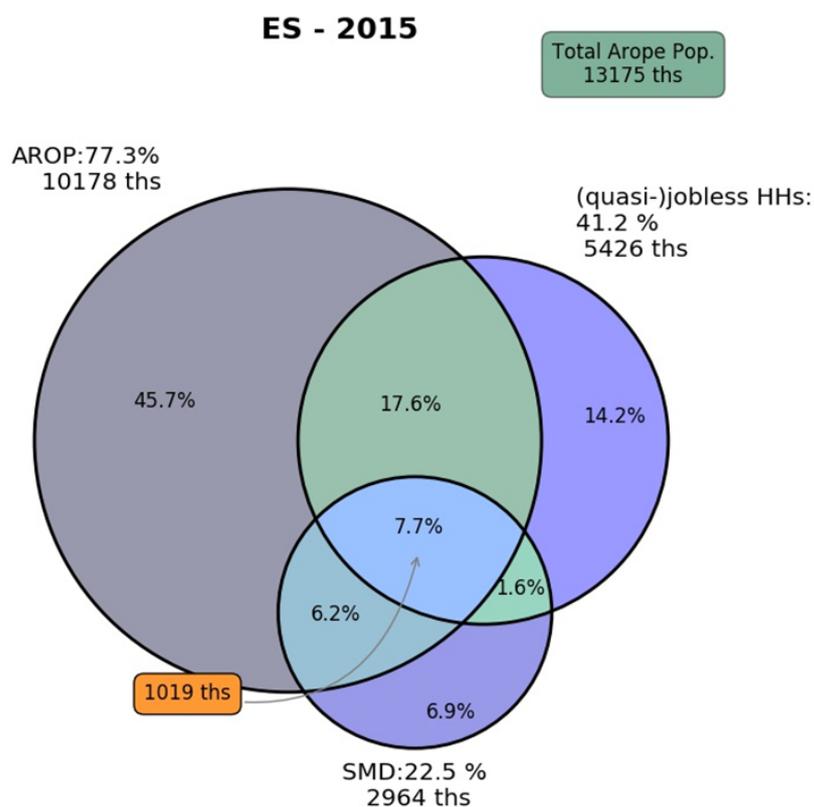


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; VLWI - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity rate (VLWI) refers to the income reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

⁸⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

ES												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	83.4	82.4	79.4	77.3	76.5	74.6	76.2	77.3	1.0 pp	-6.2 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	8997	9342	9551	9550	9656	9425	10218	10178	-0.4 %	13.1 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	21.8	24.1	32.4	38.9	40.7	44.4	45.0	41.2	-3.9 pp	19.4 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	2349	2730	3897	4810	5137	5604	6036	5426	-10.1 %	131.0 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	15.1	18.2	18.8	17.0	21.4	22.7	24.2	22.5	-1.7 pp	7.4 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	1625	2066	2264	2100	2708	2862	3246	2964	-8.7 %	82.4 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	9.0	9.7	14.9	17.3	17.8	20.4	20.5	17.6	-2.9 pp	8.6 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	969	1097	1786	2132	2251	2574	2744	2321	-15.4 %	139.5 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.5	7.1	7.1	4.0	5.4	5.9	7.3	6.2	-1.1 pp	-0.3 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	705	804	853	492	681	745	984	819	-16.8 %	16.2 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	2.2	3.6	4.0	5.2	7.0	6.8	7.9	7.7	-0.2 pp	5.6 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	234	410	481	640	886	858	1064	1019	-4.2 %	335.5 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	-0.2 pp	1.2 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	42	81	82	194	168	223	241	214	-11.2 %	409.5 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

ES									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	1.1	-3.6	0.0	-1.0	-2.6	-1.7	1.4	3.2	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.2	-6.3	-1.7	-2.7	-4.1	-2.9	0.9	2.9	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	11.3	17.9	19.9	21.4	24.8	26.1	24.5	22.1	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.0	4.3	7.3	8.9	11.0	13.0	12.9	11.4	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	21.0	24.0	24.2	24.9	25.0	25.2				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

ES									EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	21.0	24.0	24.2	24.9	25.0	25.2	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	8.0		
	Disability	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0		
	Old age	6.9	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	11.0		
	Survivors	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3		
	Unemployment	2.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	1.5		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5		
	Old age	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.6		
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	18.2	20.6	20.6	20.9	21.4	21.6	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	7.9		
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5		
	Old age	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.2	10.4		
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8		
	Unemployment	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

ES	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.8	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.2	27.3	29.2	28.6	-0.6 pp	4.8 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.8	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.4	22.2	22.1	-0.1 pp	2.3 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	9026	9338	8967	8655	8582	8550	8517	8678	1.3 %	-11.6 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	18954	19610	18830	18175	18023	17955	17886	18224	1.3 %	-11.7 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.2	7.1	6.4	-0.7 pp	2.8 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.6	7.6	10.8	13.4	14.3	15.7	17.1	15.4	-1.7 pp	8.8 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	11.0	12.5	11.6	12.7	13.3	12.1	14.3	15.8	1.5 pp	4.8 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	25.6	25.7	26.8	27.4	30.6	30.9	31.6	33.8	2.2 pp	8.2 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	19.8	19.7	20.6	23.7	25.9	28.1	30.9	29.9	-1.0 pp	10.1 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	23.0	24.2	28.1	31.3	28.5	32.0	28.6	26.6	-2.0 pp	3.6 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.9	1.5 %	23.2 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	5.6	5.2	5.0	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.5	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.9	10.3	-0.6 pp	0.9 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	1.8	2.8	-3.4	-1.5	-5.4	-1.8	0.6				0.0	0.6

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.

ES	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	30.1	32.0	33.3	32.2	32.4	32.6	35.8	34.4	-1.4 pp	4.3 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	27.3	29.0	29.3	27.5	27.9	27.5	30.5	29.6	-0.9 pp	2.3 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.5	6.7	7.4	5.2	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.1	-0.4 pp	3.6 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.2	6.2	9.5	11.6	12.3	13.8	14.2	12.0	-2.2 pp	7.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	30.9	28.6	31.4	31.8	33.8	35.4	35.1	40.0	4.9 pp	9.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	18.3	18.1	21.9	25.9	23.4	27.6	22.4	21.1	-1.3 pp	2.8 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	9.0	8.2	7.5	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.9	8.2	0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	23.1	22.7
ES	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.9	25.1	28.7	31.0	35.4	36.5	38.6	41.7	3.1 pp	17.8 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.1	19.1	22.0	23.0	28.4	28.2	30.0	32.5	2.5 pp	13.4 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.4	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.8	8.9	8.1	-0.8 pp	3.7 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.8	7.4	10.2	13.3	15.5	17.7	20.7	20.7	0.0 pp	12.9 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	12.8	13.5	14.9	12.1	12.3	15.5	21.3	24.7	3.4 pp	11.9 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	11.7	17.0	17.7	18.9	20.6	21.0	19.0	16.8	-2.2 pp	5.1 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	16.7	22.3	22.1	22.8	23.6	24.0	22.1	20.1	-2.0 pp	3.4 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.0	10.4	12.2	9.7	12.9	12.4	13.3	12.5	-0.8 pp	2.5 pp	13.2	14.3

ES	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.5	22.7	24.9	26.7	28.6	29.2	31.8	31.2	-0.6 pp	9.7 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.5	17.2	18.1	19.0	20.4	20.4	22.9	22.8	-0.1 pp	6.3 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.5	7.6	6.9	-0.7 pp	3.4 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.3	8.0	11.2	13.9	14.9	16.3	18.0	16.5	-1.5 pp	9.2 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	26.3	27.5	29.7	29.1	32.0	31.4	33.0	35.0	2.0 pp	8.7 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	11.3	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.6	12.6	13.2	0.6 pp	1.9 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	28.3	30.1	33.2	35.8	31.8	34.6	30.8	29.0	-1.9 pp	0.7 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	5.6	5.2	5.1	6.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.5	11.6	11.1	12.1	11.2	-0.9 pp	1.6 pp	11.4	11.9
ES	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	26.2	24.9	22.9	21.2	16.5	14.5	12.9	13.7	0.8 pp	-12.5 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	25.5	23.8	21.8	19.8	14.8	12.7	11.4	12.3	0.9 pp	-13.2 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.83	0.87	0.88	0.91	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.01	-1.9 %	21.7 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.66	10.0 %	57.1 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.7	0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

ES	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	30.1	32.0	33.3	32.2	32.4	32.6	35.8	34.4	-1.4 pp	4.3 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	27.3	29.0	29.3	27.5	27.9	27.5	30.5	29.6	-0.9 pp	2.3 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	5.5	6.7	7.4	5.2	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.1	-0.4 pp	3.6 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.2	6.2	9.5	11.6	12.3	13.8	14.2	12.0	-2.2 pp	7.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.1	18.5	19.1	18.0	19.0	17.6	19.6	21.4	1.8 pp	4.3 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	16.0	16.3	14.7	13.5	14.2	13.6	15.3	16.1	0.8 pp	0.1 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.1	76.5	77.1	74.5	81.0	78.6	77.7	78.7	1.0 pp	7.6 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	25.4	25.8	24.1	21.3	20.4	19.3	22.6	22.9	0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	21.0	15.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	19.0	21.0		2.0 pp	0.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	15.0	16.0	16.0		0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	50.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	52.0	51.0	52.0		1.0 pp	2.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	45.0	43.0	48.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	41.0		2.0 pp	-4.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	30.9	28.6	31.4	31.8	33.8	35.4	35.1	40.0	4.9 pp	9.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	15.3	13.3	13.2	12.8	10.5	11.6	10.2	9.6	-0.6 pp	-5.7 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.9	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	19.2	16.5	16.5	16.2	13.7	15.1	13.5	12.7	-0.8 pp	-6.5 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	18.3	18.1	21.9	25.9	23.4	27.6	22.4	21.1	-1.3 pp	2.8 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	13.8	15.2	13.5	13.8	14.4	13.7	14.2	14.0	-0.2 pp	0.2 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	11.4	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.4	10.1	8.8	8.8	0.0 pp	-2.6 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	31.7	30.9	28.2	26.3	24.7	23.6	21.9	20.0	-1.9 pp	-11.7 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6		0.3 pp	0.4 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8		0.1 pp	-0.5 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.5	-0.7 pp	0.0 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	9.0	8.2	7.5	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.9	8.2	0.3 pp	-0.8 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	96.2		86.8		88.2		79.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	96.2		86.8		88.2		79.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	96.2		86.8		88.2		79.5	
	AWG career length case	81.7	89.1	81.3	83.4	74.3	82.0	74.0	76.8
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			90.9				85.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			74.7				67.6	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			90.9				85.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			74.7				67.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			86.7				79.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			86.5				79.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			85.0				77.7	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			86.8				79.5	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			86.7				79.5	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			86.6				79.3	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			86.4				79.0	
	Short career (30 year career)			P.n.a.				P.n.a.	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			72.8				65.5	
	Early retirement due to disability			89.7				84.0	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			76.0				68.3		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	97.4		87.8		88.2		79.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	97.4		87.8		88.2		79.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	97.4		87.8		88.2		79.5	
	AWG career length case	86.4	91.4	86.0	85.5	74.3	82.0	74.0	76.8
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			90.7				85.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			79.7				67.6	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			90.7				85.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			79.7				67.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			87.8				79.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			87.6				79.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			86.4				77.8	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			87.8				79.5	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			87.8				79.5	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			87.7				79.3	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			87.5				79.0	

	Short career (30 year career)	69.5	P.n.a.	59.0	P.n.a.
	Early retirement due to unemployment		78.1		65.5
	Early retirement due to disability		89.7		84.0
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		143.0		142.2
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	86.3	75.7	76.8	67.1
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	86.3	75.7	76.8	67.1

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

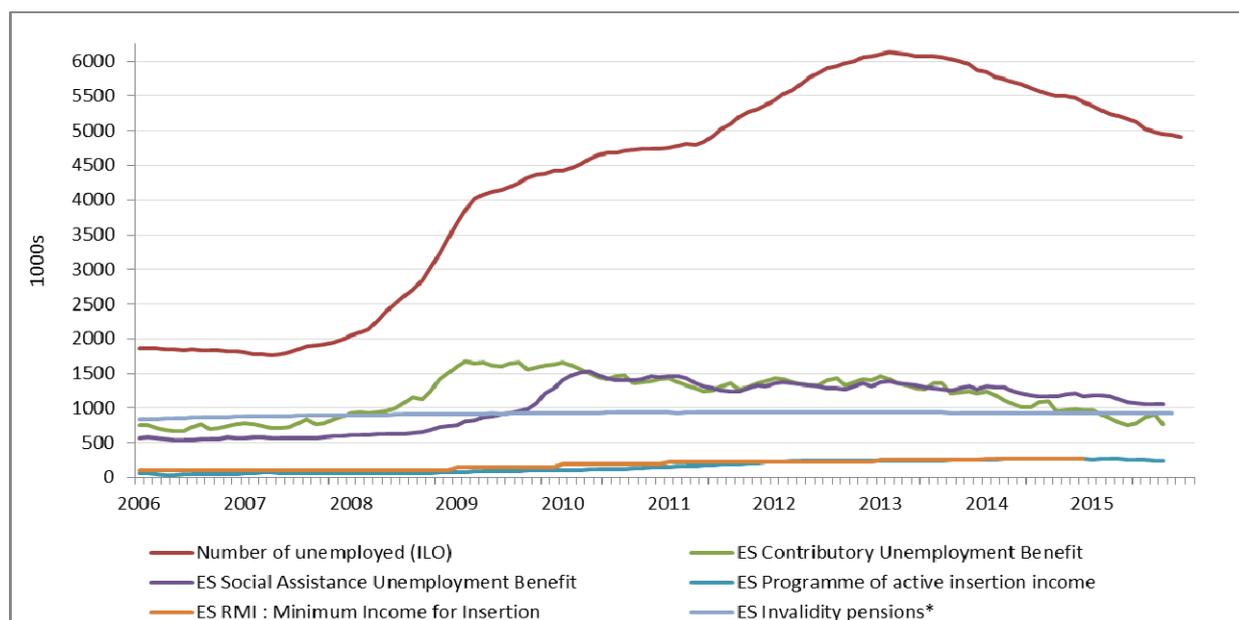
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

ES								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	64.0	63.1	64.5	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.0	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	63.7	62.1	63.8	65.6	65.8	63.9	65.0	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.2	9.7	10.1	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	78.3	78.7	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.2	80.4	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	84.6	84.9	85.5	85.6	85.5	86.1	86.2	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.7	19.2	19.3	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	22.1	22.4	22.9	23.0	22.8	23.4	23.5	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	72.4	70.6	71.8	75.4	74.3	71.6	72.7	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	2239.5	2236.4	2240.4	2186.3	2163.8				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.3				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁸⁵



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 3) Programme of active insertion income
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Employment and Social Security
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	RMI : Minimum Income for Insertion (holders)
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality
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 Employment and Social Security

⁸⁵ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition according to the ILO) are given as background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	ES										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.8	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.2	27.3	29.2		1.9 pp	5.4 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	19.8	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.4	22.2		1.8 pp	2.4 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9026	9338	8967	8655	8582	8550	8517		-1.7 %	-12.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.2	7.1		0.9 pp	3.5 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.6	7.6	10.8	13.4	14.3	15.7	17.1		1.4 pp	10.5 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.6	25.7	26.8	27.4	30.6	30.9	31.6		0.7 pp	6.0 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.0	12.5	11.6	12.7	13.3	12.1	14.3		2.2 pp	3.3 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.8		7.9 %	21.4 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	30.1	32.0	33.3	32.2	32.4	32.6	35.8		3.2 pp	5.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.0	24.2	28.1	31.3	28.5	32.0	28.6		-3.4 pp	5.7 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.6	48.1	50.8	53.0	52.5	55.2	53.3		-1.9 pp	5.6 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.4	55.2	58.2	57.6	61.1	61.3	63.1		1.8 pp	11.7 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.3	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.6	12.6		2.0 pp	1.3 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.0	4.3	7.3	8.9	11.0	13.0	12.9	11.4	-1.5 pp	9.4 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	31.7	30.9	28.2	26.3	24.7	23.6	21.9	20.0	-1.9 pp	-11.7 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	11.7	17.0	17.7	18.9	20.6	21.0	19.0	16.8	-2.2 pp	5.1 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	14.3	18.1	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.6	17.1	15.6	-1.5 pp	1.3 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	45.5	44.0	43.5	44.5	43.9	43.2	44.3	46.9	2.6 pp	1.4 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.2	24.9	22.9	21.2	16.5	14.5	12.9		-1.6 pp	-13.3 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.87	0.88	0.91	0.96	1.00	1.03		3.0 %	24.1 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.60		0.0 %	42.9 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6		-0.2 pp	0.2 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.2	9.7	10.1		4.1 %	2.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.4		4.4 %	6.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.4	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.9		0.6 pp	1.5 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.8	2.8	-3.4	-1.5	-5.4	-1.8	0.6	n.a.	0.6 %	-8.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, SPAIN

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
<p>1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services</p>	<p>Income inequality (S80/S20) is higher than the EU average and rising.</p> <p>Poverty gap is higher than the EU average and rising.</p> <p>Share of people in (quasi-)jobless households⁸⁶ is significantly higher than the EU average and rising.</p> <p><i>There are significant geographical disparities in the risk of poverty rates and higher risk of poverty and social exclusion for migrants, Roma and people with disabilities.</i></p>	
<p>2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty</p>	<p>Risk of poverty and social exclusion for children is higher than the EU average and in particular children's at-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers on reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average and deteriorating.</p>	
<p>3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age</p>	<p>At-risk-of-poverty rate for working age people is higher than EU average and increasing.</p> <p>In-work poverty is higher than the EU average and rising.</p> <p><i>The adequacy and coverage of minimum</i></p>	

⁸⁶ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

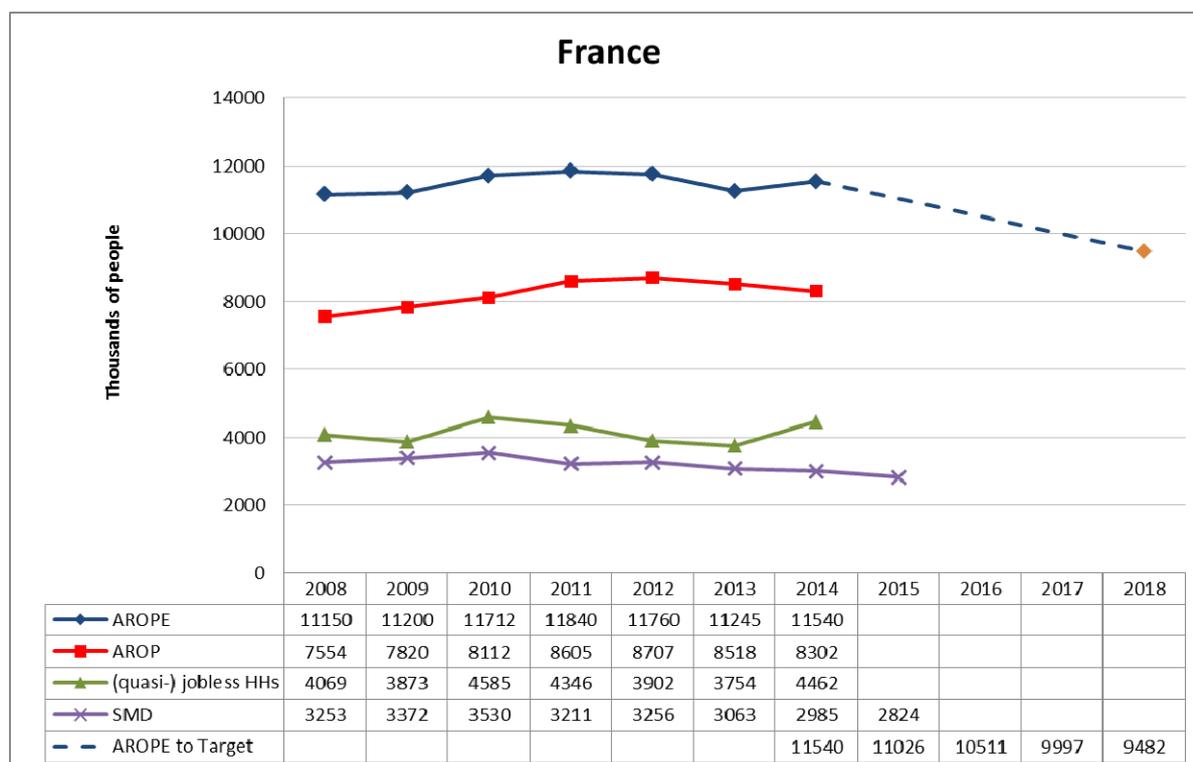
	<p><i>income schemes are low.</i></p> <p><i>The cooperation between employment and social services is weak.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		<p>Poverty and social exclusion risk of older people is lower than the EU average and shows a significant positive development.</p>
5. Health		<p>Life expectancy at 65 is significantly better than the EU average and at birth it is the highest in the EU.</p> <p>Unmet need for medical care display better than EU average results.</p>
6. Other key issues	<p><i>The provision of adequate early childhood care and long-term care is not sufficient.</i></p>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,900,000 (baseline year: 2007 figure)

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



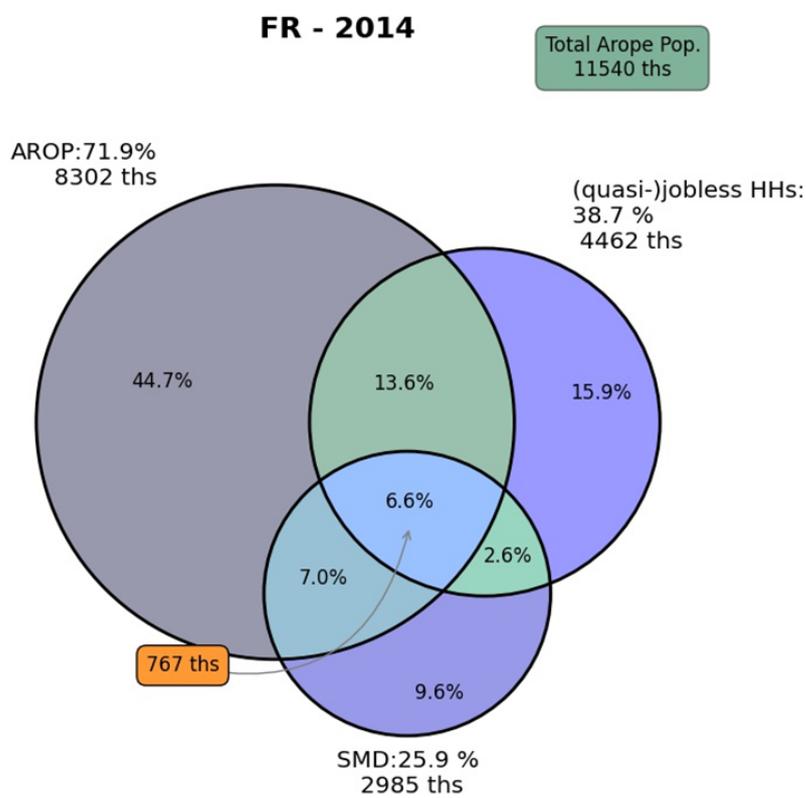
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity

⁸⁷ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are generally based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

rate (VLW)) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

FR												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	67.8	69.8	69.3	72.7	74.0	75.8	71.9		-3.8 pp	4.2 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	7554	7820	8112	8605	8707	8518	8302		-2.5 %	9.9 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	36.5	34.6	39.2	36.7	33.2	33.4	38.7		5.3 pp	2.2 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	4069	3873	4585	4346	3902	3754	4462		18.9 %	9.7 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	29.2	30.1	30.1	27.1	27.7	27.2	25.9		-1.4 pp	-3.3 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	3253	3372	3530	3211	3256	3063	2985	2824	-5.4 %	-13.2 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	11.5	10.8	13.3	13.3	12.1	13.8	13.6		-0.2 pp	2.1 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	1282	1213	1559	1573	1426	1555	1568		0.8 %	22.3 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.9	8.4	7.7	8.1	6.9	7.6	7.0		-0.5 pp	1.1 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	662	944	903	960	816	849	813		-4.2 %	22.8 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.7	6.4	7.9	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.7		0.2 pp	0.0 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	745	721	922	789	815	721	767		6.4 %	3.0 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6		0.4 pp	-0.1 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	292	265	209	211	232	243	295		21.4 %	1.0 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

FR									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	0.2	-2.9	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.5	-1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.4	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	28.4	30.6	30.7	30.7	31.3	31.8				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FR									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	28.4	30.6	30.7	30.7	31.3	31.8	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.0		
	Disability	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0		
	Old age	11.2	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.8	11.0		
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3		
	Unemployment	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5		
	Housing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5		
	Old age	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6		
	Survivors	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3		
	Housing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	25.3	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.8	28.2	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	7.9		
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5		
	Old age	10.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.3	10.4		
	Survivors	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8		
	Unemployment	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

FR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.5	18.5	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.1	18.5		0.4 pp	0.0 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3		-0.4 pp	0.8 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10496	10644	10669	10897	11271	11516	11584		0.7 %	3.7 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	22041	22353	22406	22883	23668	24184	24327		0.7 %	3.7 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	-0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.8	8.4	9.9	9.4	8.4	8.1	9.6		1.5 pp	0.8 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate					7.0	8.3	7.9		-0.4 pp		10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	14.5	18.2	19.5	17.1	16.2	16.8	16.6		-0.2 pp	2.1 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	12.5	12.5	12.3	13.7	13.8	13.4	12.9		-0.5 pp	0.4 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	46.8	46.3	46.6	43.3	40.8	43.9	44.6		0.7 pp	-2.2 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3		-4.4 %	-2.3 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	9.7	9.6	9.2	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.1		-0.3 pp	-2.6 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1		-0.1 pp	0.9 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.2	-0.8	0.1	1.0				0.0	0.6

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.

FR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.2	21.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	20.8	21.6		0.8 pp	0.4 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.6	16.8	18.1	18.8	19.0	17.6	17.7		0.1 pp	2.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.6	5.7	5.4	-0.3 pp	-1.2 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.4	6.6	8.8	8.2	7.2	6.3	8.1		1.8 pp	0.7 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	14.5	18.2	17.2	16.7	15.4	17.5	17.0		-0.5 pp	2.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	55.3	51.5	50.0	47.5	44.3	48.1	48.4		0.3 pp	-6.9 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	13.6	14.1	13.2	11.6	11.3	10.1	10.3		0.2 pp	-3.3 pp	23.1	22.7
FR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	27.4	26.6	30.3	29.1	27.8	28.2	27.0		-1.2 pp	-0.4 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	21.0	21.1	24.3	22.4	23.0	22.9	21.2		-1.7 pp	0.2 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.4	8.6	8.1	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.0	-0.4 pp	-2.4 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.4	8.3	10.7	11.0	9.4	10.6	10.0		-0.6 pp	0.6 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	12.2	10.7	12.2	11.2	12.0	12.5	12.8		0.3 pp	0.6 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.1	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.1	0.2 pp	2.0 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	13.9	16.8	16.6	16.3	16.6	14.6	15.1	16.3	1.2 pp	2.4 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.0	9.1	11.7	11.3	12.8	11.4	11.3		-0.1 pp	1.3 pp	13.2	14.3

FR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.8	18.9	19.9	20.1	19.8	19.3	19.9		0.6 pp	1.1 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.6	11.8	12.7	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.2		-0.5 pp	1.6 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.4	9.1	10.3	9.8	8.9	8.8	10.3		1.5 pp	0.9 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.5	19.8	21.7	18.3	17.6	17.9	18.2		0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.0		0.2 pp	1.5 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	47.3	47.8	48.0	43.8	41.0	43.9	45.2		1.4 pp	-2.0 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	10.1	9.7	9.5	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.4		-0.5 pp	-2.7 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.9	4.3	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.1		-0.3 pp	1.2 pp	11.4	11.9
FR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	14.1	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.1		-0.7 pp	-4.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.9	11.9	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.6		-0.5 pp	-3.3 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.9	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.02		-1.0 %	7.4 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69		4.5 %	6.2 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0		0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.7		0.8 pp	-1.5 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.2	21.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	20.8	21.6		0.8 pp	0.4 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	15.6	16.8	18.1	18.8	19.0	17.6	17.7		0.1 pp	2.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.6	5.7	5.4	-0.3 pp	-1.2 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	7.4	6.6	8.8	8.2	7.2	6.3	8.1		1.8 pp	0.7 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)					9.7	11.6	11.0		-0.6 pp		12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.9		-0.2 pp	1.6 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	64.7	72.9	72.9	75.9	77.9	76.6	74.1		-2.5 pp	9.4 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	11.5	12.8	12.7	13.6	14.3	13.5	12.6		-0.9 pp	1.1 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	17.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	13.0	14.0		1.0 pp	-3.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	23.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	23.0	26.0	26.0		0.0 pp	3.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52.0	48.0	47.0	43.0	45.0	46.0	40.0		-6.0 pp	-12.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	44.0	47.0	47.0	52.0	50.0	46.0	56.0		10.0 pp	12.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	14.5	18.2	17.2	16.7	15.4	17.5	17.0		-0.5 pp	2.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	29.1	29.0	27.3	27.9	28.1	25.9	22.4	22.1	-0.3 pp	-7.0 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	33.6	33.7	32.0	32.5	32.9	30.2	26.5	26.2	-0.3 pp	-7.4 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	55.3	51.5	50.0	47.5	44.3	48.1	48.4		0.3 pp	-6.9 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.6	2.0	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.5		-0.4 pp	1.9 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	-0.3 pp	0.7 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.8	9.7	9.0	9.3	0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.7		-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5		3.5			-0.3 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.7		0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	13.6	14.1	13.2	11.6	11.3	10.1	10.3		0.2 pp	-3.3 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	80.2		59.8		67.9		50.4	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	80.2		66.0		67.9		55.6	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	80.2		69.0		67.9		58.1	
	AWG career length case	74.1	63.6	65.4	56.4	62.7	53.9	55.1	47.5
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			69.0				58.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			51.0				43.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			73.3				61.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			59.8				50.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			68.7				57.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			68.5				57.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			68.1				57.4	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							77.6	65.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							77.2	65.0
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							76.8	64.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							76.4	64.3
	Short career (30 year career)			46.2				39.0	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			70.6				59.5	
	Early retirement due to disability			70.6				59.5	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			59.2				49.9		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	80.2		59.8		67.9		50.4	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	80.2		66.0		67.9		55.6	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	80.2		69.0		67.9		58.1	
	AWG career length case	72.9	63.6	65.4	56.4	61.6	53.9	55.1	47.5
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			69.0				58.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			51.0				43.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			73.3				61.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			59.8				50.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			68.7				57.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			68.5				57.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			68.1				57.4	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							77.6	65.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							77.2	65.0
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							76.8	64.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							76.4	64.3

	Short career (30 year career)	56.4	46.2	47.7	39.0
	Early retirement due to unemployment		70.6		59.5
	Early retirement due to disability		70.6		59.5
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		87.4		73.7
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	56.2	43.0	48.0	36.6
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	56.2	47.3	48.0	40.3

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

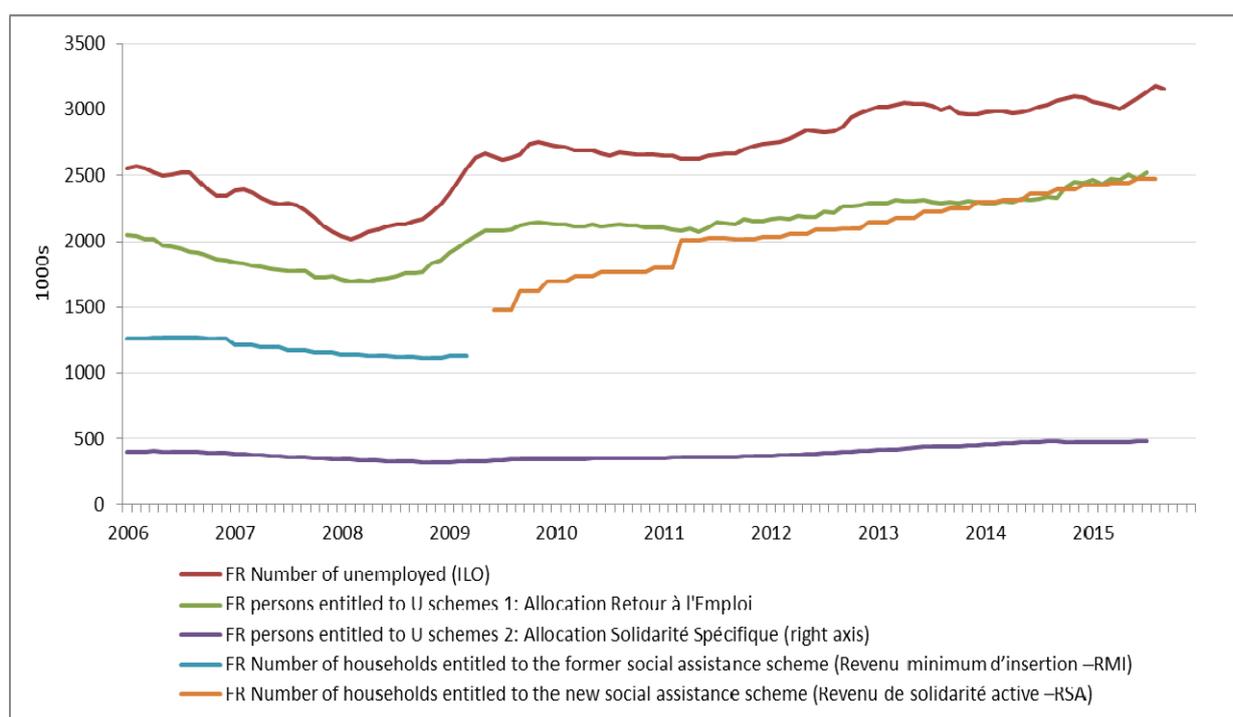
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

FR								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	62.8	62.8	61.8	62.7	62.6	63.0	63.4	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	64.5	63.5	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.4	64.2	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.4	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.7	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.8	78.0	78.2	78.7	78.7	79.0	79.5	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	84.8	85.0	85.3	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.0	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.7	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.8	23.4	23.6	24.0	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	69.1	68.6	67.3	67.6	68.1	67.2	68.1	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	2958.7	3005.9	3115.0	3205.3	3303.1				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁸⁸



FR	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_nb_m&lang=fr
	Unemployment benefit 1
definition	persons entitled to U unemployment insurance scheme : ARE (Allocation de Retour à l'Emploi)
unit	thousands of beneficiaries Seasonally adjusted (the whole of France)
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	http://www.pole-emploi.org/statistiques-analyses/series-de-donnees-sur-l-indemnisation-@/524/view-article-106210.html?
	Unemployment benefit 2
definition	persons entitled to U assistance scheme: ASS (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)
unit	thousands of beneficiaries - Seasonally adjusted (the whole of France)
source	Fichier National des Assédics (FNA)
link	http://www.pole-emploi.org/statistiques-analyses/series-de-donnees-sur-l-

⁸⁸ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

	indemnisation-@/524/view-article-106210.html?
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Households entitled to social assistance Benefit (RSA since Q2/2009) RSA Socle & RSA Activité
unit	thousands of beneficiaries (the whole of France)
source	CNAF
link	http://www.caf.fr/etudes-et-statistiques/donnees-statistiques/solidarite-et-insertion
	http://data.caf.fr/dataset/foyers-allocataires-percevant-le-revenu-de-solidarite-active-rsa-niveau-national
comment	<p>RSA definition: A new social assistance scheme, revenu de solidarité active (RSA), 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. Moreover, only one part of RSA (RSA socle) is a social assistance scheme. Within the attached data, the whole of beneficiaries are covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - « RSA socle » only - « RSA activité » only. This case (RSA activité) completes the amount of ARE in the case of a low income. - and « RSA socle + activité ». This case represents the beneficiaries who receive only the RSA socle (when they have not work income) or beneficiaries who are in a situation of full cumulation RSA socle+activité for 3 months following the resumption of employment during the last twelve months.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FR										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.5	18.5	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.1	18.5		0.4 pp	0.0 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3		-0.4 pp	0.8 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10496	10644	10669	10897	11271	11516	11584		0.7 %	3.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8		-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.8	8.4	9.9	9.4	8.4	8.1	9.6		1.5 pp	0.8 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.5	18.2	19.5	17.1	16.2	16.8	16.6		-0.2 pp	2.1 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	8.3	7.9		-0.4 pp	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3		-4.4 %	-2.3 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.2	21.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	20.8	21.6		0.8 pp	0.4 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.8	46.2	46.6	43.3	40.8	43.9	44.6		0.7 pp	-2.2 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.7	70.1	70.1	68.3	67.7	69.1	70.0		1.0 pp	-0.7 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.8	50.0	54.1	54.3	57.5	60.4	52.3		-8.1 pp	2.5 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.0		0.2 pp	1.5 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	0.1 pp	1.7 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.8	9.7	9.0	9.3	0.3 pp	-2.5 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	7.1	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.1	0.2 pp	2.0 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.5	11.2	11.4	11.9	0.5 pp	1.4 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	38.2	38.9	39.7	41.4	44.5	45.6	46.9	48.7	1.8 pp	10.5 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	14.1	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.1		-0.7 pp	-4.0 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.02		-1.0 %	7.4 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69		4.5 %	6.2 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.8		0.1 pp	0.9 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.4		6.1 %	19.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.7		0.0 %	5.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1		-0.1 pp	0.9 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	1.2	n.a.	1.2 %	3.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, FRANCE

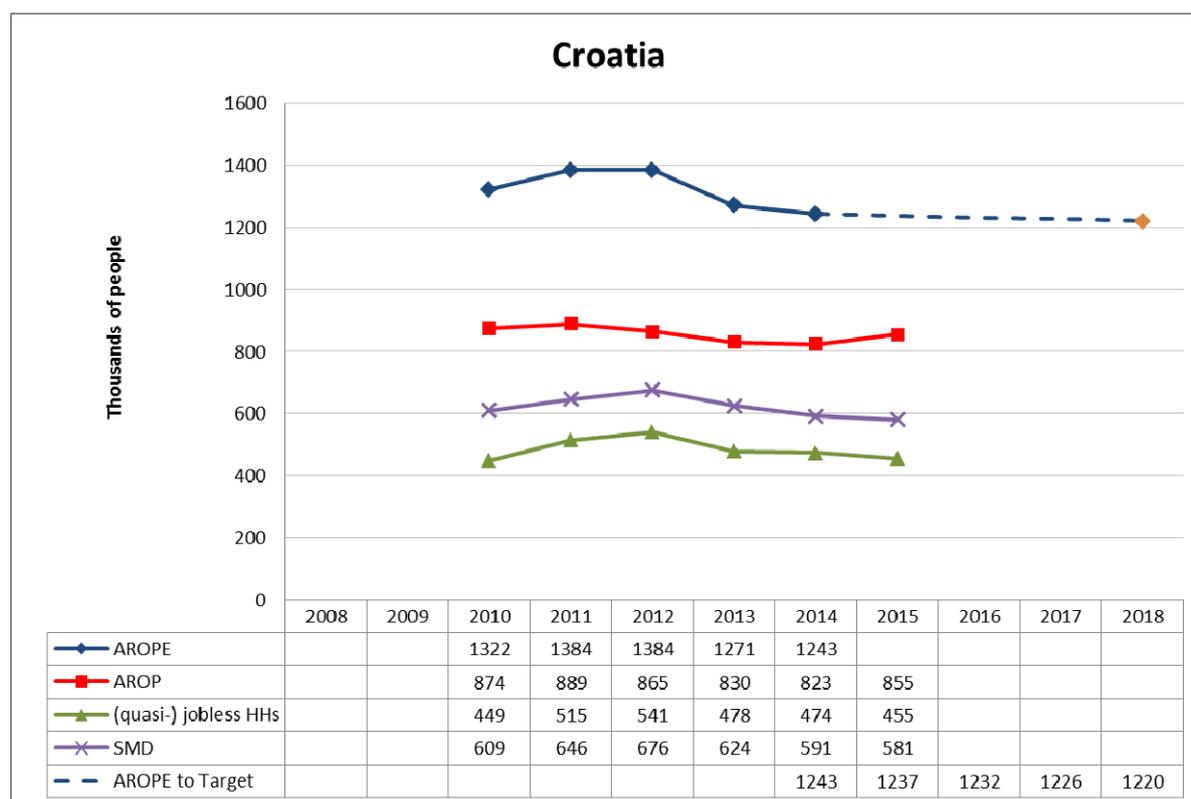
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<i>There is an observed concentration of poverty in the biggest urban zones.</i>	Poverty gap is significantly below the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty is significantly higher than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health		Preventable mortality is better than the EU average and amenable mortality has the lowest level in the EU.
6. Other key issues	<i>There is a high discrepancy regarding risk of poverty and social exclusion between French nationals and non-EU citizens.</i>	<i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is significantly below the EU average.</i>

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduction of the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 1,220,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



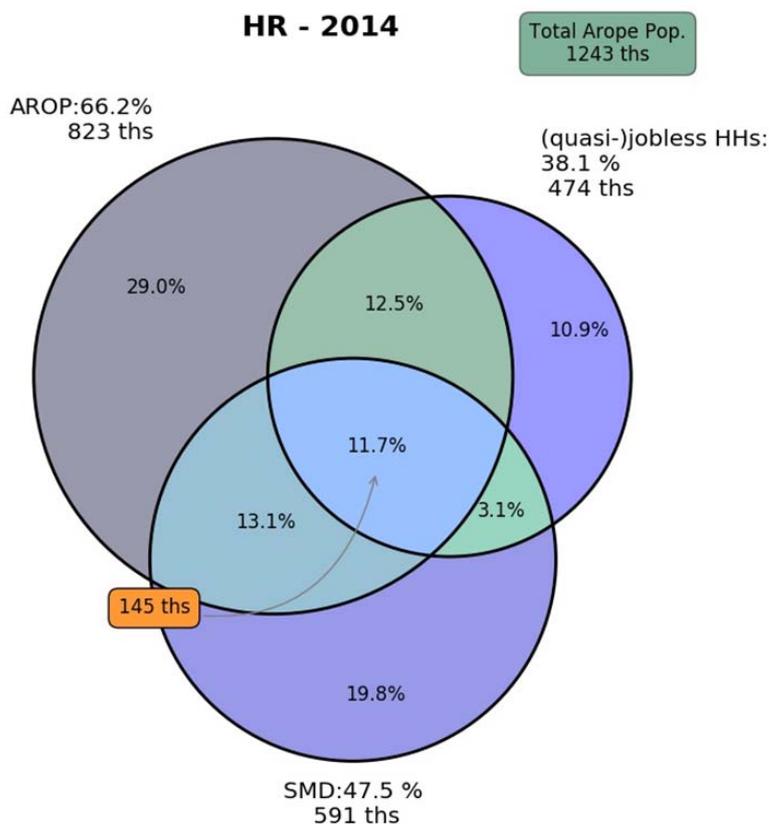
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity

⁸⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iv) 2015 SMD figure is estimate provided by HR authorities.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

HR												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE			66.1	64.2	62.5	65.3	66.2		0.9 pp		67.9	70.6
	1000 persons			874	889	865	830	823	855	3.9 %		83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE			34.0	37.2	39.1	37.6	38.1		0.5 pp		33.3	34.2
	1000 persons			449	515	541	478	474	455	-4.0 %		40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE			46.1	46.7	48.8	49.1	47.6		-1.5 pp		39.2	36.4
	1000 persons			609	646	676	624	591	581	-1.7 %		48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE			13.0	12.6	11.2	12.3	12.5		0.2 pp		11.2	11.9
	1000 persons			172	175	155	156	155		-0.6 %		13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE			10.9	11.5	10.7	14.0	13.1		-0.9 pp		11.0	10.5
	1000 persons			144	159	148	178	163		-8.4 %		13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE			10.5	10.6	13.0	11.9	11.7		-0.2 pp		7.6	8.1
	1000 persons			139	147	180	151	145		-4.0 %		9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE			1.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.1		1.2 pp		3.1	2.8
	1000 persons			17	37	34	24	38		58.3 %		3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC). Note: 2015 SMD figure is estimate provided by HR authorities.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

HR									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	2.1	-7.4	-1.7	-0.3	-2.2	-1.1	-0.4	1.6	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	3.8	-0.7	-3.8	-3.9	-3.5	-2.7	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	8.6	9.2	11.7	13.7	16.0	17.3	17.3	16.3	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.3	5.1	6.6	8.4	10.2	11.0	10.1	10.3	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	18.0	20.2	20.3	20.0	21.1	22.0	21.6			

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS and figures from HR national authorities). Data as at July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HR									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.0	20.2	20.3	20.0	21.1	22.0	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	6.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.0		
	Disability	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.0		
	Old age	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.9	11.0		
	Survivors	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	16.8	18.8	19.0	18.6	19.7	20.5	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	6.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.9		
	Disability	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.5		
	Old age	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.6	6.9	10.4		
	Survivors	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5		
	Family/Children	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS and figures from HR national authorities). Data as at July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

HR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate			31.1	32.6	32.6	29.9	29.3		-0.6 pp		24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate			20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.4	1.0 pp		16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS			4567	4454	4417	4448	4644		3.5 %			
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS			9591	9353	9276	9341	9752		3.5 %			
	Severe material deprivation rate			14.3	15.2	15.9	14.7	13.9	13.9	0.0 pp		9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households			13.9	15.9	16.8	14.8	14.7	14.6	-0.1 pp		10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate						13.2					10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap			27.6	27.9	31.0	28.1	27.9		-0.2 pp		23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)											19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)			31.3	31.9	33.3	34.3	35.1		0.8 pp		35.8	34.1
	S80/S20			5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1		-3.8 %		5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate			43.7	44.6	44.4	42.8	42.1	41.4	-0.7 pp		17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate			14.1	8.0	6.8	8.4	7.5	7.5	0.0 pp		11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income		2.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-2.7	-3.7	0.9				0.0

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

HR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate			29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3	29.0		-0.3 pp		27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate			19.6	21.1	23.3	21.8	21.1	21.5	0.4 pp		20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate			14.8	14.4	18.1	13.7	13.1	13.6	0.5 pp		11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households			11.5	13.8	15.7	11.4	12.9	12.9	0.0 pp		9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap			28.1	28.0	31.4	27.2	28.0		0.8 pp		25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)			37.0	37.2	34.4	37.2	40.1		2.9 pp		41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate			58.6	59.6	60.0	56.6	55.2	53.6	-1.6 pp		23.1	22.7
HR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate			34.5	34.7	31.6	32.9	31.3		-1.6 pp		31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate			23.2	22.2	20.1	21.2	21.1	18.6	-2.5 pp		22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate			16.7	16.7	16.8	17.2	15.2	13.3	-1.9 pp		12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households			14.1	15.0	13.7	13.8	11.9	11.5	-0.4 pp		11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate			7.6	7.6	5.5	9.1	6.3	5.3	-1.0 pp		11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.7	9.2	11.6	11.9	12.7	14.9	15.3	14.3	-1.0 pp	5.6 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	15.2	17.5	20.6	21.6	22.3	27.0	25.5	24.3	-1.2 pp	9.1 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate			12.6	8.2	6.6	7.3	5.0	5.6	0.6 pp		13.2	14.3

HR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate			29.9	32.0	31.8	29.6	29.3		-0.3 pp		25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate			18.2	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.9	18.3	0.4 pp		16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate			13.8	15.2	15.4	14.4	13.9	13.8	-0.1 pp		10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households			14.7	16.6	17.1	15.9	15.3	15.2	-0.1 pp		11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap			28.1	28.3	32.3	30.2	28.0		-2.2 pp		25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate			6.2	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.9	0.2 pp		9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)			32.6	33.8	35.8	34.8	34.9		0.1 pp		36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate			44.8	46.3	46.0	44.7	44.2	43.5	-0.7 pp		18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate			12.6	7.8	6.6	8.2	7.3	7.6	0.3 pp		11.4	11.9
HR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate			37.5	36.4	33.1	31.9	29.7		-2.2 pp		18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate			30.5	29.4	25.6	23.4	23.1	26.7	3.6 pp		13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate			15.7	16.3	15.5	16.9	14.7	14.5	-0.2 pp		6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly			0.78	0.82	0.84	0.88	0.88		0.0 %		0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio			0.32	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.40		8.1 %		0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate			23.5	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.4	22.3	1.9 pp		6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate			23.5	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.0	8.7	-0.3 pp		10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HR	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)			29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3	29.0		-0.3 pp		27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)			19.6	21.1	23.3	21.8	21.1	21.5	0.4 pp		20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)			14.8	14.4	18.1	13.7	13.1	13.6	0.5 pp		11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)			11.5	13.8	15.7	11.4	12.9	12.9	0.0 pp		9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)						14.1					12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children			7.7	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.1		-0.7 pp		10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households			82.5	71.5	73.2	76.3	74.0		-2.3 pp		64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work			11.5	13.0	14.0	14.8	13.3		-1.5 pp		15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)			0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		0.0 pp		13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)			10.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	17.0		7.0 pp		14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)			14.0	8.0	9.0	13.0	6.0		-7.0 pp		35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)			34.0	43.0	31.0	34.0	34.0		0.0 pp		47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)			28.1	28.0	31.4	27.2	28.0		0.8 pp		25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	3.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	0.0 pp	-3.5 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)				2.9							4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.1	11.1	10.5	9.5	6.2	8.0	6.9	6.8	-0.1 pp	-6.3 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty			37.0	37.2	34.4	37.2	40.1		2.9 pp		41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)			10.6	7.6	5.4	8.3	7.2	6.1	-1.1 pp		10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9.3	9.5	10.7	11.1	10.6	11.9	12.5	12.7	0.2 pp	3.4 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.8	0.1 pp	-1.6 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)					0.3	0.5	0.1		-0.4 pp		1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.7	3.6	4.1	5.0		0.9 pp	0.5 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)			17.6	13.2	11.8	10.8	9.3	9.0	-0.3 pp		7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)			58.6	59.6	60.0	56.6	55.2	53.6	-1.6 pp		23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	55.5	59.7	40.2		38.5	41.5	27.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	55.5		41.7		38.5		29.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	55.5	49.6	43.5		38.5	34.4	30.2	
	AWG career length case	52.1	51.9	39.2	35.8	36.2	36.1	27.2	24.8
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			43.5				30.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			35.2				24.4	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			47.3				32.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			40.2				27.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			42.5				29.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			41.5				28.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			40.4				28.1	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				43.5				30.2
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				43.5				30.2
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				42.9				29.8
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				41.9				29.1
	Short career (30 year career)			31.2				21.7	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			31.6				21.9	
	Early retirement due to disability			43.1				29.9	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			41.4				28.8		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	59.5	64.1	49.1		44.6	48.0	36.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	59.5		50.8		44.6		38.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	59.5	53.2	52.9		44.6	39.8	39.6	
	AWG career length case	55.9	55.7	48.0	43.5	41.9	41.7	36.0	32.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			52.9				39.6	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			42.9				32.1	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			57.4				43.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			49.1				36.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			51.6				38.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			50.4				37.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			49.2				36.8	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				52.9				39.6
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				52.9				39.6
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				52.5				39.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				51.2				38.4

	Short career (30 year career)	44.6	37.9	33.4	28.4
	Early retirement due to unemployment		38.3		28.7
	Early retirement due to disability		46.2		34.6
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		69.7		48.4
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	45.1 48.3	32.6	28.9 31.1	20.9
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	45.1	33.8	28.9	21.6

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

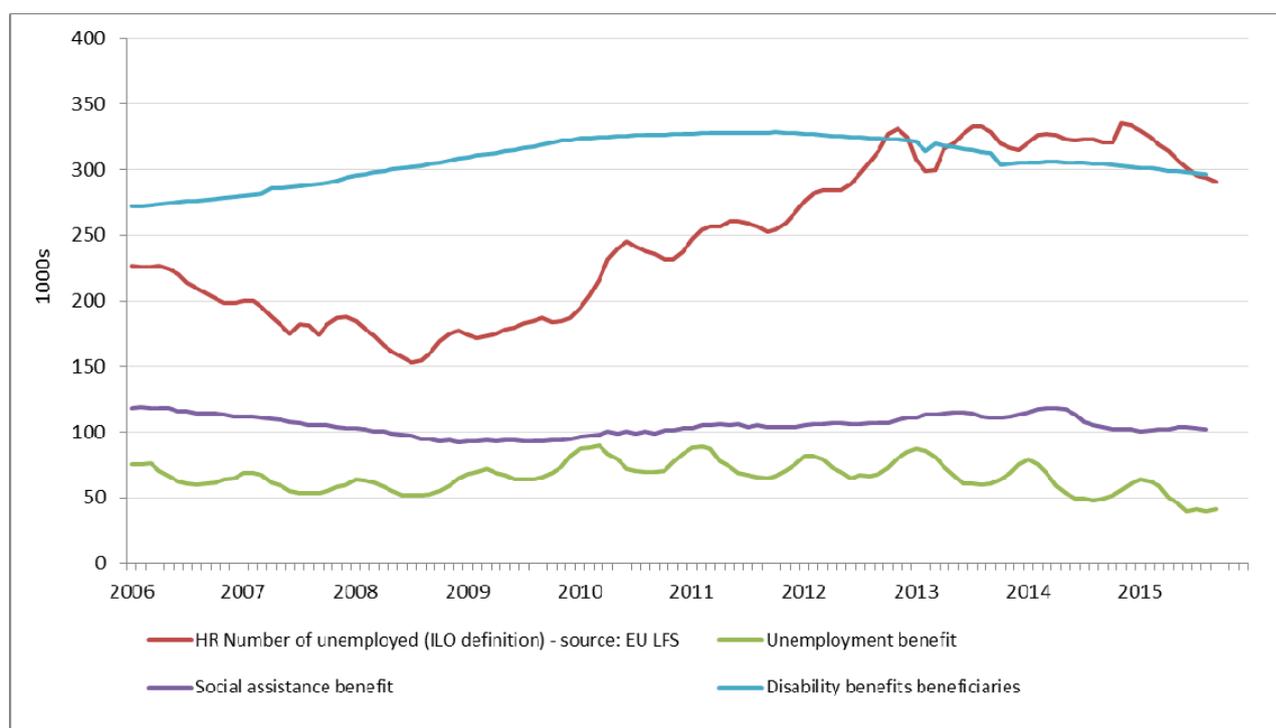
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

HR								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male			57.4	59.8	61.9	57.6	58.6	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female			60.4	61.7	64.2	60.4	60.0	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male			6.6	7.4	7.7	5.5	6.0	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female			6.5	7.3	7.9	5.9	5.8	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	72.3	73.0	73.4	73.8	73.9	74.5	74.7	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	79.7	79.7	79.9	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.0	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.5	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	18.0	17.9	18.2	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.1	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment			6.3	5.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)			48.1	46.6	46.8	46.5	57.9	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)				1085.9	1114.9				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)				7.3	7.2				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁹⁰



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 Act on Employment Mediation and Unemployment Rights.
unit	number of persons of social assistance beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Croatian Employment Service
link	www.hzz.hr
comment	
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	

⁹⁰ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

definition	On the basis of the Social Welfare Act that entered into force on 1 January 2014 ("The Official Gazette" No. 157/13,152/14, 99/15 and 52/16) a new right was introduced – a guaranteed minimum benefit (GMB), encompassing the four social benefit: the maintenance assistance (from Social Welfare system) and extended financial benefit which was defined by the Act on Employment Mediation and Unemployment Rights as well as the right to survivor benefit defined under the Act on the Rights of Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Their Family Members and the Act on the Protection of Military and Civilian War-Disabled Persons. That is a form of social benefit by which the state guarantees that every year, depending on the funds available, it will determine the amount to which every person or household with insufficient income and assets for satisfying the basic living needs is entitled. The right to a social benefit is depending on the family structure and it is means-tested (income and property).
unit	number of persons of social assistance beneficiaries, in thousands
source	Ministry of Social Policy and Youth of the Republic of Croatia
link	www.mspm.hr
comment	Guaranteed minimum benefit may be granted wholly or partially as allowance in kind, when it establishes that it is more favourable for the beneficiary or that beneficiary does not use, or it is very probable that the benefit will not be used for intended purposes. 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
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 total 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.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HR										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	32.6	32.6	29.9	29.3		-0.6 pp	n.a.	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4		-0.1 pp	n.a.	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	n.a.	n.a.	4567	4454	4417	4448	4644		3.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	15.2	15.9	14.7	13.9		-0.8 pp	n.a.	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	15.9	16.8	14.8	14.7		-0.1 pp	n.a.	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	27.6	27.9	31.0	28.1	27.9		-0.2 pp	n.a.	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1		-3.8 %	n.a.	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	n.a.	n.a.	29.4	31.1	34.8	29.3	29.0		-0.3 pp	n.a.	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	n.a.	n.a.	31.3	31.9	33.3	34.3	35.1		0.8 pp	n.a.	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	n.a.	n.a.	52.9	54.2	54.9	56.3	57.1		0.8 pp	n.a.	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	n.a.	n.a.	69.1	62.6	61.9	64.2	63.3		-0.9 pp	n.a.	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.7		-0.5 pp	n.a.	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	5.3	5.1	6.6	8.4	10.2	11.0	10.1	10.3	0.2 pp	5.0 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.8	0.1 pp	-1.6 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.7	9.2	11.6	11.9	12.7	14.9	15.3	14.3	-1.0 pp	5.6 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.6	13.4	15.7	16.2	16.6	19.6	19.3	18.5	-0.8 pp	6.9 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	37.1	39.4	39.1	38.2	37.5	37.8	36.3	39.0	2.7 pp	1.9 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	n.a.	n.a.	37.5	36.4	33.1	31.9	29.7		-2.2 pp	n.a.	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	n.a.	n.a.	0.78	0.82	0.84	0.88	0.88		0.0 %	n.a.	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	n.a.	n.a.	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.40		8.1 %	n.a.	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	5.1	3.5	3.3	3.3		0.0 pp	n.a.	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	7.4	7.7	5.5	6.0		9.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	n.a.	n.a.	6.5	7.3	7.9	5.9	5.8		-1.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	8.0	6.8	8.4	7.5		-0.9 pp	n.a.	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-2.7	-3.7	0.9	n.a.	0.9 %	-8.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, CROATIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p><i>There are substantial regional disparities in spending on social protection benefits and there are inconsistencies in eligibility criteria at the central level.</i></p> <p><i>The Guaranteed Minimum Benefit scheme is not adequate to cover basic subsistence needs.</i></p>	In-work poverty is lower than the EU average and shows considerable positive developments.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction and the aggregate replacement ratio of pensions are significantly lower than the EU average.</p> <p>Old-age poverty gap is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Pension adequacy is low and projected to further drop substantially.</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth is worse than the EU average and life expectancy at 65 is significantly worse than the EU average. Healthy life years at 65 are lower than the EU average.</p> <p>Amenable and preventable mortality rates are worse than the EU average.</p>	

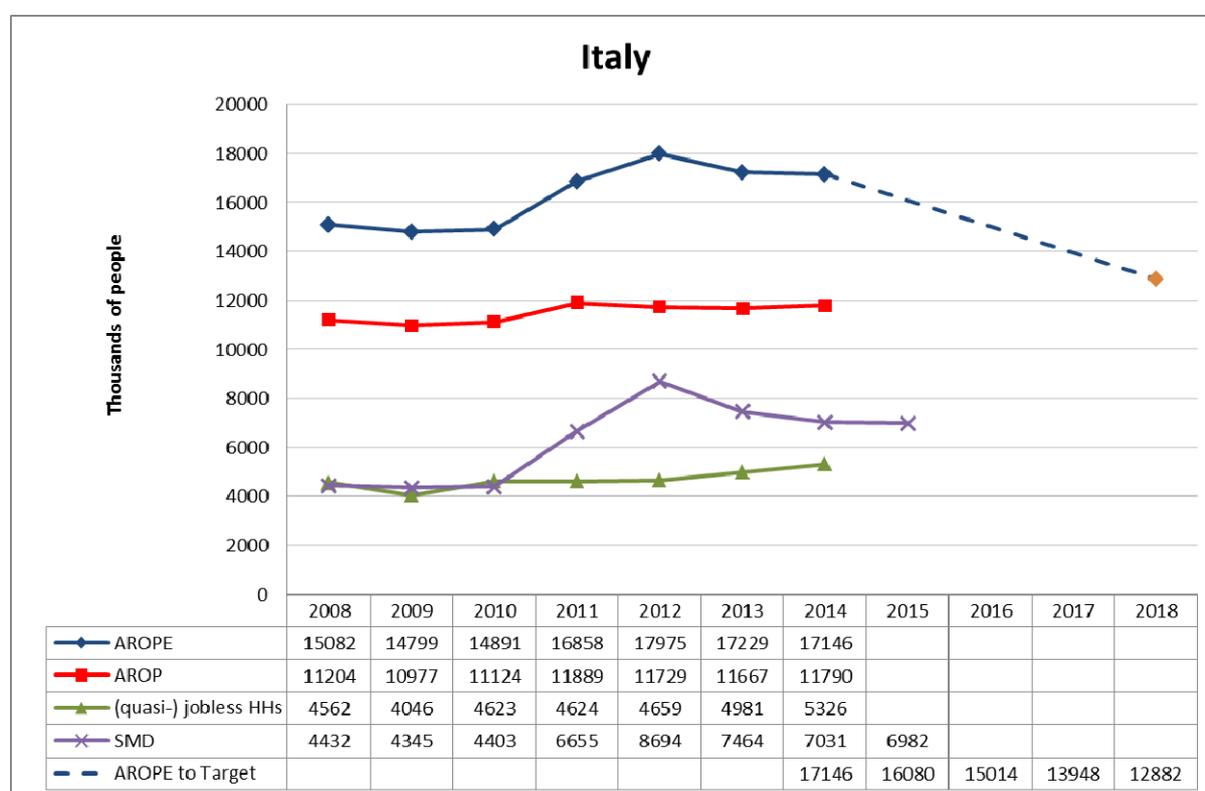
6. Other key issues		
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NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2,200,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

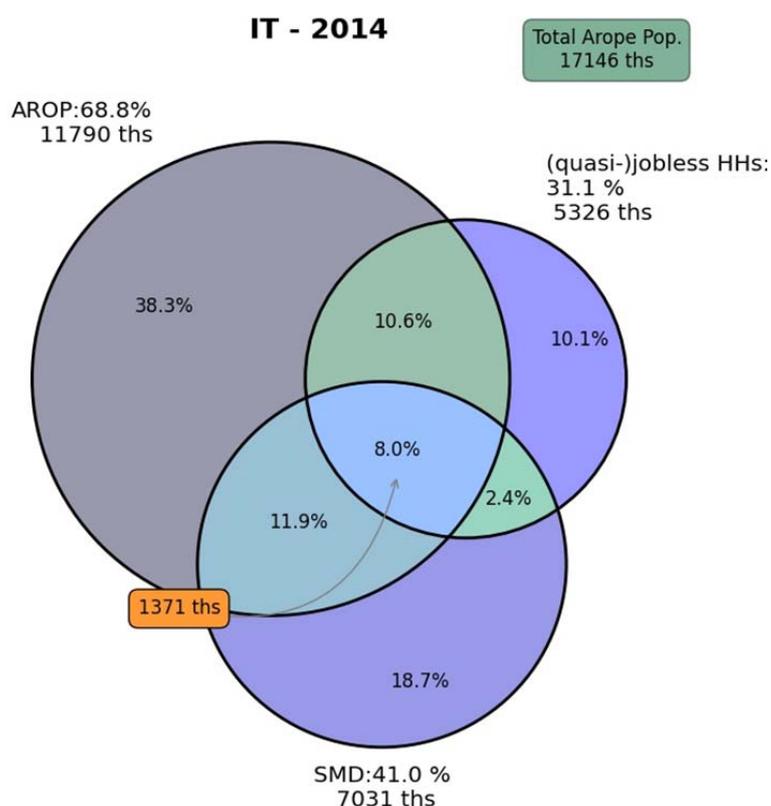


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

⁹¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

IT												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	74.3	74.2	74.7	70.5	65.3	67.7	68.8		1.0 pp	-5.5 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	11204	10977	11124	11889	11729	11667	11790		1.1 %	5.2 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	30.3	27.3	31.1	27.4	25.9	28.9	31.1		2.2 pp	0.8 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	4562	4046	4623	4624	4659	4981	5326		6.9 %	16.7 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	29.4	29.4	29.6	39.5	48.4	43.3	41.0		-2.3 pp	11.6 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	4432	4345	4403	6655	8694	7464	7031	6982	-0.7 %	57.5 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	11.0	8.7	11.4	9.9	7.5	9.0	10.6		1.5 pp	-0.4 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	1657	1293	1703	1662	1340	1558	1811		16.2 %	9.3 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	10.3	10.6	10.0	13.4	15.8	13.6	11.9		-1.7 pp	1.6 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	1549	1565	1485	2261	2845	2341	2042		-12.8 %	31.8 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.6	4.9	6.3	6.1	7.0	7.5	8.0		0.5 pp	2.4 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	848	719	933	1025	1254	1293	1371		6.0 %	61.7 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4		0.0 pp	0.9 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	214	274	203	337	414	398	405		1.8 %	89.3 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

IT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-1.1	-5.5	1.7	0.6	-2.8	-1.7	-0.3	0.8	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.2	-1.7	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	-1.8	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	6.7	7.7	8.4	8.4	10.7	12.1	12.7	11.9	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	6.9	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	25.5	27.5	27.6	27.3	28.0	28.6				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

IT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	25.5	27.5	27.6	27.3	28.0	28.6	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.0		
	Disability	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0		
	Old age	12.6	13.4	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.5	11.0		
	Survivors	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3		
	Unemployment	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5		
	Old age	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	23.9	25.7	26.0	25.8	26.4	27.0	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.9		
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5		
	Old age	12.2	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.1	10.4		
	Survivors	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.5		
	Family/Children	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8		
	Unemployment	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

IT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.5	24.9	25.0	28.1	29.9	28.5	28.3		-0.2 pp	2.8 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.9	18.4	18.7	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4		0.1 pp	0.5 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	9158	9140	9135	9466	9299	9134	9165		0.0 %	-8.8 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	19232	19194	19184	19878	19528	19181	19246		0.0 %	-8.8 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	7.5	7.3	7.4	11.1	14.5	12.3	11.6	11.5	-0.1 pp	4.0 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	10.4	9.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.3	12.1		0.8 pp	1.7 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	12.7	13.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	13.2	12.9		-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	23.2	23.1	24.8	26.6	26.0	28.2	28.2		0.0 pp	5.0 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	18.9	20.1	19.7	21.7	23.0	25.1	25.0		-0.1 pp	6.1 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	19.6	21.0	21.1	19.5	20.4	21.6	21.5		-0.1 pp	1.9 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8		0.0 %	11.5 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	24.3	23.3	24.3	24.5	26.1	27.1	27.2		0.1 pp	2.9 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.3	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.9	8.5		-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.3	-5.3	-0.8	-0.1	0.7			0.0	0.6

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.

IT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.4	28.7	29.5	31.5	34.1	32.0	32.1		0.1 pp	3.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	24.2	24.1	25.2	25.9	26.2	25.2	25.1		-0.1 pp	0.9 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.6	8.5	8.6	12.1	16.8	13.5	13.7	12.8	-0.9 pp	4.2 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.0	6.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	8.0	9.3		1.3 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	24.6	24.6	28.9	32.3	29.7	33.4	34.8		1.4 pp	10.2 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	21.9	24.2	23.2	21.0	22.0	25.4	23.9		-1.5 pp	2.0 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	34.3	34.3	35.8	35.9	38.9	39.3	39.4		0.1 pp	5.1 pp	23.1	22.7
IT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	31.6	29.8	31.7	34.0	37.1	36.4	37.4		1.0 pp	5.8 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.9	21.5	24.2	25.1	25.4	25.0	26.9		1.9 pp	4.0 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.1	10.5	8.8	12.7	16.1	15.5	13.9	14.4	0.5 pp	3.3 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.9	10.7	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.1	14.0		1.9 pp	2.1 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	9.1	13.2	12.8	15.1	13.2	13.7	16.4		2.7 pp	7.3 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.5	7.3	7.8	7.9	10.1	10.9	11.6	10.6	-1.0 pp	4.1 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	20.6	22.3	24.1	25.0	26.9	29.1	29.0	27.9	-1.1 pp	7.3 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.8	8.2	8.1	9.6	8.8	9.2	8.6		-0.6 pp	-0.2 pp	13.2	14.3

IT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.0	24.4	25.3	28.5	30.4	29.7	30.0		0.3 pp	5.0 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.8	16.5	17.5	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.7		0.6 pp	2.9 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	7.4	7.4	7.4	10.9	14.4	12.7	12.0	12.2	0.2 pp	4.8 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.5	10.2	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.4	13.0		0.6 pp	1.5 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	26.1	26.7	28.6	30.9	29.3	31.6	32.0		0.4 pp	5.9 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	9.1	10.2	9.7	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1		-0.1 pp	2.0 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	21.9	23.3	22.6	21.2	22.4	22.7	22.4		-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	26.4	25.1	26.3	26.5	28.3	29.7	29.8		0.1 pp	3.4 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.1	7.7	7.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.1		-0.1 pp	1.0 pp	11.4	11.9
IT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	24.4	22.9	20.4	24.0	24.7	22.0	20.2		-1.8 pp	-4.2 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.9	19.6	16.7	17.0	16.1	15.0	14.2		-0.8 pp	-6.7 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.7	5.9	6.3	10.8	12.7	10.3	8.8	8.3	-0.5 pp	1.6 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.99		2.1 %	12.5 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.64		3.2 %	25.5 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	10.0		0.7 pp	1.2 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.1	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.2	5.3		-0.9 pp	-2.8 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

IT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	28.4	28.7	29.5	31.5	34.1	32.0	32.1		0.1 pp	3.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.2	24.1	25.2	25.9	26.2	25.2	25.1		-0.1 pp	0.9 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	8.6	8.5	8.6	12.1	16.8	13.5	13.7	12.8	-0.9 pp	4.2 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	7.0	6.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	8.0	9.3		1.3 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	17.7	16.4	14.9	18.0	18.8	19.7	17.4		-2.3 pp	-0.3 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.1	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.5	13.2	13.2		0.0 pp	1.1 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	79.2	74.1	81.7	79.7	79.7	78.0	79.9		1.9 pp	0.7 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.0	20.9	20.6	21.6	22.1	20.6	19.5		-1.1 pp	-0.5 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	12.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	9.0		1.0 pp	-3.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	11.0	14.0	14.0		0.0 pp	-2.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	19.0	20.0	17.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		0.0 pp	2.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.0	73.0	70.0	75.0	70.0	69.0	70.0		1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.6	24.6	28.9	32.3	29.7	33.4	34.8		1.4 pp	10.2 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	26.2	24.1	22.6	20.4	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.3	-0.6 pp	-10.9 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	32.5	29.7	27.9	25.4	23.8	21.9	20.8	20.1	-0.7 pp	-12.4 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	21.9	24.2	23.2	21.0	22.0	25.4	23.9		-1.5 pp	2.0 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	9.2	9.3	10.2	10.8	10.5	11.2	10.2		-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	11.4	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.0	11.6	11.4	11.0	-0.4 pp	-0.4 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	19.6	19.1	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.0	14.7	-0.3 pp	-4.9 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.7	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.5		0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8		-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	9.7	11.4	10.7	12.2	13.3	12.6	14.0		1.4 pp	4.3 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	34.3	34.3	35.8	35.9	38.9	39.3	39.4		0.1 pp	5.1 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	80.2		70.2		70.8		60.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	80.3	80.0	82.3		70.9	70.6	73.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	83.9	75.7	89.3		74.5	66.2	80.1	
	AWG career length case	72.1	68.9	78.7	76.8	63.1	59.8	69.4	67.4
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			76.4				67.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			66.1				56.1	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			91.7				82.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			81.3				72.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			89.1				79.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			87.4				78.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			85.7				76.5	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			89.3				80.1	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			89.0				79.8	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			88.5				79.4	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			85.5				76.3	
	Short career (30 year career)			65.0				55.5	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			75.2				66.6	
	Early retirement due to disability			82.3				73.0	
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			76.0				68.2	
	Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	80.8		70.8		70.8		60.7
Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA		80.9	80.6	82.9		70.9	70.6	73.0	
Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA		84.5	76.3	89.6		74.5	66.2	80.1	
AWG career length case		72.6	69.4	81.6	77.4	63.1	59.8	69.4	67.4
Longer career I: from age 25 to 67				77.1				67.0	
Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63				66.6				56.1	
Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2				91.7				82.1	
Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2				81.3				72.0	
Career break – unemployment: 1 year				89.5				79.9	
Career break – unemployment: 2 years				87.9				78.2	
Career break – unemployment: 3 years				86.4				76.5	
Career break due to child care: 0 year				91.4				80.1	
Career break due to child care: 1 year				91.2				79.8	
Career break due to child care: 2 years				90.7				79.4	
Career break due to child care: 3 years				87.8				76.3	
Short career (30 year career)		84.7		65.7		51.9	53.1	55.5	
Early retirement due to unemployment				75.8				66.6	
Early retirement due to disability				82.9				73.0	
Pension rights of surviving spouses				93.3				86.1	

High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	63.9	79.2	52.8	69.1
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	64.0 63.7	99.2	52.9 52.6	90.2

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

IT								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	62.9	63.4		63.5	62.1	61.8	62.5	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	61.8	62.6		62.7	61.5	60.9	62.3	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	7.6	8.0		8.1	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	7.1	7.2		7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	78.9	79.4		80.1	79.8	80.3	80.7	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	84.2	84.6		85.3	84.8	85.2	85.6	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.9	18.3		18.8	18.5	18.9	19.2	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	21.7	22.1		22.6	22.1	22.6	22.8	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.6	7.1	7.0	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	63.5	63.8	66.8	64.7	68.4	66.1	67.9	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)									
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)									

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	IT										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	25.5	24.9	25.0	28.1	29.9	28.5	28.3		-0.2 pp	2.8 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.9	18.4	18.7	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4		0.1 pp	0.5 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9158	9140	9135	9466	9299	9134	9165		-0.0 %	-8.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	7.5	7.3	7.4	11.1	14.5	12.3	11.6		-0.7 pp	4.1 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	9.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.3	12.1		0.8 pp	1.7 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	23.1	24.8	26.6	26.0	28.2	28.2		0.0 pp	5.0 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.7	13.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	13.2	12.9		-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8		0.0 %	11.5 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	28.4	28.7	29.5	31.5	34.1	32.0	32.1		0.1 pp	3.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	19.6	21.0	21.1	19.5	20.4	21.6	21.5		-0.1 pp	1.9 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	56.0	57.1	57.5	56.3	56.8	57.6	57.6		0.1 pp	1.6 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	54.9	49.8	57.0	58.1	55.7	57.2	59.7		2.5 pp	4.8 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.1	10.2	9.7	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1		-0.1 pp	2.0 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	6.9	-0.8 pp	3.9 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	19.6	19.1	18.6	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.0	14.7	-0.3 pp	-4.9 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.5	7.3	7.8	7.9	10.1	10.9	11.6	10.6	-1.0 pp	4.1 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	16.6	17.6	19.0	19.7	21.0	22.2	22.1	21.4	-0.7 pp	4.8 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.3	35.6	36.5	37.8	40.3	42.7	46.2	48.2	2.0 pp	13.9 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.4	22.9	20.4	24.0	24.7	22.0	20.2		-1.8 pp	-4.2 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.99		2.1 %	12.5 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.64		3.2 %	25.5 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.6	7.1	7.0		-0.1 pp	1.8 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.6	8.0	n.a.	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.8		1.3 %	2.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.1	7.2	n.a.	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3		2.8 %	2.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.3	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.9	8.5		-0.4 pp	0.2 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.3	-5.3	-0.8	-0.1	n.a.	-0.1 %	-9.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, ITALY

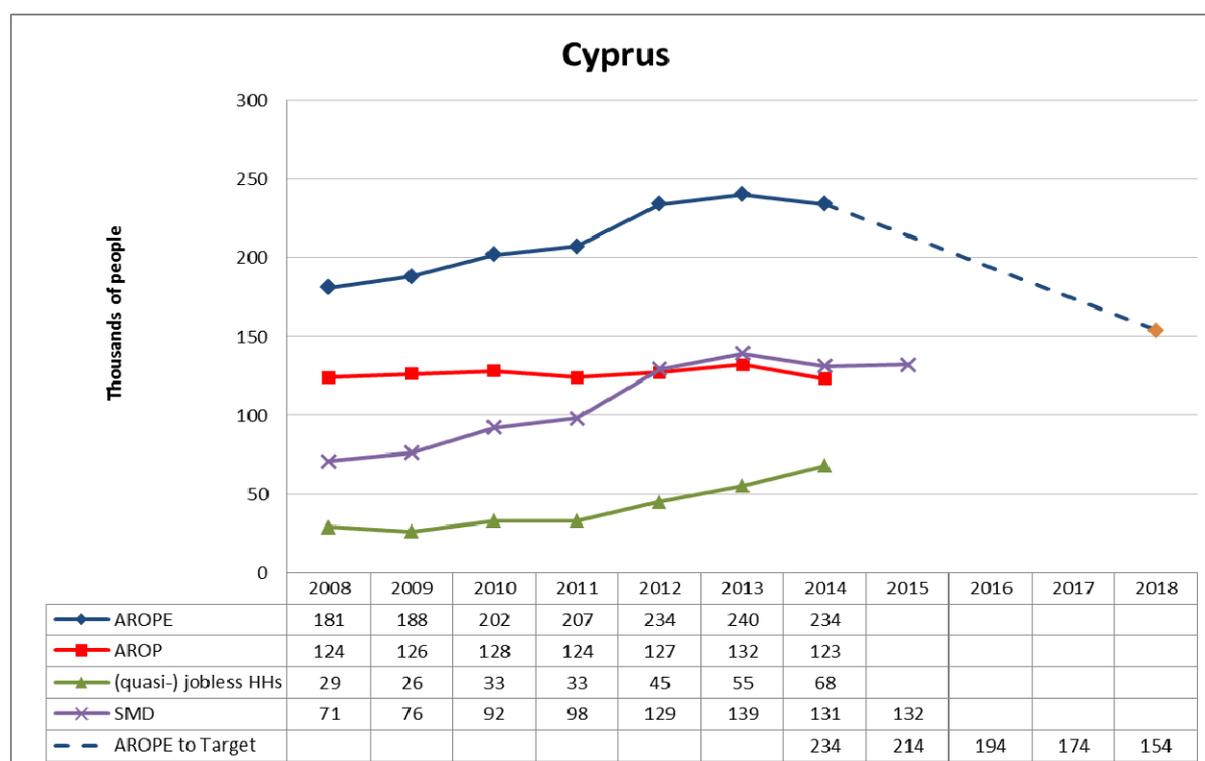
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	Poverty gap for children is higher than the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>At-risk of poverty rate for working age people, especially for women, is higher than the EU average.</p> <p>In-work poverty is lagging behind but shows some positive development.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty is below the EU average.</p> <p><i>The coverage of social assistance is insufficient and fragmented, which has an impact on regional disparities in the risk of poverty and social exclusion.</i></p>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Housing deprivation (65+) is higher than the EU average.	Severe material deprivation of older people, especially women, has been improving towards an average value.
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care is worse than the EU average due to the subcomponent cost, while the subcomponents waiting time and distance are around average. The gap in unmet need for different socio-economic groups is also worse than the EU average.	
6. Other key issues	<i>Long-term care provision is skewed towards cash benefits to the detriment of services.</i>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people-at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion by 27,000 people or decrease the percentage from 23.3% in 2008 to 19.3% by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



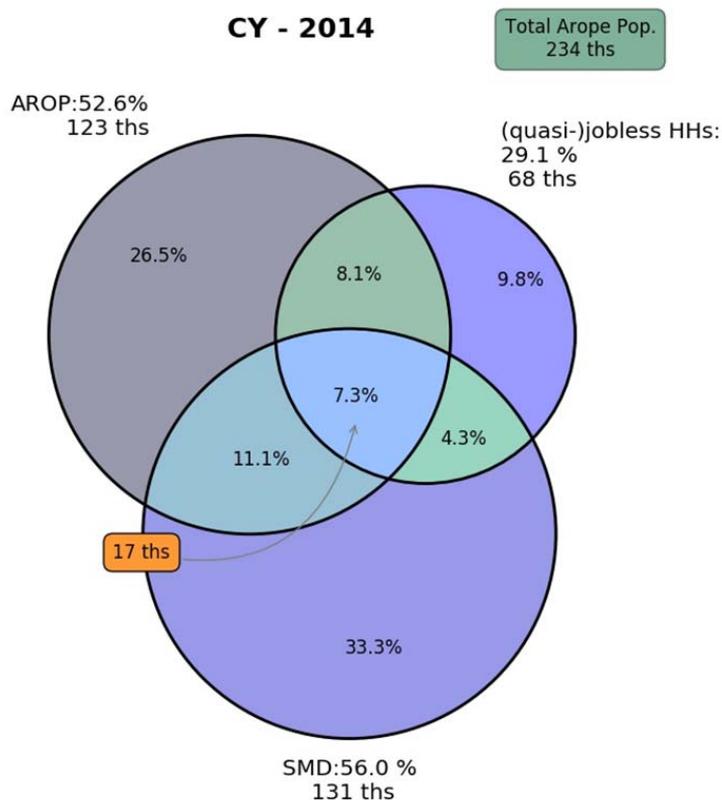
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity

⁹² Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

rate (VLWI) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iv) The figure for SMD in 2015 is provisional.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

CY												EU28		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014	
AROP	% of total AROPE	68.5	67.0	63.4	59.9	54.3	55.0	52.6			-2.4 pp	-16.0 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	124	126	128	124	127	132	123			-6.8 %	-0.8 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	16.0	13.8	16.3	15.9	19.2	22.9	29.1			6.1 pp	13.0 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	29	26	33	33	45	55	68			23.6 %	134.5 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	39.2	40.4	45.6	47.3	55.1	57.9	56.0			-1.9 pp	16.8 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	71	76	92	98	129	139	131	132		0.8 %	85.9 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	5.0	3.7	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.0	8.1			3.1 pp	3.2 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	9	7	12	11	13	12	19			58.3 %	111.1 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	11.1	9.6	13.4	13.0	14.1	14.2	11.1			-3.1 pp	0.1 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	20	18	27	27	33	34	26			-23.5 %	30.0 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.9	3.4	7.1	7.3			0.2 pp	4.5 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	5	6	4	4	8	17	17			0.0 %	240.0 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.9	4.3			1.4 pp	2.1 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	4	3	3	3	7	7	10			42.9 %	150.0 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: The figure for SMD in 2015 is provisional.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

CY									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	3.7	-2.0	1.4	0.4	-2.5	-5.9	-2.5	1.6	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	2.5	-0.2	1.0	0.5	-3.2	-6.0	-2.4	0.8	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.7	5.4	6.3	7.9	11.9	15.9	16.1	15.0	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	3.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	16.9	19.0	19.8	20.5	20.6	21.8				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

Note: The social protection expenditure indicator refers exclusively to benefits.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

CY								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	16.9	19.0	19.8	20.5	20.6	21.8	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	8.0	
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	
	Old age	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.7	9.5	10.5	11.0	
	Survivors	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	
	Family/Children	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.3	
	Unemployment	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	
	Housing	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Old age	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	Housing	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	14.9	16.4	17.1	17.8	17.6	19.0	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	7.9	
	Disability	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	
	Old age	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.9	8.8	10.1	10.4	
	Survivors	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	
	Family/Children	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

Note: 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).

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

CY	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.3	23.5	24.6	24.6	27.1	27.8	27.4		-0.4 pp	4.1 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.9	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4		-0.9 pp	-1.5 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10945	11256	10816	11497	11444	10299	9457		-9.0 %	-18.1 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	22984	23639	22713	24144	24033	21628	19860		-9.0 %	-18.1 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.7	15.0	16.1	15.3	15.7	0.4 pp	6.6 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	6.5	7.9	9.7		1.8 pp	5.2 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	10.0	7.3		-2.7 pp	-2.6 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	15.3	17.2	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.7	18.5		0.8 pp	3.2 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	15.9	16.3	17.4	15.3	17.6	23.3	31.3		8.0 pp	15.4 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	30.6	33.1	33.6	37.0	37.4	37.0	41.5		4.4 pp	10.9 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.4		10.2 %	25.6 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.2		-0.2 pp	-1.1 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0		0.7 pp	2.2 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	7.2	-3.3	0.4	-1.4	-5.3	-0.2	-12.7				0.0	0.6

Notes: 1). For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation; 2). The 2015 figures for SMD for all categories in the tables are provisional.

CY	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.5	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7	24.7		-3.0 pp	3.2 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.9	15.5	12.8		-2.7 pp	-1.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	9.7	9.3	12.5	14.8	18.1	18.7	15.6	17.6	2.0 pp	7.9 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	5.0	6.4	7.3		0.9 pp	3.9 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	13.6	14.6	14.8	18.1	19.3	20.6	20.4		-0.2 pp	6.8 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	44.0	51.4	49.6	47.1	45.5	43.6	52.9		9.3 pp	8.9 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	5.1	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.9		0.0 pp	-2.2 pp	23.1	22.7
CY	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.8	23.0	24.4	25.0	29.6	32.7	33.9		1.2 pp	13.1 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.9	10.3	12.2	11.6	11.2	15.7	12.6		-3.1 pp	-0.3 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	9.2	13.6	17.0	15.0	21.1	21.3	23.9	22.7	-1.2 pp	13.5 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.9	3.1	5.0	4.6	7.1	8.6	11.7		3.1 pp	7.8 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.3	6.8	8.5	10.1	9.0	10.7	6.4		-4.3 pp	0.1 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	5.6	6.7	8.7	10.8	14.9	14.5	12.4	-2.1 pp	8.6 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	13.4	14.5	16.7	20.7	22.3	27.1	25.1	22.2	-2.9 pp	8.8 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.2	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.2	1.4	2.3		0.9 pp	0.1 pp	13.2	14.3

CY	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.9	19.9	22.1	22.1	25.8	28.2	28.3		0.1 pp	9.4 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	10.8	11.2	11.9	11.5	12.2	14.4	13.4		-1.0 pp	2.6 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.6	9.5	11.5	11.6	15.5	16.7	16.7	17.1	0.4 pp	8.5 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.0	4.4	5.3	5.5	6.9	8.4	10.6		2.2 pp	5.6 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	14.0	18.6	20.1	20.4	20.5	18.3	19.3		1.0 pp	5.3 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.0	9.0	7.8		-1.2 pp	1.5 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	36.5	38.1	37.4	42.5	41.9	38.2	43.7		5.5 pp	7.2 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3		-0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	4.1		0.8 pp	2.3 pp	11.4	11.9
CY	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	49.3	48.6	42.6	39.8	33.4	26.1	27.2		1.1 pp	-22.1 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	46.3	46.4	39.9	35.5	29.3	20.1	22.4		2.3 pp	-23.9 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	10.9	9.5	7.3	7.1	7.5	9.0	7.4	5.1	-2.3 pp	-5.8 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.77	0.75		-2.6 %	27.1 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.39		-2.5 %	18.2 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8		-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.8		1.2 pp	0.8 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

CY	%											EU28		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014	
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	21.5	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7	24.7		-3.0 pp	3.2 pp	27.7	27.8	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.9	15.5	12.8		-2.7 pp	-1.2 pp	20.3	21.1	
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	9.7	9.3	12.5	14.8	18.1	18.7	15.6	17.6	2.0 pp	7.9 pp	11.0	10.4	
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	5.0	6.4	7.3		0.9 pp	3.9 pp	9.5	9.7	
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	5.5	6.5	3.8	5.5	4.1	9.8	6.7		-3.1 pp	1.2 pp	12.3	13.3	
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	8.0	5.8		-2.2 pp	-0.2 pp	10.6	11.1	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	57.2	63.3	67.1	61.6	55.7	69.0	59.1		-9.9 pp	1.9 pp	64.2	67.2	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	12.5	10.6	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.8	9.1		-2.7 pp	-3.4 pp	15.5	16.0	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	3.0	6.0		3.0 pp	-4.0 pp	13.0	14.0	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	20.0	12.0	16.0	17.0	19.0	22.0	20.0		-2.0 pp	0.0 pp	14.0	14.0	
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	39.0	39.0	34.0	34.0	32.0	34.0	31.0		-3.0 pp	-8.0 pp	35.0	34.0	
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	37.0	45.0	45.0	39.0	42.0	46.0	48.0		2.0 pp	11.0 pp	47.0	49.0	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	13.6	14.6	14.8	18.1	19.3	20.6	20.4		-0.2 pp	6.8 pp	25.2	26.2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	14.3	15.4	16.8	11.0	13.9	11.1	7.6	6.6		-1.0 pp	-7.7 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2	
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	19.5	21.3	24.6	16.7	20.9	17.1	12.2	11.0		-1.2 pp	-8.5 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	44.0	51.4	49.6	47.1	45.5	43.6	52.9		9.3 pp	8.9 pp	41.5	39.0	
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.5	4.2		-0.3 pp	2.7 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.6	5.1	6.8	7.1	8.7	7.4	7.6	7.4	-0.2 pp	1.8 pp	6.7	6.5	
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.7	11.7	12.7	11.3	11.4	9.1	6.8	5.3	-1.5 pp	-8.4 pp	11.9	11.2	
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.4		0.1 pp	0.7 pp	1.5	1.5	
	Infant mortality rate	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	1.6	1.4		-0.2 pp	-2.1 pp		3.7	
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.3		0.7 pp	0.3 pp	7.5	7.5	
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.1	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.9		0.0 pp	-2.2 pp	23.1	22.7	

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Note: The figure for SMD in 2015 is provisional.

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	58.0		n.a.		52.0		n.a.	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	58.0		70.0		52.0		61.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	58.0		75.0		52.0		66.0	
	AWG career length case	58.0	55.0	71.0	68.0	52.0	51.0	62.0	61.0
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			65.0				57.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.				n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			78.0				69.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			67.0				58.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			75.0				65.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			73.0				64.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			72.0				63.0	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							72.0	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							71.0	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							70.0	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							69.0	
	Short career (30 year career)			57.0				50.0	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			68.0				59.0	
	Early retirement due to disability			69.0				60.0	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			69.0				60.0		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	64.0		n.a.		60.0		n.a.	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	64.0		70.0		60.0		63.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	64.0		73.0		60.0		66.0	
	AWG career length case *	64.0	67.0	69.0	68.0	60.0	62.0	62.0	61.0
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			65.0				59.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.				n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			76.0				68.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			66.0				59.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			73.0				65.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			71.0				64.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			71.0				64.0	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							73.0	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							72.0	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							72.0	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							72.0	

	Short career (30 year career) *	56.0	58.0	52.0	52.0
	Early retirement due to unemployment		68.0		61.0
	Early retirement due to disability		69.0		62.0
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		129.0		152.0
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	50.0	n.a.	40.0	n.a.
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	50.0	59.0	40.0	47.0

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

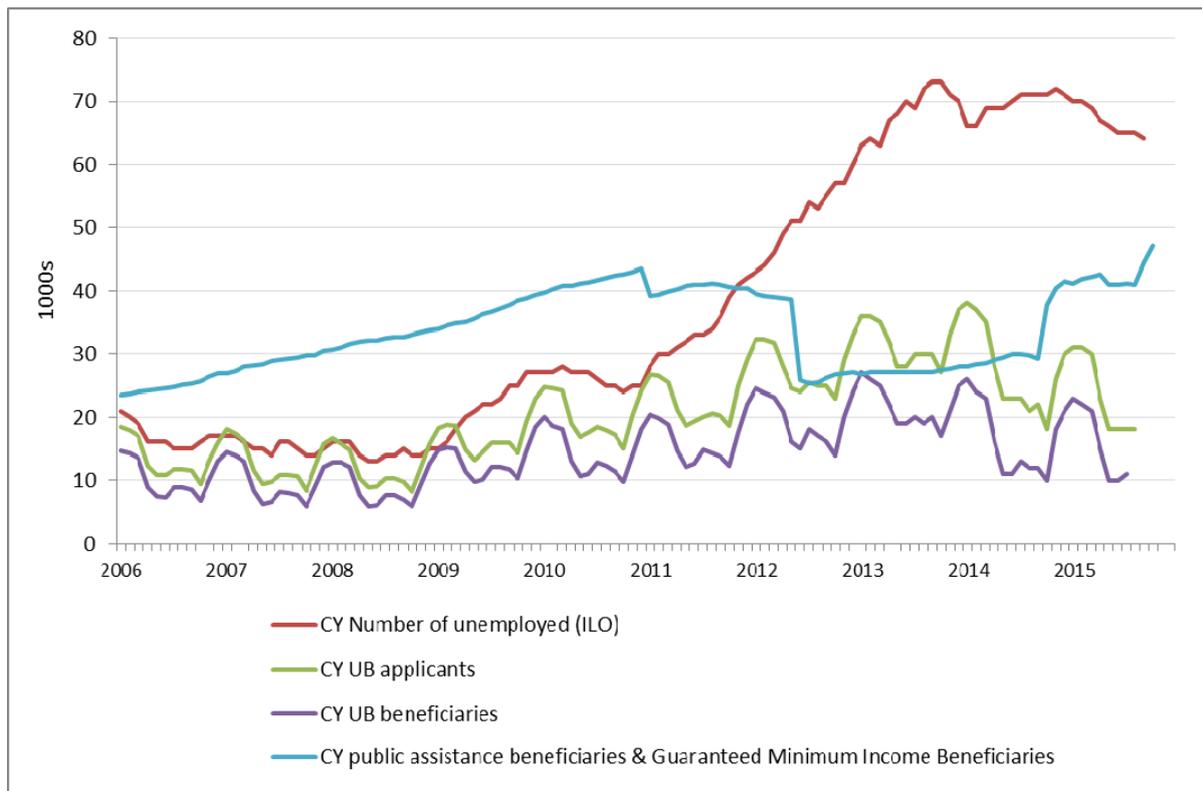
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

CY								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	63.9	64.8	65.1	61.6	63.4	64.3	66.1	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	64.5	65.3	64.2	61.0	64.0	65.0	66.3	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	9.1	9.9	9.7	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.4	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	7.6	8.2	7.9	5.9	7.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	78.2	78.6	79.2	79.3	78.9	80.1	80.9	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.9	83.6	83.9	83.1	83.4	85.0	84.7	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.9	18.6	18.9	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.3	20.9	21.0	20.3	20.4	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	76.5	75.6	74.5	75.6	77.1	76.4	77.5	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1716.8	1720.6	1711.6	1779.6	1711.7				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.4				

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA) and Statistical Service of Cyprus (Health and Hospital Statistics 2012)

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁹³



CY	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit (1)
definition	Number of applicants for unemployment benefit
unit	thousands of applicants
source	Social Insurance Services, Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, Cyprus
comment	CY UB applicants refer to the number of applicants for unemployment benefit from Social Insurance Services. Some of those applicants can be rejected due to the qualifying contribution conditions of the unemployment benefit. The unsmoothness of the number of applicants is due to the seasonality effect of the hospitality industry.
	Unemployment benefit (2)

⁹³ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

definition	Number of beneficiaries for unemployment benefit
unit	thousands of applicants
source	Social Insurance Services, Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, Cyprus
comment	CY UB beneficiaries refer to the number of beneficiaries for unemployment benefit from Social Insurance Services at the corresponding period. The unsmoothness of the number of beneficiaries is due to the seasonality effect of the hospitality industry.
Social assistance benefit / Guaranteed Minimum Income	
definition	Number of public assistance beneficiaries & guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	Social Welfare Services, Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, Cyprus
comment	<p>The decrease shown in the number of public assistance beneficiaries in June 2012 is due to a change of the relevant legislation. More specifically, until May 2012 financial assistance to lone parents was provided in the context of the Public Assistance Legislation and from June 2012 a single parent benefit has been introduced in the Child Benefit Law. In addition, the cases of public assistance with the nature of distress "unemployment" were 3.099 in October 2015. The data in the table from 10/2014 and onwards includes figures for public assistance beneficiaries and guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries.</p> <p>The Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) was established in July 2014 with the aim to ensure a socially acceptable minimum standard of living for persons (and families) legally residing in the Republic of Cyprus whose income and other economic resources are insufficient to meet their basic and special needs. The new GMI will gradually replace the existing public assistance and the low income pensioners scheme. The nature of the benefit is differential in that it varies according to the applicant's income and family structure.</p>

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	CY										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.3	23.5	24.6	24.6	27.1	27.8	27.4		-0.4 pp	4.1 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.9	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4		-0.9 pp	-1.5 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10945	11256	10816	11497	11444	10299	9457		-9.0 %	-18.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.7	15.0	16.1	15.3		-0.8 pp	6.2 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	6.5	7.9	9.7		1.8 pp	5.2 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.3	17.2	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.7	18.5		0.8 pp	3.2 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.9	10.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	10.0	7.3		-2.7 pp	-2.6 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.4		10.2 %	25.6 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	21.5	20.2	21.8	23.4	27.5	27.7	24.7		-3.0 pp	3.2 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	30.6	33.1	33.6	37.0	37.4	37.0	41.5		4.4 pp	10.9 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	48.2	49.8	52.4	55.6	57.0	58.1	60.5		2.5 pp	12.3 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	50.4	50.6	48.6	46.6	45.4	52.4	51.7		-0.7 pp	1.3 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.0	9.0	7.8		-1.2 pp	1.5 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	3.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	-0.9 pp	6.3 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.7	11.7	12.7	11.3	11.4	9.1	6.8	5.3	-1.5 pp	-8.4 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.8	5.6	6.7	8.7	10.8	14.9	14.5	12.3	-2.2 pp	8.5 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	9.7	9.9	11.7	14.6	16.0	18.7	17.0	15.2	-1.8 pp	5.5 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	54.8	55.7	56.3	54.8	50.7	49.6	46.9	48.2	1.3 pp	-6.6 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	49.3	48.6	42.6	39.8	33.4	26.1	27.2		1.1 pp	-22.1 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.77	0.75		-2.6 %	27.1 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.39		-2.5 %	18.2 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.7		0.3 pp	1.9 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.1	9.9	9.7	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.4		9.5 %	14.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.6	8.2	7.9	5.9	7.7	8.7	8.8		1.1 %	15.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0		0.7 pp	2.2 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.2	-3.3	0.4	-1.4	-5.3	-0.2	-12.7	n.a.	-12.7 %	-21.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, CYPRUS

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Severe material deprivation rate is above the EU average and shows negative development.</p> <p>Rate of people (0-59) living in (quasi-)jobless households⁹⁴ is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.</p> <p>Inequalities (S80/S20) are around the EU average, but show a significantly negative development.</p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	Share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>The coverage of short-term unemployed (less than 12 months) by unemployment benefits is relatively low.</i>	Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing poverty is above the EU average, showing a significantly positive development.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	Older people suffer from low replacement rates and low median relative income.	Poverty gap is average but decreasing.
5. Health	<p>Unmet need for medical care is below the EU average, but worse than the EU average for cost reasons.</p> <p><i>There is significant need for improving the cost-effectiveness and accessibility of the health system.</i></p>	<p>Potential years of life lost are better than the EU average.</p> <p>Amenable and preventable mortality are among</p>

⁹⁴ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

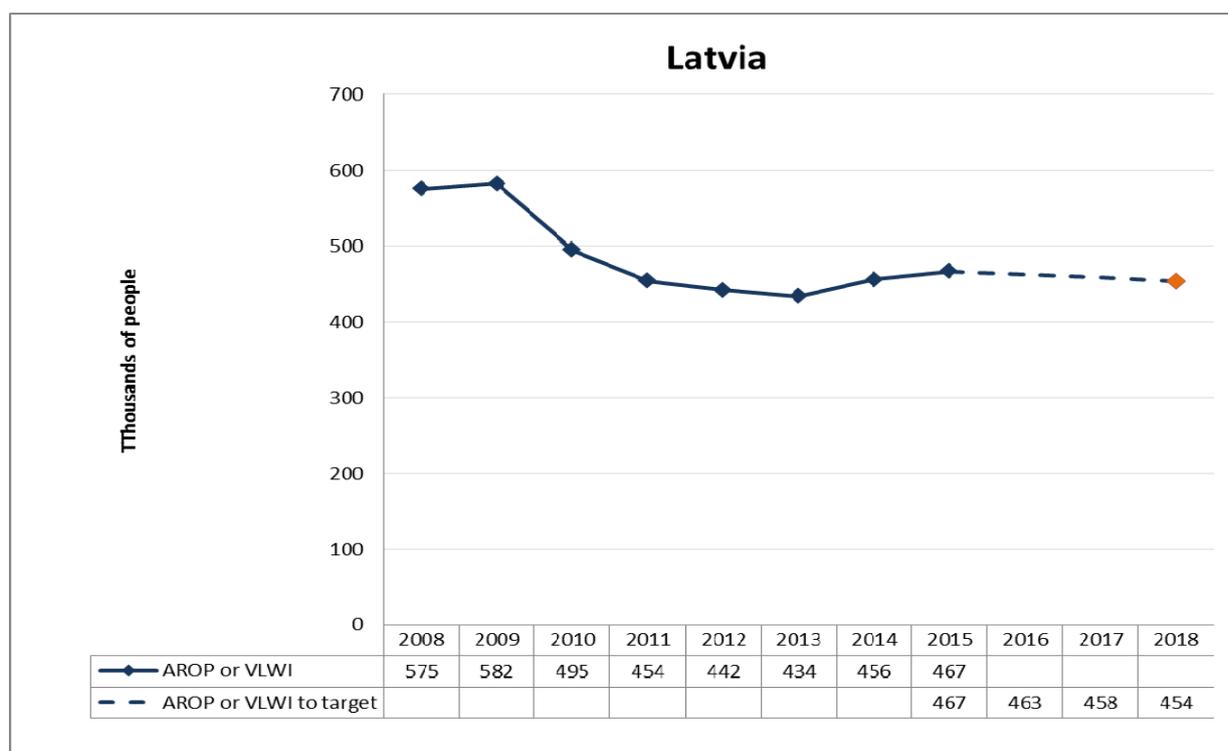
		the best performing countries in the EU.
6. Other key issues	<i>Cyprus has one of the highest risks of poverty or social exclusion for people with activity limitation (aged 16 or over) in the EU and there is a higher than average gap between the risk of poverty and social exclusion for people with and without activity limitation.</i>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty after social transfers and/or living in households with very low work intensity by 121,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

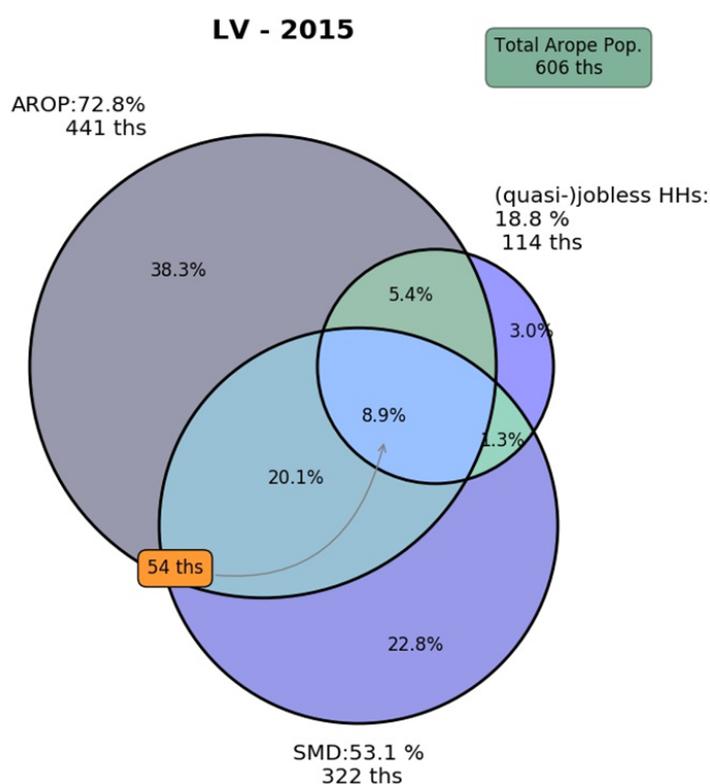


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

⁹⁵ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

LV												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	75.5	69.7	54.8	47.3	53.1	55.1	64.8	72.8	8.0 pp	-2.8 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	559	563	437	388	388	387	418	441	5.5 %	-21.1 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	12.3	15.1	25.1	23.8	24.4	21.2	22.0	18.8	-3.2 pp	6.5 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	91	122	200	195	178	149	142	114	-19.7 %	25.3 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	56.2	58.4	72.4	77.2	70.9	68.4	58.8	53.1	-5.6 pp	-3.1 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	416	472	578	634	518	480	379	322	-15.0 %	-22.6 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	3.9	4.8	5.1	4.4	5.5	5.0	7.3	5.5	-1.8 pp	1.5 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	29	39	41	36	40	35	47	33	-29.8 %	13.8 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	27.2	22.0	18.8	17.7	16.8	18.0	18.6	20.1	1.5 pp	-7.0 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	201	178	150	145	123	126	120	122	1.7 %	-39.3 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.4	7.7	12.8	11.5	11.5	9.4	8.8	8.9	0.1 pp	2.6 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	47	62	102	94	84	66	57	54	-5.3 %	14.9 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	0.4	0.7	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.3	-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	3	6	23	28	21	20	13	8	-38.5 %	166.7 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

LV									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-3.6	-14.3	-3.8	6.2	4.0	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.8	-14.3	-6.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	-1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.7	17.5	19.5	16.2	15.0	11.9	10.8	9.9	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.9	4.5	8.8	8.8	7.8	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	11.7	16.5	17.9	14.9	14.0	14.2				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LV									EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	11.7	16.5	17.9	14.9	14.0	14.2	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	8.0		
	Disability	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0		
	Old age	5.1	7.5	9.3	7.9	7.6	7.5	11.0		
	Survivors	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.5		
	Housing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3		
	Housing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	11.5	16.2	17.1	14.2	13.6	13.9	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	7.9		
	Disability	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5		
	Old age	5.1	7.5	9.3	7.9	7.6	7.5	10.4		
	Survivors	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

LV	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	34.2	37.9	38.2	40.1	36.2	35.1	32.7	30.9	-1.8 pp	-3.3 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	25.9	26.4	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2	22.5	1.3 pp	-3.4 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	4283	4279	3525	3566	3661	3868	4392	4855	11.8 %	12.1 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	8993	8987	7403	7489	7687	8122	9224	10196	11.8 %	12.1 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	19.3	22.1	27.6	31.0	25.6	24.0	19.2	16.4	-2.8 pp	-2.9 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.4	7.4	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.0	9.6	7.8	-1.8 pp	2.4 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	12.6	15.6	10.5	9.3	12.6	12.1	10.8	10.1	-0.7 pp	-2.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	28.6	29.0	28.9	31.7	28.6	27.5	23.6	25.5	1.9 pp	-3.1 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	25.9	27.2	32.8	35.2	35.0	33.0	28.0	23.7	-4.3 pp	-2.2 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	14.2	14.8	26.7	29.1	25.3	25.4	21.5	17.6	-3.9 pp	3.3 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	0.0 %	-11.0 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	57.4	56.3	55.7	43.7	36.6	37.7	39.8	41.4	1.6 pp	-16.0 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	9.3	9.8	12.5	11.2	11.4	9.6	8.1	-1.5 pp	-0.6 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	2.0	-15.0	-5.0	-5.3	1.6	5.5	4.1				0.0	0.6

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.

LV	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	32.4	38.4	42.2	44.1	40.0	38.4	35.3	31.3	-4.0 pp	-1.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.6	26.3	26.3	24.7	24.4	23.4	24.3	23.2	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	19.2	24.6	30.7	32.4	27.3	25.4	19.9	17.0	-2.9 pp	-2.2 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.6	6.9	12.4	12.6	10.4	9.2	9.6	7.4	-2.2 pp	2.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	30.7	34.2	31.3	33.2	31.0	29.9	28.8	34.2	5.4 pp	3.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	22.9	22.0	28.5	32.3	28.5	28.2	27.5	24.4	-3.0 pp	1.6 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	69.6	71.7	71.1	59.6	53.1	53.4	55.2	57.5	2.3 pp	-12.1 pp	23.1	22.7
LV	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.2	31.8	38.7	43.7	37.4	36.5	30.8	32.0	1.2 pp	6.8 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.2	19.4	21.0	22.3	20.1	19.8	16.9	22.1	5.2 pp	5.9 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	15.7	20.8	28.0	35.4	27.1	23.9	19.8	17.7	-2.1 pp	2.0 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	2.8	4.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	7.7	8.1	6.7	-1.4 pp	3.9 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.2	9.6	8.0	8.3	5.6	9.6	6.5	9.6	3.1 pp	1.4 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	13.7	14.4	11.6	11.5	9.1	7.9	6.7	-1.2 pp	0.9 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	14.4	22.3	22.6	19.8	17.4	16.2	15.4	13.8	-1.6 pp	-0.6 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.5	5.2	8.0	11.7	9.8	8.7	8.4	5.9	-2.5 pp	1.4 pp	13.2	14.3

LV	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.0	32.8	37.4	41.1	35.9	34.0	30.0	27.3	-2.7 pp	-0.7 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.4	20.5	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.8	18.4	18.6	0.2 pp	-0.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	16.7	20.5	26.8	31.2	25.0	22.9	18.2	15.7	-2.5 pp	-1.0 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.7	7.6	12.6	12.6	12.1	10.2	9.6	7.9	-1.7 pp	2.2 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	29.5	33.5	31.9	33.0	32.1	32.0	29.0	33.7	4.7 pp	4.2 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	10.7	11.2	9.7	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.3	9.4	1.1 pp	-1.3 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	17.5	18.0	27.1	28.9	25.2	25.4	23.0	20.2	-2.8 pp	2.7 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	58.6	57.0	56.4	44.2	36.7	38.1	40.1	41.8	1.7 pp	-16.8 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	7.1	7.8	10.1	13.2	11.3	10.9	9.0	7.6	-1.4 pp	0.5 pp	11.4	11.9
LV	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	58.8	55.5	36.8	33.0	33.7	36.1	39.3	42.1	2.8 pp	-16.7 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	52.0	47.6	17.2	9.1	13.9	17.6	27.6	34.6	7.0 pp	-17.4 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	28.7	25.3	27.5	28.9	26.4	26.6	22.0	18.2	-3.8 pp	-10.5 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.53	0.57	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.77	0.71	0.65	-8.5 %	22.6 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.30	0.34	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.42	-4.5 %	40.0 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	40.1	37.9	37.8	26.5	20.4	22.1	24.9	25.6	0.7 pp	-14.5 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.4	16.1	9.7	10.4	11.5	14.0	11.8	9.9	-1.9 pp	-6.5 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LV	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	32.4	38.4	42.2	44.1	40.0	38.4	35.3	31.3	-4.0 pp	-1.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	23.6	26.3	26.3	24.7	24.4	23.4	24.3	23.2	-1.1 pp	-0.4 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	19.2	24.6	30.7	32.4	27.3	25.4	19.9	17.0	-2.9 pp	-2.2 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.6	6.9	12.4	12.6	10.4	9.2	9.6	7.4	-2.2 pp	2.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.1	16.7	12.6	12.7	16.8	19.2	11.7	12.8	1.1 pp	0.7 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	11.8	12.7	11.4	10.8	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.9	1.0 pp	-0.9 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	84.4	89.0	79.6	73.0	76.6	68.4	76.9	82.2	5.3 pp	-2.2 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.1	21.3	18.5	17.4	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.4	0.0 pp	-1.7 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	2.0		1.0 pp	0.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	11.0	13.0	16.0	15.0	19.0	22.0	20.0		-2.0 pp	9.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	3.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	5.0		-4.0 pp	2.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	65.0	65.0	60.0	65.0	72.0	70.0	74.0		4.0 pp	9.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	30.7	34.2	31.3	33.2	31.0	29.9	28.8	34.2	5.4 pp	3.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	6.4	4.8	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.3	0.6 pp	-2.1 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	10.0	7.9	4.9	6.1	3.7	4.9	4.9	5.7	0.8 pp	-4.3 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	22.9	22.0	28.5	32.3	28.5	28.2	27.5	24.4	-3.0 pp	1.6 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	7.1	7.9	8.9	12.2	10.7	10.3	9.2	7.9	-1.3 pp	0.8 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.6	9.0	8.2	8.9	8.7	5.6	4.0	3.0	-1.0 pp	-4.6 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15.5	14.3	12.9	11.6	10.6	9.8	8.5	9.9	1.4 pp	-5.6 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.8	2.8	5.7	4.4	2.9	4.9	3.4		-1.5 pp	0.6 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	6.6	7.6	5.6	6.6	6.3	4.4	3.8		-0.6 pp	-2.8 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	29.3	30.5	28.9	24.7	25.0	23.9	23.8	22.5	-1.3 pp	-6.8 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	69.6	71.7	71.1	59.6	53.1	53.4	55.2	57.5	2.3 pp	-12.1 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	71.9		51.2		52.9		43.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	65.0		51.2		46.6		43.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	61.1		51.2		43.0		43.9	
	AWG career length case *	73.8	70.9	55.7	53.5	54.6	52.0	47.9	45.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			57.4				49.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			48.5				41.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			57.4				49.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			48.5				41.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			50.6				43.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			50.0				42.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			49.4				42.3	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							51.2	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							49.2	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							48.2	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							47.0	
	Short career (30 year career)			38.9				32.9	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			44.8				39.0	
	Early retirement due to disability			46.3				40.3	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			45.3				39.4		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	95.0		51.7		69.2		43.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	85.9		51.7		61.0		43.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	78.2		51.7		55.5		43.9	
	AWG career length case *	98.3	94.0	56.2	53.9	72.3	68.3	47.9	45.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			57.8				49.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			49.0				41.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			57.8				49.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			49.0				41.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			51.1				43.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			50.5				42.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			49.8				42.3	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							51.7	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							50.5	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							48.8	

	Career break due to child care: 3 years		47.8		41.3
	Short career (30 year career)	66.4	39.4	47.1	32.9
	Early retirement due to unemployment		45.3		39.0
	Early retirement due to disability		47.8		41.2
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		51.7		43.9
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	57.2	38.2	44.8	32.8
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	51.2	38.2	39.5	32.8

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

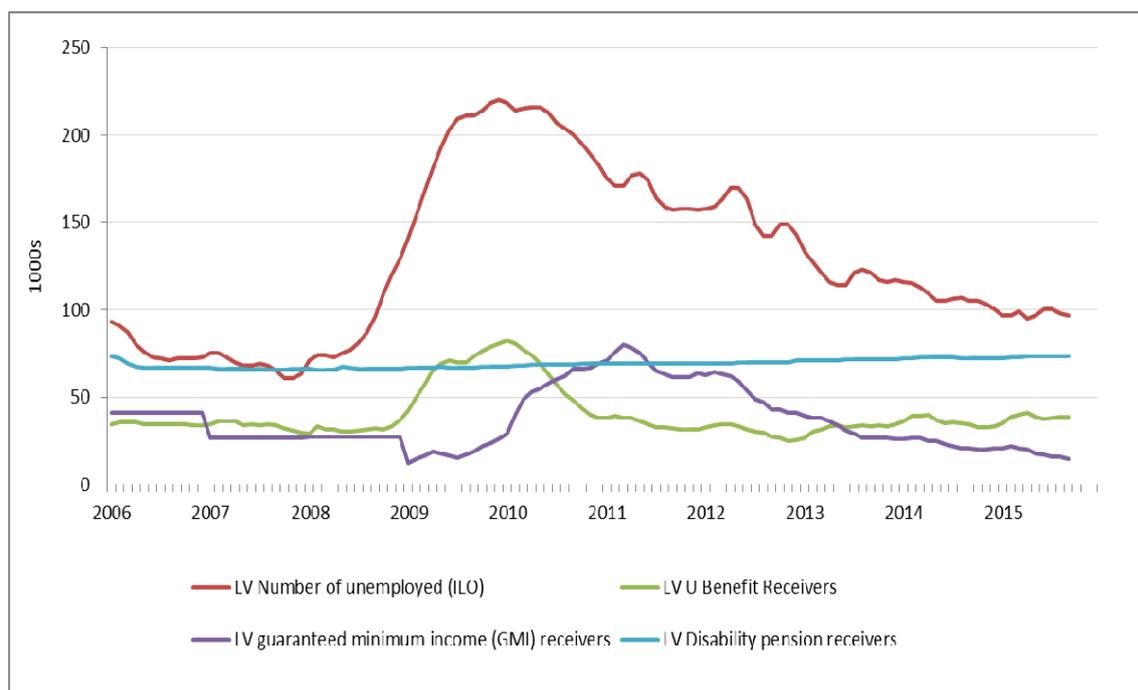
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

LV								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	51.6	52.6	53.1	53.6	54.6	51.7	51.5	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	54.3	56.0	56.4	56.6	59.0	54.2	55.3	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.0	4.0	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	6.4	4.2	4.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	66.5	67.5	67.9	68.6	68.9	69.3	69.1	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	77.5	77.7	78.0	78.8	78.9	78.9	79.4	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	12.8	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.9	13.8	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.7	18.5	18.6	19.0	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	9.9	9.9	15.1	16.1	12.4	13.8	12.5	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	43.5	46.0	47.8	46.0	46.7	45.2	45.8	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	999.2	854.9	863.3						
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	6.6	6.8	6.5						

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA) and PVO v el nav public ejis datus.

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁹⁶



LV	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	persons receiving unemployment benefit
unit	thousands of recipients
source	State Social Insurance Agency
	Social assistance benefit
definition	persons in household receiving municipal GMI benefit
unit	thousands of recipients
source	annual statistical reports from local municipalities
	Disability benefit
definition	persons receiving disability pension
unit	thousands of pensioners
source	State Social Insurance Agency

⁹⁶ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LV										EU27			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	34.2	37.9	38.2	40.1	36.2	35.1	32.7		-2.4 pp	-1.5 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	25.9	26.4	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2		1.8 pp	-4.7 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4283	4279	3525	3566	3661	3868	4392		10.8 %	0.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	19.3	22.1	27.6	31.0	25.6	24.0	19.2		-4.8 pp	-0.1 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.4	7.4	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.0	9.6		-0.4 pp	4.2 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	28.6	29.0	28.9	31.7	28.6	27.5	23.6		-3.9 pp	-5.0 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.6	15.6	10.5	9.3	12.6	12.1	10.8		-1.3 pp	-1.8 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5		3.2 %	-11.0 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	32.4	38.4	42.2	44.1	40.0	38.4	35.3		-3.1 pp	2.9 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	14.2	14.8	26.7	29.1	25.3	25.4	21.5		-3.9 pp	7.2 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	31.3	32.5	53.4	59.4	57.0	54.9	49.2		-5.7 pp	17.9 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	83.3	83.1	71.2	66.6	69.8	67.9	73.0		5.1 pp	-10.3 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	10.7	11.2	9.7	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.3		-0.8 pp	-2.4 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	4.5	8.8	8.8	7.8	5.7	4.6	4.5		-0.1 pp	2.6 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.5	14.3	12.9	11.6	10.6	9.8	8.5	9.9		1.4 pp	-5.6 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.8	13.7	14.4	11.6	11.5	9.1	7.9	6.7		-1.2 pp	0.9 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.8	17.5	17.8	16.0	14.9	13.0	12.0	10.5		-1.5 pp	-1.3 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	59.1	52.5	47.8	50.5	52.8	54.8	56.4	59.4		3.0 pp	0.3 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	58.8	55.5	36.8	33.0	33.7	36.1	39.3		3.2 pp	-19.5 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.53	0.57	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.77	0.71		-7.8 %	34.0 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.30	0.34	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.44		-6.4 %	46.7 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	9.9	9.9	15.1	16.1	12.4	13.8	12.5		-1.3 pp	2.6 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.0	4.0		0.0 %	-16.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	6.4	4.2	4.6		9.5 %	-6.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.7	9.3	9.8	12.5	11.2	11.4	9.6		-1.8 pp	0.9 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.0	-15.0	-5.0	-5.3	1.6	5.5	4.1	n.a.	4.1 %	-14.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, LATVIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>At-risk-of poverty rate is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly higher than the EU average.</p>	Severe material deprivation and share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households ⁹⁷ show a significantly positive development.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>Housing deprivation for children is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>Impact of social transfers (notably when pensions are included) on reducing poverty is significantly lower than the EU average.</p> <p>Low coverage and adequacy of social assistance benefits and insufficient social and labour market reintegration measures.</p>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>Poverty and social exclusion risk of older people is significantly higher than the EU average and shows a significant negative development.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers on reducing old age poverty is significantly lower than the EU average and shows a significant negative development.</p>	

⁹⁷This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

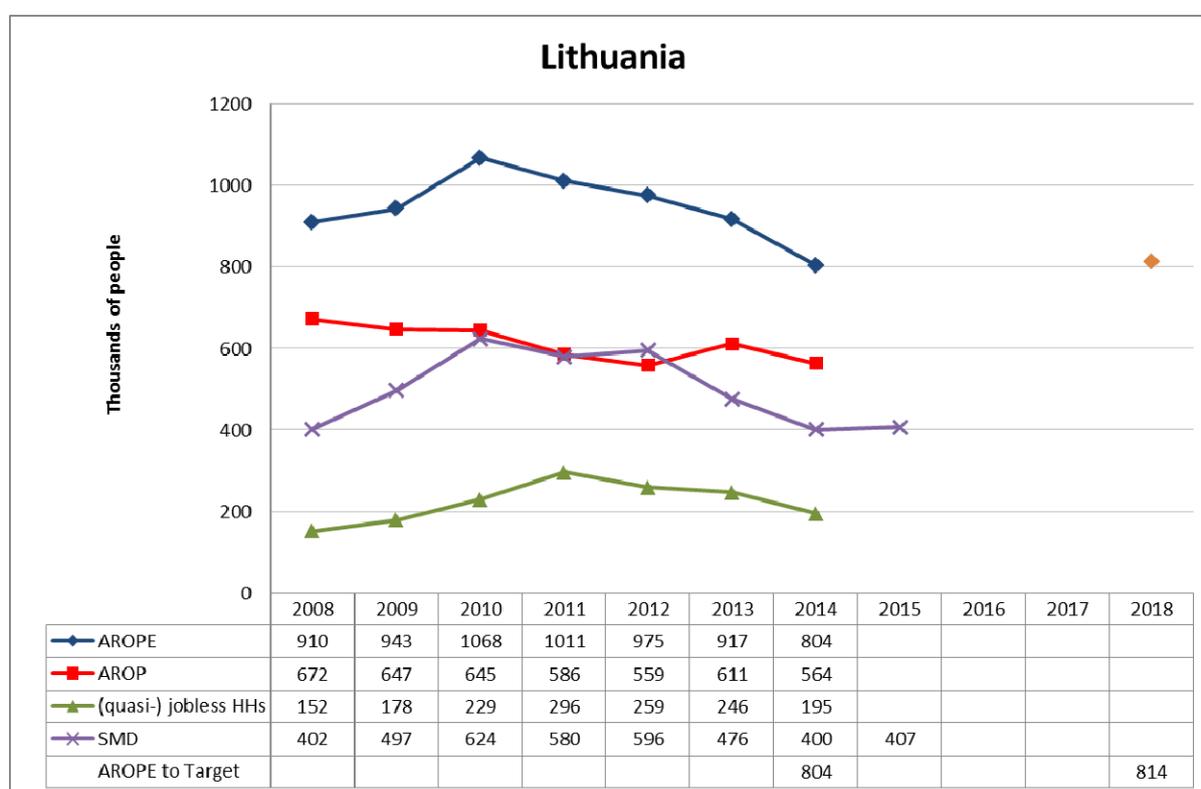
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy is significantly worse than the EU average (and close to the worst of all Member States), as is the number of Healthy life years.</p> <p>Potential years of life lost, preventable and amenable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average and close to the worst performance among all Member States.</p> <p>Unmet need for medical care is significantly worse than the EU average and the worst score among all Member States, as is the subcomponent cost and the gap in unmet need for low and high income groups.</p> <p>The low level of public funding hampers achieving better health outcomes.</p>	
6. Other key issues	<p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is one of the highest in the EU and there is a much higher than average gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i></p>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion to 814,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

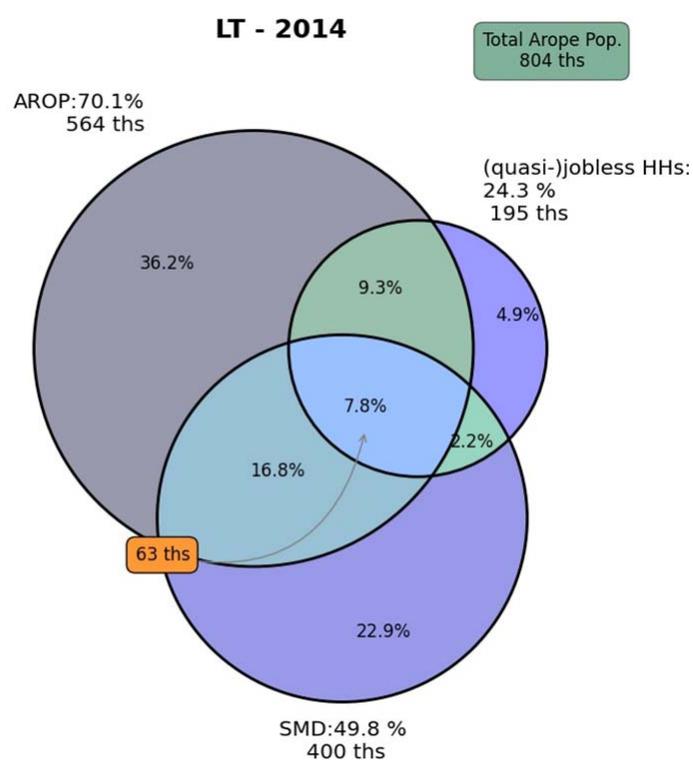


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year).

⁹⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

LT												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	73.9	68.6	60.4	58.0	57.3	66.6	70.2		3.5 pp	-3.7 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	672	647	645	586	559	611	564		-7.7 %	-16.1 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	16.7	18.9	21.4	29.3	26.6	26.8	24.3		-2.6 pp	7.6 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	152	178	229	296	259	246	195		-20.7 %	28.3 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	44.2	52.7	58.4	57.4	61.1	51.9	49.8		-2.2 pp	5.6 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	402	497	624	580	596	476	400	407	1.8 %	1.2 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	6.4	5.9	6.4	9.3	6.5	9.2	9.3		0.2 pp	3.0 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	58	56	68	94	63	84	75		-10.7 %	29.3 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	16.8	16.9	15.4	12.1	12.7	16.7	16.8		0.1 pp	0.0 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	153	159	164	122	124	153	135		-11.8 %	-11.8 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.4	7.5	7.6	9.8	10.9	8.5	7.8		-0.7 pp	2.5 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	49	71	81	99	106	78	63		-19.2 %	28.6 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	0.8	2.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.2		-0.3 pp	1.5 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	7	21	37	39	40	23	18		-21.7 %	157.1 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

LT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	2.6	-14.8	1.6	6.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	-1.3	-7.7	-5.3	0.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.8	13.8	17.8	15.4	13.4	11.8	10.7	9.1	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.3	3.3	7.4	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	3.9	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	15.9	21.0	18.9	16.9	16.3	15.3				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LT									EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.5	20.4	18.1	16.2	15.5	14.5	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	8.0		
	Disability	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0		
	Old age	6.3	8.3	7.3	6.7	6.8	6.4	11.0		
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	15.2	19.9	17.2	15.2	14.6	13.7	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	4.6	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	7.9		
	Disability	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5		
	Old age	6.3	8.2	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.4	10.4		
	Survivors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.2		
	Housing									
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1			

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

LT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.3	29.6	34.0	33.1	32.5	30.8	27.3		-3.5 pp	-1.0 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.9	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1		-1.5 pp	-1.8 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	4111	4289	3611	3641	4034	4369	4557		2.4 %	2.2 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	8634	9008	7583	7645	8472	9176	9570		2.4 %	2.2 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	12.5	15.6	19.9	19.0	19.8	16.0	13.6	13.9	0.3 pp	1.4 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.1	7.2	9.5	12.7	11.4	11.0	8.8		-2.2 pp	2.7 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	10.9	11.4	7.4	7.7	12.3	10.2	16.0		5.8 pp	5.1 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	25.6	23.8	32.6	29.0	22.6	24.8	22.7		-2.1 pp	-2.9 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	20.9	19.2	28.8	32.2	27.4	25.7	23.0		-2.7 pp	2.1 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	23.7	29.0	34.5	36.4	34.5	32.0	30.6		-1.5 pp	6.8 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.1		0.0 %	0.0 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	48.4	48.1	45.5	19.5	19.0	28.0	28.3		0.3 pp	-20.1 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	5.0	5.6	10.6	11.1	8.9	8.2	7.1		-1.1 pp	2.1 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	7.5	-11.8	-0.4	1.1	0.2	4.3	2.4				0.0	0.6

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.

LT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.1	30.8	35.8	34.6	31.9	35.4	28.9		-6.5 pp	-0.2 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.2	20.8	26.9	23.5		-3.4 pp	0.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.8	15.8	20.0	16.7	16.9	18.5	13.7	13.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.7	5.4	5.7	11.7	9.3	9.8	6.9		-2.9 pp	2.2 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	28.4	27.8	36.6	29.0	24.3	25.8	26.6		0.8 pp	-1.8 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	26.0	36.3	43.1	37.3	41.1	33.9	32.7		-1.3 pp	6.6 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	63.3	65.2	61.9	31.7	30.4	43.2	42.5		-0.7 pp	-20.8 pp	23.1	22.7
LT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.0	28.9	36.3	38.0	35.9	30.4	28.0		-2.4 pp	-1.0 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.2	18.4	23.5	24.4	20.2	19.2	19.4		0.2 pp	0.2 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	12.8	14.2	20.1	19.5	23.1	13.3	12.5	16.5	4.0 pp	3.7 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.3	6.3	8.8	12.2	10.8	10.3	5.4		-4.9 pp	1.1 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	7.0	5.4	11.8	6.1	5.8	7.0	6.5		-0.5 pp	-0.5 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.0	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.5	-1.1 pp	1.5 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	12.4	16.7	18.1	16.1	14.9	15.2	13.4	12.6	-0.8 pp	0.2 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	5.4	5.9	9.1	9.8	9.7	7.9	6.5		-1.4 pp	1.1 pp	13.2	14.3

LT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.0	27.7	34.6	33.3	31.7	29.3	25.6		-3.7 pp	0.6 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	17.5	18.4	22.2	20.2	17.9	19.0	17.6		-1.4 pp	0.1 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.5	14.7	18.7	18.0	19.5	14.6	12.3	12.7	0.4 pp	1.2 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.6	7.8	10.6	13.1	12.0	11.4	9.4		-2.0 pp	2.8 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	29.9	28.7	33.9	30.7	26.6	27.5	28.3		0.8 pp	-1.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	9.5	10.5	12.7	9.6	7.7	9.2	8.4		-0.8 pp	-1.1 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	28.3	30.8	32.3	37.3	36.3	35.4	33.8		-1.5 pp	5.6 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	50.1	48.8	46.5	19.6	19.6	28.0	28.8		0.8 pp	-21.3 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	5.2	6.0	11.2	11.5	8.6	7.6	6.4		-1.2 pp	1.2 pp	11.4	11.9
LT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	39.9	35.3	29.8	30.9	35.7	31.7	31.9		0.2 pp	-8.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	31.0	23.9	9.6	9.7	18.7	19.4	20.1		0.7 pp	-10.9 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	17.1	18.8	24.0	25.1	24.1	18.4	17.8	18.2	0.4 pp	1.1 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.70	0.73	0.93	0.90	0.78	0.81	0.77		-4.9 %	10.0 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.45		-6.2 %	4.7 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	25.3	26.1	24.0	6.2	5.5	12.6	12.7		0.1 pp	-12.6 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	4.4	5.4	10.3	11.6	9.8	9.2		-0.6 pp	5.1 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	29.1	30.8	35.8	34.6	31.9	35.4	28.9		-6.5 pp	-0.2 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.2	20.8	26.9	23.5		-3.4 pp	0.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	11.8	15.8	20.0	16.7	16.9	18.5	13.7	13.8	0.1 pp	2.0 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.7	5.4	5.7	11.7	9.3	9.8	6.9		-2.9 pp	2.2 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.0	14.3	7.3	11.1	15.7	9.4	20.5		11.1 pp	8.5 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.1	12.6	14.5	11.6	9.8	11.9	11.9		0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	75.9	75.8	70.6	73.9	72.2	77.3	84.0		6.7 pp	8.1 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	20.5	20.1	21.9	18.5	15.5	21.2	18.8		-2.4 pp	-1.7 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0		6.0			5.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	8.0	10.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	10.0	17.0		7.0 pp	9.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.0	4.0	9.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	8.0		2.0 pp	1.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	55.0	51.0	59.0	60.0	68.0	68.0	72.0		4.0 pp	17.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	28.4	27.8	36.6	29.0	24.3	25.8	26.6		0.8 pp	-1.8 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)		5.0									22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)		7.9									27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	26.0	36.3	43.1	37.3	41.1	33.9	32.7		-1.3 pp	6.6 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	5.4	5.3	13.3	10.6	7.3	8.8	7.1		-1.7 pp	1.7 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.5	8.7	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4		-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.9		0.2 pp	-1.6 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	26.0	22.0	17.8	12.6	11.8	15.2	16.8		1.6 pp	-9.2 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	63.3	65.2	61.9	31.7	30.4	43.2	42.5		-0.7 pp	-20.8 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	61.6	70.0	71.3		47.6	54.2	53.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	52.6	52.4	71.3		40.7	40.6	53.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	49.9	47.3	71.3		38.6	36.6	53.9	
	AWG career length case	53.3	54.7	74.3	67.8	41.2	42.4	56.0	51.2
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			84.9				64.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			62.1				46.9	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			84.9				64.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			62.1				46.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			70.7				53.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			69.1				52.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			68.5				51.7	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				71.3				53.9
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				70.9				53.6
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				70.5				53.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				70.0				52.9
	Short career (30 year career)			54.2				41.0	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			59.6				45.0	
	Early retirement due to disability			73.4				55.5	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			65.7				50.9		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	77.5	88.3	86.4		61.8	70.3	67.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	76.2	76.0	86.4		60.8	60.7	67.7	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	62.8	59.6	86.4		50.1	47.5	67.7	
	AWG career length case	67.0	68.9	89.7	82.1	53.4	55.0	70.3	64.3
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			103.1				80.7	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			75.3				59.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			103.1				80.7	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			75.3				59.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			85.8				67.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			83.8				65.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			83.2				65.2	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				86.4				67.7
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				86.1				67.4
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				85.7				67.1
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				85.2				66.7

	Short career (30 year career)	51.6	66.0	41.1	51.7		
	Early retirement due to unemployment		70.4		55.1		
	Early retirement due to disability		90.7		71.0		
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		87.3		68.4		
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	39.6	44.9	47.2	30.0	34.1	34.9
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	33.9	33.7	47.2	25.7	25.6	34.9

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

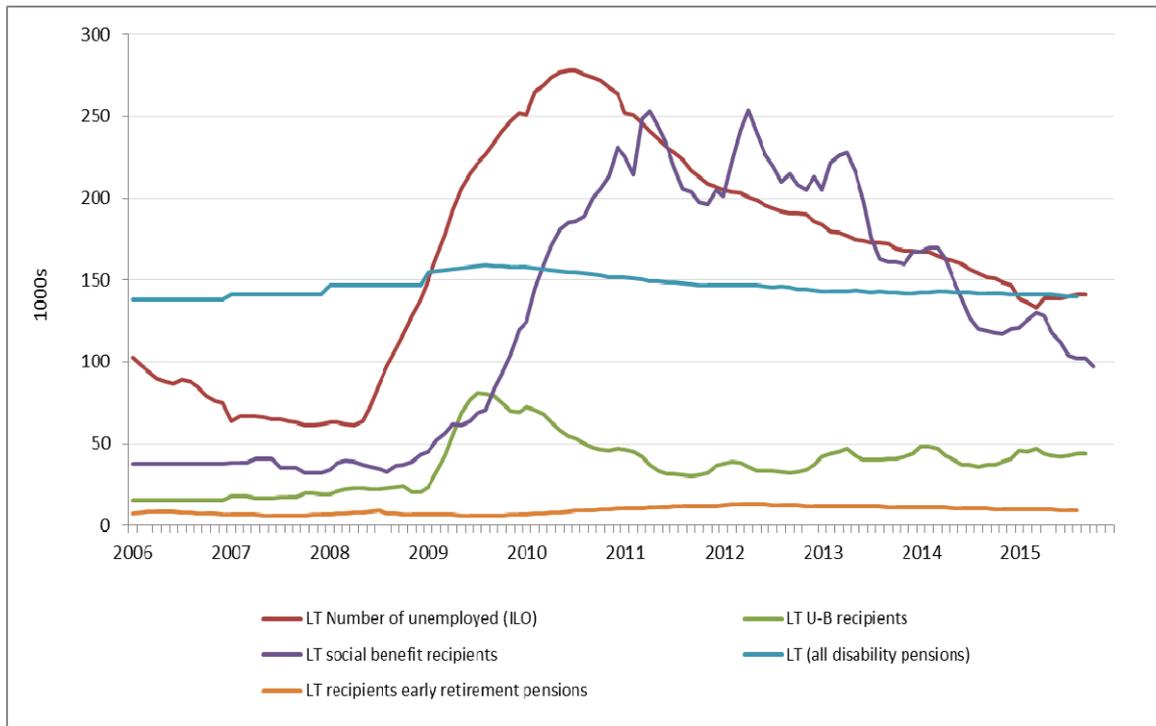
LT								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	54.5	57.2	57.4	57.0	56.6	56.8	57.6	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	59.6	61.2	62.3	62.0	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	65.9	67.5	67.6	68.1	68.4	68.5	69.2	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	77.6	78.7	78.9	79.3	79.6	79.6	80.1	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	13.6	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.3	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	18.4	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.5	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	5.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	48.3	48.0	50.2	43.9	44.3	46.1	44.9	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1102.7	1034.3	1073.5	1179.7	1249.2				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.7				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS⁹⁹

⁹⁹ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.



LT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	National Labour Exchange.
comment	<p>The unemployed have possibility to receive unemployment benefit if he has a minimum period of insurance: 18 months within 3 years preceding unemployment. (there are exceptions for certain groups of unemployed people who contributed but have not acquired the necessary social insurance record due to important reasons). The duration of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit depends on the length of the insurance record: Service years Duration less than 25 years 6 months ; 25 - 30 years -7 months, 30 - 35 years- 8 months; 35 years and over-9 months. The duration of payment is prolonged for additional 2 months for elderly persons within 5 years till pension age. since 1 January 2013 unemployment benefits are paying from the State Social Insurance Fund ("Sodra").</p> <p>The statistical data of on the website at www.sodra.lt or on the special website at http://atvira.sodra.lt</p>
	Social assistance benefit
definition	number of recipients of social benefit
unit	thousands of recipients

source	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, The Social Assistance Information System.
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, or family is raising three or more children, etc.
Disability benefit	
definition	All disability pensions
unit	thousands of pensioners
Early Retirement	
definition	The number of recipients of early retirement pensions, thousand
unit	thousands of pensioners
comment	Persons are eligible for early retirement pension if: they acquired an insurance period of 30 years, they are registered as unemployed for at least 12 months, the age is less than 5 years to retirement age, have no other incomes, do not receive any other pension or benefit. Since 2012, the requirement for pre-retirement age persons to be registered in the Labour Exchange has been cancelled.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LT										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.3	29.6	34.0	33.1	32.5	30.8	27.3		-3.5 pp	-1.0 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	20.9	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1		-1.5 pp	-1.8 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4111	4289	3611	3641	4034	4369	4557		2.4 %	2.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	12.5	15.6	19.9	19.0	19.8	16.0	13.6		-2.4 pp	1.1 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.1	7.2	9.5	12.7	11.4	11.0	8.8		-2.2 pp	2.7 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	25.6	23.8	32.6	29.0	22.6	24.8	22.7		-2.1 pp	-2.9 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.9	11.4	7.4	7.7	12.3	10.2	16.0		5.8 pp	5.1 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.1		0.0 %	0.0 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.1	30.8	35.8	34.6	31.9	35.4	28.9		-6.5 pp	-0.2 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.7	29.0	34.5	36.4	34.5	32.0	30.6		-1.5 pp	6.8 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.2	52.6	58.2	60.8	58.7	55.8	56.1		0.3 pp	8.9 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	70.3	71.8	65.0	64.9	65.2	66.0	70.9		4.9 pp	0.6 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	9.5	10.5	12.7	9.6	7.7	9.2	8.4		-0.8 pp	-1.1 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.3	3.3	7.4	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	3.9	-0.9 pp	2.6 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.5	8.7	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	-0.4 pp	-2.0 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.0	8.7	10.2	9.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	5.5	-1.1 pp	1.5 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.8	12.1	13.2	11.8	11.2	11.1	9.9	9.2	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.0	51.2	48.3	50.2	51.7	53.4	56.3	60.4	4.1 pp	7.4 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	39.9	35.3	29.8	30.9	35.7	31.7	31.9		0.2 pp	-8.0 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.70	0.73	0.93	0.90	0.78	0.81	0.77		-4.9 %	10.0 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.45		-6.2 %	4.7 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	5.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7		0.5 pp	-1.8 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.1		3.4 %	3.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.1		-3.2 %	-7.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.0	5.6	10.6	11.1	8.9	8.2	7.1		-1.1 pp	2.1 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	7.5	-11.8	-0.4	1.1	0.2	4.3	2.4	n.a.	2.4 %	-4.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, LITHUANIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly higher than EU average.	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk-of poverty rate for children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>At-risk of poverty rate for adults living in (quasi-)jobless households¹⁰⁰ is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty is below the EU average and shows some negative development.</p> <p><i>Coverage and adequacy of unemployment benefits and cash social assistance are low.</i></p>	At-risk of poverty and social exclusion shows positive development but is still around average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for elderly (65+) is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Severe material deprivation and at-risk-of-poverty rate for older people (65+),</p>	

¹⁰⁰ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

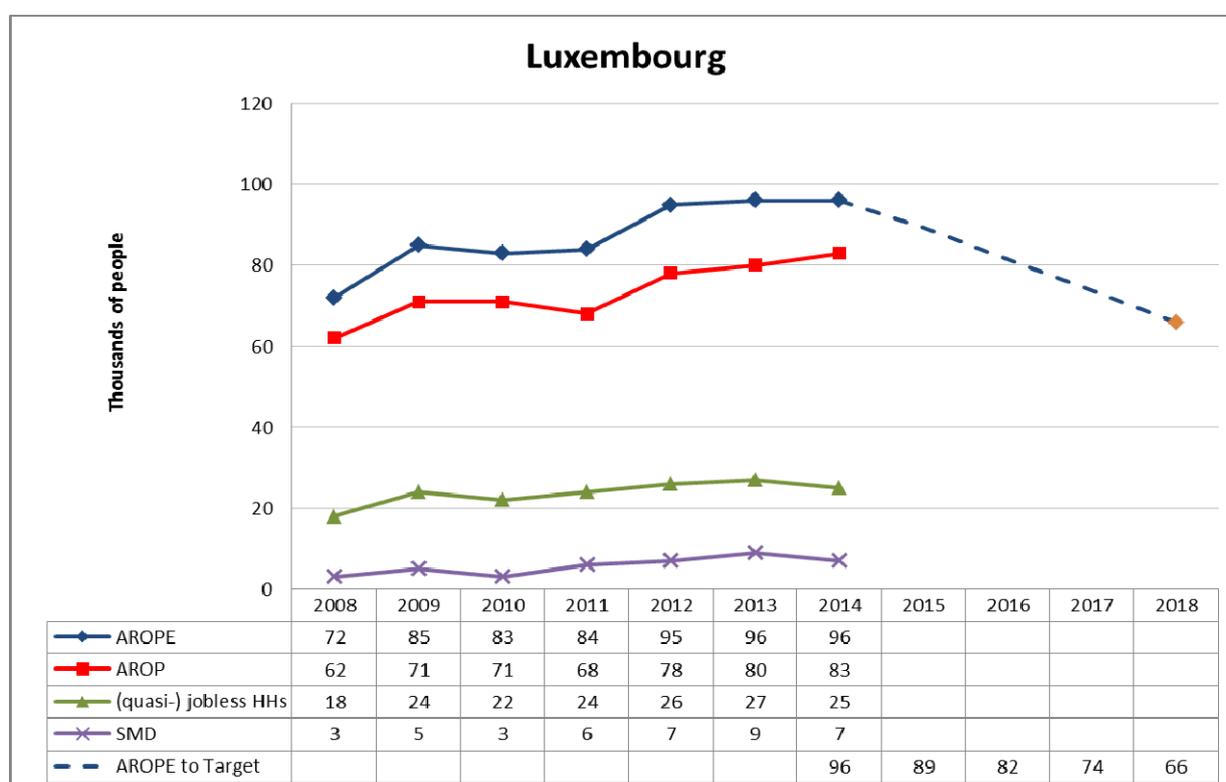
	<p>especially for women, are higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing old age poverty is limited.</p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth is significantly worse than the EU average (the lowest in the EU for males and one of the lowest for females). Life expectancy at 65 is also significantly worse than the EU average, as is Healthy life years at birth.</p> <p>Potential years of life lost, preventable and amenable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Informal payments are a barrier to access.</i></p>	
6. Other key issues	<p><i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is one of the highest in the EU and there is a much higher than average gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i></p>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 6,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

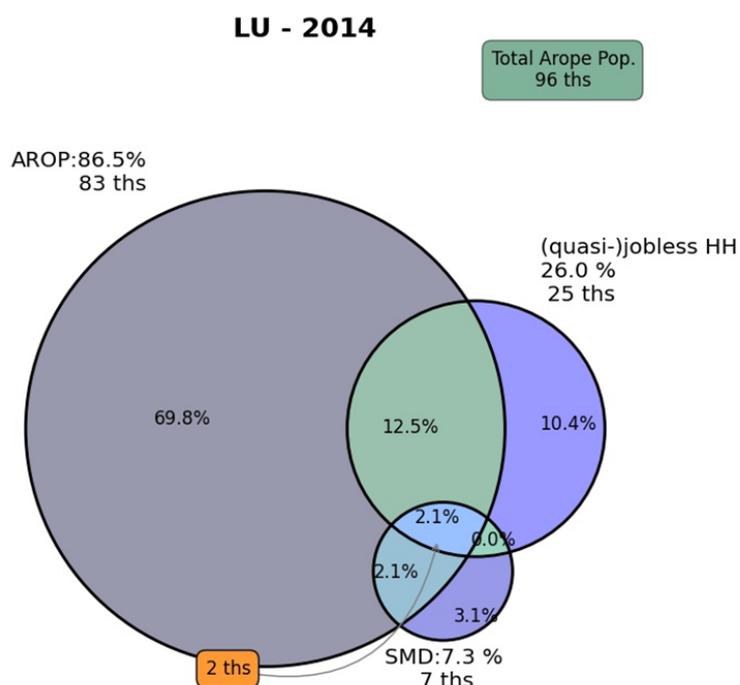


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹⁰¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 10 December, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

LU												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	86.1	83.5	85.5	81.0	82.1	83.3	86.5		3.1 pp	0.3 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	62	71	71	68	78	80	83		3.8 %	33.9 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	25.0	28.2	26.5	28.6	27.4	28.1	26.0		-2.1 pp	1.0 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	18	24	22	24	26	27	25		-7.4 %	38.9 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	4.2	5.9	3.6	7.1	7.4	9.4	7.3		-2.1 pp	3.1 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	3	5	3	6	7	9	7		-22.2 %	133.3 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	11.1	11.8	12.1	10.7	10.5	12.5	12.5		0.0 pp	1.4 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	8	10	10	9	10	12	12		0.0 %	50.0 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	1.4	2.4	1.2	3.6	3.2	4.2	2.1		-2.1 pp	0.7 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	1	2	1	3	3	4	2		-50.0 %	100.0 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.1		0.0 pp	0.7 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	1	2	1	1	1	2	2		0.0 %	100.0 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0		-1.0 pp	0.0 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

LU									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.8	-5.4	5.7	2.6	-0.8	4.3	4.1	4.8	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	4.8	1.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.4	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	20.8	23.4	22.5	21.9	22.6	22.7				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

LU										EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.8	23.4	22.5	21.9	22.6	22.7	27.5			
	Sickness/Health	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	8.0			
	Disability	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.0			
	Old age	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.7	11.0			
	Survivors	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6			
	Family/Children	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.3			
	Unemployment	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5			
	Housing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6			
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			
	Means-tested										
	Total	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1			
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5			
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6			
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5			
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3			
	Housing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6			
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4			
	Non-means tested										
	Total	20.2	22.6	21.7	21.1	21.8	21.9	24.4			
	Sickness/Health	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	7.9			
	Disability	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.5			
	Old age	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	10.4			
	Survivors	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5			
	Family/Children	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	1.8			
	Unemployment	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2			
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

LU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.5	17.8	17.1	16.8	18.4	19.0	19.0		0.0 pp	3.5 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4		0.5 pp	3.0 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	16166	16265	15961	15961	15948	16818	16962		2.3 %	-1.2 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	33948	34157	33519	33517	33490	35318	35621		2.3 %	-1.2 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4		-0.4 pp	0.7 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1		-0.5 pp	1.4 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	8.4	8.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	9.2	8.7		-0.5 pp	0.3 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	16.6	17.6	18.6	15.7	15.0	17.5	16.3		-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	13.4	15.5	14.4	14.6	17.5	19.3	18.5		-0.8 pp	5.1 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	43.2	44.8	50.2	50.0	47.9	45.9	40.6		-5.3 pp	-2.6 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4		-4.3 %	7.3 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	8.0	6.4	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.2	6.7		0.5 pp	-1.3 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.8		1.2 pp	3.1 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income											0.0	0.6

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.

LU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26.0	26.4		0.4 pp	5.5 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.8	22.3	21.4	20.3	22.6	23.9	25.4		1.5 pp	5.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.8		-0.6 pp	0.9 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.2		-0.3 pp	1.0 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	16.6	19.6	18.6	18.5	14.9	18.0	16.1		-1.9 pp	-0.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	41.3	43.7	50.4	50.0	50.7	46.3	40.4		-5.9 pp	-0.9 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.5	9.2	8.1	9.7		1.6 pp	-0.6 pp	23.1	22.7
LU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.4	27.3	19.1	20.8	21.9	22.3	24.6		2.3 pp	7.2 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.5	21.2	16.5	17.1	18.7	19.6	22.3		2.7 pp	6.8 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.5	1.9	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.7		0.4 pp	1.2 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.9	10.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	6.5	5.1		-1.4 pp	1.2 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	10.9	13.3	9.1	11.8	10.2	11.9	13.1		1.2 pp	2.2 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.1	0.1 pp	0.9 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.5	7.8	6.7	8.3	7.6	-0.7 pp	-1.0 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.1	5.7	7.6		1.9 pp	3.8 pp	13.2	14.3

LU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.8	18.2	17.5	17.6	18.8	19.0	19.4		0.4 pp	3.6 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.9	14.2	13.9	13.1	14.5	15.0	15.8		0.8 pp	2.9 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5		-0.2 pp	0.8 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.2	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.8		-0.6 pp	1.6 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	16.7	17.6	18.7	15.7	15.7	17.5	17.0		-0.5 pp	0.3 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.1		-0.1 pp	1.7 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	44.9	46.2	50.5	50.8	47.3	46.8	41.3		-5.6 pp	-3.6 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	8.3	6.3	7.8	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.9		0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.7	5.5	6.0	7.4		1.4 pp	3.1 pp	11.4	11.9
LU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.4		-0.6 pp	1.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	5.4	6.0	5.9	4.7	6.1	6.2	6.3		0.1 pp	0.9 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1		-0.8 pp	0.1 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.11		-1.8 %	14.4 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.85		9.0 %	46.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	2.9	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5		-0.3 pp	-1.4 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.1		0.4 pp	2.0 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

LU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26.0	26.4		0.4 pp	5.5 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.8	22.3	21.4	20.3	22.6	23.9	25.4		1.5 pp	5.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.8		-0.6 pp	0.9 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	3.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.2		-0.3 pp	1.0 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	14.3	14.6	10.3	11.1	10.2	14.9	17.8		2.9 pp	3.5 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	12.2	13.5	14.5	12.5	13.5	14.3	14.8		0.5 pp	2.6 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	68.8	69.2	73.4	64.9	66.9	71.3	89.0		17.7 pp	20.2 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	18.2	20.3	19.7	19.0	20.8	21.6	22.6		1.0 pp	4.4 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.0	22.0	17.0	16.0	21.0	23.0	19.0		-4.0 pp	6.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	13.0	12.0	19.0	28.0	27.0	24.0	30.0		6.0 pp	17.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	54.0	46.0	42.0	46.0	45.0	36.0	33.0		-3.0 pp	-21.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23.0	26.0	37.0	27.0	35.0	37.0	41.0		4.0 pp	18.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.6	19.6	18.6	18.5	14.9	18.0	16.1		-1.9 pp	-0.5 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	24.6	28.4	31.5	26.5	21.7	22.1	20.3	27.0	6.7 pp	2.4 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)				10.0	10.2		9.7	7.1	-2.6 pp		4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	26.4	31.8	34.6	28.9	23.6	25.1	22.1	31.1	9.0 pp	4.7 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	41.3	43.7	50.4	50.0	50.7	46.3	40.4		-5.9 pp	-0.9 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.1	6.0	7.6		1.6 pp	4.0 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.6	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.4	0.7 pp	0.8 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	13.4	7.7	7.1	6.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	9.3	3.2 pp	-4.1 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4		-0.1 pp	-0.6 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	1.8	2.5	3.4	4.3	2.5	3.9	2.8		-1.1 pp	1.0 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.6		0.0 pp	-0.2 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.5	9.2	8.1	9.7		1.6 pp	-0.6 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	105.4		95.3		92.4		83.6	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	102.5		91.1		88.8		78.6	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	93.5		83.7		78.5		70.3	
	AWG career length case	99.3	97.3	88.7	87.9	85.0	82.8	75.8	74.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			95.3				83.6	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			91.2				78.7	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			88.7				75.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			n.a.				n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			83.4				70.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			83.1				69.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			81.6				68.0	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							83.7	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							83.7	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							83.7	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							83.7	
	Short career (30 year career)			74.2				60.4	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			78.3				64.6	
	Early retirement due to disability			74.1				60.3	
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			77.7				65.3	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	109.3		101.3		98.7		90.9	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	106.0		96.7		95.1		85.8	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	96.4		88.0		84.8		76.6	
	AWG career length case	102.6	100.4	93.7	92.7	91.3	89.0	82.7	81.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			101.3				90.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			96.4				85.6	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			93.6				82.6	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			n.a.				n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			87.6				76.3	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			87.3				76.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			85.8				74.3	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							88.0	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							88.0	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							88.0	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							88.0	

	Short career (30 year career)	78.9	77.4	69.5	65.8
	Early retirement due to unemployment		82.5		70.9
	Early retirement due to disability		77.1		65.6
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		149.1		136.6
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	75.7	72.4	65.2	59.2
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	73.3	69.0	62.6	55.4

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

LU								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	64.8	65.1	64.4	65.8	65.8	63.8	64.0	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	64.2	65.9	66.4	67.1	66.4	62.9	63.5	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.3	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	11.6	11.5	12.4	11.8	11.9	10.6	10.8	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	78.1	78.1	77.9	78.5	79.1	79.8	79.4	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.6	83.8	83.9	85.2	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.4	17.6	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.1	18.4	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.9	22.7	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	74.0	74.0	75.2	72.5	73.8	71.9	72.8	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	4464.0	4383.7	4401.8	4381.0	4270.0				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.1				

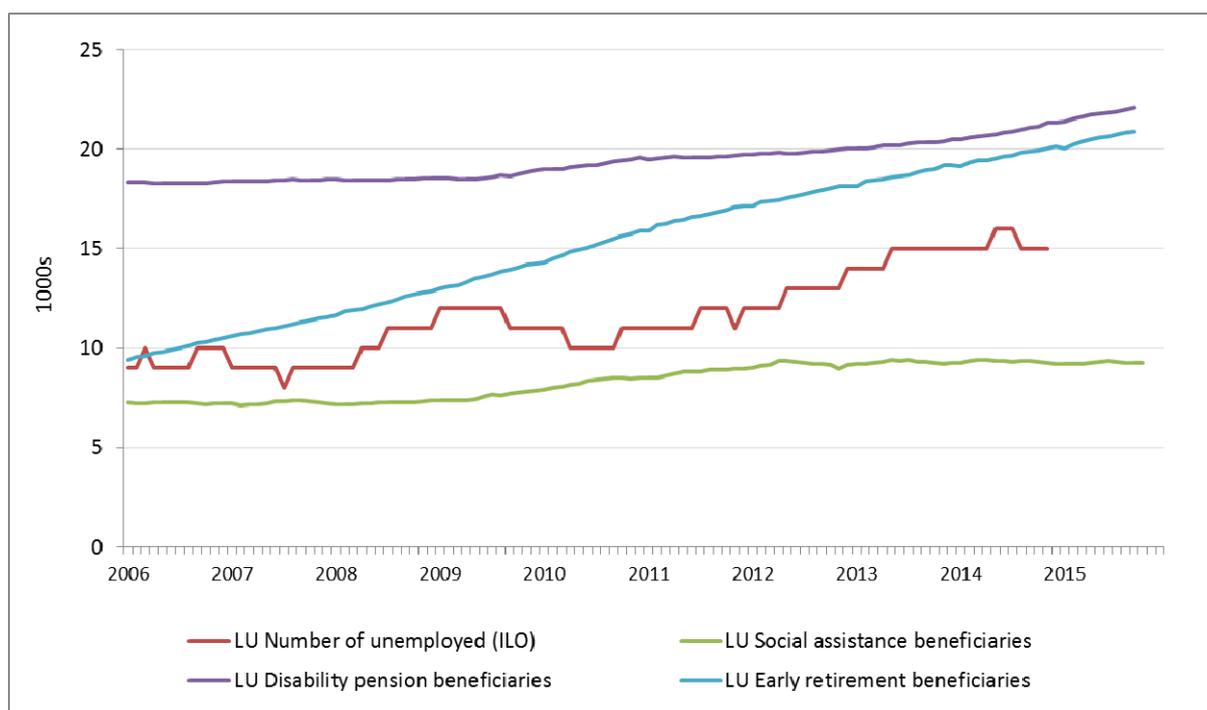
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA)

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹⁰²

(Thousands)

¹⁰² These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.



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 guaranteed minimum revenue (complementary allocation)
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	IGSS
Disability benefit	
definition	Total of disability pensions of the general pension scheme (permanent, transitory and "indemnité d'attente")
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	IGSS
Early retirement	
definition	Early retirement beneficiaries
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	IGSS

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	LU										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	15.5	17.8	17.1	16.8	18.4	19.0	19.0		0.0 pp	3.5 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4		0.5 pp	3.0 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	16166	16265	15961	15961	15948	16818	16962		2.3 %	-1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4		-0.4 pp	0.7 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.1		-0.5 pp	1.4 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	16.6	17.6	18.6	15.7	15.0	17.5	16.3		-1.2 pp	-0.3 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.4	8.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	9.2	8.7		-0.5 pp	0.3 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4		-4.3 %	7.3 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	20.9	23.7	22.3	21.7	24.6	26.0	26.4		0.4 pp	5.5 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	43.2	44.8	50.2	50.0	47.9	45.9	40.6		-5.3 pp	-2.6 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	66.7	66.1	67.8	69.0	67.0	64.9	63.4		-1.5 pp	-3.3 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.4	47.1	45.9	41.0	44.3	51.9	58.3		6.4 pp	8.9 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.1		-0.1 pp	1.7 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	13.4	7.7	7.1	6.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	9.3	3.2 pp	-4.1 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.2	5.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.1	0.1 pp	0.9 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.3	6.2	-0.1 pp	0.0 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	34.2	38.2	39.6	39.3	41.0	40.5	42.6	38.4	-4.2 pp	4.2 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.4		-0.6 pp	1.0 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.11		-1.8 %	14.4 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.85		9.0 %	46.6 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8		-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.3		3.7 %	5.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.5	12.4	11.8	11.9	10.6	10.8		1.9 %	-6.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.8		1.2 pp	3.1 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 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.						

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 consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, LUXEMBOURG

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	At-risk of poverty rate is around the EU average, but shows a significantly negative development.	Share of people in (quasi-)jobless households ¹⁰³ is significantly lower than the EU average. Poverty gap is significantly lower than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk-of poverty rate for children living in household at work ($0.55 < WI \leq 1$) is significantly higher than the EU average. Risk of poverty and social exclusion for children is around the EU average but shows some negative development. At-risk-of-poverty rate is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	In-work poverty rate for working age population is higher than the EU average and shows a significantly negative development for men. At-risk of poverty rate for working age people living in (quasi-)jobless households is around the EU average, but shows a significantly negative development.	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the	Housing deprivation, especially among older women, is deteriorating.	Relative median income and replacement rates are high.

¹⁰³ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

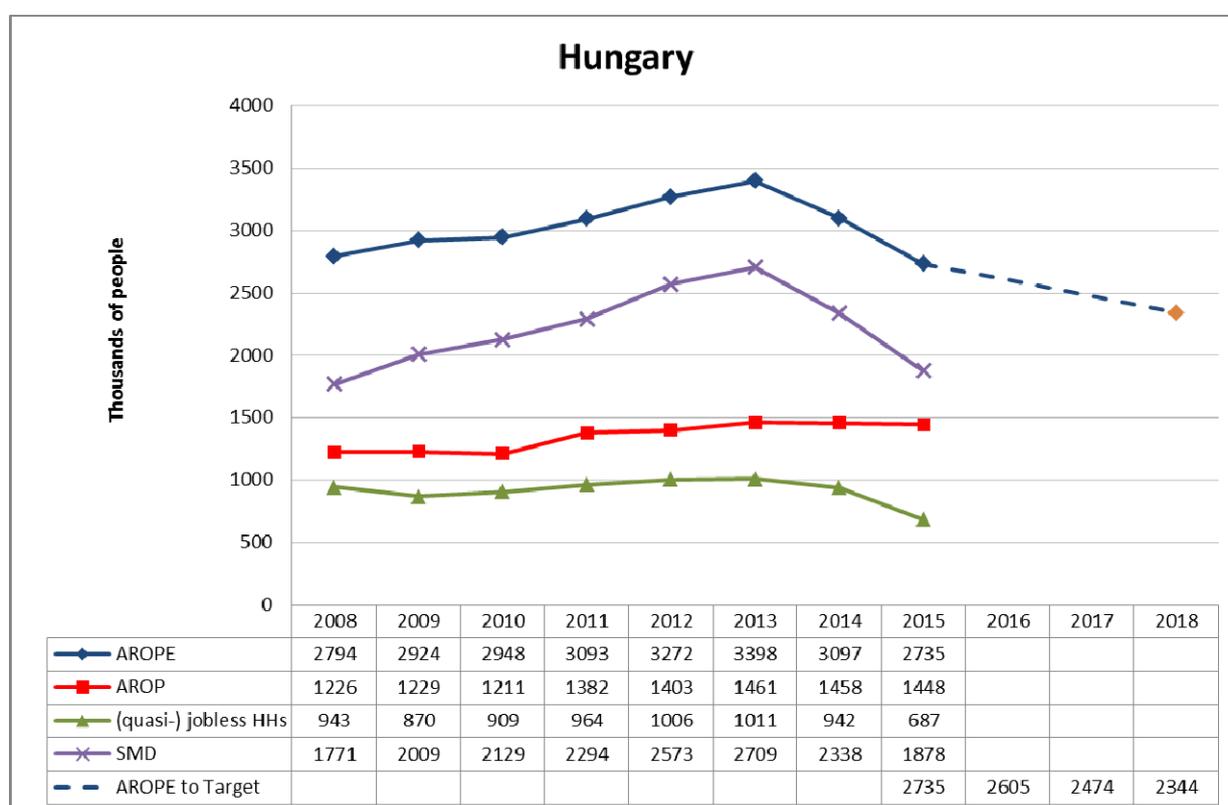
elderly		
5. Health		
6. Other key issues		<i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is significantly below the EU average and the gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities is one of the lowest in the EU.</i>

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 450,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

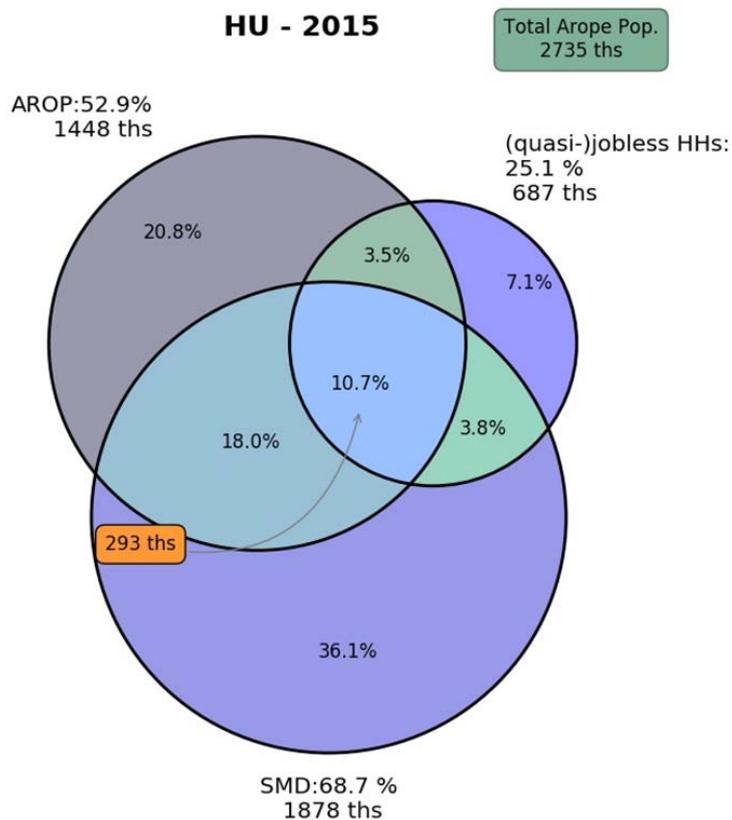


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year iv) Break in series: EU-SILC data for 2011 to 2015 have been reweighted on the basis of Census 2011 results.

¹⁰⁴ Figures in this profile are based on data extracted from the Eurostat website around 5 July 2016 unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

HU												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	43.9	42.0	41.1	44.7	42.9	43.0	47.1	52.9	5.9 pp	9.1 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1226	1229	1211	1382	1403	1461	1458	1448	-0.7 %	18.1 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	33.8	29.8	30.8	31.2	30.8	29.8	30.4	25.1	-5.3 pp	-8.6 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	943	870	909	964	1006	1011	942	687	-27.1 %	-27.1 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	63.4	68.7	72.2	74.2	78.6	79.7	75.5	68.7	-6.8 pp	5.3 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	1771	2009	2129	2294	2573	2709	2338	1878	-19.7 %	6.0 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	7.0	5.2	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.5	-0.9 pp	-3.5 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	195	152	149	130	126	121	137	96	-29.9 %	-50.8 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	9.9	11.7	10.9	14.7	14.5	15.5	14.9	18.0	3.1 pp	8.1 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	276	341	321	455	473	528	461	491	6.5 %	77.9 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	9.4	9.3	11.2	13.2	14.4	14.2	14.8	10.7	-4.1 pp	1.3 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	263	273	331	407	472	481	459	293	-36.2 %	11.4 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	5.3	5.0	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.8	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	149	145	169	149	166	173	126	105	-16.7 %	-29.5 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC).

Note: Break in series due to revised time series for 2011-2015 due to population reweighting.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

HU									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	0.8	-6.6	0.7	1.8	-1.7	1.9	3.7	2.9	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	-2.0	-2.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	4.8	2.7	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.2	7.7	6.8	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	22.0	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.2	20.6				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

HU									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	22.0	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.2	20.6	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.9	8.0		
	Disability	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0		
	Old age	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.6	11.0		
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5		
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		
	Housing	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	20.8	21.2	21.0	20.5	20.3	19.8	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	7.9		
	Disability	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5		
	Old age	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.6	10.4		
	Survivors	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5		
	Family/Children	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.2		
	Housing									
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

HU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.2	29.6	29.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	31.8	28.2	-3.6 pp	0.0 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	-0.1 pp	2.5 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	3958	4097	4025	4281	4563	4366	4535	4751	4.9 %	4.4 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	8312	8604	8451	8990	9581	9170	9524	9978	4.9 %	4.4 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.4	26.3	27.8	24.0	19.4	-4.6 pp	1.5 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	12.0	11.3	11.9	12.8	13.5	13.6	12.8	9.4	-3.4 pp	-2.6 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.2	-1.4 pp	-0.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	17.3	16.3	16.5	18.2	20.9	21.0	22.3	21.8	-0.5 pp	4.5 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	12.4	11.8	13.7	15.4	14.9	18.7	17.8	15.4	-2.4 pp	3.0 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	59.2	57.1	56.7	51.4	47.6	44.4	43.6	42.0	-1.6 pp	-17.2 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0 %	19.4 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	48.3	46.8	47.2	45.5	45.3	44.0	41.9	41.1	-0.8 pp	-7.2 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	11.6	8.9	11.3	13.0	14.7	14.3	12.8	8.5	-4.3 pp	-3.1 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	-2.2	-4.1	-2.5	3.6	-3.3	1.4	2.8				0.0	0.6

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. Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2015 due to population reweighting.

HU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	33.4	37.2	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	41.8	36.1	-5.7 pp	2.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	19.7	20.6	20.3	23.7	22.9	23.8	25.0	22.7	-2.3 pp	3.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	21.5	25.5	28.8	30.4	34.1	35.6	31.9	24.9	-7.0 pp	3.4 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.1	11.9	13.9	14.8	16.4	15.1	15.2	11.2	-4.0 pp	0.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	16.8	16.7	16.5	18.6	21.6	20.8	23.1	22.5	-0.6 pp	5.7 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	57.7	55.5	57.2	51.3	47.7	45.7	45.2	48.1	2.9 pp	-9.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	64.4	64.8	66.5	66.4	67.2	66.1	63.5	62.6	-0.9 pp	-1.8 pp	23.1	22.7
HU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	35.8	36.3	36.2	37.3	39.0	41.8	37.3	33.5	-3.8 pp	-2.3 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.1	17.7	17.0	18.7	19.6	21.3	20.8	21.8	1.0 pp	3.7 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	23.1	25.2	25.6	27.7	29.9	34.2	28.7	23.0	-5.7 pp	-0.1 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.2	9.8	8.8	10.8	12.9	13.2	11.8	7.4	-4.4 pp	-3.8 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.2	9.5	6.6	14.2	7.6 pp	7.3 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.0	5.4	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	15.2	18.0	16.7	17.8	19.7	20.1	17.4	14.8	-2.6 pp	-0.4 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	13.4	10.1	12.2	13.7	15.0	15.7	14.8	9.5	-5.3 pp	-3.9 pp	13.2	14.3

HU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.1	30.2	30.5	32.2	34.0	36.0	32.4	28.9	-3.5 pp	-0.2 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.0	11.9	11.9	13.8	14.0	15.2	14.9	15.5	0.6 pp	3.5 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	17.6	20.1	21.3	23.3	26.1	28.1	23.8	19.2	-4.6 pp	1.6 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	12.3	11.1	11.3	12.3	12.6	13.2	12.1	8.9	-3.2 pp	-3.4 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.1	16.5	16.7	19.1	21.5	23.5	22.5	22.1	-0.4 pp	4.0 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	5.8	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.7	9.3	2.6 pp	3.5 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	60.3	58.0	57.0	51.9	48.5	44.1	43.6	39.7	-3.9 pp	-20.6 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	48.8	47.1	47.7	45.9	45.7	44.6	42.6	41.4	-1.2 pp	-7.4 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	11.8	9.0	11.6	13.4	15.1	15.1	13.3	9.2	-4.1 pp	-2.6 pp	11.4	11.9
HU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.5	17.5	16.8	19.0	22.0	20.2	19.0	17.1	-1.9 pp	-0.4 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.9	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	0.1 pp	0.3 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	14.4	14.6	14.1	16.2	18.6	17.8	16.5	14.2	-2.3 pp	-0.2 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.03	1.05	1.01	-3.8 %	1.0 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.65	4.8 %	6.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	24.5	22.9	21.8	20.8	19.2	17.4	16.4	17.3	0.9 pp	-7.2 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.1	6.9	9.1	10.8	12.7	10.0	9.2	5.9	-3.3 pp	-3.2 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

HU	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	33.4	37.2	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	41.8	36.1	-5.7 pp	2.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	19.7	20.6	20.3	23.7	22.9	23.8	25.0	22.7	-2.3 pp	3.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	21.5	25.5	28.8	30.4	34.1	35.6	31.9	24.9	-7.0 pp	3.4 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	11.1	11.9	13.9	14.8	16.4	15.1	15.2	11.2	-4.0 pp	0.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	13.4	16.6	9.0	17.3	14.2	14.5	15.9	13.4	-2.5 pp	0.0 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	7.4	8.4	7.2	7.6	6.8	8.1	8.5	10.3	1.8 pp	2.9 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	70.9	68.8	69.7	74.4	76.3	77.9	79.3	75.2	-4.1 pp	4.3 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13.3	14.1	12.4	15.0	12.5	14.0	15.2	16.0	0.8 pp	2.7 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	6.0		5.0 pp	4.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5.0	5.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	9.0		0.0 pp	4.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	23.0	17.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	17.0	13.0		-4.0 pp	-10.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52.0	57.0	65.0	59.0	61.0	68.0	74.0		6.0 pp	22.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.8	16.7	16.5	18.6	21.6	20.8	23.1	22.5	-0.6 pp	5.7 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.1	9.6	9.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.9	-0.1 pp	-1.2 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	13.7	14.1	13.5	10.5	12.6	12.3	11.5	11.8	0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	57.7	55.5	57.2	51.3	47.7	45.7	45.2	48.1	2.9 pp	-9.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	13.0	10.0	11.9	13.6	15.0	15.6	14.0	8.2	-5.8 pp	-4.8 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.3	7.1	7.0	5.7	-1.3 pp	0.2 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.7	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7		-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5		-0.5 pp	-1.1 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	28.7	17.5	27.4	25.7	28.1	28.6	28.3	25.3	-3.0 pp	-3.4 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	64.4	64.8	66.5	66.4	67.2	66.1	63.5	62.6	-0.9 pp	-1.8 pp	23.1	22.7

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

Note: Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2015 due to population reweighting.

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	100.8		81.9		65.6		53.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	85.4		81.9		55.6		53.7	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	80.6		81.9		52.5		53.7	
	AWG career length case	90.6	85.5	87.3	80.4	58.9	55.6	57.2	52.7
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			96.3				63.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.				n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			96.3				63.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			n.a.				n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			80.4				52.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			78.9				51.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			77.3				50.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							81.9	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							81.9	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							81.9	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							81.9	
	Short career (30 year career)			69.6				45.6	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			81.9				53.7	
	Early retirement due to disability			74.8				49.0	
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			68.3				44.7	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	107.0		81.9		70.1		53.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	90.7		81.9		59.4		53.7	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	85.6		81.9		56.1		53.7	
	AWG career length case	96.1	90.7	87.3	80.4	63.0	59.4	57.2	52.7
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			96.3				63.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			n.a.				n.a.	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			96.3				63.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			n.a.				n.a.	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			80.4				52.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			78.9				51.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			77.3				50.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							81.9	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							81.9	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							81.9	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							81.9	

	Short career (30 year career)	77.5	69.6	50.8	45.6
	Early retirement due to unemployment		81.9		53.7
	Early retirement due to disability		74.8		49.0
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		106.5		69.8
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	80.3	61.4	50.7	40.2
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	68.1	61.4	43.0	40.2

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

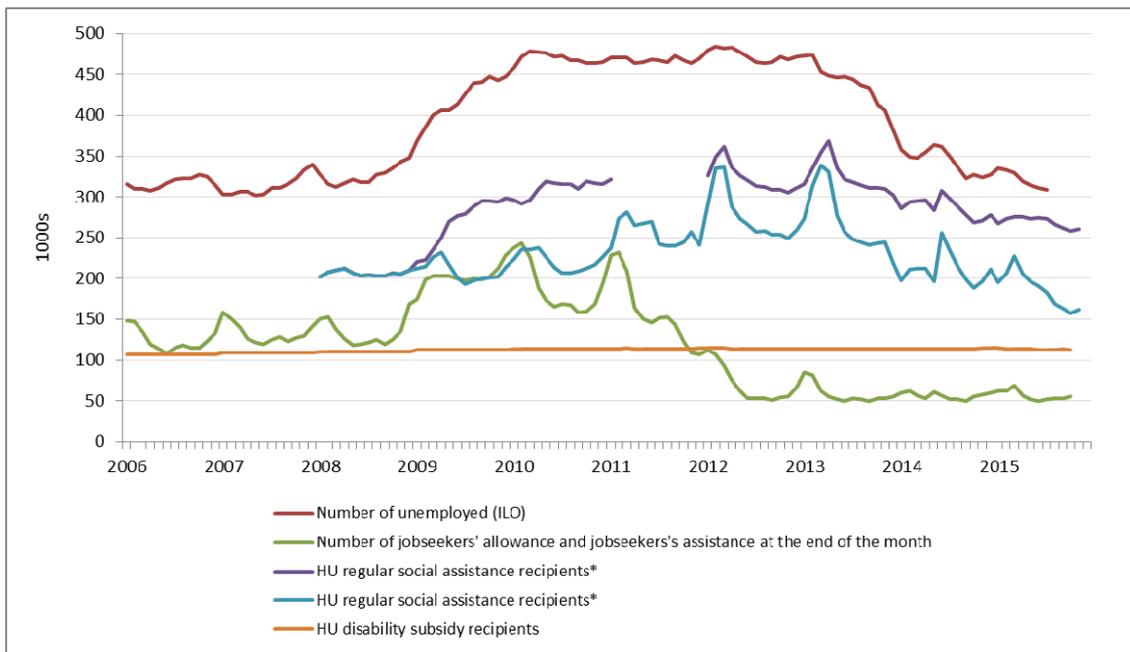
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

HU								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	54.8	55.9	56.3	57.6	59.2	59.1	58.9	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	58.2	58.2	58.6	59.1	60.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.1	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	70.0	70.3	70.7	71.2	71.6	72.2	72.3	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	78.3	78.4	78.6	78.7	78.7	79.1	79.4	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.6	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.4	18.6	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	3.4	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	55.1	55.9	55.0	55.9	57.6	57.0	57.5	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1223.5	1217.4	1355.8	1417.3	1412.6				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.0				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹⁰⁵



Note: Purple line - the number of people eligible to regular social assistance, from 1 January the number of people eligible to benefit for persons in active age (regular social assistance + employment substituting benefit + those whose benefit is suspended (e.g. because of taking part in public work)). In the period between February and December 2011, no data has been collected on the suspended benefits; Blue line - the number of people eligible to benefit for persons in active age, excluding those whose benefit is suspended.

¹⁰⁵ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

HU	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://nui.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lmhu_m&lang=en
comment	All data from January 2006 were modified because since December 2014 grossing up data of the Labour Force Survey is based on the 2011 census data.
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients - Recipients of jobseekers' allowance and jobseekers' assistance
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry for National Economy
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 regular social assistance
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Hungarian Treasury
definition	Regular social assistance is an income supplement provision in the form of cash, provided by the local government of the settlement. Its aim to guarantee a minimal standard of living for those who have no income. From the 1 July 2006 the conditions of the provision and the way of calculation of the amount of support changed. Before that the local government awarded regular social assistance to a person who was over 18 years of age, was of active age, and had lost at least 67 per cent of his or her working ability or received blind persons' benefit, or to a person who was of active age but not in employment, in the case that their subsistence was not provided by other means.
comment	By the new terms for the support is entitled only one person in a family. The assessing of the entitlement and the amount of the assistance based on the income projected to the consumer unit instead of the previous income per capita. The consumer unit is the rate which shows the structure of consumption within a family. The first major member of the family and the disabled child's rate is 1,0 while the ratio of the companion (spouse) and a child is lower (0,9-0,7). The amount of support is variable and supplements the family's effective total income to the limit of the entitlement. The regular social assistance from 1 January 2009 was changed to benefit for active aged which consist of the regular social assistance and the "support for to be ready to work" (from 1st September 2011 employment substituting benefit). The change in the benefit system was built up completely until 31 March 2009. Persons capable of performing work are entitled to employment substituting benefit. Persons who belong to this scope are obliged to cooperate with the Public Employment Service and to take part in public work. The employment substituting benefit is paid, when the person is not involved into public work. The amount of the benefit is fixed, it is equal to the 80 % of the minimum old-age pension. Persons incapable of performing work are entitled to regular social assistance (health impaired, people who have less than five years to the retirement age, as well as persons who bring up a child under 14, and the attendance of the child at an institution providing daily care is not ensured. Furthermore, the competent municipality may set other conditions in its local decree connected to the family circumstances, health or mental status of the claimant, in which case the person entitled to benefit for persons in active age is defined as a person incapable of performing work.). From 1st March 2015 the system of benefits for people in active age was changed. The benefit is provided by the district offices instead of the local governments. Those persons who are not capable of performing work receive benefit for people with health impairment or taking care of children instead of regular social assistance. That person is entitled to benefit for people with health impairment or taking care of children, who is suffering from health impairment or who rears a minor under 14 whose attendance at an institution providing daily care is not ensured. The calculation of regular social assistance is determined on the grounds of the composition and income of the family. The monthly amount of the benefit for people with health impairment or taking care of children is the difference between the amount of the family income limit and the actual monthly income of the family of the entitled person but it shall not exceed the HUF 46 662. 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	Hungarian Treasury (www.allamkincstar.gov.hu)
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.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	HU										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	28.2	29.6	29.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	31.8		-3.0 pp	3.6 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0		0.0 pp	2.6 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	3958	4097	4025	4281	4563	4364	4535		4.1 %	-0.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.4	26.3	27.8	24.0		-3.8 pp	6.1 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	12.0	11.3	11.9	12.8	13.5	13.6	12.8		-0.8 pp	0.8 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	17.3	16.3	16.5	18.2	20.9	21.0	22.3		1.3 pp	5.0 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.6		1.3 pp	0.9 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3		0.0 %	19.4 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	33.4	37.2	38.7	40.4	41.9	43.9	41.8		-2.1 pp	8.4 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	59.2	57.1	56.7	51.4	47.6	44.4	43.6		-0.8 pp	-15.6 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	76.2	75.8	76.1	72.9	71.3	70.1	70.1		0.0 pp	-6.1 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	48.5	48.8	52.8	55.7	59.5	59.5	63.2		3.7 pp	14.7 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.8	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.7		-0.3 pp	0.9 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	-0.6 pp	-0.5 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.7	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.0	5.4	-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.5	13.6	12.6	13.2	14.8	15.5	13.6	11.6	-2.0 pp	0.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	30.9	31.9	33.6	35.3	36.1	37.9	41.8	45.3	3.5 pp	14.4 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	17.5	17.5	16.8	19.0	22.0	20.2	19.0		-1.2 pp	1.5 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.03	1.05		1.9 %	5.0 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.62		0.0 %	1.6 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	3.4	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5		0.1 pp	-0.9 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0		-3.2 %	7.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.1		0.0 %	-4.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	11.6	8.9	11.3	13.0	14.7	14.3	12.8		-1.5 pp	1.2 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-2.2	-4.1	-2.5	3.6	-3.3	1.4	2.8	n.a.	2.8 %	-2.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively. Break in series for EU-SILC variables due to revised time series for 2011-2015 due to population reweighting.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, HUNGARY

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion is well above the EU average, but shows positive development.</p> <p>Severe material deprivation is well above EU average but improving.</p> <p>Poverty gap is around EU average but growing.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is among the highest in EU.</p> <p><i>There is a high poverty rate for Roma.</i></p>	
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>Child poverty and social exclusion is significantly higher than the EU average, but shows positive development.</p> <p>Share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households¹⁰⁶ is higher than the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty is above the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.</p> <p><i>Adequacy and coverage of social assistance and unemployment benefits are low.</i></p>	Impact of social transfers (including pensions) in reducing working age poverty is significantly above the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living		

¹⁰⁶ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

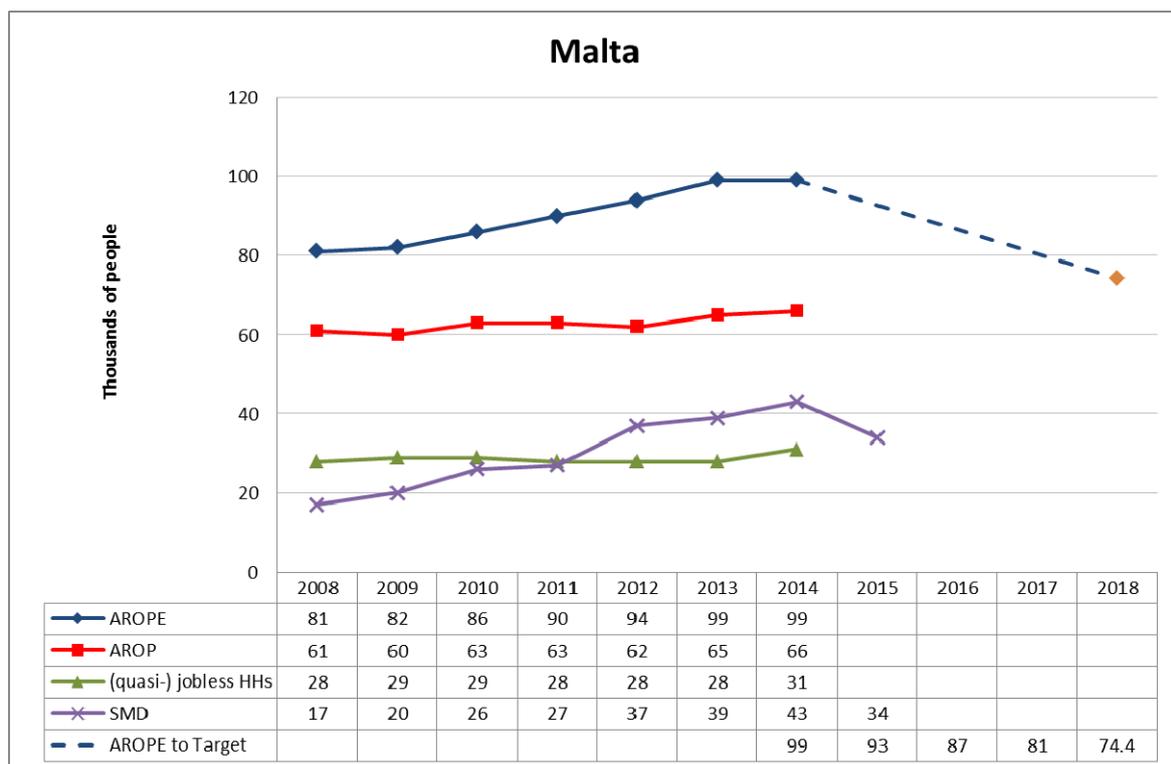
conditions of the elderly		
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Potential years of life lost, preventable and amenable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>Informal payments are a barrier to access.</i></p> <p><i>Health workforce shortage is a serious issue.</i></p>	
6. Other key issues		

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Lift around 6,560 people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



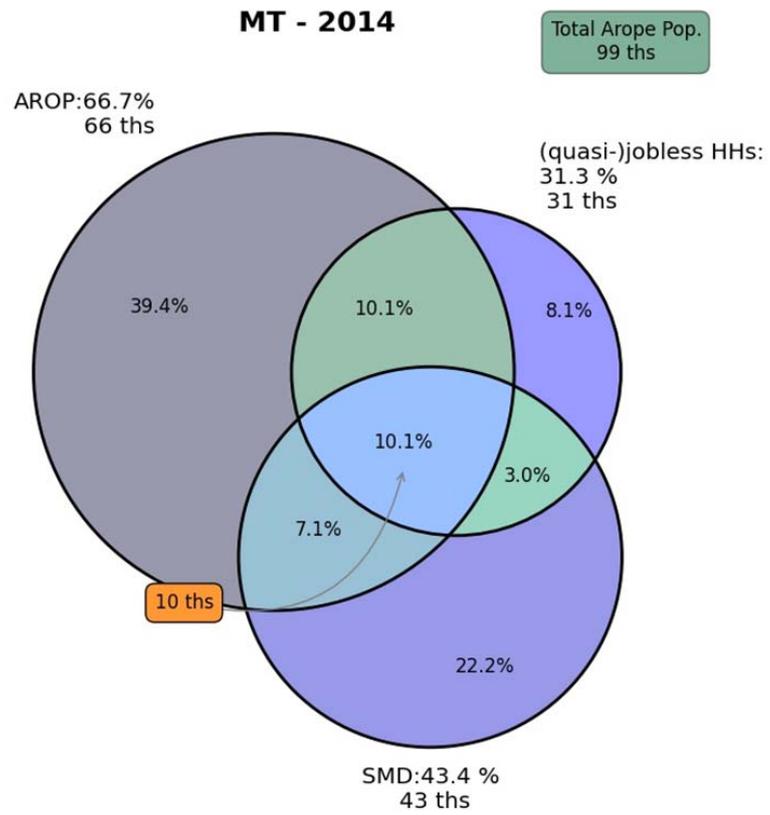
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). Similarly, the share of (quasi-) jobless households or the very low work intensity

¹⁰⁷ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

rate (VLW) refers to the reference year prior to the survey while for the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MT												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	75.3	73.2	73.3	70.0	66.0	65.7	66.7		1.0 pp	-8.6 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	61	60	63	63	62	65	66		1.5 %	8.2 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	34.6	35.4	33.7	31.1	29.8	28.3	31.3		3.0 pp	-3.3 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	28	29	29	28	28	28	31		10.7 %	10.7 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	21.0	24.4	30.2	30.0	39.4	39.4	43.4		4.0 pp	22.4 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	17	20	26	27	37	39	43	34	-20.9 %	100.0 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	14.8	13.4	14.0	13.3	10.6	10.1	10.1		0.0 pp	-4.7 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	12	11	12	12	10	10	10		0.0 %	-16.7 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	2.5	4.9	7.0	5.6	5.3	6.1	7.1		1.0 pp	4.6 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	2	4	6	5	5	6	7		16.7 %	250.0 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.2	6.1	8.1	5.6	8.5	8.1	10.1		2.0 pp	3.9 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	5	5	7	5	8	8	10		25.0 %	100.0 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.0	3.0		2.0 pp	0.6 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	2	2	2	1	2	1	3		200.0 %	50.0 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

MT										EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	3.3	-2.5	3.5	1.9	2.9	4.3	3.5	6.4	1.4	2.0	
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	2.5	0.0	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.7	5.1	3.2	1.0	1.1	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.4	10.2	9.4	
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	5.0	4.5	
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	17.4	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.2	18.2					

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

MT								EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	17.4	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.2	18.2	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	8.0	
	Disability	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	
	Old age	7.4	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.1	11.0	
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	
	Family/Children	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	
	Unemployment	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	
	Old age	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	15.0	16.2	16.1	15.6	15.9	15.8	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	7.9	
	Disability	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	
	Old age	7.1	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.8	10.4	
	Survivors	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	
	Family/Children	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

MT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.1	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.1	24.0	23.8		-0.2 pp	3.7 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.7	15.9		0.2 pp	0.6 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	7958	8146	8023	8417	8760	9034	9300		4.9 %	14.2 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	16712	17106	16848	17676	18397	18971	19531		4.9 %	14.2 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.3	5.0	6.5	6.6	9.2	9.5	10.2	8.1	-2.1 pp	3.8 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.8		0.8 pp	1.2 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.4	9.7	8.5	10.6		2.1 pp	2.9 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.3	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.1	19.1	17.8		-1.3 pp	-2.5 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	15.3	14.8	16.8	15.7	13.8	14.4	11.5		-2.9 pp	-3.8 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	33.2	34.9	34.0	32.8	37.1	32.6	33.2		0.6 pp	0.0 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0		-2.4 %	-7.0 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.6	4.0		0.4 pp	0.1 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.6		-1.0 pp	-1.7 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income											0.0	0.6

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.

MT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.0	26.5	26.7	27.8	31.0	32.0	31.3		-0.7 pp	6.3 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.4	21.2	22.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.1		0.1 pp	3.7 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.7	12.3	11.8	13.9	10.4	-3.5 pp	4.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.8	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.4	11.2	12.3		1.1 pp	2.5 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.9	17.2	15.2	17.0	15.0	20.9	19.9		-1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	33.6	35.0	31.4	29.9	36.0	28.8	25.9		-2.9 pp	-7.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	5.5	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.7	4.6	5.9		1.3 pp	0.4 pp	23.1	22.7
MT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	12.6	14.5	18.7	21.1	22.2	22.8	21.6		-1.2 pp	9.0 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	7.8	9.3	11.8	13.2	12.5	11.5	10.7		-0.8 pp	2.9 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.5	5.5	8.4	7.9	11.5	11.9	12.6	11.1	-1.5 pp	6.6 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.7	5.1	7.1	6.1	7.4	6.5	6.3		-0.2 pp	2.6 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	3.1	2.9	4.9	5.3	3.7	4.1	2.7		-1.4 pp	-0.4 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.1	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	7.7	11.1	10.4	11.0	11.3	10.1	10.4	10.4	0.0 pp	2.7 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	1.2	0.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.2	0.9		-0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	13.2	14.3

MT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.5	18.1	19.6	20.7	21.1	22.5	21.8		-0.7 pp	4.3 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.0	12.1	13.1	13.1	12.4	13.6	13.2		-0.4 pp	1.2 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.0	4.6	6.4	6.8	8.9	9.5	9.8	8.4	-1.4 pp	4.4 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.2	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.0		0.7 pp	0.8 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.5	16.2	17.7	18.3	16.9	19.3	18.4		-0.9 pp	-2.1 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.7		-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	37.8	38.3	36.7	35.8	40.1	32.0	34.3		2.3 pp	-3.5 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1		0.2 pp	0.3 pp	18.4	18.1
Housing cost overburden rate	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.5		-0.9 pp	-1.6 pp	11.4	11.9	
MT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	26.0	22.2	21.7	21.0	22.3	20.8	23.3		2.5 pp	-2.7 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	24.3	19.7	18.2	17.6	17.3	14.9	16.9		2.0 pp	-7.4 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.1	4.1	5.0	4.7	6.4	7.1	8.1	4.7	-3.4 pp	1.6 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.78		-1.3 %	6.8 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.56	0.56		0.0 %	36.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4		0.2 pp	-0.3 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.5		-0.4 pp	-2.7 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

MT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	25.0	26.5	26.7	27.8	31.0	32.0	31.3		-0.7 pp	6.3 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	20.4	21.2	22.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.1		0.1 pp	3.7 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.7	12.3	11.8	13.9	10.4	-3.5 pp	4.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	9.8	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.4	11.2	12.3		1.1 pp	2.5 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	11.5	8.6	10.7	15.9	14.1	13.2	18.9		5.7 pp	7.4 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	7.9	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.2		-0.5 pp	1.3 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.2	66.9	79.0	77.9	75.4	72.6	76.3		3.7 pp	-0.9 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	14.1	15.9	16.0	16.9	17.0	17.8	16.8		-1.0 pp	2.7 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	10.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	16.0	17.0	12.0		-5.0 pp	2.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	6.0		3.0 pp	1.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	25.0	28.0	26.0	27.0	31.0	32.0	35.0		3.0 pp	10.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	50.0	48.0	46.0	46.0	60.0	60.0	65.0		5.0 pp	15.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	20.9	17.2	15.2	17.0	15.0	20.9	19.9		-1.0 pp	-1.0 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	13.9	15.9	14.9	15.9	18.0	16.6	13.7	17.7	4.0 pp	3.8 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	17.7	20.3	19.7	21.2	24.3	22.6	17.6	22.2	4.6 pp	4.5 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	33.6	35.0	31.4	29.9	36.0	28.8	25.9		-2.9 pp	-7.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	1.9		-1.6 pp	-1.3 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.8	11.1	0.3 pp	1.8 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	27.2	25.7	23.8	22.7	21.1	20.5	20.3	19.8	-0.5 pp	-7.4 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5		-0.2 pp	0.2 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	8.5	5.5	5.6	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.0		-1.7 pp	-3.5 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.8		0.3 pp	0.0 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	5.5	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.7	4.6	5.9		1.3 pp	0.4 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	79.0		73.8		65.8		60.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	79.0		73.8		65.8		60.8	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	79.0		73.8		65.8		60.8	
	AWG career length case	79.0	79.2	72.1	69.9	65.8	66.2	59.3	57.2
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			73.8				60.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			69.0				57.1	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			73.8				60.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			69.0				57.1	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			73.8				60.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			73.8				60.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			73.8				60.8	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			73.8				60.8	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			73.8				60.8	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			73.8				60.8	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			73.7				60.8	
	Short career (30 year career)			73.4				60.5	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			76.9				62.3	
	Early retirement due to disability			76.9				62.3	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			62.0				53.3		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	78.5		82.4		66.9		70.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	78.5		82.4		66.9		70.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	78.5		82.4		66.9		70.5	
	AWG career length case	78.5	78.9	80.9	78.0	66.9	67.3	68.7	66.3
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			82.4				70.5	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			78.6				66.8	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			82.4				70.5	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			78.6				66.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			73.5				61.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			73.5				61.4	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			73.5				61.4	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			82.4				70.5	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			82.4				70.5	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			82.4				70.5	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			80.7				65.9	

	Short career (30 year career)	78.3	82.0	66.9	70.0
	Early retirement due to unemployment		90.5		76.2
	Early retirement due to disability		90.5		76.2
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		88.6		80.4
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	44.8	38.6	34.1	30.4
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	44.8	38.6	34.1	30.4

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

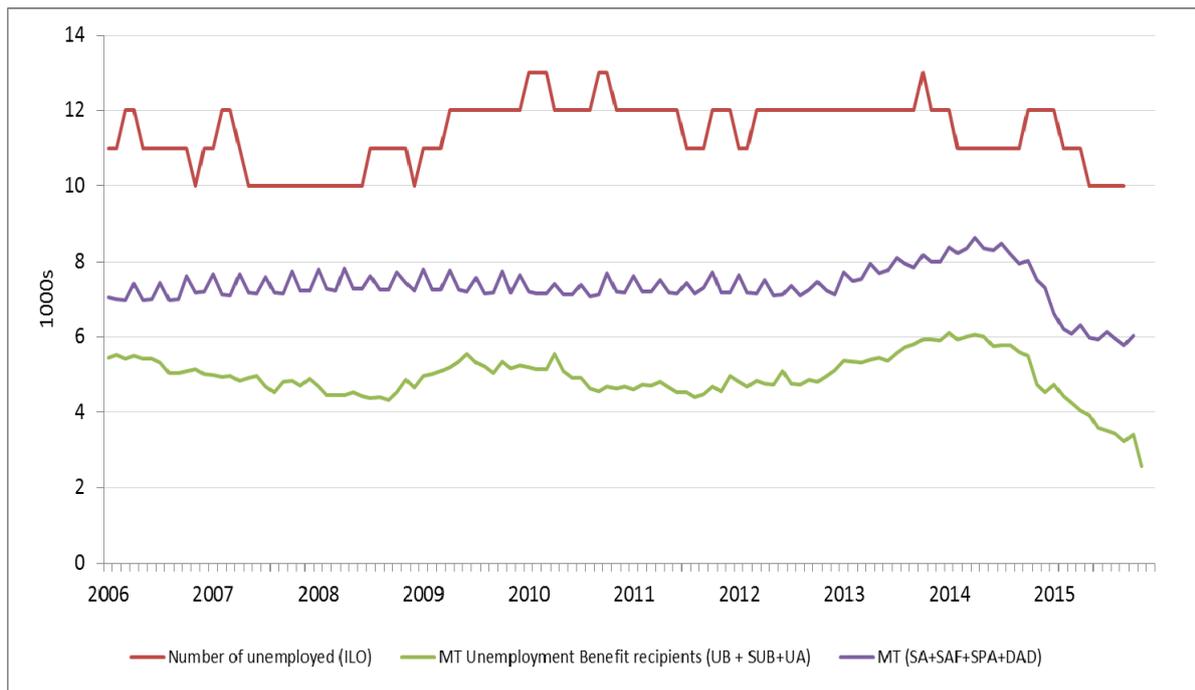
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

MT								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	68.8	69.4	70.1	69.9	71.5	71.6	72.3	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	72.1	71.0	71.3	70.7	72.2	72.7	74.3	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	10.5	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.3	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.7	13.7	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.1	77.9	79.3	78.6	78.6	79.6	79.8	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.3	82.7	83.6	83.0	83.0	84.0	84.2	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.1	16.8	18.5	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.6	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.1	20.6	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.7	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	73.8	68.8	67.5	69.9	72.1	72.0	74.7	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)									
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)									

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹⁰⁸



MT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_nb_m&lang=en
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	1) Unemployment Benefit - UB; 2) Special Unemployment Benefit - SUB; 3) Unemployment Assistance - UA
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of the Family and Social Solidarity
link	https://secure2.gov.mt/socialpolicy/socprot/mjdf_page/disclaimer.aspx

¹⁰⁸ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

comment	1) Unemployment benefit is paid to persons who are registering as unemployed under the Part 1 register as held by the Employment & Training Corporation who have paid or credited an accumulation of fifty (50) social security contributions in total and an average of twenty (20) social security contributions in the preceding two (2) years prior to their claim. The unemployment benefit rate which is paid for a maximum of six (6) months may be increased to a special unemployment benefit rate; 2) If a person who is in receipt of Unemployment Benefit satisfies the conditions for the award of unemployment assistance, his benefit is increased to a Special Unemployment Benefit.; 3) Head of household who is seeking employment and is registering for work under Part 1 of the register with ETC is eligible for this benefit.
	Social assistance benefit
definition	1) Social Assistance - SA; 2) Social Assistance for Carers - SAF; 3) Supplementary Allowance - SPA (only low income earners are being considered as related to the crisis); 4) Social Assistance for Drug Addicts - DAD
unit	thousands of beneficiaries
source	Ministry of the Family and Social Solidarity
link	https://secure2.gov.mt/socialpolicy/socprot/mjdf_page/disclaimer.aspx
comment	1) Head of Households, who are incapable of work due to medical reasons, or are unemployed and seeking employment, given that they fulfill the means and capital resources tests; 2) ATo be entitled for this benefit, claimant must either be single or a widow (male or female), who are taking care of a sick relative by themselves on a full time basis. Relatives must be the parents, grand-parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters' in-laws and father/mother in laws. Claimants and patients are to give proof that they are residing in the same residence. Case will be referred for a medical examination; 3) Supplementary Allowance is payable to households where the total income of the members falls below the limits outlined by the Social Security Act from time to time. In this regard, not all Supplementary Allowance beneficiaries here are related to the economic crisis but only beneficiaries on low household income. SPA is paid every 13 weeks (roughly each 3 months), being Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, and Sep/Oct; 4) A person who is undergoing a drug or alcohol rehabilitation therapeutic programme is eligible for this benefit. An official document from the institution concerned is received by the Department confirming date when programme was initiated.
	Disability benefit
definition	1) Disability Pension - SHP; 2) Pension for the visually impaired - BLD; 3) Disablement Pension (termed as Injury Pension in Social Security Act CAP 318)- DP; 4) Invalidity Pension - IP
source	Ministry of the Family and Social Solidarity

link	https://secure2.gov.mt/socialpolicy/socprot/mjdf_page/disclaimer.aspx
comment	<p>1) Payable to citizens of Malta over 16 years of age. Various types of disabilities are listed under the Social Security Act; 2) Claimant must be 14 years of age or over, and provide a medical certificate from an ophthalmologist from Mater Dei Hospital explaining the patient's visual medical condition. This Benefit is means tested. Claimant's income, together with the rate of Pension for the Visually Impaired must not exceed the National Minimum Wage as applicable to an 18-year-old person (As from 2015 income from employment is excluded from the calculation of the weekly means test); 3) Payable if injury or disease caused or contracted whilst at work is considered to cause a loss of physical or mental faculty calculated between 20% & 89%. Rates awarded according to degree of Disability. 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) Payable to persons deemed permanently incapable for suitable full-time or regular part-time employment. Various rates according to different conditions.</p>
comment	<p>"The Maltese economy recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent in real GDP during 2014 emanating primarily from the domestic side of the economy as the domestic sector contributed 4.7 percentage points towards overall growth. The external side of the economy acted as a drag on economic growth as it contributed negatively by 1.3 percentage points. The stock building component together with a significant statistical residual contributed positively by 0.1 percentage points. According to latest data by NSO, real GDP growth expanded by 5.1 per cent in the first half of 2015. According to the latest forecasts by the Ministry for Finance, the Maltese economy is expected to retain the positive momentum in the second half of 2015. Overall growth in 2015 is expected to reach 4.2 per cent in real terms. The labour market continued to perform well during 2014, with the unemployment rate (based on harmonised definition) standing at 5.9 per cent, well below the EU average rate of 10.2 per cent. The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) data indicates that during the first half of 2015, the (LFS) unemployment rate (LFS) stood on average at 5.6 per cent. According to the above-mentioned forecasts, the unemployment rate is expected at around 5.8 per cent in 2015 but this is not based on the latest labour market data releases."</p>
comment	<p>"Due to the favourable conditions in the registered economic activity a declining trend in the number of unemployment benefit recipients was observed from the second quarter 2010 and continued well throughout 2011. As from the third quarter 2011 till the third quarter 2013, the number of persons eligible for unemployment related benefits gradually increased. Following this increase, data from the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) indicates that the number of persons registered as unemployed as at the end of third quarter 2015 stood at 4,924, a decrease of 1,675, or 25.4 per cent over the corresponding month in 2014."</p>

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	MT										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.1	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.1	24.0	23.8		-0.2 pp	3.7 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.7	15.9		0.2 pp	0.6 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	7958	8146	8023	8417	8760	9034	9300		4.9 %	14.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.3	5.0	6.5	6.6	9.2	9.5	10.2		0.7 pp	5.9 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.8		0.8 pp	1.2 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.3	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.1	19.1	17.8		-1.3 pp	-2.5 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.4	9.7	8.5	10.6		2.1 pp	2.9 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0		-2.4 %	-7.0 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	25.0	26.5	26.7	27.8	31.0	32.0	31.3		-0.7 pp	6.3 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	33.2	34.9	34.0	32.8	37.1	32.6	33.2		0.6 pp	0.0 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.9	57.8	57.8	58.6	60.6	59.1	57.9		-1.2 pp	2.0 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	61.6	55.1	62.9	60.4	62.7	65.2	64.1		-1.1 pp	2.5 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.7		-0.2 pp	0.6 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	-0.3 pp	-0.2 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	27.2	25.7	23.8	22.7	21.1	20.5	20.3	19.8	-0.5 pp	-7.4 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.1	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.1	0.0 pp	0.0 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	8.3	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.6	9.9	10.5	10.4	-0.1 pp	2.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	30.1	29.1	31.9	33.2	34.7	36.3	37.8	40.3	2.5 pp	10.2 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.0	22.2	21.7	21.0	22.3	20.8	23.3		2.5 pp	-2.7 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.78		-1.3 %	6.8 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.56	0.56		0.0 %	36.6 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1		0.2 pp	0.4 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.5	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.3		3.9 %	26.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.7	13.7		7.9 %	18.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.6		-1.0 pp	-1.7 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 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.								

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 consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively..

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, MALTA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>The impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average.</p> <p>The at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion for children is around the EU average but shows some negative development, in particular in households with medium work intensity.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p><i>Although still below the EU average, there is a significant increase of the risk of poverty and social exclusion for the low skilled persons.</i></p>	<p>Poverty gap for working age population is significantly lower than the EU average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<p><i>The gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities is higher than the EU average.</i></p>	

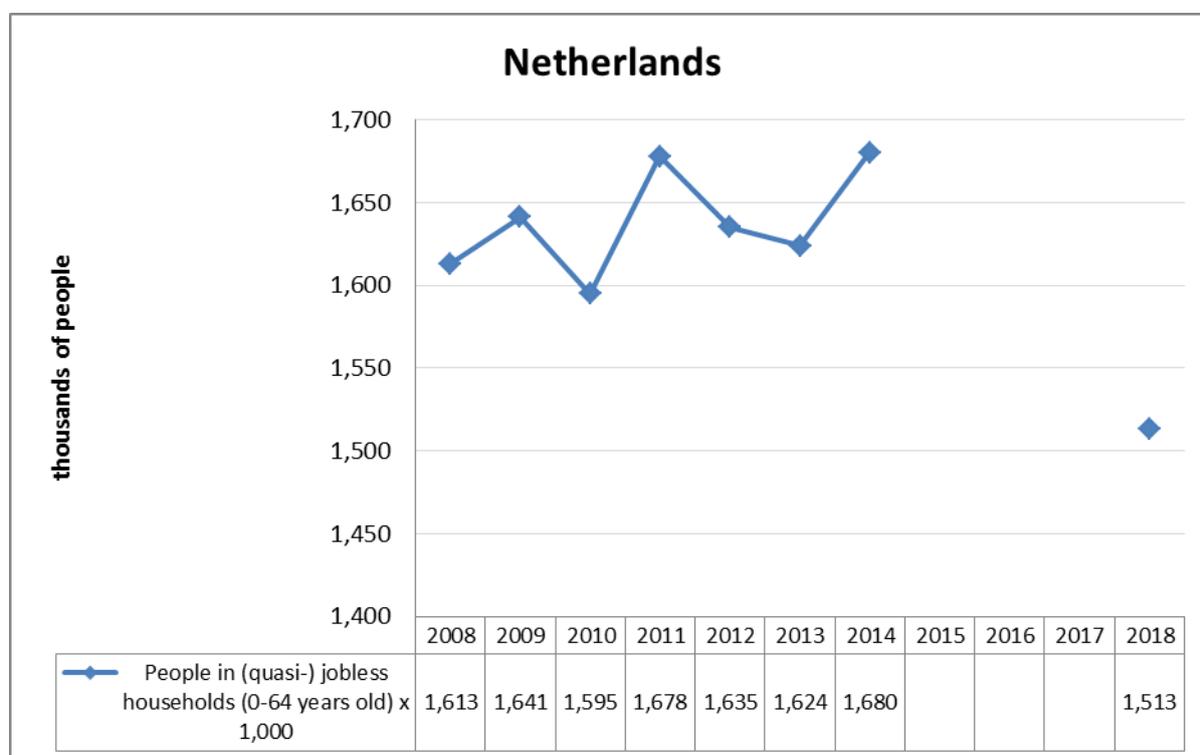
NETHERLANDS¹⁰⁹

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people aged 0-64 living in a jobless household by 100,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2014)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

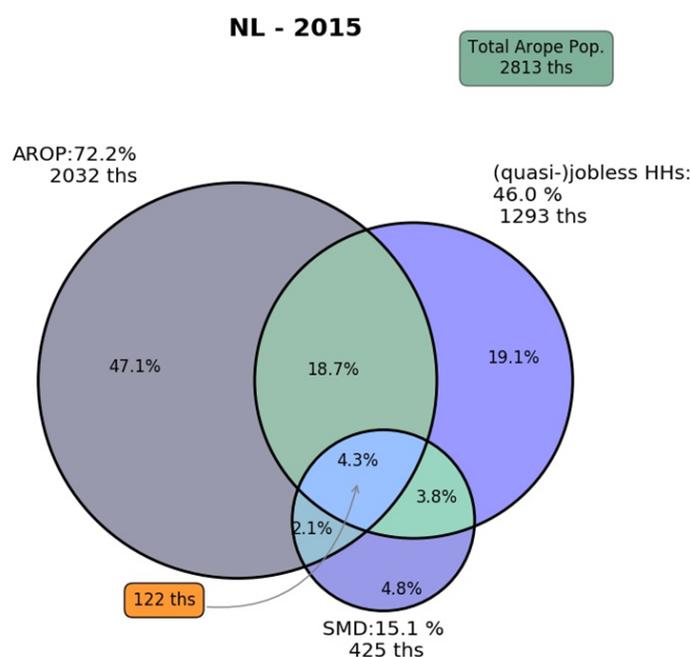


Source: National Statistics, NL (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹⁰⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION* (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: *In contrast to the indicator used for the national 2020 target on the previous page, the figures for (quasi-)jobless households in this chart and the following tables and charts in the remainder of this annex are based on the EU indicator for jobless households (age range 0-59) and not the indicator the NL uses (age range 0-64) for its national target.

NL												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	70.4	73.1	68.2	69.9	67.3	65.5	70.4	72.2	1.8 pp	1.8 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1713	1816	1694	1816	1678	1735	1937	2032	4.9 %	18.6 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	43.3	43.6	43.0	43.4	45.5	44.7	47.1	46.0	-1.1 pp	2.7 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	1053	1083	1068	1128	1133	1183	1295	1293	-0.2 %	22.8 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	10.4	9.5	14.7	15.7	15.5	15.7	19.1	15.1	-4.0 pp	4.8 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	252	237	366	407	387	416	526	425	-19.2 %	68.7 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	13.7	18.4	11.8	13.0	15.7	15.4	18.9	18.7	-0.2 pp	5.1 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	332	456	292	337	391	408	519	526	1.3 %	58.4 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.8	3.9	1.6	4.5	2.1	-2.4 pp	0.6 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	37	55	41	72	97	43	124	60	-51.6 %	62.2 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	3.5	2.0	4.0	5.5	2.8	2.3	4.1	4.3	0.3 pp	0.8 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	85	50	100	144	70	62	112	122	8.9 %	43.5 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	1.9	1.7	4.5	2.1	3.1	4.2	5.1	3.8	-1.3 pp	2.0 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	46	41	111	55	78	110	140	108	-22.9 %	134.8 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

NL									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	1.7	-3.8	1.4	1.7	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	1.6	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	0.9	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.8	7.3	7.4	6.9	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	24.7	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.9	29.3				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

NL									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	24.7	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.9	29.3	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	8.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.2	8.0		
	Disability	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0		
	Old age	9.1	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.0		
	Survivors	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5		
	Housing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5		
	Old age	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3		
	Housing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	21.6	23.7	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.3	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	8.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.2	7.9		
	Disability	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5		
	Old age	8.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.4		
	Survivors	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

NL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.7	15.0	15.9	16.5	16.8	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	12.1	0.5 pp	1.6 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	11485	11618	11288	11300	11387	11536	11283	11557	1.0 %	-2.1 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	24119	24399	23705	23730	23912	24225	23695	24270	1.0 %	-2.1 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.5	-0.7 pp	1.0 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	10.2	10.2	0.0 pp	2.0 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	6.4	4.7	8.2	7.7	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.3	-0.4 pp	0.9 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	14.9	16.5	16.2	15.5	17.3	16.5	16.9	17.3	0.4 pp	2.4 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	10.5	10.6	10.0	11.0	10.7	11.8	13.6	14.1	0.5 pp	3.6 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	47.2	45.9	51.2	47.4	51.0	50.0	45.5	45.5	0.0 pp	-1.8 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.0 %	-5.0 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.3	-0.2 pp	1.6 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	13.7	13.1	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.7	15.4	15.6	0.2 pp	1.9 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	-0.6	1.1	-0.6	0.1	-1.4	-1.0	1.1				0.0	0.6

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.

NL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.5	17.5	16.9	18.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	0.1 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.9	15.4	13.7	15.5	13.2	12.6	13.7	14.5	0.8 pp	1.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.6	-1.1 pp	0.4 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.3	6.2	-1.1 pp	1.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	12.7	14.8	14.7	15.3	15.6	12.1	12.5	13.0	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	43.9	38.9	45.6	36.2	44.5	47.3	43.2	40.6	-2.6 pp	-3.3 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	4.4	3.1	-1.3 pp	1.6 pp	23.1	22.7
NL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.5	26.5	27.9	27.1	24.1	28.0	28.4	30.8	2.4 pp	5.3 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.0	20.1	19.4	21.8	19.8	22.9	23.5	25.3	1.8 pp	5.3 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.0	1.2	4.6	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.0	1.6	-1.4 pp	0.6 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	11.6	12.3	11.8	9.2	8.2	8.3	11.5	15.0	3.5 pp	3.4 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	4.9	3.5	6.9	8.0	3.2	5.8	7.5	7.1	-0.4 pp	2.2 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.9	4.8	6.0	6.8	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.7	-0.9 pp	3.8 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.4	7.4	6.2	-1.2 pp	1.6 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	18.0	15.6	18.2	18.4	19.7	21.3	21.5	22.1	0.6 pp	4.1 pp	13.2	14.3

NL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.8	15.9	16.5	17.0	16.5	18.0	18.9	19.6	0.7 pp	3.8 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.9	12.4	13.1	0.7 pp	3.2 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.1	-0.5 pp	1.5 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.7	0.3 pp	2.2 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	17.1	20.7	17.3	16.7	18.9	19.4	18.7	20.5	1.8 pp	3.4 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.6	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	50.0	49.3	53.5	51.6	53.7	51.3	46.8	47.8	1.0 pp	-2.2 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.2	0.1 pp	2.1 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	14.0	13.3	14.6	15.4	15.6	17.2	17.3	17.1	-0.2 pp	3.1 pp	11.4	11.9
NL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	9.7	8.1	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.1	-0.8 pp	-3.6 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.4	7.7	5.9	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	-0.2 pp	-3.7 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	-0.5 pp	0.1 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.0 %	6.0 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.52	4.0 %	20.9 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0 pp	0.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	15.8	12.1	10.8	11.4	10.7	11.1	13.6	13.6	0.0 pp	-2.2 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

NL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.5	17.5	16.9	18.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	0.1 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.9	15.4	13.7	15.5	13.2	12.6	13.7	14.5	0.8 pp	1.6 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.6	-1.1 pp	0.4 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.3	6.2	-1.1 pp	1.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	7.8	4.9	15.9	16.6	6.4	9.2	11.5	9.8	-1.7 pp	2.0 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.8	6.8	6.0	6.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.1	1.4 pp	1.3 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	62.6	69.7	53.7	70.2	54.0	49.2	59.6	64.9	5.3 pp	2.3 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	10.1	12.2	11.2	11.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	11.1	1.1 pp	1.0 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	41.0	43.0	44.0	46.0	39.0	40.0	39.0		-1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	77.0	75.0	76.0	76.0	75.0	71.0	74.0		3.0 pp	-3.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	12.0	12.0	15.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	14.0		-1.0 pp	2.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	12.7	14.8	14.7	15.3	15.6	12.1	12.5	13.0	0.5 pp	0.3 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	34.3	33.5	32.4	31.0	30.4	29.9	29.2	30.4	1.2 pp	-3.9 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	10.1	9.8	9.8	8.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	0.3 pp	-1.4 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	41.9	41.0	39.8	38.5	37.3	37.0	36.4	37.9	1.5 pp	-4.0 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	43.9	38.9	45.6	36.2	44.5	47.3	43.2	40.6	-2.6 pp	-3.3 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.5	13.3	14.2	14.1	13.4	14.8	11.2	12.8	1.6 pp	1.3 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	11.4	10.9	10.0	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.2	-0.5 pp	-3.2 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4					1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6		-0.2 pp	-0.2 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.4 pp	0.5 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	4.4	3.1	-1.3 pp	1.6 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	114.0		47.6		98.0		42.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	114.0		90.6		98.0		87.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	114.0		92.5		98.0		90.0	
	AWG career length case	114.0		101.1	51.8	98.0		99.3	47.0
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			92.5				90.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			45.4				40.7	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			101.4				99.6	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			47.6				42.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			91.5				88.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			90.5				87.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			89.6				86.8	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							92.5	87.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							91.5	88.9
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							90.5	87.9
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							89.6	86.8
	Short career (30 year career)			65.0				79.3	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			92.5				90.0	
	Early retirement due to disability			92.5				90.0	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			90.5				90.0		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	115.0		21.3		105.0		25.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	115.0		92.2		105.0		94.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	115.0		93.3		105.0		95.3	
	AWG career length case	115.0		97.9	24.3	105.0		100.9	28.3
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			113.2				95.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			19.8				24.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			98.1				101.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			21.3				25.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			92.7				94.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			92.2				94.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			91.6				93.4	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year							93.3	93.1
	Career break due to child care: 1 year							92.7	94.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years							92.2	94.0
	Career break due to child care: 3 years							91.6	93.4

	Short career (30 year career)	79.6	68.4	67.5	88.8
	Early retirement due to unemployment		93.3		95.3
	Early retirement due to disability		93.3		95.3
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		101.67		122.0
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	82.0	37.2	69.0	40.4
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	82.0	55.1	69.0	62.9

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

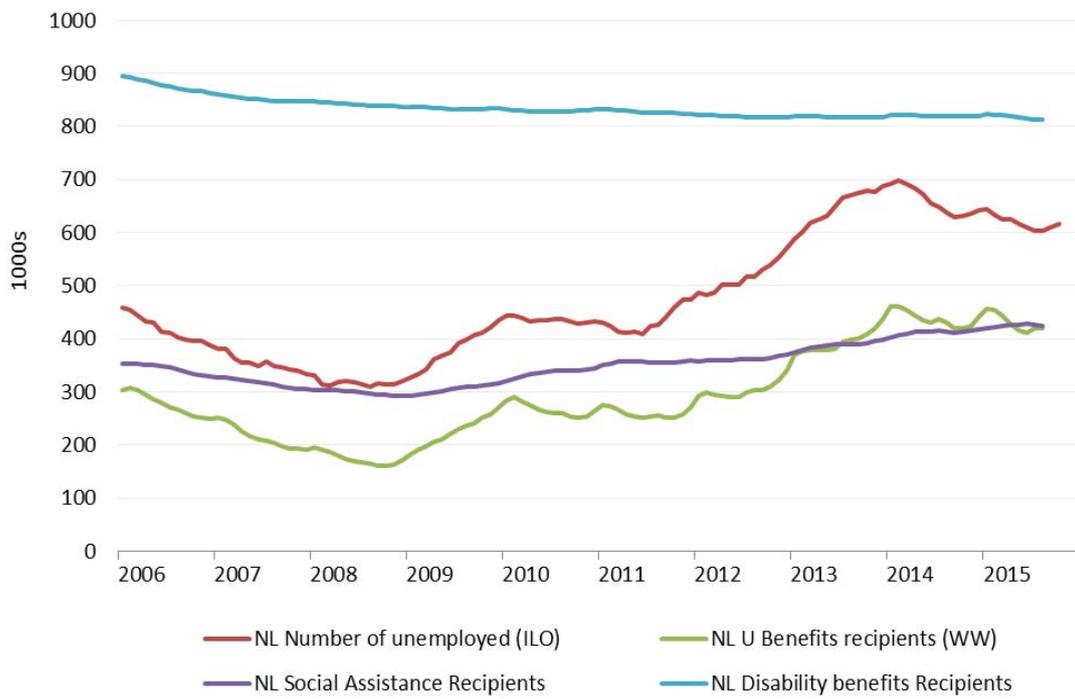
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

NL								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	62.5	61.7	61.3	64.0	63.5	61.4	63.3	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	59.9	60.1	60.2	59.0	58.9	57.5	59.0	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	9.9	9.5	9.4	10.4	10.0	9.5	10.7	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.2	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.4	79.3	79.5	80.0	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.5	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.0	83.2	83.5	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.4	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.6	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.7	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	77.3	77.7	78.0	76.3	75.6	75.5	77.3	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	3772.6	3776.0	3847.3	3899.3					
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	11.0	11.9	12.2	12.1					

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹¹⁰



¹¹⁰ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

NL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Statline
link	http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=80590NED&D1=12&D2=0&D3=0&D4=39-50,52-63,65-76,78-89,91-102,104-115,117-128,130-141,143-151&HD=141027-1002&HDR=T&STB=G1,G2,G3
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment Benefit recipients (uitkeringen Werkloosheidswet - WW)
unit	thousands of recipients, end of month
source	Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (Uitvoeringsorganisatie
link	http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=37789KSZ&D1=0,7,9&D2=104-115,117-128,130-141,143-154,156-167,169-180,182-193,195-206,208-215&HD=141027-1007&HDR=T&STB=G1
comment	
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Social assistance recipients (uitkeringen Wet Werk en Bijstand - WWB en Wet
unit	thousands of recipients, end of month
source	Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - CBS)
link	http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=37789KSZ&D1=0,7,9&D2=104-115,117-128,130-141,143-154,156-167,169-180,182-193,195-206,208-215&HD=141027-1007&HDR=T&STB=G1
comment	
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients (uitkeringen Arbeidsongeschiktheidswetten - AO)
unit	thousands of recipients, end of month
source	Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (Uitvoeringsorganisatie werknemersverzekeringen - UWV)
link	http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=37789KSZ&D1=0,7,9&D2=104-115,117-128,130-141,143-154,156-167,169-180,182-193,195-206,208-215&HD=141027-1007&HDR=T&STB=G1
comment	

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	NL										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.7	15.0	15.9	16.5		0.6 pp	1.6 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.6		1.2 pp	1.1 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11485	11618	11288	11300	11387	11536	11283		-0.1 %	-3.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2		0.7 pp	1.7 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	10.2		0.9 pp	2.0 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	14.9	16.5	16.2	15.5	17.3	16.5	16.9		0.4 pp	2.0 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.4	4.7	8.2	7.7	5.8	6.5	7.7		1.2 pp	1.3 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8		5.6 %	-5.0 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.5	17.5	16.9	18.0	16.9	17.0	17.1		0.1 pp	1.6 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	47.2	45.9	51.2	47.4	51.0	50.0	45.5		-4.5 pp	-1.7 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.1	69.1	72.1	70.2	72.5	72.0	69.3		-2.7 pp	-0.8 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	39.7	47.0	36.7	42.6	40.6	39.8	48.7		8.9 pp	9.0 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.3		0.8 pp	0.6 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	0.1 pp	2.1 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	11.4	10.9	10.0	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.2	-0.5 pp	-3.2 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	3.9	4.8	6.0	6.8	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.7	-0.9 pp	3.8 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.7	-0.8 pp	1.3 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	53.0	55.1	53.7	55.2	57.6	59.2	59.9	61.7	1.8 pp	8.7 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	9.7	8.1	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.9		0.8 pp	-2.8 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.90	0.89		-1.1 %	6.0 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.50		6.4 %	16.3 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5		0.1 pp	0.2 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.9	9.5	9.4	10.4	10.0	9.5	10.7		12.6 %	8.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.2		10.9 %	5.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	13.7	13.1	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.7	15.4		-0.3 pp	1.7 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.6	1.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.4	-1.0	1.1	n.a.	1.1 %	-0.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, NETHERLANDS

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		At-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly lower than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is around the EU average but shows some negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	At-risk-of-poverty rate for working age population living in (quasi-)jobless households ¹¹¹ shows negative development. Housing cost overburden is higher than the EU average.	In-work poverty rate is significantly lower than EU average especially for women; however for self-employed the risk is higher.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		Poverty and social exclusion risk of older people is lower than the EU average.
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<i>There is an increasing poverty rate for non EU-born immigrants.</i> <i>There is a higher than average gap between the risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i>	

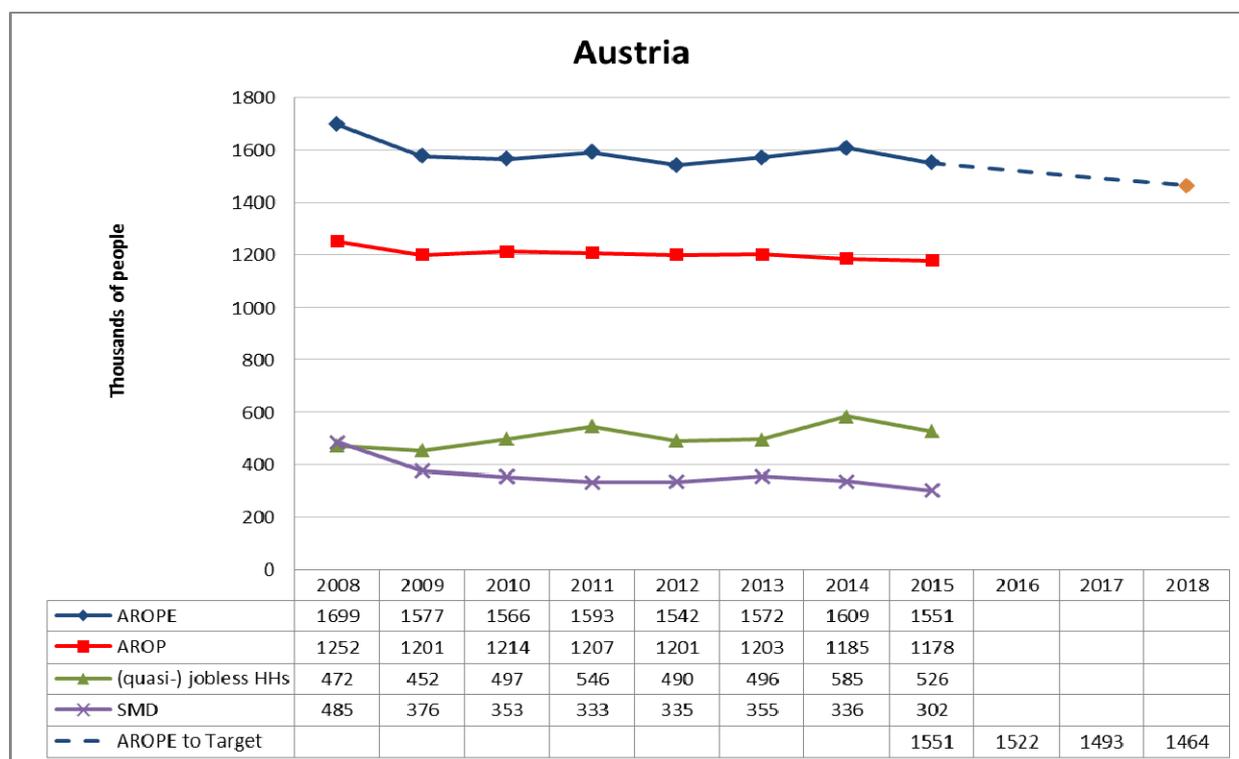
¹¹¹ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 235,000 by 2020
(compared to 2008).

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

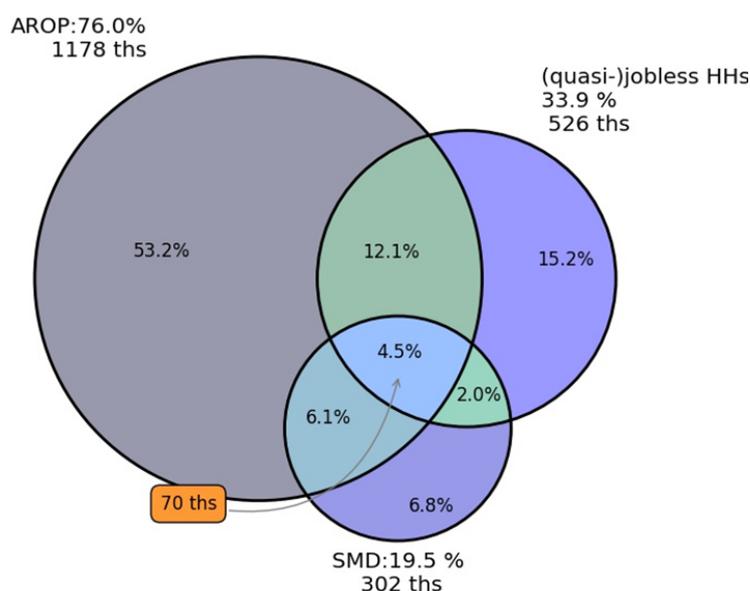
Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹¹² Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)

AT - 2015

Total Arope Pop.
1551 ths



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

AT												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	73.7	76.2	77.5	75.8	77.9	76.5	73.7	76.0	2.3 pp	2.3 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1252	1201	1214	1207	1201	1203	1185	1178	-0.6 %	-5.9 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	27.8	28.7	31.7	34.3	31.8	31.6	36.4	33.9	-2.5 pp	6.1 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	472	452	497	546	490	496	585	526	-10.1 %	11.4 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	28.6	23.8	22.5	20.9	21.7	22.6	20.9	19.5	-1.4 pp	-9.1 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	485	376	353	333	335	355	336	302	-10.1 %	-37.7 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	7.8	8.8	11.8	11.4	12.2	9.7	14.5	12.1	-2.4 pp	4.4 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	132	139	185	181	188	153	234	188	-19.7 %	42.4 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	8.0	7.0	6.6	5.6	7.2	6.1	4.4	6.1	1.8 pp	-1.8 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	135	110	103	89	111	96	70	95	35.7 %	-29.6 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	4.7	6.2	5.2	4.5	-0.7 pp	-1.5 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	102	91	92	93	73	97	83	70	-15.7 %	-31.4 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.0	0.3 pp	-0.3 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	39	21	25	37	39	40	28	31	10.7 %	-20.5 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

AT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	1.5	-3.8	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	1.9	-0.4	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	27.0	29.0	29.0	28.2	28.5	28.9				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

AT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.0	29.0	29.0	28.2	28.5	28.9	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.0		
	Disability	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0		
	Old age	11.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.8	11.0		
	Survivors	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.3		
	Unemployment	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Old age	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6		
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
	Housing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	24.8	26.7	26.6	25.9	26.2	26.5	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.9		
	Disability	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5		
	Old age	10.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.1	10.4		
	Survivors	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5		
	Family/Children	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8		
	Unemployment	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

AT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.6	19.1	18.9	19.2	18.5	18.8	19.2	18.3	-0.9 pp	-2.3 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.2	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	-0.2 pp	-1.3 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	11359	11683	11710	12255	12361	12542	12997	13070	-0.6 %	5.8 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	23855	24534	24590	25735	25958	26339	27294	27447	-0.6 %	5.8 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	-0.4 pp	-2.3 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.8	9.1	8.2	-0.9 pp	0.8 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate*	5.6	6.2	6.5	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.8	0.3 pp	n.a.	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.9	19.2	21.8	19.1	20.1	21.3	20.1	20.5	0.4 pp	0.6 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	15.2	13.6	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.7	12.2	12.6	0.4 pp	-2.6 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	41.3	42.7	43.5	46.5	44.2	44.4	44.5	45.7	1.2 pp	4.4 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	-2.4 %	-4.8 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	14.8	13.0	12.0	12.2	13.9	14.7	15.3	15.0	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.5	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.4	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	1.9	-1.8	0.5				0.0	0.6

*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. *There is a break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for the change over the period 2008-2015).*

AT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	22.9	20.8	22.4	22.1	20.9	22.9	23.3	22.3	-1.0 pp	-0.6 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.1	17.1	19.0	17.8	17.5	18.6	18.2	17.8	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.7	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.0	4.2	-1.8 pp	-2.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.5	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.1	7.2	8.6	7.5	-1.1 pp	2.0 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.6	18.9	20.5	16.6	16.3	18.1	17.6	20.5	2.9 pp	1.9 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	51.0	52.1	49.7	54.8	52.7	52.9	51.7	54.2	2.5 pp	3.3 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	23.6	20.7	19.4	18.6	21.7	23.4	23.2	23.8	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	23.1	22.7
AT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.5	20.6	18.9	18.4	20.2	18.9	21.4	21.2	-0.2 pp	1.7 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.7	15.5	15.1	15.8	17.3	15.1	15.9	17.5	1.6 pp	2.8 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.9	5.9	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	5.0	4.5	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.7	4.9	6.3	5.7	5.6	4.6	5.6	5.0	-0.6 pp	0.3 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.3	8.2	8.0	9.4	12.5	9.8	8.0	9.9	1.9 pp	1.6 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	0.1 pp	1.0 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	9.1	10.0	9.1	8.7	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.3	-0.1 pp	0.2 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	7.2	7.6	8.9	8.5	11.6	8.7	8.7	10.3	1.6 pp	3.1 pp	13.2	14.3

AT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.8	18.7	18.3	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.9	18.4	-0.5 pp	-1.4 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	13.3	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.3	12.9	12.9	13.0	0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	0.0 pp	-2.0 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.0	7.5	8.4	9.1	8.2	7.9	9.3	8.4	-0.9 pp	0.4 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	21.3	21.4	23.8	19.1	23.9	23.4	21.1	21.8	0.7 pp	0.5 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.8	0.6 pp	-0.7 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	44.1	45.2	47.1	48.6	45.5	46.3	46.9	47.6	0.7 pp	3.5 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	14.7	12.7	11.8	12.5	14.2	14.9	15.8	15.3	-0.5 pp	0.6 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp	11.4	11.9
AT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.2	18.6	17.4	17.4	16.2	16.2	15.7	14.0	-1.7 pp	-7.2 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.1	15.4	14.2	13.2	-1.0 pp	-5.7 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.4	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	-0.6 pp	-3.0 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.98	3.2 %	11.4 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.62	3.3 %	1.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	-0.2 pp	0.0 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	6.6	6.6	5.7	5.2	6.5	7.7	5.4	5.3	-0.1 pp	-1.3 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

AT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	22.9	20.8	22.4	22.1	20.9	22.9	23.3	22.3	-1.0 pp	-0.6 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	18.1	17.1	19.0	17.8	17.5	18.6	18.2	17.8	-0.4 pp	-0.3 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.7	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.0	4.2	-1.8 pp	-2.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	5.5	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.1	7.2	8.6	7.5	-1.1 pp	2.0 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)*	4.0	3.7	5.7	10.3	7.9	9.4	10.8	10.2	-0.6 pp	n.a.	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	9.6	8.8	8.3	9.2	8.6	9.4	8.0	9.9	1.9 pp	0.3 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	59.0	64.7	74.8	60.4	69.9	62.3	67.5	55.4	-12.1 pp	-3.6 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	15.6	14.2	15.4	14.4	14.1	15.3	13.6	14.7	1.1 pp	-0.9 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	4.0	7.0	6.0	11.0	7.0	9.0	9.0		0.0 pp	5.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	8.0	7.0		-1.0 pp	5.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	52.0	59.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	52.0	61.0		9.0 pp	9.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	21.0	21.0	26.0	27.0	23.0	27.0	25.0		-2.0 pp	4.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	18.6	18.9	20.5	16.6	16.3	18.1	17.6	20.5	2.9 pp	1.9 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	34.7	33.8	33.2	33.4	32.9	31.8	32.7	31.6	-1.1 pp	-3.1 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	4.3	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	0.3 pp	0.5 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	40.8	39.9	39.2	39.4	38.7	37.9	39.2	37.8	-1.4 pp	-3.0 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	51.0	52.1	49.7	54.8	52.7	52.9	51.7	54.2	2.5 pp	3.3 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.7	4.2	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.3	5.5	5.9	0.4 pp	1.2 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.9	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	10.2	8.8	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.3	0.3 pp	-2.9 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2		-0.1 pp	0.0 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.0		-0.1 pp	-0.7 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.0	6.4	7.4	6.4	7.1	0.7 pp	-0.1 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	23.6	20.7	19.4	18.6	21.7	23.4	23.2	23.8	0.6 pp	0.2 pp	23.1	22.7

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

Note: *There is a break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for the change over the period 2008-2015).

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	85.1	93.7	86.1		70.2	80.2	71.2	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	85.1		86.1		70.2		71.2	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	85.1	77.1	86.1		70.2	61.4	71.2	
	AWG career length case	82.9	86.7	88.2	81.7	67.7	72.1	73.8	66.4
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			94.4				81.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			76.6				60.7	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			94.4				81.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			76.6				60.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			85.6				70.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			85.0				70.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			84.4				69.3	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				92.0				78.2
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				90.5				76.4
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				89.0				74.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				87.5				72.9
	Short career (30 year career)			69.9				53.4	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			83.1				67.9	
	Early retirement due to disability			70.2				53.7	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			74.1				64.1		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	84.6	94.0	85.5		70.2	80.3	71.2	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	84.6		85.5		70.2		71.2	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	84.6	74.0	85.5		70.2	61.4	71.2	
	AWG career length case	81.6	86.7	88.4	80.1	67.7	72.0	73.8	66.4
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			94.7				81.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			72.9				60.7	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			94.7				81.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			72.9				60.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			84.8				70.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			84.0				70.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			83.2				69.3	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				95.2				81.7
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				93.8				79.9
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				92.3				78.1
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				90.9				76.4

	Short career (30 year career)	61.2	48.9	64.1	50.8	40.6	53.4
	Early retirement due to unemployment			81.4			67.9
	Early retirement due to disability			64.5			53.7
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			129.2			124.6
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	77.2	84.9	67.1	64.0	72.0	53.4
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	77.2		67.1	64.0		53.4

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

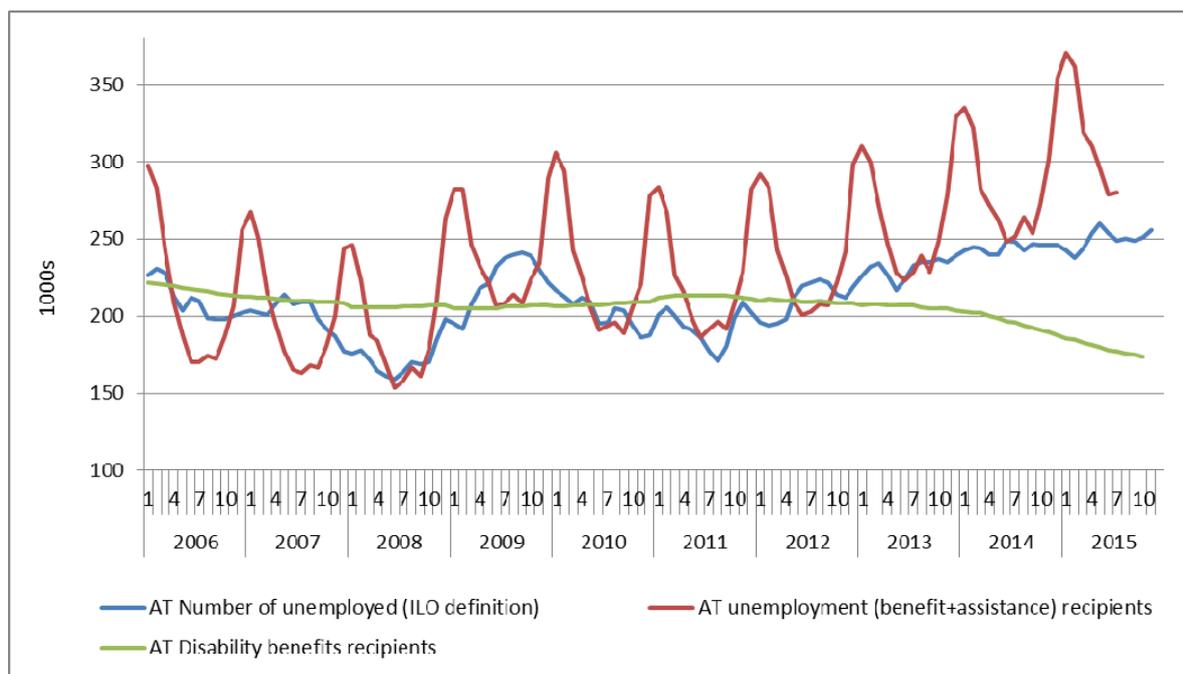
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

AT								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	58.5	59.5	59.4	59.5	60.2	59.7	57.6	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	59.9	60.8	60.8	60.1	62.5	60.2	57.8	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.3	9.5	8.8	7.7	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.7	77.6	77.8	78.3	78.4	78.6	79.1	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	83.3	83.2	83.5	83.8	83.6	83.8	84.0	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.7	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.5	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.3	21.5	21.8	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	70.1	70.0	69.5	69.4	70.0	68.6	69.5	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	3275.2	3305.7	3473.0	3531.2	3680.1				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	10.5	11.2	11.1	10.9	11.1				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹¹³



Recipients of social assistance benefits/means-tested minimum Income* Quarterly data (changes in % to the year 2008):

Q1 09	4.7%	Q1 10	9.8%	-	-
Q2 09	7.1%	-	-	-	-
Q3 09	10.6%	Q3 10	11.0%	Q3 11	27.0%
Q4 09	8.7%	-	-	Q4 11	37.0%

*The increase can not only be explained by the impact of the crisis, but is also due to the introduction of the means-tested minimum income scheme, reinforced information policy as well as statistical improvements. The developments are based on comparable data and cover a very large proportion but not all recipients.

Recipients of means-tested minimum income benefits

New time series starting 03-2012 (see explanatory table):

March 2012	149461
September 2012	149729
March 2013	168626
September 2013	168644
March 2014	185076
September 2014	184298
March 2015	204278
September 2015	208865
March 2016	224643

Change March 2012 - March 2016: **+50.3%**

¹¹³ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

AT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	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 the income of the partner and exemption limits into account.
	Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income
definition	Number of recipients of Social Assistance Benefits/means-tested minimum income
unit	Quarterly data (changes in % to the previous year)
source	Social Departments of the Federal Provinces

comment	<p>Figures include between six and nine Federal Provinces; the data of the cities with municipal departments is missing in one of them. The provinces register very diverse trends. - 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, but there are some common basic principles: social assistance is granted in individual situations of need if a person's own resources and payments from third parties are not longer sufficient to allow for a decent way of life. Eligibility depends on household resources, other relatives have a duty under family law to provide financial support. All resources are considered in the means and income test (apart from family benefits). In order to realize the objective of combating poverty in all relevant fields of policy, a means-tested minimum income has been introduced as a reform of the social assistance scheme. The federal government and the provincial governments laid down the salient points of a means-tested minimum income which has been subsequently implemented in the corresponding national and provincial legislation. Since the 1st of September 2010 the laws for the means-tested minimum income were introduced in in 7 of 9 federal provinces. The other two provinces have 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.</p>
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
comment	<p>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).</p>

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	AT										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.6	19.1	18.9	19.2	18.5	18.8	19.2		0.4 pp	-1.4 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	15.2	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1		-0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11359	11683	11710	12255	12361	12542	12997		3.6 %	6.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0		-0.2 pp	-1.9 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.8	9.1		1.3 pp	1.7 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	19.9	19.2	21.8	19.1	20.1	21.3	20.1		-1.2 pp	0.2 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)*	5.6	6.2	6.5	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.5		-0.4 pp	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1		0.0 %	-2.4 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	22.9	20.8	22.4	22.1	20.9	22.9	23.3		0.4 pp	0.4 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	41.3	42.7	43.5	46.5	44.2	44.4	44.5		0.1 pp	3.2 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	64.5	66.3	66.7	67.6	67.4	67.3	67.8		0.5 pp	3.3 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.6	50.9	56.0	50.2	53.2	50.2	54.1		3.9 pp	4.5 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.2		-0.7 pp	-1.3 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.2 pp	0.7 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	10.2	8.8	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.3	0.3 pp	-2.9 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.1	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	0.1 pp	1.0 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.5	-0.2 pp	0.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	38.8	39.4	41.2	39.9	41.6	43.8	45.1	46.3	1.2 pp	7.5 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	21.2	18.6	17.4	17.4	16.2	16.2	15.7		-0.5 pp	-5.5 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95		0.0 %	8.0 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60		1.7 %	-1.6 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1		-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.4		-5.6 %	13.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.3	9.5	8.8	7.7		-12.5 %	2.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.5	7.0	7.2	6.6		-0.6 pp	0.5 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	1.9	-1.8	0.5	n.a.	0.5 %	-0.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively. *There is a break in series in 2011 for the persistent poverty indicator ("n.a." shown for the change over the period 2008-2015).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, AUSTRIA

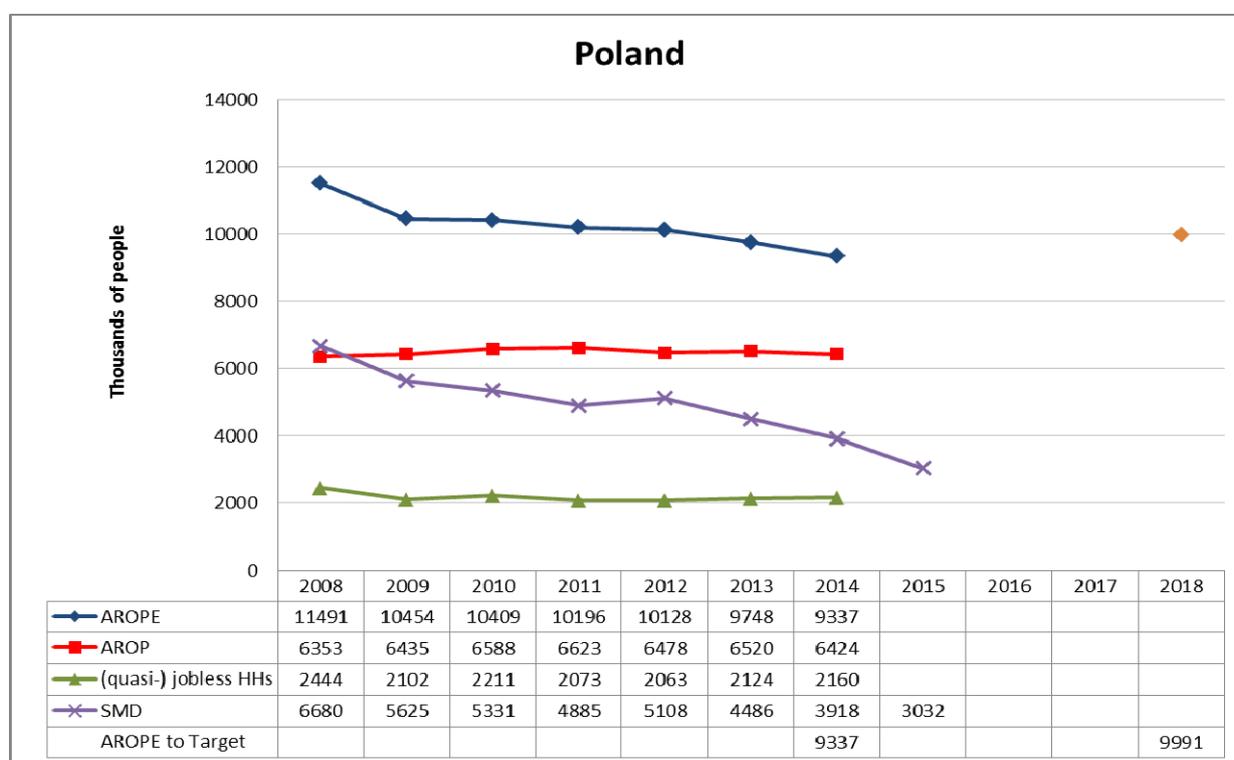
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		Risk of poverty or social exclusion is below the EU average and decreasing.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		Impact of social transfers on reducing working age poverty is above the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/ adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<i>There is no progress in equalising the retirement age for men and women and in linking the statutory pension age to life expectancy.</i>	<i>Restricting the access to early retirement.</i>
5. Health	<i>There is room to improve the cost-effectiveness of healthcare provision.</i>	Unmet need for medical care is better than the EU average and close to the best of all Member States due to best performance in the subcomponents cost and waiting time.
6. Other key issues	<i>The high influx of refugees and migrants raises social inclusion challenges.</i>	<i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is below the EU average.</i>

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 1,500,000

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

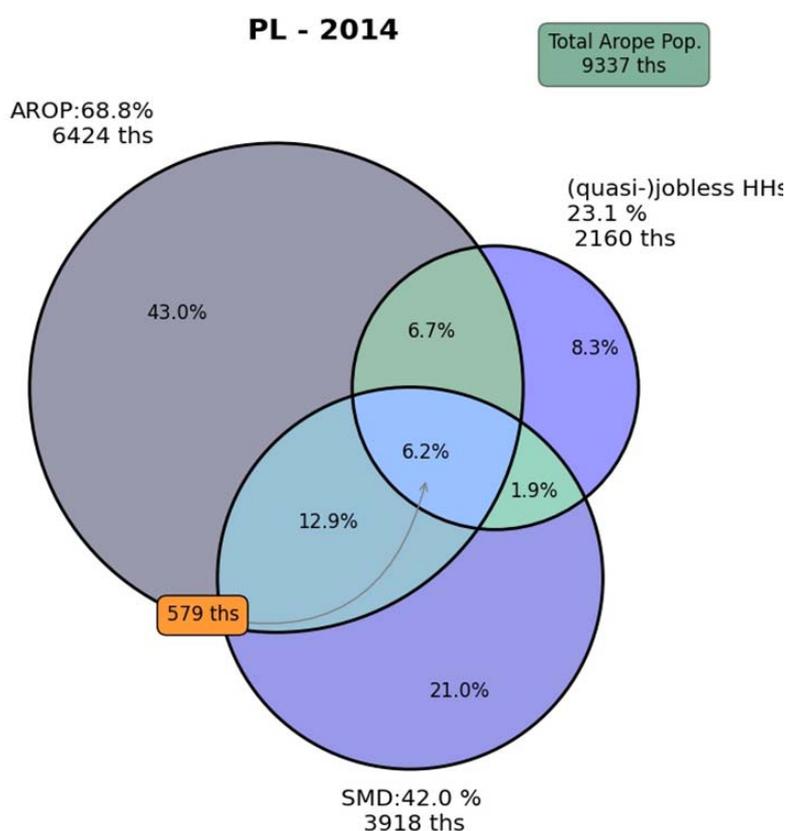


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018. Note that in the case of PL the target is already achieved; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹¹⁴ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

PL												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	55.3	61.6	63.3	65.0	64.0	66.9	68.8		1.9 pp	13.5 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	6353	6435	6588	6623	6478	6520	6424		-1.5 %	1.1 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	21.3	20.1	21.2	20.3	20.4	21.8	23.1		1.3 pp	1.9 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	2444	2102	2211	2073	2063	2124	2160		1.7 %	-11.6 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	58.1	53.8	51.2	47.9	50.4	46.0	42.0		-4.1 pp	-16.2 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	6680	5625	5331	4885	5108	4486	3918	3032	-22.6 %	-54.6 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	4.3	4.7	5.5	6.0	5.6	6.4	6.7		0.4 pp	2.4 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	499	492	568	608	571	620	629		1.5 %	26.1 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	15.3	16.5	15.5	14.6	14.8	13.3	12.9		-0.4 pp	-2.4 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	1758	1728	1616	1490	1496	1295	1203		-7.1 %	-31.6 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.2		-0.4 pp	0.1 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	704	655	684	571	651	643	579		-10.0 %	-17.8 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9		0.0 pp	-0.9 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	322	177	168	145	152	183	177		-3.3 %	-45.0 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

PL									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	4.2	2.8	3.6	5.0	1.6	1.3	3.3	3.6	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	3.8	0.4	-2.7	0.6	0.1	-0.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	7.1	8.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.0	7.5	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	18.8	19.9	19.1	18.1	17.2					

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS (2012 data provisional)). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PL									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	18.8	19.9	19.1	18.1	17.2		27.5		
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1		8.0		
	Disability	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4		2.0		
	Old age	9.0	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.5		11.0		
	Survivors	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9		1.6		
	Family/Children	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8		2.3		
	Unemployment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3		1.5		
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7		3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1		
	Disability	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1		
	Family/Children	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5		0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.3		
	Housing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	18.1	19.2	18.4	17.5	16.5		24.4		
	Sickness/Health	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1		7.9		
	Disability	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4		1.5		
	Old age	9.0	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.5		10.4		
	Survivors	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9		1.5		
	Family/Children	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3		1.8		
	Unemployment	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2		1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS (2012 data provisional)). Data as at 5 July 2016.

Note: 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.

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

PL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	30.5	27.8	27.8	27.2	26.7	25.8	24.7		-1.1 pp	-5.8 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3	17.0		-0.3 pp	0.1 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	4039	4417	4547	4993	5181	5495	5736		3.5 %	22.8 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	8482	9275	9548	10486	10880	11539	12045		3.6 %	22.8 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	17.7	15.0	14.2	13.0	13.5	11.9	10.4	8.1	-2.3 pp	-9.6 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3		0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.7	9.0	10.7		1.7 pp	0.3 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.6	22.7	22.2	21.4	22.2	22.6	23.2		0.6 pp	2.6 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	16.9	13.7	13.0	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.3		-0.7 pp	-5.6 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	32.7	27.5	27.9	26.6	25.3	24.8	26.4		1.6 pp	-6.3 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9		0.0 %	-3.9 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	50.8	49.1	47.5	47.2	46.3	44.8	44.2		-0.6 pp	-6.6 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.7	8.2	9.1	10.2	10.5	10.3	9.6		-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	4.2	5.7	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.7				0.0	0.6

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.

PL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	32.9	31.0	30.8	29.8	29.3	29.8	28.2		-1.6 pp	-4.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.4	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.5	23.2	22.3		-0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	17.5	15.3	14.9	13.2	13.7	11.8	10.2	7.9	-2.3 pp	-9.6 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1		0.1 pp	0.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	21.9	23.7	24.2	22.6	21.5	22.1	24.3		2.2 pp	2.4 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	31.1	23.6	26.7	26.9	25.6	22.4	24.2		1.7 pp	-6.9 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	63.3	62.1	60.6	59.8	60.1	57.5	56.1		-1.4 pp	-7.2 pp	23.1	22.7
PL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	34.4	29.9	30.4	29.1	31.2	30.8	30.5		-0.3 pp	-3.9 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.1	19.8	20.9	20.7	21.8	21.5	22.0		0.5 pp	1.9 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	19.4	15.6	14.7	12.8	14.9	14.3	11.7	9.2	-2.5 pp	-10.2 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.7	5.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.9		0.8 pp	0.2 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	11.3	10.8	12.2	11.0	11.6	11.7	10.9		-0.8 pp	-0.4 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	7.0	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.1	6.8	-1.3 pp	1.1 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	12.3	13.8	14.5	15.4	15.9	16.4	16.0	14.7	-1.3 pp	2.4 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.5	8.7	8.7	10.0	11.4	10.6	10.0		-0.6 pp	-0.5 pp	13.2	14.3

PL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	30.6	27.3	27.6	27.0	26.7	26.1	25.2		-0.9 pp	-5.4 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.3	16.0	16.9	17.1	16.5	16.7	16.7		0.0 pp	0.4 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	17.2	14.4	13.6	12.5	13.2	12.0	10.5	8.2	-2.3 pp	-9.0 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.9	7.6	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.0		0.2 pp	-0.9 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	21.5	24.0	23.0	22.4	24.0	24.0	24.4		0.4 pp	2.9 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.8	10.7		-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	34.5	30.4	29.9	28.2	27.0	26.8	28.3		1.6 pp	-6.2 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	50.9	49.2	47.6	47.2	46.2	45.0	44.6		-0.4 pp	-6.3 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.8	7.9	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	9.7		-0.6 pp	-0.1 pp	11.4	11.9
PL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	26.9	25.8	24.4	24.7	23.4	19.7	18.2		-1.5 pp	-8.7 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.7	14.4	14.2	14.7	14.0	12.3	11.7		-0.6 pp	0.0 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	20.8	17.3	16.5	15.4	14.8	11.5	9.7	7.9	-1.8 pp	-12.9 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.99		1.0 %	2.1 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.63		5.0 %	12.5 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	32.0	30.1	29.2	29.9	28.2	27.7	27.4		-0.3 pp	-4.6 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.8	11.2	11.2	12.3	11.9	10.0	9.4		-0.6 pp	-1.4 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PL	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	32.9	31.0	30.8	29.8	29.3	29.8	28.2		-1.6 pp	-4.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22.4	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.5	23.2	22.3		-0.9 pp	-0.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	17.5	15.3	14.9	13.2	13.7	11.8	10.2	7.9	-2.3 pp	-9.6 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1		0.1 pp	0.1 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	15.8	15.8	14.8	12.5	14.2	12.7	13.5		0.8 pp	-2.3 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	14.4	13.9	13.9	13.1	12.6	13.7	12.5		-1.2 pp	-1.9 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	72.5	78.8	83.0	76.2	79.0	78.5	73.5		-5.0 pp	1.0 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	19.8	20.3	19.4	19.7	18.8	20.3	19.5		-0.8 pp	-0.3 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0		-1.0 pp	0.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	5.0		1.0 pp	2.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	8.0	8.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	8.0		-1.0 pp	0.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	27.0	31.0	32.0	34.0	26.0	29.0	34.0		5.0 pp	7.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	21.9	23.7	24.2	22.6	21.5	22.1	24.3		2.2 pp	2.4 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.1	5.2	6.1	0.9 pp	-1.5 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.2	10.1	9.0	7.7	9.0	1.3 pp	-2.7 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	31.1	23.6	26.7	26.9	25.6	22.4	24.2		1.7 pp	-6.9 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	8.7	7.3	8.8	9.6	9.8	10.7	9.7		-1.0 pp	1.0 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.1	-0.7 pp	0.5 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.7		0.0 pp	0.7 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2		-0.4 pp	-1.4 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	22.7	19.4	17.3	14.7	13.3	13.1	11.3		-1.8 pp	-11.4 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	63.3	62.1	60.6	59.8	60.1	57.5	56.1		-1.4 pp	-7.2 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	74.2		37.7		64.1		31.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	74.2	73.1	40.7		64.1	63.1	34.4	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	75.5	66.6	43.4		65.2	57.4	36.8	
	AWG career length case	82.3	65.7	47.9	40.8	71.3	56.6	40.9	34.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			43.4				36.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			35.9				30.2	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			47.4				40.4	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			39.3				33.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			42.3				35.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			41.1				34.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			40.0				33.9	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				43.4				36.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				43.2				36.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				42.8				36.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				42.6				36.2
	Short career (30 year career)			33.2				27.8	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			36.2				30.4	
	Early retirement due to disability			36.1				30.3	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			39.1				33.0		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	85.8		38.1		74.6		31.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	85.8	83.9	41.1		74.6	72.8	34.4	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	87.0	76.7	43.0		75.7	66.4	36.2	
	AWG career length case	93.6	75.7	48.2	41.2	81.5	65.5	40.9	34.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			43.7				36.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			36.3				30.2	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			47.7				40.4	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			39.7				33.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			42.6				35.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			41.5				34.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			40.4				33.9	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				43.7				36.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				43.5				36.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				43.2				36.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				43.0				36.2

	Short career (30 year career)	80.2	70.5	33.7	69.6	61.0	27.8
	Early retirement due to unemployment			36.7			30.4
	Early retirement due to disability			36.5			30.3
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			55.5			47.4
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	59.8		29.0	51.5		24.5
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	59.8	54.2	32.2	51.5	46.6	27.4

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

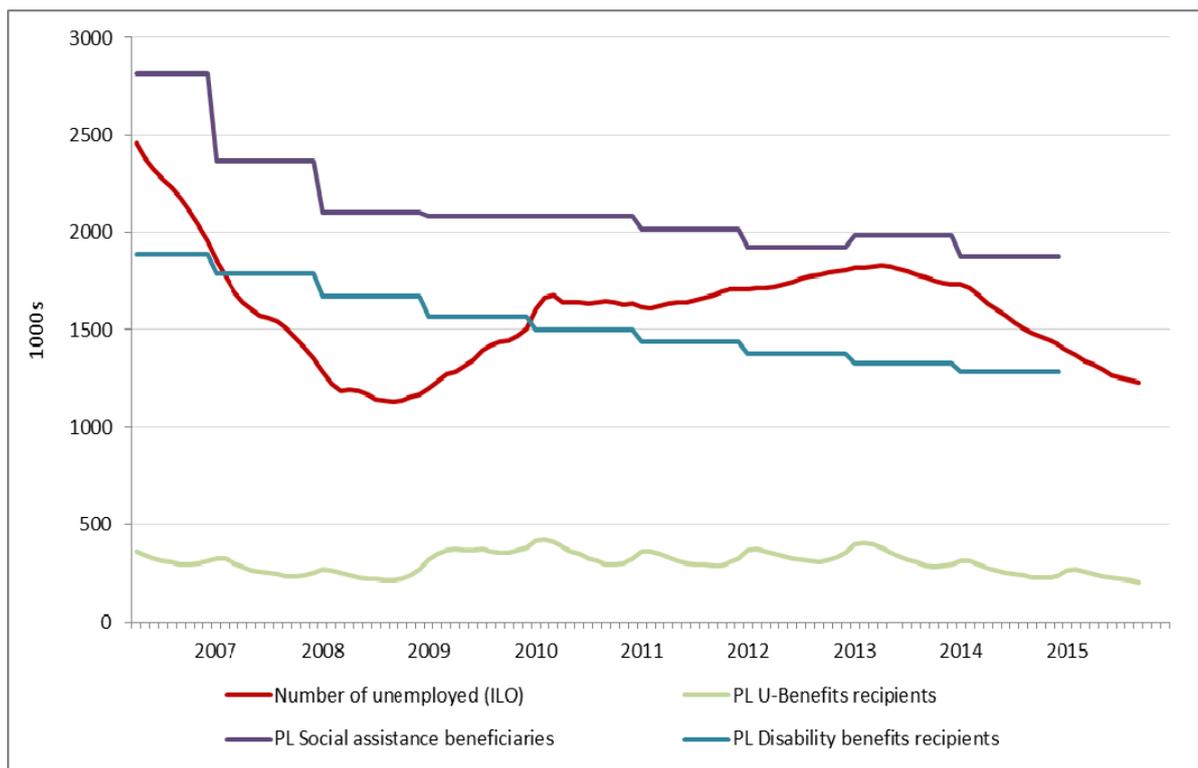
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

PL								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	58.6	58.3	58.5	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.8	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	63.0	62.5	62.3	63.3	62.8	62.7	62.7	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	71.3	71.5	72.2	72.6	72.6	73.0	73.7	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	80.0	80.1	80.7	81.1	81.1	81.2	81.7	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.9	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.4	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	6.0	7.6	8.3	7.9	9.0	8.8	7.8	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	57.7	56.1	57.8	57.6	57.7	58.3	58.1	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1026.9	1095.6	1168.3	1211.2	1258.3				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8				

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

Note: i) Breaks in series for Healthy life years indicator in 2009; breaks in series for total health care expenditure in 2010;
ii) Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹¹⁵



¹¹⁵ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.

PL	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	eurostat, une_nb_m
Unemployment benefit	
definition	Total number of registered unemployed possessing benefit rights <u>as of the end of month.</u>
unit	thousands of recipients, monthly
source	administrative data, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy
link	http://www.psz.praca.gov.pl./main.php?do=ShowPage&nPID=867997&pT=details&sP=CONTENT,objectID,867970
comment	2015: Table 25, Column F; Before: Table 23, Column F
Social assistance benefit/means-tested minimum income	
definition	Total real number of social assistance beneficiaries regardless of their type, form, quantity and source of funding. Both monetary and in kind benefits are included. It informs about total number of persons who received <u>at least one benefit in a given year</u> . Double counting problem is addressed, but in division by benefit kind or form beneficiaries can be enumerated several times.
unit	thousands of recipients, annual
source	GUS, Local Data Bank and administrative data, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy
link	Local Data Bank: http://stat.gov.pl/bdlen/app/strona.html?p_name=indeks Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data: http://www.mpips.gov.pl/pomoc-spoeczna/raporty-i-statystyki/statystyki-pomocy-spoecznej/ , MPiPS-03 report, Dział 3 - Polska OGÓŁEM
Disability benefit	
definition	Total number of beneficiaries of pensions resulting from an inability to work, from both non-agricultural social security system and farmers social insurance system.
unit	thousands of recipients, <u>annual averages</u>
source	GUS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2006-2013 & Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 2006-2014
link	http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/rocznik-statystyczny-rzeczypospolitej-polskiej-2013,2,8.html http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/maly-rocznik-statystyczny-polski-2014,1,15.html

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PL										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	30.5	27.8	27.8	27.2	26.7	25.8	24.7		-1.1 pp	-5.8 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3	17.0		-0.3 pp	0.1 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4039	4417	4547	4993	5181	5495	5736		3.5 %	22.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	17.7	15.0	14.2	13.0	13.5	11.9	10.4		-1.5 pp	-7.3 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3		0.1 pp	-0.7 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	20.6	22.7	22.2	21.4	22.2	22.6	23.2		0.6 pp	2.6 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.7	9.0	10.7		1.7 pp	0.3 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9		0.0 %	-3.9 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	32.9	31.0	30.8	29.8	29.3	29.8	28.2		-1.6 pp	-4.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	32.7	27.5	27.9	26.6	25.3	24.8	26.4		1.6 pp	-6.3 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	61.7	59.9	59.4	59.2	60.0	59.8	61.1		1.3 pp	-0.6 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	49.2	54.6	56.6	56.9	59.2	59.4	55.9		-3.5 pp	6.7 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.8	10.7		-0.1 pp	-0.8 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	-0.8 pp	0.6 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	7.0	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.1	6.8	-1.3 pp	1.1 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	9.0	10.1	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.0	11.0	-1.0 pp	2.0 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	31.6	32.3	34.1	36.9	38.7	40.6	42.5	44.3	1.8 pp	12.7 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	26.9	25.8	24.4	24.7	23.4	19.7	18.2		-1.5 pp	-8.7 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.99		1.0 %	2.1 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.63		5.0 %	12.5 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	6.0	7.6	8.3	7.9	9.0	8.8	7.8		-1.0 pp	1.8 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5		4.2 %	7.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.1		3.8 %	5.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	9.7	8.2	9.1	10.2	10.5	10.3	9.6		-0.7 pp	-0.1 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.2	5.7	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.7	n.a.	2.7 %	13.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, POLAND

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	<p>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average.</p> <p>At-risk-of poverty rate for children living in household at work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average.</p>	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<i>Coverage and adequacy of unemployment and social assistance benefits are low.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<i>Sector-specific preferential arrangements hamper the sustainability and adequacy of the pension system.</i>	Severe material deprivation of older people is around the EU average but shows a significant positive development.
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average but shows some positive development.</p> <p>Potential years of life lost is worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Unmet need for medical care is worse than the EU average, mainly due to the subcomponent waiting time.</p> <p><i>There is room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the health</i></p>	

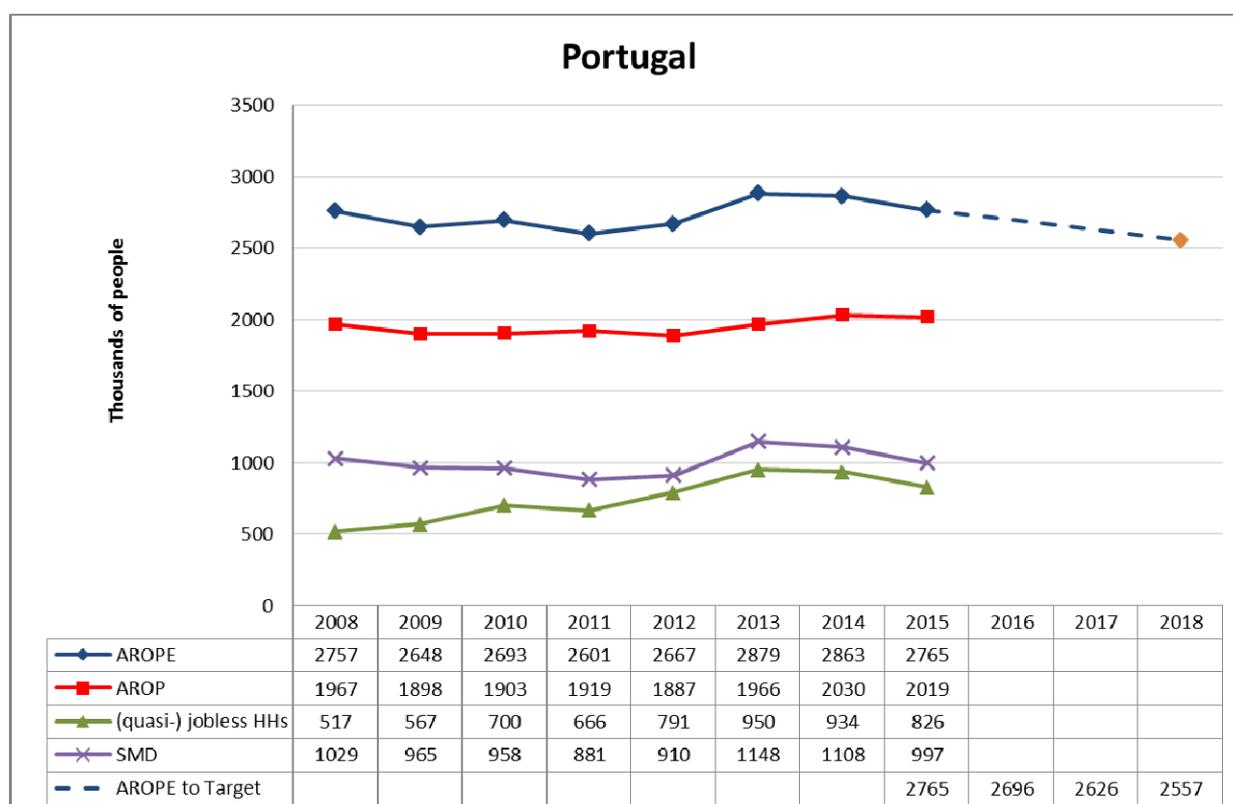
	<i>system.</i>	
6. Other key issues		

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 200,000 by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

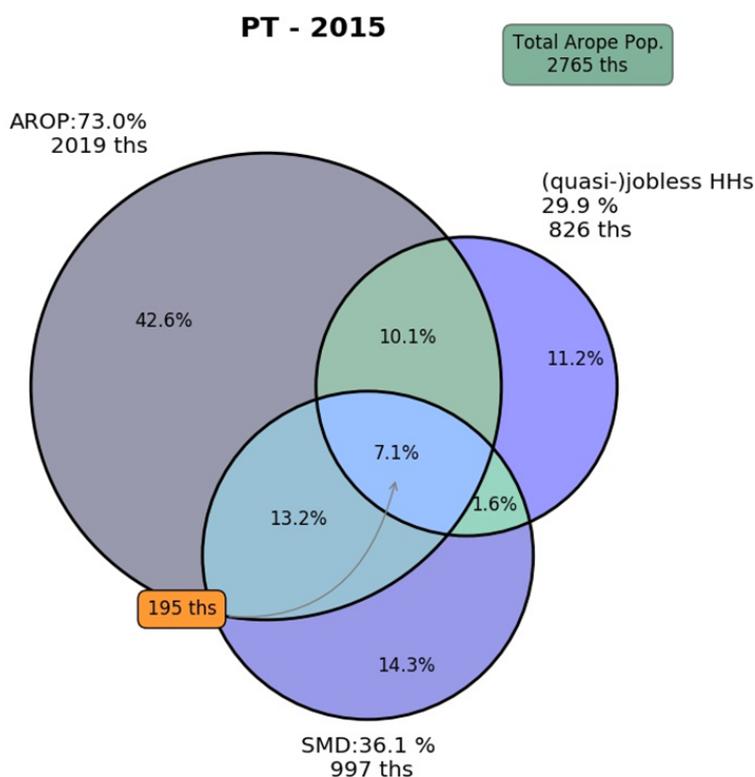


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹¹⁶ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

PT												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	71.4	71.7	70.7	73.8	70.8	68.3	70.9	73.0	2.1 pp	1.7 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1967	1898	1903	1919	1887	1966	2030	2019	-0.5 %	2.6 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	18.8	21.4	26.0	25.6	29.7	33.0	32.6	29.9	-2.8 pp	11.1 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	517	567	700	666	791	950	934	826	-11.6 %	59.8 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	37.3	36.4	35.6	33.9	34.1	39.9	38.7	36.1	-2.6 pp	-1.3 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	1029	965	958	881	910	1148	1108	997	-10.0 %	-3.1 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	5.6	7.4	8.3	8.6	9.9	11.4	10.7	10.1	-0.5 pp	4.6 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	153	197	223	224	263	329	305	280	-8.2 %	83.0 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	12.2	11.7	8.9	12.0	10.4	11.8	12.4	13.2	0.8 pp	1.0 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	337	311	239	311	278	339	356	365	2.5 %	8.3 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	4.4	4.6	6.8	5.4	6.3	8.2	8.8	7.1	-1.7 pp	2.6 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	122	123	184	140	168	235	251	195	-22.3 %	59.8 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.1 pp	0.8 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	22	29	39	50	44	47	47	43	-8.5 %	95.5 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

PT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	0.2	-3.0	1.9	-1.8	-4.0	-1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.4	-2.7	-1.4	-1.9	-4.1	-2.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	8.8	10.7	12.0	12.9	15.8	16.4	14.1	12.6	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.2	7.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	22.3	24.5	24.4	24.2	24.9	26.1				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

PT									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	22.3	24.5	24.4	24.2	24.9	26.1	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	8.0		
	Disability	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0		
	Old age	9.9	10.7	10.8	11.6	11.8	12.7	11.0		
	Survivors	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3		
	Unemployment	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Old age	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	20.1	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.7	23.9	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	7.9		
	Disability	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5		
	Old age	9.3	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.1	12.1	10.4		
	Survivors	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5		
	Family/Children	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

PT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	26.0	24.9	25.3	24.4	25.3	27.5	27.5	26.6	-0.9 pp	0.6 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.5	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	5702	5655	5837	5773	5877	5892	6075	6190	2.0 %	-3.9 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	11974	11876	12258	12122	12341	12373	12758	12999	2.0 %	-3.9 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.6	10.9	10.6	9.6	-1.0 pp	-0.1 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.3	7.0	8.6	8.3	10.1	12.2	12.2	10.9	-1.3 pp	4.6 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	13.1	9.8	13.2	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.0	13.6	1.6 pp	0.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	23.2	23.6	22.7	23.2	24.1	27.4	30.3	29.0	-1.3 pp	5.8 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	18.5	18.1	16.1	17.9	19.4	22.3	23.9	21.8	-2.1 pp	3.3 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	25.7	26.3	32.2	29.1	29.3	26.7	27.0	26.1	-0.8 pp	0.4 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	-3.2 %	-1.6 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	15.7	14.1	14.6	11.0	10.1	11.4	10.3	10.3	0.0 pp	-5.4 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	7.6	6.1	4.2	7.2	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.1	-0.1 pp	1.5 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	1.2	1.5	1.0	-5.3	-5.3	-1.0	0.0	0.9			0.0	0.6

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.

PT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.5	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.8	31.7	31.4	29.6	-1.8 pp	0.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.4	21.8	24.4	25.6	24.8	-0.8 pp	2.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.8	10.5	10.8	11.3	10.3	13.9	12.9	11.0	-1.9 pp	-0.8 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.9	6.2	8.0	7.2	8.5	9.7	9.8	8.7	-1.1 pp	2.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	26.2	27.8	24.8	25.1	26.9	33.1	32.7	31.4	-1.3 pp	5.2 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	24.3	25.4	30.4	27.5	26.4	23.0	23.8	20.8	-3.0 pp	-3.5 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	23.5	21.5	21.4	16.8	15.9	17.7	16.4	17.2	0.8 pp	-6.3 pp	23.1	22.7
PT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	27.5	25.9	26.1	26.5	31.3	33.1	34.4	31.5	-2.9 pp	4.0 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.6	16.0	18.7	21.8	22.2	24.6	26.4	24.0	-2.4 pp	5.4 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.6	11.0	9.4	9.4	9.0	13.1	13.3	11.6	-1.7 pp	0.0 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.1	5.7	7.1	7.0	11.2	13.0	13.6	10.9	-2.7 pp	6.8 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	11.3	9.2	8.2	11.7	11.0	13.6	13.3	10.6	-2.7 pp	-0.7 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.8	7.9	8.2	11.5	14.1	13.3	11.9	10.7	-1.2 pp	3.9 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	12.7	14.0	14.9	16.0	18.5	18.8	17.1	15.8	-1.3 pp	3.1 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	9.3	6.9	4.7	9.3	9.8	9.2	11.4	12.8	1.4 pp	3.5 pp	13.2	14.3

PT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	24.5	23.5	24.1	23.2	25.6	28.5	28.3	27.4	-0.9 pp	2.9 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.3	15.8	15.7	16.2	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.8	-0.3 pp	2.5 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.9	8.3	8.3	7.6	8.2	10.7	10.3	9.6	-0.7 pp	0.7 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.5	7.2	8.8	8.6	10.6	13.0	12.9	11.6	-1.3 pp	5.1 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	23.6	25.9	25.7	25.9	26.9	31.3	32.7	32.2	-0.5 pp	8.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	11.3	10.3	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.9	0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	30.3	30.7	37.7	33.6	34.0	30.0	30.3	30.6	0.3 pp	0.3 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	16.1	14.5	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.8	10.7	10.4	-0.3 pp	-5.7 pp	18.4	18.1
Housing cost overburden rate	8.0	6.3	4.3	7.3	8.5	8.6	9.9	10.0	0.1 pp	2.0 pp	11.4	11.9	
PT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	27.7	26.0	26.1	24.5	22.2	20.3	21.1	21.7	0.6 pp	-6.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.3	20.1	21.0	20.0	17.4	14.6	15.1	17.0	1.9 pp	-5.3 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	10.1	10.6	9.6	7.7	8.4	9.0	9.8	8.4	-1.4 pp	-1.7 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.83	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.92	-2.1 %	10.8 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.61	-3.2 %	19.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	5.9	5.0	6.0	4.1	3.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	0.1 pp	-1.9 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.4	3.2	4.4	4.1	-0.3 pp	2.1 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

PT	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	29.5	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.8	31.7	31.4	29.6	-1.8 pp	0.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.4	21.8	24.4	25.6	24.8	-0.8 pp	2.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	11.8	10.5	10.8	11.3	10.3	13.9	12.9	11.0	-1.9 pp	-0.8 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	5.9	6.2	8.0	7.2	8.5	9.7	9.8	8.7	-1.1 pp	2.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	14.2	10.7	19.6	22.8	14.2	12.5	15.3	18.1	2.8 pp	3.9 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	13.7	12.5	10.8	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.6	12.7	0.1 pp	-1.0 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	74.3	77.5	82.4	74.2	77.6	80.3	77.1	77.0	-0.1 pp	2.7 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	19.5	19.3	17.1	18.3	16.4	18.2	19.9	19.8	-0.1 pp	0.3 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	2.0	5.0	1.0		2.0	4.0		2.0 pp	2.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	31.0	34.0	32.0	34.0	34.0	36.0	41.0		5.0 pp	10.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	9.0	8.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0		1.0 pp	-3.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	69.0	73.0	68.0	74.0	81.0	80.0	83.0		3.0 pp	14.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	26.2	27.8	24.8	25.1	26.9	33.1	32.7	31.4	-1.3 pp	5.2 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	5.3	5.4	4.1	5.1	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	-0.2 pp	-2.2 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	6.9	6.9	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	-0.5 pp	-2.2 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	24.3	25.4	30.4	27.5	26.4	23.0	23.8	20.8	-3.0 pp	-3.5 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	11.7	9.7	6.1	11.3	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.8	-0.1 pp	0.1 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	5.5	5.2	-0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	34.9	30.9	28.3	23.0	20.5	18.9	17.4	13.7	-3.7 pp	-21.2 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.4	1.8		0.4 pp	1.4 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9		0.0 pp	-0.4 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	11.3	7.2	8.0	5.7	7.4	8.8	8.6	7.2	-1.4 pp	-4.1 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	23.5	21.5	21.4	16.8	15.9	17.7	16.4	17.2	0.8 pp	-6.3 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	92.3		66.5		74.7		52.1	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	92.3		79.5		74.7		63.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	92.3		84.2		74.7		67.6	
	AWG career length case	87.4	86.4	82.7	75.0	71.3	71.4	66.3	59.5
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			78.1				62.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			55.6				42.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			104.1				87.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			72.2				57.1	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			79.5				63.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			79.5				63.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			79.4				63.4	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			84.2				67.6	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			79.5				63.5	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			79.5				63.4	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			79.3				63.3	
	Short career (30 year career)			62.6				48.7	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			79.6				63.6	
	Early retirement due to disability			70.3				55.4	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			69.7				57.7		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	90.0		64.8		74.8		52.6	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	90.0		77.6		74.7		64.1	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	90.0		82.0		74.8		68.3	
	AWG career length case	86.2	83.6	80.6	74.0	71.3	71.4	67.0	60.1
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			76.3				62.9	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			52.9				43.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			102.9				88.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			71.0				57.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			77.6				64.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			77.5				64.1	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			77.4				64.0	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			82.0				68.3	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			77.6				64.2	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			77.5				64.1	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			77.4				64.0	

	Short career (30 year career)	68.7	60.6	55.6	49.2
	Early retirement due to unemployment		77.6		64.2
	Early retirement due to disability		68.9		55.9
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		98.1		90.4
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	85.0	51.3	68.8	36.2
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	85.0	60.8	68.8	44.8

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

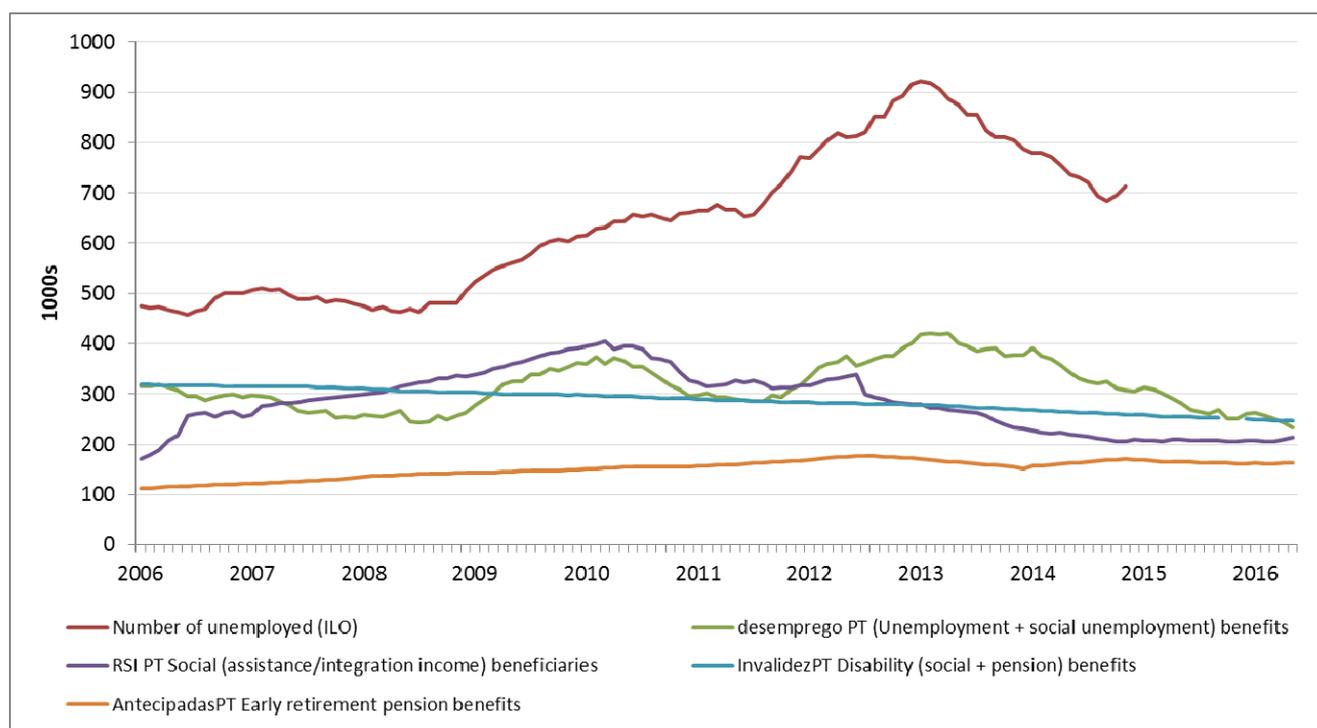
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

PT								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	59.2	58.3	59.3	60.7	64.5	63.9	58.3	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	57.6	56.4	56.7	58.6	62.6	62.2	55.4	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.8	9.9	9.6	6.9	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.3	9.0	9.3	5.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	76.2	76.5	76.8	77.3	77.3	77.6	78.0	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.7	82.6	83.2	83.8	83.6	84.0	84.4	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.8	17.6	17.8	18.1	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.6	20.5	21.0	21.6	21.3	21.6	21.9	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	1.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	48.3	47.7	49.1	49.7	48.1	46.1	46.0	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1924.7	1974.1	2054.3	1951.8					
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.2					

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA). Note: break in time series for HLY indicator.

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹¹⁷



PT	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://nui.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lmhu_m&lang=en
PT	Unemployment benefit
definition	"Unemployment + social unemployment" beneficiaries
unit	thousands of recipients /benefits paid
source	Institute for Informatics and Statistics of Social Security
link	http://www4.seg-social.pt/estatisticas

¹¹⁷ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.

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

comment

Entitlement to Disability Benefit under the general social security scheme depends if an employee or a self-employed is considered to be in a situation of permanent incapacity to work. A worker is considered to be in a situation of relative incapacity when, due to a permanent incapacity, one is not able to earn more than one-third of the earnings 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.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	PT										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	26.0	24.9	25.3	24.4	25.3	27.5	27.5		0.0 pp	1.5 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.7	19.5		0.8 pp	1.0 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	5702	5655	5837	5773	5877	5892	6075		0.8 %	-5.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.6	10.9	10.6		-0.3 pp	0.9 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.3	7.0	8.6	8.3	10.1	12.2	12.2		0.0 pp	5.9 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	23.2	23.6	22.7	23.2	24.1	27.4	30.3		2.9 pp	7.1 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.1	9.8	13.2	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.0		0.3 pp	-1.1 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2		3.3 %	1.6 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.5	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.8	31.7	31.4		-0.3 pp	1.9 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	25.7	26.3	32.2	29.1	29.2	26.7	27.0		0.3 pp	1.3 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	55.4	56.9	58.8	57.6	60.6	60.1	59.2		-0.9 pp	3.8 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	53.2	56.5	57.9	54.6	54.5	59.4	59.5		0.1 pp	6.3 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	11.3	10.3	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.7		0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.2	7.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	-1.2 pp	3.6 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	34.9	30.9	28.3	23.0	20.5	18.9	17.4	13.7	-3.7 pp	-21.2 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.8	7.9	8.2	11.5	14.1	13.3	11.9	10.7	-1.2 pp	3.9 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	10.2	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.9	14.1	12.3	11.3	-1.0 pp	1.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	50.7	49.7	49.5	47.8	46.5	46.9	47.8	49.9	2.1 pp	-0.8 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	27.7	26.0	26.1	24.5	22.2	20.3	21.1		0.8 pp	-6.6 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.83	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.92	0.94	0.94		0.0 %	13.3 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.63		6.8 %	23.5 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.5		0.5 pp	2.4 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.8	9.9	9.6	6.9		-28.1 %	3.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.3	9.0	9.3	5.6		-39.8 %	0.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	7.6	6.1	4.2	7.2	8.3	8.3	9.2		0.9 pp	1.6 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	1.2	1.5	1.0	-5.2	-5.3	-1.0	0.0	n.a.	-0.0 %	-8.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, PORTUGAL

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
<p>1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services</p>	<p>At-risk of poverty and social exclusion shows a negative development but has in 2015 shown signs of improvement.</p> <p>Poverty gap is above the EU average and deepening.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly higher than EU average and increasing.</p>	
<p>2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty</p>	<p>Housing deprivation for children is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers in reducing child poverty is lower than the EU average.</p>	
<p>3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age</p>	<p>At risk of poverty for working age people is higher than EU average, in particular for women, and deteriorating.</p> <p>Share of adults living in (quasi-)jobless households increased from 2011-2013. The share remained stable in 2014.</p> <p>The coordination between employment and social services is weak but is starting to show improvements through, namely, the upcoming creation of “one stop shops” for employment.</p>	
<p>4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly</p>	<p>Housing deprivation and the poverty gap for those aged 65 and above are significantly higher than the EU average; the latter has been deteriorating.</p>	<p>Relative at-risk of poverty rate for older men shows strong signs of improvement.</p>

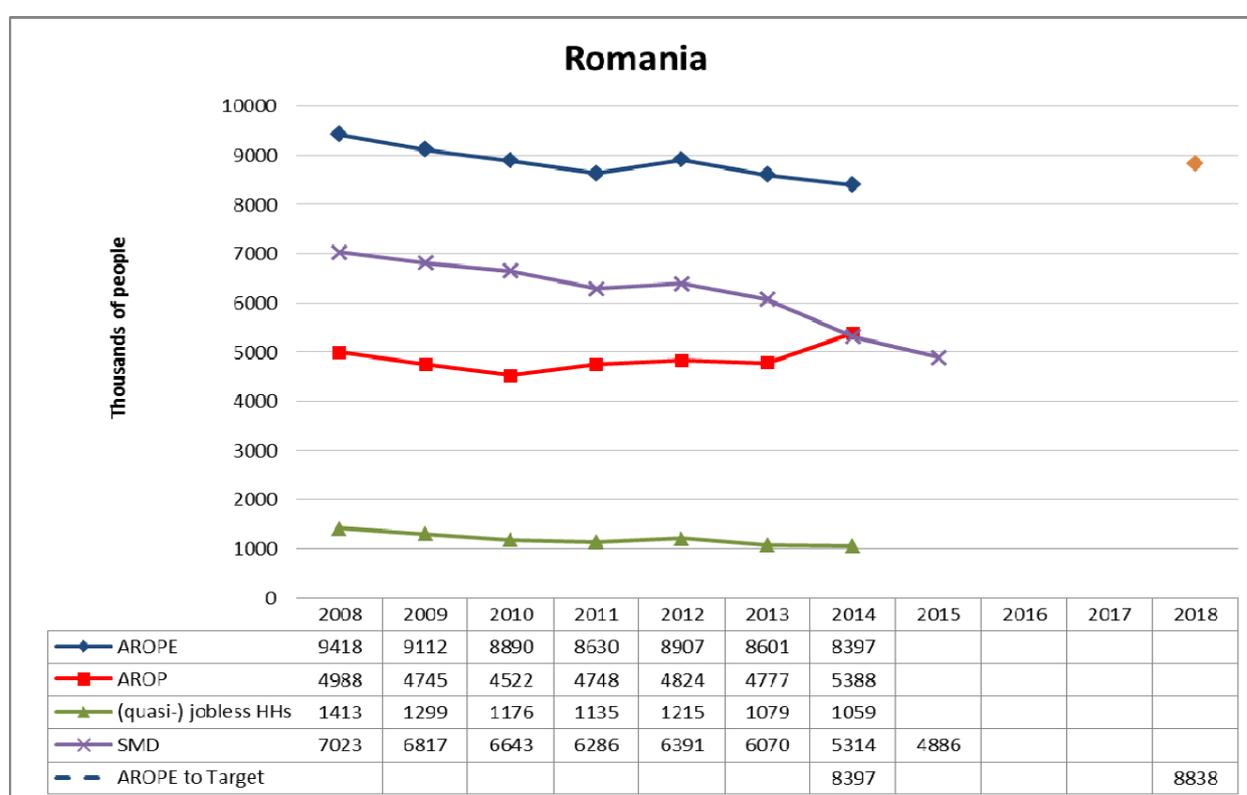
		The impact of all social transfers in reducing elderly poverty is improving but is still slightly below the EU average.
5. Health	Unmet need for medical care is around the EU average, but preliminary information for 2015 suggests an improvement.	
6. Other key issues		

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 580,000

Source: National Reform Programme (2014)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

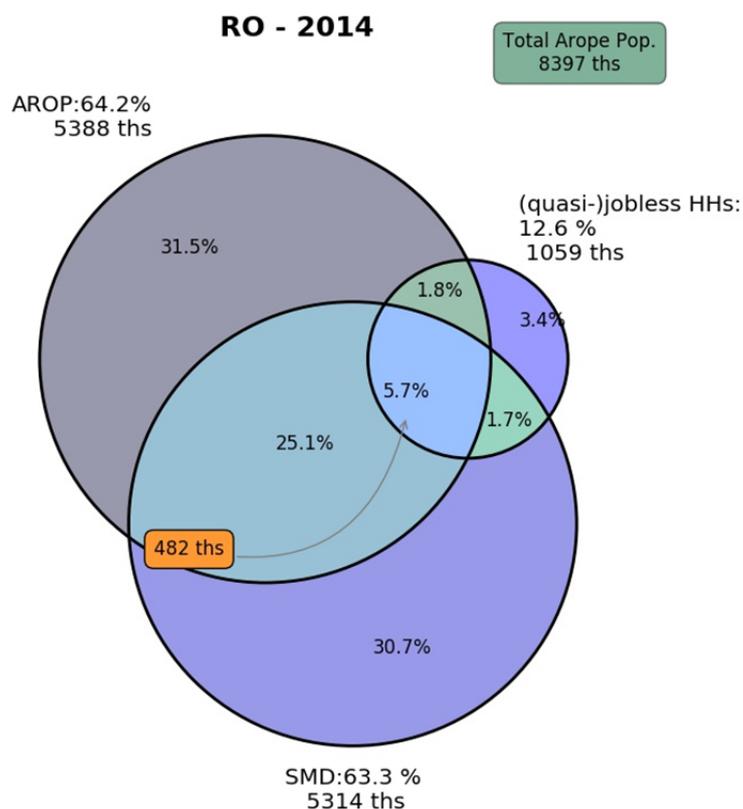


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹¹⁸ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated. Note: There is a general break in series in 2010 for LFS-based indicators and a break in series in 2015 for indicators of severe material deprivation, based on EU-SILC.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

RO												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	53.0	52.1	50.9	55.0	54.2	55.5	64.2		8.6 pp	11.2 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	4988	4745	4522	4748	4824	4777	5388		12.8 %	8.0 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	15.0	14.3	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.5	12.6		0.1 pp	-2.4 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	1413	1299	1176	1135	1215	1079	1059		-1.9 %	-25.1 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	74.6	74.8	74.7	72.8	71.8	70.6	63.3		-7.3 pp	-11.3 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	7023	6817	6643	6286	6391	6070	5314	4886	-8.1 %	-30.4 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.8		0.4 pp	-0.2 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	191	202	166	204	212	125	151		20.8 %	-20.9 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	26.8	27.0	26.3	27.7	26.5	25.6	25.1		-0.5 pp	-1.7 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	2527	2456	2334	2393	2358	2202	2108		-4.3 %	-16.6 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.5	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.7		1.0 pp	0.2 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	521	429	357	378	372	407	482		18.4 %	-7.5 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7		-0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	248	235	235	187	208	185	143		-22.7 %	-42.3 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

RO									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	8.5	-7.1	-0.8	1.1	0.6	3.5	3.0	3.8	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.0	-2.0	-0.3	-0.8	-4.8	-0.9	0.8	-0.9	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.6	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.8	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	13.9	16.7	17.1	16.2	15.2	14.6	14.5			

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS; National Statistics Office). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

RO									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	13.9	16.7	17.1	16.2	15.2	14.6	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	8.0		
	Disability	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.0		
	Old age	6.4	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.3	11.0		
	Survivors	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6		
	Family/Children	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3		
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	13.2	15.7	15.9	15.4	14.6	13.9	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	7.9		
	Disability	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5		
	Old age	6.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	10.4		
	Survivors	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.5		
	Family/Children	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2		
	Housing									
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS, National Statistics Office). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

RO	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	44.2	43.1	41.4	40.3	41.7	40.4	39.5		-0.9 pp	-4.7 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.4	22.4	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4	25.4		3.0 pp	2.0 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	1838	2056	2124	2213	2157	2361	2454		3.9 %	16.2 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	3860	4318	4459	4648	4530	4959	5153		3.9 %	16.2 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	32.9	32.2	31.0	29.4	29.9	28.5	25.0	24.6	-0.4 pp	-8.3 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.4		0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate			18.2	16.7	18.2	17.0	20.2		3.2 pp		10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	32.3	32.0	30.6	31.8	30.9	32.6	35.1		2.5 pp	2.8 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	23.4	18.2	16.2	17.9	19.9	20.4	22.0		1.6 pp	-1.4 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	23.8	23.0	23.3	23.7	19.3	19.4	10.9		-8.5 pp	-12.9 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.2		9.1 %	2.9 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	56.5	55.3	54.9	54.2	51.6	52.9	52.3		-0.6 pp	-4.2 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	18.7	15.3	15.0	9.9	16.5	15.4	14.9		-0.5 pp	-3.8 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	12.7	-6.7	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	33.0	-21.5				0.0	0.6

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.

RO	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	51.2	52.0	48.7	49.1	52.2	48.5	50.5		2.0 pp	-0.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	32.9	32.9	31.3	32.9	34.6	32.1	39.4		7.3 pp	6.5 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	39.2	40.3	36.7	35.8	37.9	34.1	30.4	31.2	0.8 pp	-8.0 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.3	5.6	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.7		0.9 pp	-0.6 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	38.6	36.7	35.4	34.7	33.6	38.2	40.5		2.3 pp	1.9 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	24.2	21.9	20.6	22.0	18.0	19.8	8.8		-11.0 pp	-15.4 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	73.9	73.4	70.0	70.1	72.6	71.3	71.3		0.0 pp	-2.6 pp	23.1	22.7
RO	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	44.2	42.7	42.1	44.4	45.6	46.8	46.3		-0.5 pp	2.1 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.9	23.2	23.9	28.2	28.9	30.2	33.2		3.0 pp	10.3 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	32.4	32.6	31.6	32.5	32.1	31.0	27.1	28.0	0.9 pp	-4.4 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.2		-1.2 pp	-2.5 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	23.3	24.9	23.2	30.7	31.8	29.8	31.3		1.5 pp	8.0 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	-0.3 pp	1.1 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	13.4	16.5	20.7	21.6	20.8	21.3	21.4	22.6	1.2 pp	9.2 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	17.0	14.3	15.3	9.7	14.8	16.3	15.8		-0.5 pp	-1.2 pp	13.2	14.3

RO	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	41.0	40.5	39.7	39.0	40.2	39.4	38.0		-1.4 pp	-3.0 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	20.0	19.8	19.2	21.0	21.0	21.5	23.7		2.2 pp	3.7 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	29.8	29.6	29.0	27.7	27.9	27.2	23.6	23.0	-0.6 pp	-6.8 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.3	8.1	6.9	6.5		-0.4 pp	-2.4 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	31.8	32.9	32.0	33.3	33.5	33.3	37.9		4.6 pp	6.1 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	16.8	17.3	17.0	18.6	18.9	17.7	19.5		1.8 pp	2.7 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	26.5	25.0	26.2	25.8	21.1	20.1	12.6		-7.5 pp	-13.9 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	58.5	57.0	57.7	56.7	53.4	54.6	54.2		-0.4 pp	-4.3 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	17.4	14.7	14.6	9.7	15.9	15.0	14.5		-0.5 pp	-2.9 pp	11.4	11.9
RO	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	49.2	43.1	39.9	35.3	35.7	35.0	33.2		-1.8 pp	-16.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	26.0	21.0	16.7	14.1	15.4	15.0	15.5		0.5 pp	-10.5 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	38.9	33.8	32.4	28.6	28.6	27.5	24.8	23.2	-1.6 pp	-15.7 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.85	0.93	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04		0.0 %	22.4 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.55	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.64		-1.5 %	30.6 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	25.0	24.4	23.8	23.7	21.5	23.4	21.9		-1.5 pp	-3.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	26.2	19.1	16.8	9.7	17.3	15.1	15.2		0.1 pp	-11.0 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

RO	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	51.2	52.0	48.7	49.1	52.2	48.5	50.5		2.0 pp	-0.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	32.9	32.9	31.3	32.9	34.6	32.1	39.4		7.3 pp	6.5 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	39.2	40.3	36.7	35.8	37.9	34.1	30.4	31.2	0.8 pp	-8.0 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	6.3	5.6	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.7		0.9 pp	-0.6 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)			28.6	25.0	31.2	22.7	30.1		7.4 pp		12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	19.5	19.6	19.8	21.9	23.2	20.5	23.3		2.8 pp	3.8 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	82.3	87.9	63.0	76.5	73.1	70.9	91.1		20.2 pp	8.8 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	29.5	29.8	29.9	30.7	32.6	30.3	36.2		5.9 pp	6.7 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	6.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	11.0	5.0	2.0		-3.0 pp	-4.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0		0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	37.0	44.0	49.0	30.0	48.0	36.0	37.0		1.0 pp	0.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	17.0	19.0	17.0	11.0	11.0	15.0	15.0		0.0 pp	-2.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	38.6	36.7	35.4	34.7	33.6	38.2	40.5		2.3 pp	1.9 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	-0.4 pp	-1.0 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	3.9	-1.1 pp	-2.1 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	24.2	21.9	20.6	22.0	18.0	19.8	8.8		-11.0 pp	-15.4 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	17.5	14.5	15.2	10.7	18.2	17.0	16.0		-1.0 pp	-1.5 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.4	12.0	1.6 pp	3.0 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	15.9	16.6	19.3	18.1	17.8	17.3	18.1	19.1	1.0 pp	3.2 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.5		-0.7 pp	0.4 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	11.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.4		-0.8 pp	-2.6 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	45.8	44.9	41.1	38.5	36.9	35.5	34.6		-0.9 pp	-11.2 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	73.9	73.4	70.0	70.1	72.6	71.3	71.3		0.0 pp	-2.6 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	73.1	62.1	41.1	43.9	55.4	45.9	31.8	34.0
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	73.1	62.1	41.1	40.1	55.4	45.9	31.8	31.0
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	71.3	59.5	41.1	39.1	52.4	41.2	31.8	30.2
	AWG career length case	68.1	57.1	41.1	39.1	50.4	40.9	31.5	30.0
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			45.8				35.5	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			40.5				31.3	30.2
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			45.8	43.9			35.5	34.0
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			40.5	n.a.			31.3	n.a.
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			40.0	33.1			31.4	29.4
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			38.0	33.1			30.5	29.3
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			36.0	31.6			29.7	27.7
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				39.1				30.2
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				39.1				30.2
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				39.1				30.2
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				39.1				30.2
	Short career (30 year career)			22.9	20.7			23.6	22.0
	Early retirement due to unemployment			33.4				29.1	
	Early retirement due to disability			41.1	36.4			31.8	31.6
	Indexation: 10 years after retirement			33.5				27.0	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	84.1	72.3	43.6	46.6	62.7	51.8	33.8	36.1
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	84.1	72.3	43.6	41.8	62.7	51.8	33.8	32.4
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	81.2	67.4	43.6	40.8	62.2	56.3	33.8	31.6
	AWG career length case	78.7	66.2	43.6	40.8	58.3	53.6	33.5	31.3
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			49.2				38.1	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			42.4				32.8	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			49.2	41.4			38.1	36.1
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			42.4	n.a.			32.8	n.a.
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			42.5	36.4			33.4	30.7
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			40.4	36.4			32.5	30.6
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			38.3	35.0			31.6	29.0
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				40.8				31.6
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				40.8				31.6
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				40.8				31.6

	Career break due to child care: 3 years			40.8				31.6	
	Short career (30 year career)	77.3	67.2	24.6	21.7	58.1	48.3	25.4	23.0
	Early retirement due to unemployment			34.5				30.0	
	Early retirement due to disability			43.6	38.4			33.8	31.6
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			40.8				31.6	
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	61.4	51.2	16.7		47.5	38.6	17.4	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	61.4	51.2	21.3	20.8	47.5	38.6	17.1	11.6

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

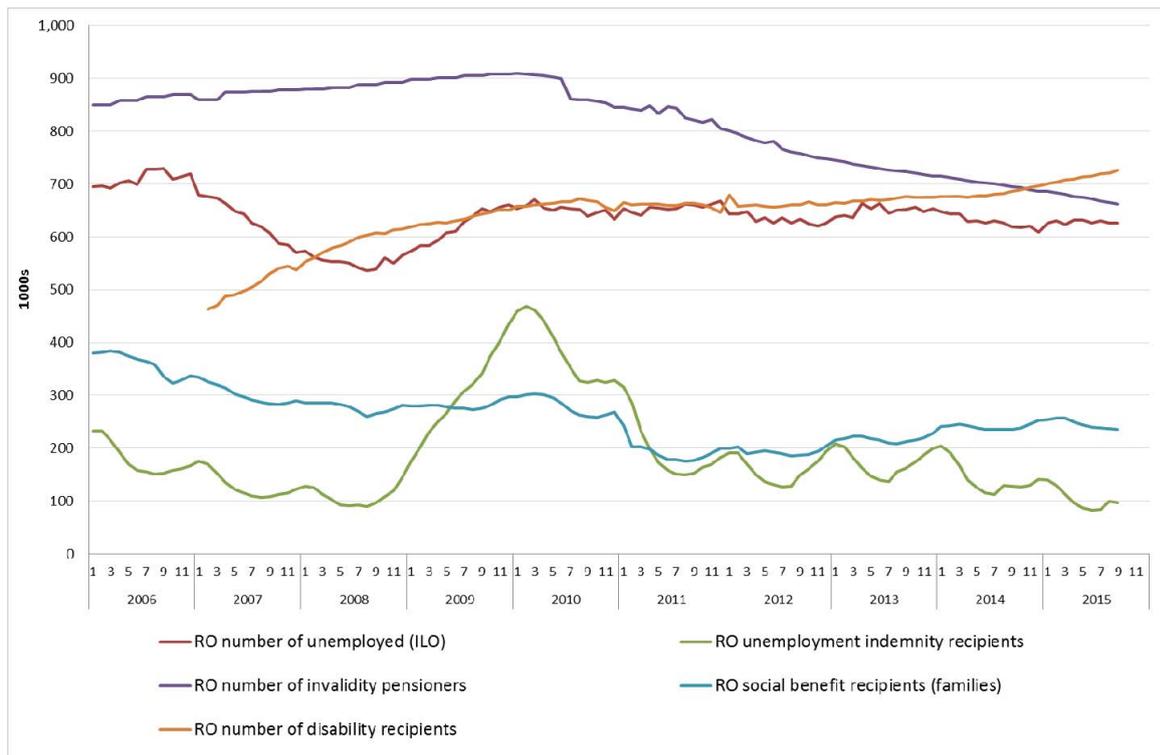
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

RO								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	60.0	59.8	57.3	57.4	57.6	58.6	59.0	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	62.9	61.7	57.5	57.0	57.7	57.9	59.0	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	7.9	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	8.0	7.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.7	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	69.7	69.8	70.0	70.8	70.9	71.6	71.4	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	77.5	77.7	77.7	78.2	78.1	78.7	78.7	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.7	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.7	18.1	18.1	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	10.8	8.5	10.8	11.9	10.7	10.4	9.3	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	69.3	70.2	70.7	69.4	70.3	70.5	70.8	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	657.1	644.1	727.4	709.4	748.0				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.6				

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, Mortality data, SHA,

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹¹⁹



RO	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons unemployed - seasonally adjusted
source	Source: Eurostat
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main
	Unemployment indemnity
definition	Number of unemployment indemnity recipients (indemnizație de șomaj), according to the Law No. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation, with subsequent amendments
unit	Thousands of 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

¹¹⁹ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.

definition	The recipients of social assistance benefit (ajutor social) are families earning less than a certain amount set depending on the family structure, as to the Law no.416/2001 on guaranteed minimum income with subsequent amendments. The Law provides a set of assets that may exclude some families from benefitting of social income. The social assistance benefit is equal to the difference between the amount set by the Law and the family income.
unit	Thousands of families recipients of social benefit for ensuring the minimum guaranteed income
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistica
comment	
Invalidity pension	
definition	A person who is certified as being incapable for suitable fulltime or regular part-time employment due to a serious disease or bodily or mental impairment is entitled to an Invalidity pension (pensie de invaliditate), subject to the relative contribution conditions, as to the Law no. 263/2010 on the Unitary System of Public Pensions, with subsequent amendments.
unit	thousands of invalidity pensioners
source	National House of Public Pensions, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/date-statistica
Disability benefit	
definition	Definition of persons with disabilities: persons which, due to social environment inadequate to their physical, sensory, psychic, mental and/or associated impairment, are totally prevented or have limited access with equal chances to the society life, needing protection measures for social integration and inclusion, as to the Law no.448/2006 on social protection and promotion of the persons with disabilities rights, with subsequent amendments.
unit	thousands recipients of complementary personal budget for persons with severe, major or average disability (buget personal complementar pentru persoane cu handicap grav, accentuat sau mediu)
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly; National Agency for Social Payments and Inspection, Romania
link	http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/transparenta/statistici/buletin-statistic
comment	Note: one person may receive simultaneously the disability benefit and invalidity pension

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	RO										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	44.2	43.1	41.4	40.3	41.7	40.4	39.5		-0.9 pp	-4.7 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	23.4	22.4	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4	25.4		3.0 pp	2.0 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	1838	2056	2124	2213	2157	2361	2454		3.9 %	16.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	32.9	32.2	31.0	29.4	29.9	28.5	25.0		-3.5 pp	-7.9 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.4		0.0 pp	-1.9 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	32.3	32.0	30.6	31.8	30.9	32.6	35.1		2.5 pp	2.8 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	18.2	16.7	18.2	17.0	20.2		3.2 pp	n.a.	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.2		9.1 %	2.9 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	51.2	52.0	48.7	49.1	52.2	48.5	50.5		2.0 pp	-0.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	23.8	23.0	23.3	23.7	19.3	19.4	10.9		-8.5 pp	-12.9 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	51.0	53.5	55.5	55.4	54.9	53.5	47.7		-5.8 pp	-3.3 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	50.4	48.6	44.6	51.6	48.1	49.3	59.7		10.4 pp	9.3 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	16.8	17.3	17.0	18.6	18.9	17.7	19.5		1.8 pp	2.7 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	0.2 pp	0.6 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	15.9	16.6	19.3	18.1	17.8	17.3	18.1	19.1	1.0 pp	3.2 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	-0.3 pp	1.1 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	11.6	13.9	16.6	17.5	16.8	17.0	17.0	18.1	1.1 pp	6.5 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	43.1	42.6	40.7	39.9	41.6	41.8	43.1	41.1	-2.0 pp	-2.0 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	49.2	43.1	39.9	35.3	35.7	35.0	33.2		-1.8 pp	-16.0 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.85	0.93	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04		0.0 %	22.4 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.55	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.64		-1.5 %	30.6 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	10.8	8.5	10.8	11.9	10.7	10.4	9.3		-1.1 pp	-1.5 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	7.9	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9		1.7 %	-25.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	8.0	7.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.7		9.6 %	-28.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	18.7	15.3	15.0	9.9	16.5	15.4	14.9		-0.5 pp	-3.8 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	12.7	-6.7	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	33.0	-21.5	n.a.	-21.5 %	-11.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, ROMANIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
<p>1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services</p>	<p>Rate of poverty and social exclusion is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Poverty gap and persistent poverty are significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p>Inequality (S80/S20) is significantly higher than the EU average and rising.</p> <p><i>Roma population has lower employment, health, and educational attainment and higher poverty levels.</i></p> <p><i>Rural areas are far behind urban areas in terms of poverty reduction, employment and education, and access to services.</i></p>	<p>Share of people in (quasi-)jobless households¹²⁰ is significantly better than the EU average</p>
<p>2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty</p>	<p>Child poverty and social exclusion is significantly higher than the EU average.</p>	
<p>3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age</p>	<p>In-work poverty is the highest in the EU.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers is significantly below the EU average.</p> <p><i>The cooperation between the Public Employment Services, social services and municipalities is weak.</i></p> <p><i>The adequacy and take-up of unemployment</i></p>	

¹²⁰ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

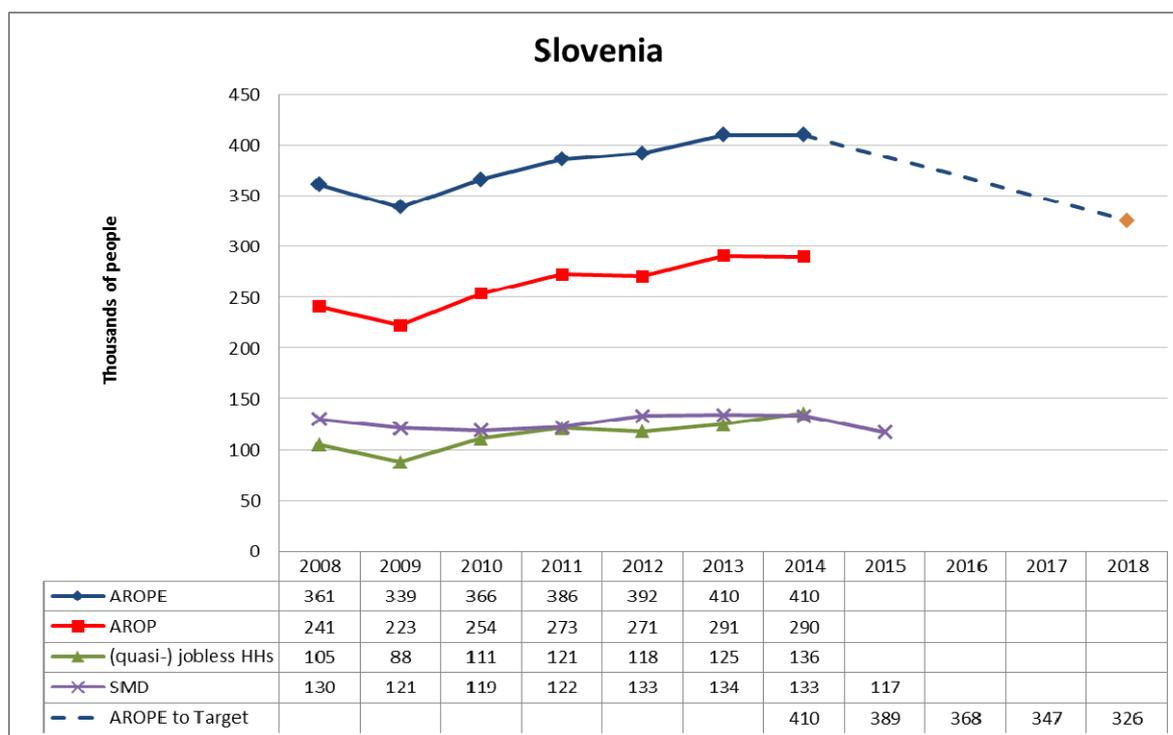
	<i>benefits are low.</i>	
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	<p>Elderly poverty and social exclusion risk is considerably higher than the EU average, although severe material deprivation shows a slight positive development.</p> <p><i>The equalisation of the pension age for men and women is still pending, sustaining the gender pension gap.</i></p>	
5. Health	<p>Life expectancy at birth and at 65 are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Potential years of life lost, preventable and amenable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Unmet need for medical care is significantly worse than the EU average, as well as the subcomponents cost and distance, despite significantly positive development over the past three years.</p> <p><i>Informal payments are a barrier to access.</i></p> <p><i>Health workforce shortage is a serious issue.</i></p>	<p>Healthy life years at birth is around the EU average but shows some positive development.</p>
6. Other key issues	<i>The rate of poverty or social exclusion for persons with disabilities is one of the highest in the EU.</i>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 40,000 by 2020, with regard to 2010, when this number was 366,000

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

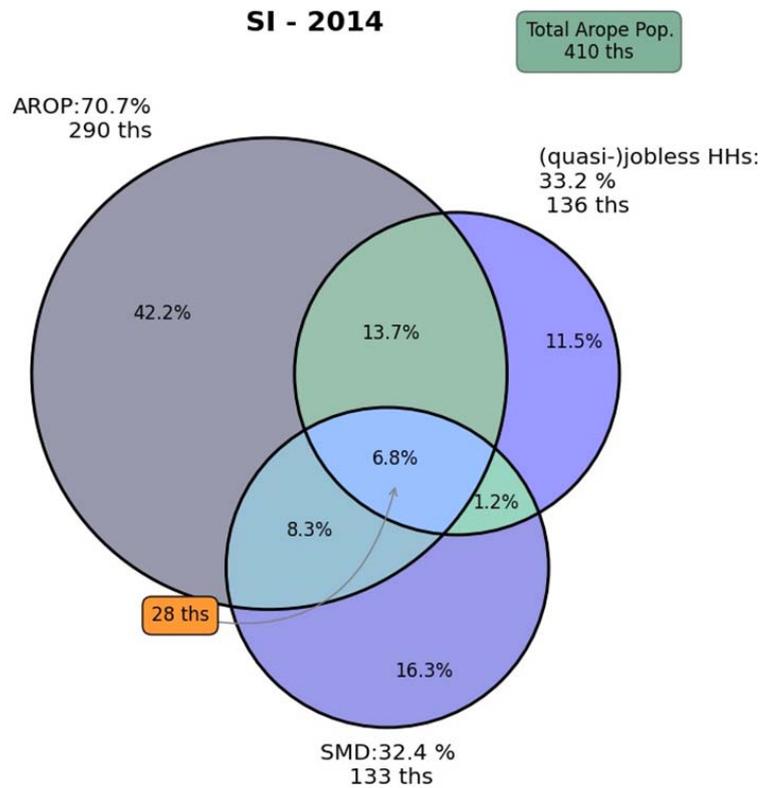


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹²¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

SI												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	66.8	65.8	69.4	70.7	69.1	71.0	70.7		-0.3 pp	4.0 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	241	223	254	273	271	291	290		-0.3 %	20.3 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	29.1	26.0	30.3	31.4	30.1	30.5	33.2		2.7 pp	4.1 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	105	88	111	121	118	125	136		8.8 %	29.5 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	36.0	35.7	32.5	31.6	33.9	32.7	32.4		-0.2 pp	-3.6 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	130	121	119	122	133	134	133	117	-12.0 %	-10.0 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	10.3	7.7	11.2	11.9	9.7	10.0	13.7		3.7 pp	3.4 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	37	26	41	46	38	41	56		36.6 %	51.4 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	8.9	8.3	8.5	7.5	8.9	8.5	8.3		-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	32	28	31	29	35	35	34		-2.9 %	6.3 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.3	6.8		-0.5 pp	1.0 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	21	18	21	24	27	30	28		-6.7 %	33.3 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.2		0.5 pp	-0.2 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	5	4	3	6	3	3	5		66.7 %	0.0 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

SI									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	3.3	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.1	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	2.6	-1.8	-2.1	-1.7	-0.9	-1.4	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.9	1.8	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	20.5	23.2	23.9	24.1	24.5	24.5				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SI								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	20.5	23.2	23.9	24.1	24.5	24.5	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.5	8.0	
	Disability	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	
	Old age	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.3	11.0	
	Survivors	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	
	Family/Children	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	
	Unemployment	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	
	Old age	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	18.7	21.3	21.9	22.1	22.6	22.7	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.9	
	Disability	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	
	Old age	7.8	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.4	
	Survivors	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	
	Family/Children	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	
	Housing		0.0	0.0	0.0				
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

SI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.5	17.1	18.3	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.4		0.0 pp	1.9 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5		0.0 pp	2.2 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	8287	8599	8009	8364	8563	8527	8597		0.1 %	-1.1 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	17403	18057	16819	17565	17982	17908	18053		0.1 %	-1.1 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.8	-0.8 pp	-0.9 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.7		0.7 pp	2.0 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.5	6.1	7.5	9.5		2.0 pp	1.8 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.3	20.2	20.2	19.9	19.1	20.4	22.0		1.6 pp	2.7 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	12.3	10.2	12.1	13.0	13.5	16.2	17.2		1.0 pp	4.9 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	46.5	48.6	47.5	43.8	46.4	42.7	42.2		-0.5 pp	-4.3 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7		2.8 %	8.8 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	39.5	38.0	34.9	17.1	16.6	15.6	14.8		-0.8 pp	n.a.	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4		0.4 pp	2.0 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	2.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-3.8	-1.9	1.4				0.0	0.6

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.

SI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.3	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.4	17.5	17.7		0.2 pp	2.4 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.6	11.2	12.6	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8		0.1 pp	3.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	3.2	4.0	4.6		0.6 pp	0.9 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	16.3	20.2	20.6	19.7	17.2	20.4	23.7		3.3 pp	7.4 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	50.4	53.7	51.4	45.4	47.7	45.2	46.2		1.0 pp	-4.3 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	48.4	47.0	44.3	23.4	21.9	20.8	19.3		-1.5 pp	n.a.	23.1	22.7
SI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.1	14.0	16.0	16.5	18.5	20.4	22.1		1.7 pp	5.0 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.7	7.7	10.0	10.3	11.5	14.2	15.6		1.4 pp	5.9 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	7.7	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.7	6.9	7.2	5.5	-1.7 pp	-2.2 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.2	3.5	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.7	8.5		1.8 pp	3.3 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	4.5	2.8	3.6	3.4	6.1	7.5	9.9		2.4 pp	5.4 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.8	-1.0 pp	1.3 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	7.9	9.2	8.9	8.8	11.5	11.5	12.0	12.4	0.4 pp	4.5 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	5.6	4.9		-0.7 pp	2.3 pp	13.2	14.3

SI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	18.0	16.2	18.1	18.7	19.7	20.6	21.3		0.7 pp	3.3 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	10.5	9.2	11.0	11.7	12.2	13.0	13.7		0.7 pp	3.2 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.0	-1.1 pp	-0.9 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.7	6.5	8.0	8.6	8.8	9.2	10.1		0.9 pp	2.4 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	20.2	20.9	20.5	20.1	19.5	21.2	22.8		1.6 pp	2.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	5.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.4		-0.7 pp	1.3 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	49.0	52.1	49.8	45.8	49.0	44.9	42.7		-2.2 pp	-6.4 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	41.1	39.7	36.6	17.8	17.6	16.4	15.8		-0.6 pp	n.a.	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.5		0.6 pp	2.3 pp	11.4	11.9
SI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	24.4	23.3	22.8	24.2	22.8	23.0	20.1		-2.9 pp	-4.3 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	21.3	20.0	20.2	20.9	19.6	20.5	17.1		-3.4 pp	-4.2 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	7.4	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	-0.3 pp	-1.0 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.91		4.6 %	8.3 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45		-2.2 %	2.3 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	21.7	20.0	16.3	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.6		-0.4 pp	n.a.	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.1	6.4		-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

Note: Break in series in 2011 for the "Overcrowding rate" indicator

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.3	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.4	17.5	17.7		0.2 pp	2.4 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	11.6	11.2	12.6	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8		0.1 pp	3.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.7	-0.2 pp	-0.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	3.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	3.2	4.0	4.6		0.6 pp	0.9 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	6.4	5.7	5.3	9.4	5.0	6.5	10.5		4.0 pp	4.1 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	6.6		-0.6 pp	1.0 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	77.9	77.5	88.8	87.5	87.4	94.4	93.2		-1.2 pp	15.3 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.0	9.5	9.9	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.0		-0.4 pp	2.0 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0		0.0 pp	-1.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	27.0	27.0	33.0	34.0	36.0	36.0	34.0		-2.0 pp	7.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	13.0	16.0	14.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.0		-2.0 pp	-5.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	72.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	82.0		1.0 pp	10.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	16.3	20.2	20.6	19.7	17.2	20.4	23.7		3.3 pp	7.4 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	4.8	4.3	7.6	8.0	7.8	9.2	10.2	11.6	1.4 pp	6.8 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)				1.9	3.3	4.5	4.4	6.2	1.8 pp		4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7.7	7.1	12.0	12.1	10.5	12.1	13.6	14.9	1.3 pp	7.2 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	50.4	53.7	51.4	45.4	47.7	45.2	46.2		1.0 pp	-4.3 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.7	6.2		0.5 pp	2.9 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	0.0 pp	0.6 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	0.6 pp	-0.1 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1			0.0			-0.1 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.9	1.8		-1.1 pp	-0.6 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	19.8	21.8	19.5	12.1	11.4	9.6	8.9		-0.7 pp	-10.9 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	48.4	47.0	44.3	23.4	21.9	20.8	19.3		-1.5 pp	n.a.	23.1	22.7

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS, Mortality data). Notes: i) Break in series in 2011 for the "Overcrowding rate" indicator; ii) Some of the figures for the "part-time due to care responsibilities" (total for 2008 and 2009, males for all years and females for 2008 and 2009) and NEET rate (15-19) for 2010, 2011 and 2013, suffer from low reliability.

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	57.3	60.3	60.9	63.6	39.4	41.5	38.7	40.7
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.3	60.3	60.9	63.6	39.4	41.5	38.7	40.7
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	55.4	55.9	60.9	63.6	38.1	38.5	38.7	40.7
	AWG career length case	54.8	55.3	60.1	62.8	37.7	38.1	38.1	40.1
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			67.4				43.6	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			54.6				34.3	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			67.4	70.4			43.6	45.8
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			54.6	56.9			34.3	33.3
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			60.5	68.1			38.7	40.7
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			60.1	68.2			38.7	40.7
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			58.8	68.4			38.7	40.7
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				63.6				40.7
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				63.6				40.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				63.6				40.7
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				59.6				38.7
	Short career (30 year career)			46.1	48.5			38.6	40.6
	Early retirement due to unemployment			56.8	59.3			38.7	40.7
	Early retirement due to disability			58.8	61.4			38.7	40.7
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			59.0				38.7		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	66.4	69.8	61.7	65.0	45.7	48.1	41.1	43.3
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	66.4	69.8	61.7	65.0	45.7	48.1	41.1	43.3
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	64.2	64.8	61.7	65.0	44.2	44.6	41.1	43.3
	AWG career length case	63.5	64.0	60.7	63.9	43.7	44.1	40.5	42.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			69.5				46.3	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			54.7				36.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			69.5	73.1			46.3	48.7
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			54.7	62.2			36.5	35.4
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			61.2	73.0			41.1	43.3
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			60.7	73.1			41.1	43.3
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			59.2	75.6			41.1	43.3
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				65.0				43.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				65.0				43.3
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				65.0				43.3
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				60.2				41.1

	Short career (30 year career)	51.9	55.4	46.2	48.6	35.7	38.1	41.1	43.2
	Early retirement due to unemployment			56.9	59.8			41.1	43.3
	Early retirement due to disability			59.1	62.2			41.1	43.3
	Pension rights of surviving spouses				65.0				43.3
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	57.3	60.3	39.9	41.7	39.4	41.5	30.4	32.0
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.3	60.3	39.9	39.0	39.4	41.5	30.4	29.7

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

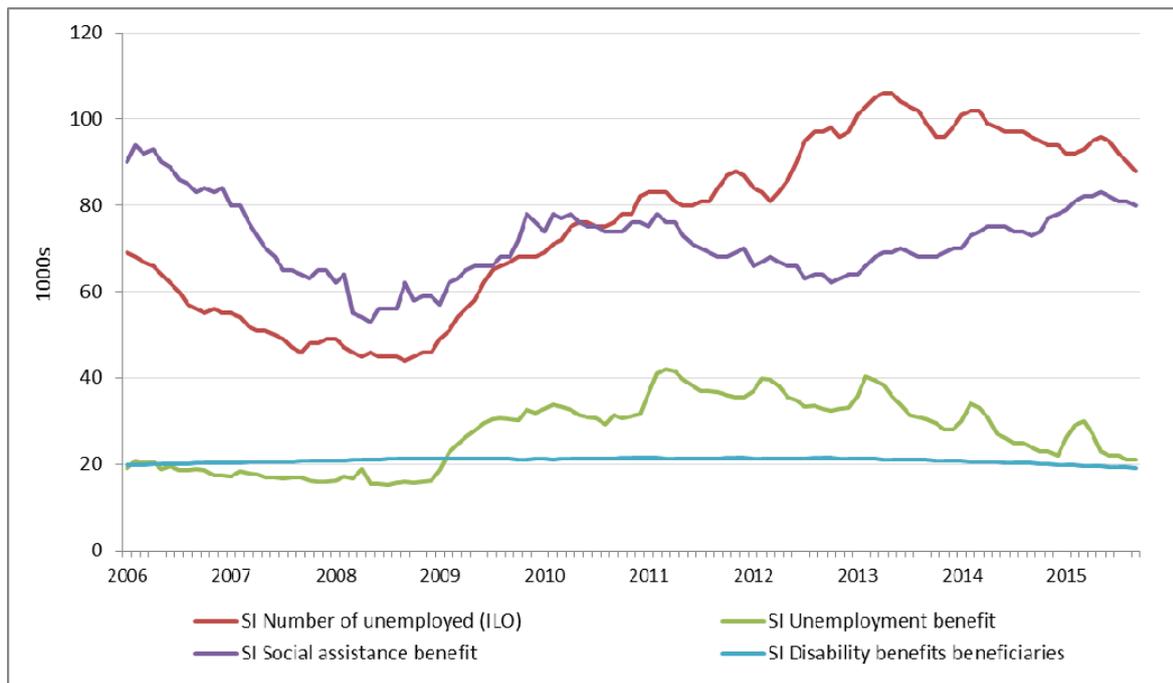
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

SI								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	59.4	60.6	53.4	54.0	56.5	57.6	57.8	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	60.9	61.5	54.6	53.8	55.6	59.5	59.6	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	9.2	9.3	6.6	6.2	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	9.4	9.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	75.5	75.9	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.2	78.2	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	82.6	82.7	83.1	83.3	83.3	83.6	84.1	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	16.4	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.7	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	58.8	59.7	59.6	60.4	63.1	64.8	64.8	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1880.6	1850.6	1794.8	1835.5					
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	8.4	9.2	8.9	8.9					

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹²²



¹²² These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.

SI	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	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 and 47/2015 – ZZSDT).
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
	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) 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
source	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
comment	The numbers given are the numbers of individual recipients (including children). In the structure of households receiving financial social assistance, there are around 75% of single households, around 4% of adult couples and around 21% of families (with children).
	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

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SI										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	18.5	17.1	18.3	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.4		0.0 pp	1.9 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5		0.0 pp	2.2 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	8287	8599	8009	8364	8563	8527	8597		0.1 %	-1.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.6		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.7		0.7 pp	2.0 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	19.3	20.2	20.2	19.9	19.1	20.4	22.0		1.6 pp	2.7 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.5	6.1	7.5	9.5		2.0 pp	1.8 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7		2.8 %	8.8 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.3	15.1	15.2	17.3	16.4	17.5	17.7		0.2 pp	2.4 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	46.5	48.6	47.5	43.8	46.4	42.7	42.2		-0.5 pp	-4.3 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	68.0	70.1	68.2	66.2	67.8	65.7	65.9		0.2 pp	-2.2 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	55.0	49.1	56.1	58.1	54.8	56.8	61.4		4.6 pp	6.4 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.4		-0.7 pp	1.3 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.9	1.8	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	-0.6 pp	2.8 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	0.6 pp	-0.1 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.8	-1.0 pp	1.3 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	6.5	7.5	7.1	7.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	0.1 pp	3.0 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	32.8	35.6	35.0	31.2	32.9	33.5	35.4	36.6	1.2 pp	3.8 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	24.4	23.3	22.8	24.2	22.8	23.0	20.1		-2.9 pp	-4.3 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.91		4.6 %	8.3 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45		-2.2 %	2.3 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2		0.2 pp	0.0 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	9.2	9.3	6.6	6.2	7.3	7.2	7.8		8.3 %	-15.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.4	9.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.6		13.2 %	-8.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4		0.4 pp	2.0 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-3.8	-1.9	1.4	n.a.	1.4 %	-5.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively..

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, SLOVENIA

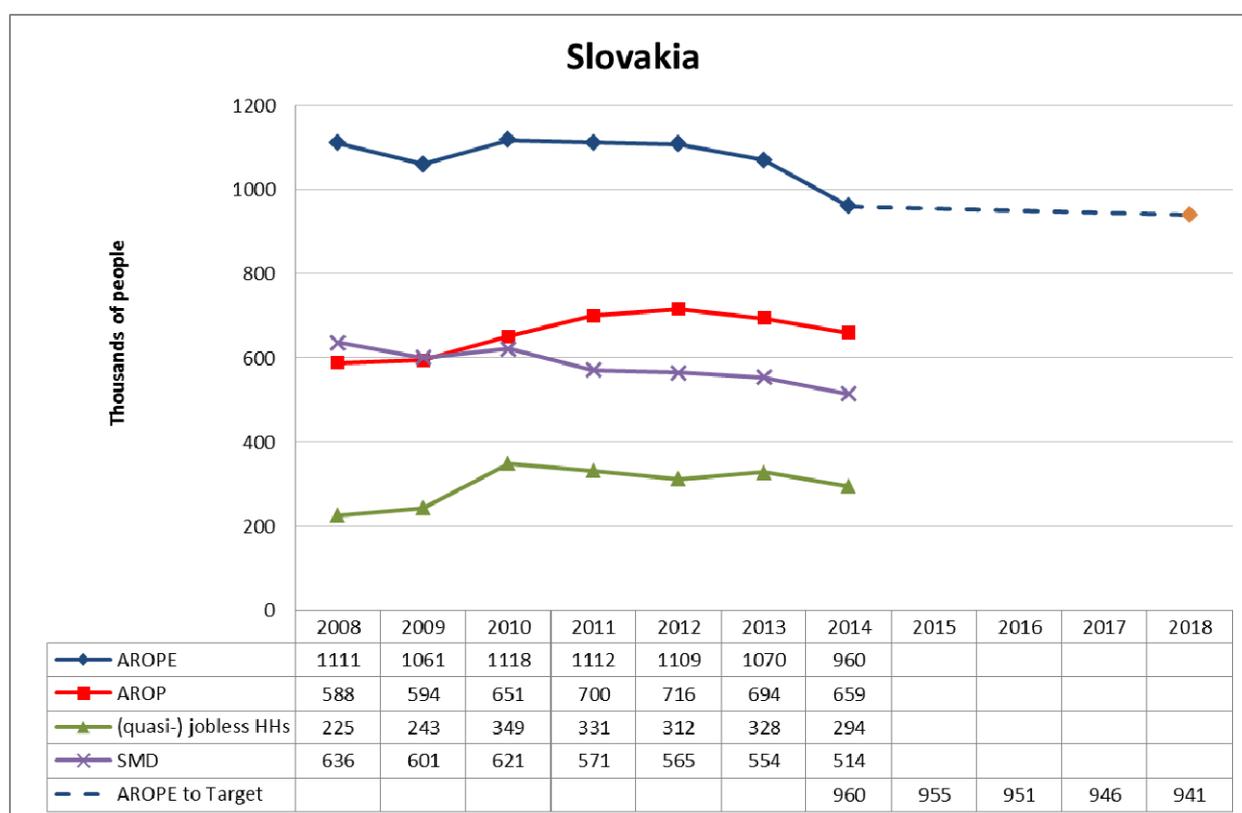
Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	Housing deprivation is significantly above the EU-average.	Income inequality is among the lowest and well below the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk-of poverty rate for children living in household at low intensity work ($0.2 < WI \leq 0.55$) is higher than the EU average, with overall poverty of children well below the EU average.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		In-work poverty, in particular for women, is below the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	At-risk-of-poverty rate of older women is higher than the EU average but shows a positive development. Aggregate replacement ratio of pensions is lower than the EU average. <i>Long-term sustainability and adequacy of the pension system is at risk.</i>	
5. Health	<i>There is room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the health system.</i>	
6. Other key issues	<i>The provision of long-term care services is not integrated.</i>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 170,000

Source: National Reform Programme (2014)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

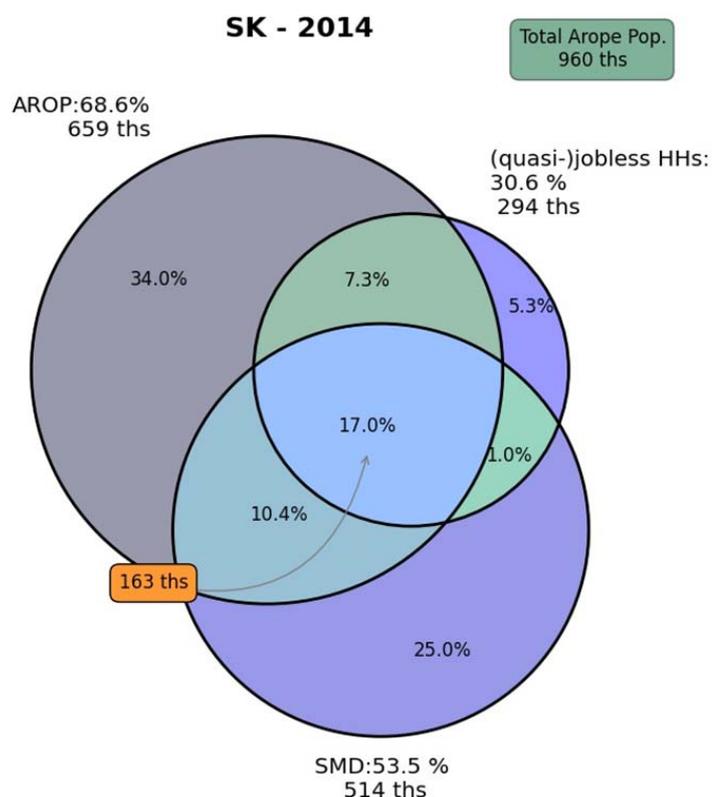


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹²³ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

SK												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	52.9	56.0	58.2	63.0	64.6	64.9	68.7		3.8 pp	15.7 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	588	594	651	700	716	694	659		-5.0 %	12.1 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	20.3	22.9	31.2	29.8	28.1	30.7	30.6		0.0 pp	10.4 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	225	243	349	331	312	328	294		-10.4 %	30.7 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	57.3	56.7	55.6	51.4	51.0	51.8	53.5		1.8 pp	-3.7 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	636	601	621	571	565	554	514		-7.2 %	-19.2 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	4.2	3.8	6.1	7.5	6.5	7.9	7.3		-0.7 pp	3.1 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	47	40	68	83	72	85	70		-17.6 %	48.9 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	10.8	10.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.0	10.4		1.5 pp	-0.4 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	120	112	104	104	105	96	100		4.2 %	-16.7 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	6.5	9.8	13.2	12.1	13.0	14.5	17.0		2.5 pp	10.5 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	72	104	147	135	144	155	163		5.2 %	126.4 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.3	1.6	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.0		-0.3 pp	-1.3 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	26	17	38	34	19	14	10		-28.6 %	-61.5 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

SK									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	5.7	-5.5	5.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.5	3.6	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	3.2	-2.0	-1.5	1.8	0.1	-0.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	9.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.5	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	6.6	6.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.3	7.6	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	15.2	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.9				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SK								EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	15.2	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.9	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	8.0	
	Disability	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	
	Old age	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	11.0	
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	
	Family/Children	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	
	Old age	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	14.5	17.1	16.8	16.5	16.7	17.0	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.9	
	Disability	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	
	Old age	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.8	10.4	
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	
	Family/Children	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

SK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	18.4		-1.4 pp	-2.2 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6		-0.2 pp	1.7 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	4058	4694	5016	5385	5879	5743	5883		1.2 %	27.8 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	8521	9858	10534	11309	12346	12060	12355		1.2 %	27.8 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9		-0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.1		-0.5 pp	1.9 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.8	8.6	7.1					10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.1	23.2	25.7	22.8	20.5	24.1	29.0		4.9 pp	10.9 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	10.9	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.0	7.4	8.1		0.7 pp	-2.8 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	40.8	35.7	39.4	33.3	34.0	36.3	35.7		-0.6 pp	-5.1 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9		8.3 %	14.7 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	42.9	39.7	40.1	39.5	38.4	39.8	38.6		-1.2 pp	-4.3 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	5.6	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.0		0.7 pp	3.4 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	4.9	1.4	2.9	-2.2	-1.7	1.7	3.2				0.0	0.6

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.

SK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	24.3	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.6	25.5	23.6		-1.9 pp	-0.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.7	16.8	18.8	21.2	21.9	20.3	19.2		-1.1 pp	2.5 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	12.6	12.7	13.5	12.4	11.9	13.0	12.1		-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.4	5.4	8.1	7.3	7.2	8.4	8.1		-0.3 pp	3.7 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	24.0	25.8	33.8	25.5	24.0	29.8	31.9		2.1 pp	7.9 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	38.2	30.3	35.8	28.6	29.8	33.7	36.2		2.6 pp	-1.9 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	54.4	51.6	53.2	52.6	49.6	50.8	51.6		0.8 pp	-2.8 pp	23.1	22.7
SK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.6	21.1	22.8	22.8	21.8	23.0	20.2		-2.8 pp	-1.4 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.9	13.3	14.7	14.8	14.4	15.1	14.7		-0.4 pp	2.8 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	13.6	13.0	13.9	11.2	10.9	12.6	11.6		-1.0 pp	-2.0 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	3.4	3.9	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.9		0.0 pp	2.5 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	4.6	3.8	4.1	5.5	5.6	3.3	4.6		1.3 pp	0.0 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.2	8.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.2	8.4	-0.8 pp	2.2 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	14.4	16.6	18.6	18.3	18.1	17.8	16.6	17.2	0.6 pp	2.8 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	1.8	7.0	6.4	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.1		-0.4 pp	4.3 pp	13.2	14.3

SK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.3	18.5	20.2	20.6	19.9	19.4	18.1		-1.3 pp	-1.2 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.5	9.6	11.2	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.3		0.2 pp	2.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	10.8	10.6	11.0	10.3	10.1	9.7	9.4		-0.3 pp	-1.4 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.4	5.6	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.9		-0.4 pp	1.5 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.1	24.2	26.5	24.2	21.2	24.4	29.5		5.1 pp	10.4 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	43.5	39.2	41.4	34.7	35.6	37.3	35.6		-1.7 pp	-7.9 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	44.9	41.5	41.7	41.3	40.3	41.5	40.0		-1.5 pp	-4.9 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.1	8.4	7.1	8.0	7.4	7.7	8.5		0.8 pp	4.4 pp	11.4	11.9
SK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	21.9	19.7	16.7	14.5	16.3	13.6	13.4		-0.2 pp	-8.5 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	9.9	10.8	7.7	6.3	7.8	6.0	6.2		0.2 pp	-3.7 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	15.3	11.7	11.1	9.7	10.8	9.2	9.2		0.0 pp	-6.1 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.90	0.91		1.1 %	15.2 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.54	0.55	0.61	0.62	0.56	0.61	0.62		1.6 %	14.8 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	18.4	15.2	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.7		0.2 pp	-2.7 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	13.9	13.6	8.6	8.2	10.3	8.1	8.0		-0.1 pp	-5.9 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	24.3	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.6	25.5	23.6		-1.9 pp	-0.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	16.7	16.8	18.8	21.2	21.9	20.3	19.2		-1.1 pp	2.5 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	12.6	12.7	13.5	12.4	11.9	13.0	12.1		-0.9 pp	-0.5 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.4	5.4	8.1	7.3	7.2	8.4	8.1		-0.3 pp	3.7 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	9.4	4.7	9.3	16.3	16.3	11.0					12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	7.6	7.1	7.8	9.3	8.6	7.9	8.1		0.2 pp	0.5 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	82.3	88.9	85.3	86.1	93.8	94.4	93.5		-0.9 pp	11.2 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	13.7	12.7	13.0	16.1	16.4	13.4	12.7		-0.7 pp	-1.0 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		0.0 pp		13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	6.0		3.0 pp	4.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	7.0	13.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	14.0		1.0 pp	7.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	53.0	63.0	64.0	62.0	59.0	61.0	60.0		-1.0 pp	7.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	24.0	25.8	33.8	25.5	24.0	29.8	31.9		2.1 pp	7.9 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	5.2		3.4	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.7	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)											4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	7.4		4.8	5.1	3.9	4.3	6.4	5.5	-0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	38.2	30.3	35.8	28.6	29.8	33.7	36.2		2.6 pp	-1.9 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.8	10.0	8.9	10.2	10.9	11.0	11.8		0.8 pp	7.0 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.8	1.2 pp	1.3 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8		0.1 pp	0.5 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.8		0.3 pp	-0.1 pp	3.7	3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	8.6	6.7	6.8	8.3	8.6	7.9	6.9		-1.0 pp	-1.7 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	54.4	51.6	53.2	52.6	49.6	50.8	51.6		0.8 pp	-2.8 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	76.0	77.9	59.5		58.8	60.3	46.7	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	64.4		66.1		49.8		51.8	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	59.6	58.8	69.6		46.1	45.4	54.6	
	AWG career length case	62.8	48.6	63.0	57.9	48.6	37.6	49.6	45.6
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			69.6	77.4			54.8	57.6
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			53.2	59.3			42.0	44.1
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			77.7				61.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			59.5				46.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			68.3				53.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			67.1				52.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			62.2				48.8	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				69.6				54.6
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				69.1				54.3
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				68.6				54.0
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				68.0				53.6
	Short career (30 year career)			59.7				46.1	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			58.1				49.3	
	Early retirement due to disability			62.1				50.6	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			62.4				46.7		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	78.9	80.9	62.4		63.9	65.6	51.2	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	66.9		69.4		54.2		57.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	61.9	61.0	73.1		50.1	49.4	60.3	
	AWG career length case	65.2	50.4	65.9	60.7	52.8	40.9	54.4	50.2
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			73.1	78.9			60.3	61.5
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			55.8	60.4			46.1	47.1
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			81.5				67.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			62.4				51.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			71.9				59.0	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			70.6				57.9	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			68.8				53.9	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				73.1				60.3
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				72.5				59.8
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				72.0				59.4
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				71.5				59.0

	Short career (30 year career)	50.2	65.2	40.6	52.8
	Early retirement due to unemployment		60.3		53.5
	Early retirement due to disability		63.7		54.6
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		94.1		75.0
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	62.0 63.6	49.0	45.9 47.1	27.6
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	52.6	54.0	38.9	30.4

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

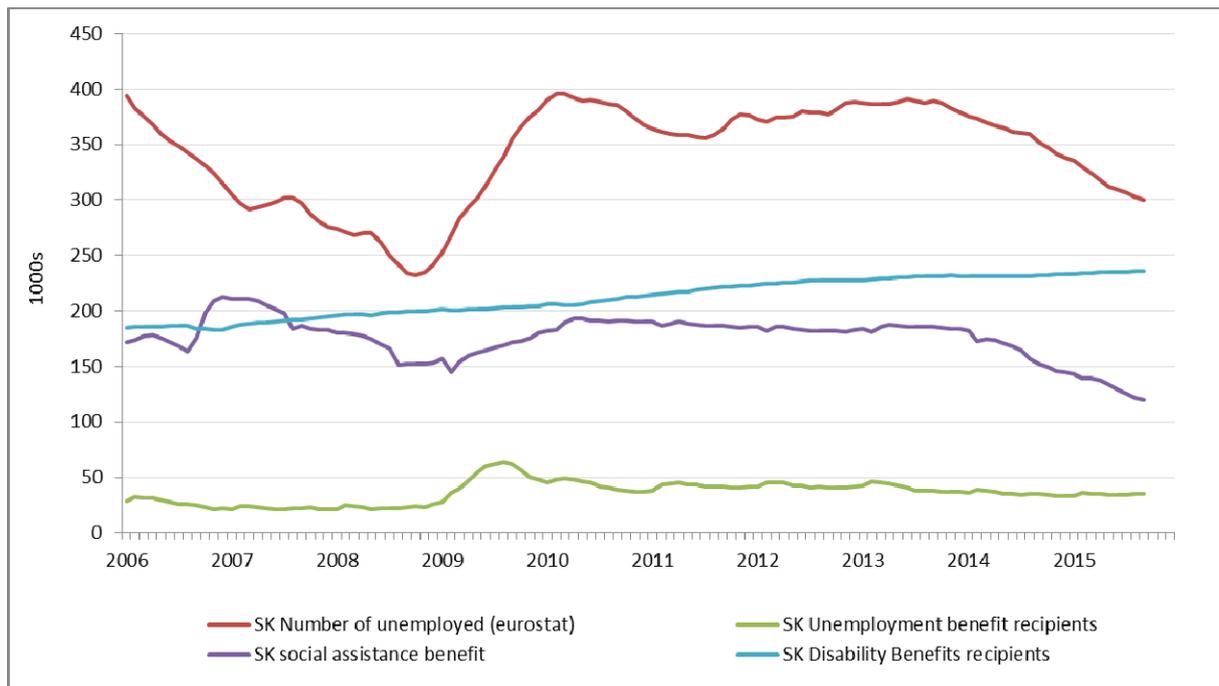
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

SK								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	52.1	52.4	52.4	52.1	53.4	54.5	55.5	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	52.5	52.6	52.0	52.3	53.1	54.3	54.6	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	70.9	71.4	71.8	72.3	72.5	72.9	73.3	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	79.0	79.1	79.3	79.8	79.9	80.1	80.5	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.1	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.1	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	59.5	61.9	63.6	63.2	65.6	65.9	64.7	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	1502.5	1589.1	1672.6	1522.6					
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	8.0	9.2	9.0	8.0					

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹²⁴



¹²⁴ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.

SK	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
comment	
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-poberatelov-davok-v-nezamestnanosti/1662s
comment	The new softer eligibility criteria on unemployment benefit have come into effect since 1 September 2010. The minimum necessary condition of unemployment insurance decreased from 3 years from the last four years into 2 years from the last three years. This change also contributed to the year-on-year growth of the number of recipients from the second half of Year 2011 and till the end of the first quarter of Year 2012, but without any dramatic changes. The latest trend is positive with a year-on-year decline of the number of recipients in Year 2014 (Jan-Dec) and in Year 2015 (Jan-Aug).
	Social assistance benefit
definition	Social assistance benefit
unit	thousands of recipients
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 there may be more of jointly assessed persons. In Year 2015 there is an evident a decrease in the number of the recipients of material need based on changes in the system of assistance in material need applicable from 1 January 2015. The changes sought better motivation to start to work for long-term unemployed or inactive person.
	Disability benefit
definition	Disability benefit recipients
unit	thousands of recipients
source	Social Insurance Agency
link	http://www.socpoist.sk/pocet-vyplacanych-dochodkov--v-mesiacoch-/3150s

comment

The number of recipients are without disability benefits for youth ("invalidi z mladosti") which are funded by the state budget. The new lighter conditions on disability benefit have come into effect since 1 January 2010 (the minimum pension period on invalidity benefit is required from the whole of the career, not only from the last 10 years). This change also contributed to the slight year-on-year increases of the number of recipients from 2011 to 2014, but without any dramatic changes. The trend is continuing in 2015 (Jan-Sept).

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SK											EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	18.4		-1.4 pp	-2.2 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6		-0.2 pp	1.7 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	4058	4694	5016	5385	5879	5743	5883		1.2 %	27.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9		-0.3 pp	-1.9 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.1		-0.5 pp	1.9 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.1	23.2	25.7	22.8	20.5	24.1	29.0		4.9 pp	10.9 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.8	8.6	7.1	n.a.		n.a.	2.2 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9		8.3 %	14.7 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	24.3	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.6	25.5	23.6		-1.9 pp	-0.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	40.8	35.7	39.4	33.3	34.0	36.3	35.7		-0.6 pp	-5.0 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	70.9	69.4	68.6	66.1	65.2	66.3	66.8		0.5 pp	-4.1 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	53.1	59.0	61.5	65.6	69.4	73.6	79.3		5.7 pp	26.2 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	6.6	6.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.3	7.6	-1.7 pp	1.0 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	6.2	8.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.2	8.4	-0.8 pp	2.2 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	11.1	12.5	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.7	0.9 pp	2.6 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	39.3	39.5	40.5	41.4	43.1	44.0	44.8	47.0	2.2 pp	7.7 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	21.9	19.7	16.7	14.5	16.3	13.6	13.4		-0.2 pp	-8.5 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.90	0.91		1.1 %	15.2 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.54	0.55	0.61	0.62	0.56	0.61	0.62		1.6 %	14.8 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1		0.2 pp	0.8 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3		2.4 %	43.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6		-2.7 %	33.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	5.6	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.0		0.7 pp	3.4 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	4.9	1.4	2.9	-2.2	-1.7	1.7	3.2	n.a.	3.2 %	5.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively..

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, SLOVAKIA

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services	<p>Poverty gap is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>There is a high risk for exclusion of Roma.</i></p> <p><i>The overcrowding rate is one of the highest in the EU, signalling problems with affordable (social) rental housing.</i></p>	Housing deprivation is significantly lower than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	Poverty gap for children is around the EU average but shows a significantly negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	<p>At-risk-of-poverty rate for people living in (quasi-)jobless households¹²⁵ is significantly higher than the EU average.</p> <p><i>The adequacy of the minimum income scheme and adequacy and coverage of unemployment benefits are low.</i></p>	At-risk-of poverty rate for women in working age (18-64) is significantly lower than the EU average.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people is lower than the EU average.
5. Health	<p>Despite positive development life expectancy and number of healthy life years at birth and at 65 is worse than the EU average.</p> <p>Amenable and preventable mortality are significantly worse than the EU average.</p> <p><i>There is room to improve the cost-effectiveness of the healthcare system.</i></p>	

¹²⁵ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

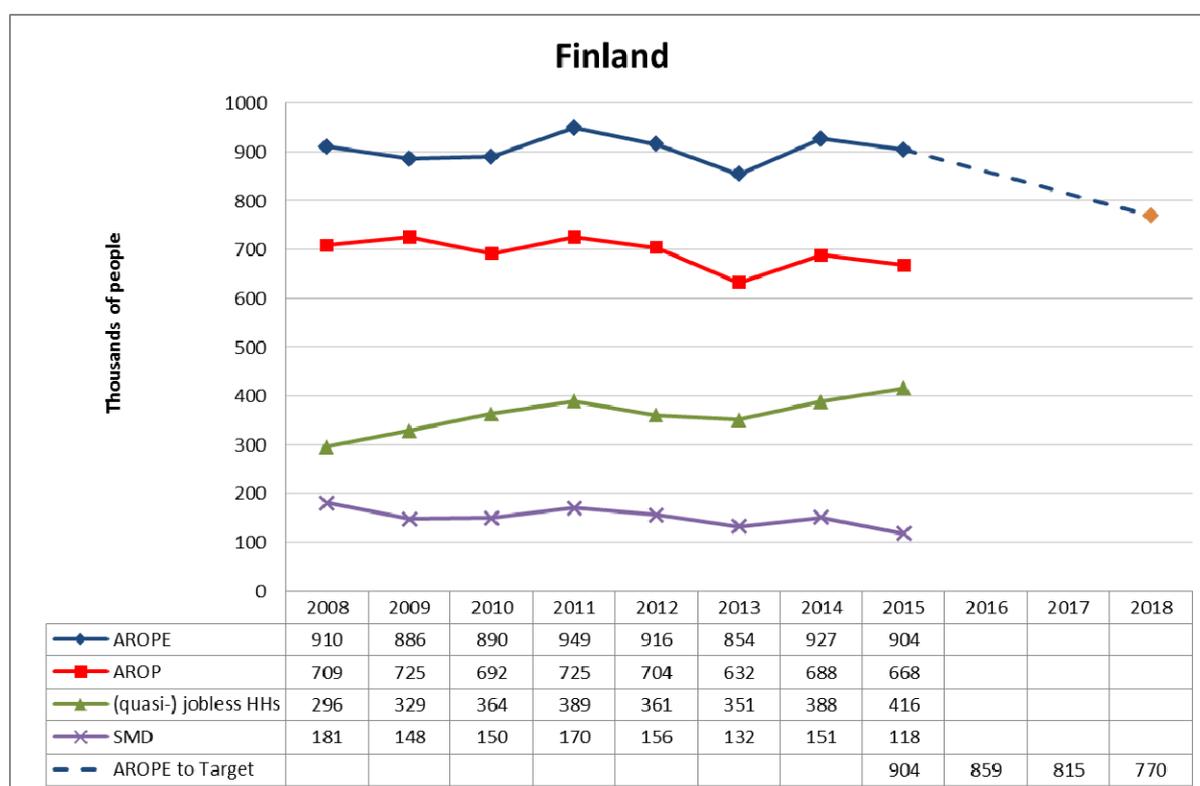
6. Other key issues	<i>The long-term care system is fragmented and there is insufficient provision of community-based care.</i>	<i>The risk of poverty or social exclusion gap between persons with/without disabilities is one of the lowest in the EU.</i>
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NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce to 770,000 by 2020 the number of persons living at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Source: National Reform Programme (2016)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

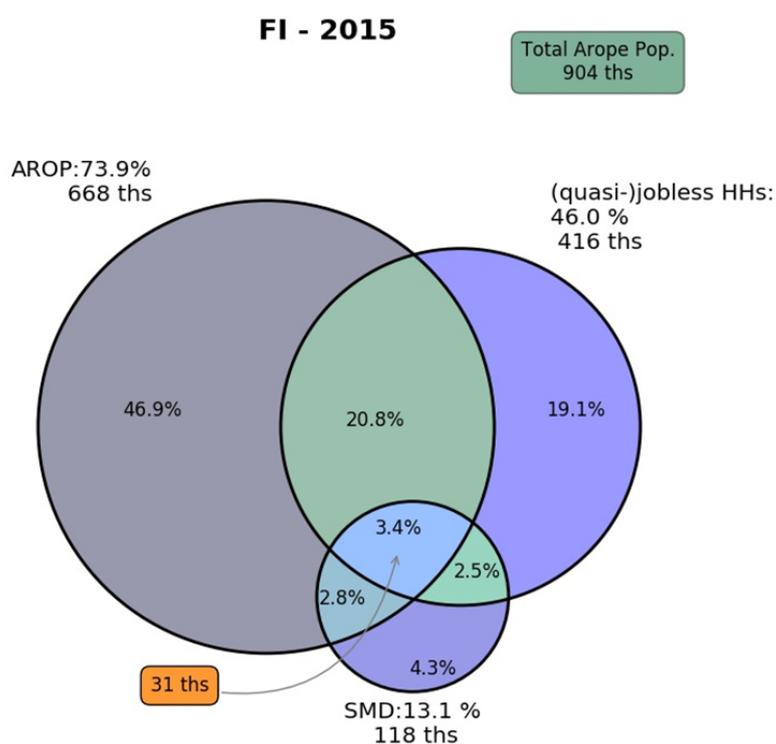


Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹²⁶ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2015)



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

FI												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	77.9	81.8	77.8	76.4	76.9	74.0	74.2	73.9	-0.3 pp	-4.0 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	709	725	692	725	704	632	688	668	-2.9 %	-5.8 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	32.5	37.1	40.9	41.0	39.4	41.1	41.9	46.0	4.2 pp	13.5 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	296	329	364	389	361	351	388	416	7.2 %	40.5 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	19.9	16.7	16.9	17.9	17.0	15.5	16.3	13.1	-3.2 pp	-6.8 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	181	148	150	170	156	132	151	118	-21.9 %	-34.8 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	14.0	17.0	19.1	18.8	19.1	17.0	17.7	20.8	3.1 pp	6.8 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	127	151	170	178	175	145	164	188	14.6 %	48.0 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	-0.3 pp	-2.8 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	51	29	30	33	27	24	28	25	-10.7 %	-51.0 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	4.3	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.4	-1.0 pp	-0.9 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	39	59	49	46	41	33	41	31	-24.4 %	-20.5 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.5	-0.4 pp	0.6 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	18	18	19	30	22	27	27	23	-14.8 %	27.8 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

FI									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	0.7	-8.3	3.0	2.6	-1.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.2	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	2.2	-2.4	-0.7	1.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.4	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	24.3	28.1	28.4	28.0	29.3	30.4				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

FI								EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	24.3	28.1	28.4	28.0	29.3	30.4	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	8.0	
	Disability	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.0	
	Old age	8.4	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.0	11.7	11.0	
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	
	Family/Children	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.3	
	Unemployment	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	
	Housing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	23.3	26.9	27.2	26.7	27.8	28.7	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.9	
	Disability	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.5	
	Old age	8.4	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.0	11.7	10.4	
	Survivors	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	
	Family/Children	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.8	
	Unemployment	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	
	Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

FI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	17.4	16.9	16.9	17.9	17.2	16.0	17.3	16.8	-0.5 pp	-0.6 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	13.6	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	12.8	12.4	-0.4 pp	-1.2 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	9933	10421	10327	10760	11146	11507	11550	11658	0.4 %	5.5 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	20860	21884	21686	22596	23406	24165	24254	24482	0.4 %	5.5 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	-0.6 pp	-1.3 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.5	8.4	9.3	10.0	9.3	9.0	10.0	10.8	0.8 pp	3.3 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	6.8	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	8.3	1.3 pp	1.5 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	15.7	15.1	13.8	13.5	15.0	15.0	13.9	13.2	-0.7 pp	-2.5 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	13.6	13.0	12.0	12.3	11.6	10.7	11.6	11.7	0.1 pp	-1.9 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	50.2	47.3	51.5	50.0	50.9	55.3	53.6	53.7	0.1 pp	3.6 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0 %	-5.3 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.9	7.0	6.7	-0.3 pp	0.9 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	-0.2 pp	0.2 pp	11	11.4
Real change in gross household disposable income	2.4	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	-1.0				0.0	0.6	

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.

FI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.1	14.0	14.2	16.1	14.9	13.0	15.6	14.9	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.0	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.1	9.3	10.9	10.0	-0.9 pp	-2.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.9	5.8	5.9	7.6	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.2	0.6 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	15.5	15.0	11.4	10.5	12.9	13.4	11.8	11.3	-0.5 pp	-4.2 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	59.6	56.5	61.6	60.9	63.0	68.2	66.3	67.3	1.1 pp	7.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.7	7.1	6.9	6.6	-0.3 pp	2.1 pp	23.1	22.7
FI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	30.0	28.7	30.9	30.5	29.4	28.0	30.4	32.8	2.4 pp	2.8 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	26.2	26.2	26.8	26.5	24.9	22.5	25.2	29.4	4.2 pp	3.2 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.0	6.0	3.6	-2.4 pp	-2.5 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	7.6	10.3	12.5	10.1	10.4	10.0	12.4	14.2	1.8 pp	6.6 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	12.5	5.9	8.7	7.9	8.9	7.6	6.0	7.5	1.5 pp	-5.0 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.8	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.7	11.7	1.0 pp	2.9 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	9.9	12.9	12.5	11.7	11.8	12.6	13.8	14.6	0.8 pp	4.7 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	10.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.2	10.6	12.0	14.0	2.0 pp	3.9 pp	13.2	14.3

FI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	16.5	16.2	17.1	18.0	17.3	16.7	17.9	18.1	0.2 pp	1.6 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.4	11.3	12.5	12.7	0.2 pp	0.9 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	-0.8 pp	-1.1 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	8.4	9.3	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	11.3	12.1	0.8 pp	3.7 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.2	19.2	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.9	18.3	18.9	0.6 pp	-0.3 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	-0.2 pp	-1.6 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	54.1	50.8	53.8	52.9	53.4	57.8	54.9	54.5	-0.4 pp	0.4 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.6	7.9	7.5	-0.4 pp	1.4 pp	18.4	18.1
Housing cost overburden rate	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.9	0.0 pp	1.0 pp	11.4	11.9	
FI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.9	23.1	19.5	19.8	19.5	16.8	17.0	14.5	-2.5 pp	-9.4 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	22.5	22.1	18.3	18.9	18.4	16.1	16.0	13.8	-2.2 pp	-8.7 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	-0.5 pp	-2.0 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.81	2.5 %	12.5 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	2.0 %	6.1 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	6.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.3	-0.2 pp	-1.9 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	5.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	-0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

FI	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	15.1	14.0	14.2	16.1	14.9	13.0	15.6	14.9	-0.7 pp	-0.2 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.0	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.1	9.3	10.9	10.0	-0.9 pp	-2.0 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.0 pp	-1.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.9	5.8	5.9	7.6	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.2	0.6 pp	2.3 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	3.9	2.1	9.1	4.1	3.2	4.4	5.8	9.2	3.4 pp	5.3 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	5.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	-0.2 pp	-1.5 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.1	74.8	68.1	62.9	63.2	54.4	42.8	43.2	0.4 pp	-19.9 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.1	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.7	6.3	8.5	7.2	-1.3 pp	-1.9 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	5.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	11.0		4.0 pp	6.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	21.0	23.0		2.0 pp	2.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20.0	20.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0		2.0 pp	2.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	58.0	57.0	56.0	57.0	57.0	59.0	58.0		-1.0 pp	0.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	15.5	15.0	11.4	10.5	12.9	13.4	11.8	11.3	-0.5 pp	-4.2 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.0	10.4	8.2	9.0	0.8 pp	0.0 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)		2.0		2.2							4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	12.7	12.1	12.3	13.9	12.8	14.9	11.5	13.1	1.6 pp	0.4 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	59.6	56.5	61.6	60.9	63.0	68.2	66.3	67.3	1.1 pp	7.7 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.2	-0.8 pp	-1.6 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	5.3	6.3	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	-0.6 pp	-0.5 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.2	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.2	1.2	1.0	3.1	4.4	3.1	2.1		-1.0 pp	1.9 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.2		0.4 pp	-0.4 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.7	7.1	6.9	6.6	-0.3 pp	2.1 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	69.5		59.1		62.2		50.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	69.5		59.1		62.2		50.8	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	69.5		59.1		62.2		50.8	
	AWG career length case	65.5	63.8	58.6	57.1	58.2	56.4	50.2	48.5
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			64.8				57.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			53.5				44.2	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			64.8				57.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			53.5				44.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			58.8				50.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			58.6				50.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			57.7				49.1	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			59.1				50.8	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			59.1				50.8	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			58.4				50.0	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			58.5				50.1	
	Short career (30 year career)			49.2				39.1	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			51.8				42.2	
	Early retirement due to disability			51.7				42.1	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			53.8				44.6		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	81.3		62.5		73.2		52.5	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	81.3		62.5		73.2		52.5	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	81.3		62.5		73.2		52.5	
	AWG career length case	77.3	76.6	61.0	61.1	68.7	67.4	50.5	49.8
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			67.4				58.7	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			57.7				46.2	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			67.4				58.7	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			57.7				46.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			62.4				52.3	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			62.3				52.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			61.9				51.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			62.5				52.5	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			62.6				52.5	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			62.3				52.1	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			62.3				52.2	

	Short career (30 year career)	77.7	59.6	66.0	47.9
	Early retirement due to unemployment		59.0		46.7
	Early retirement due to disability		58.7		46.2
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		85.3		81.9
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	62.6	49.8	54.6	39.9
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	62.6	49.8	54.6	39.9

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

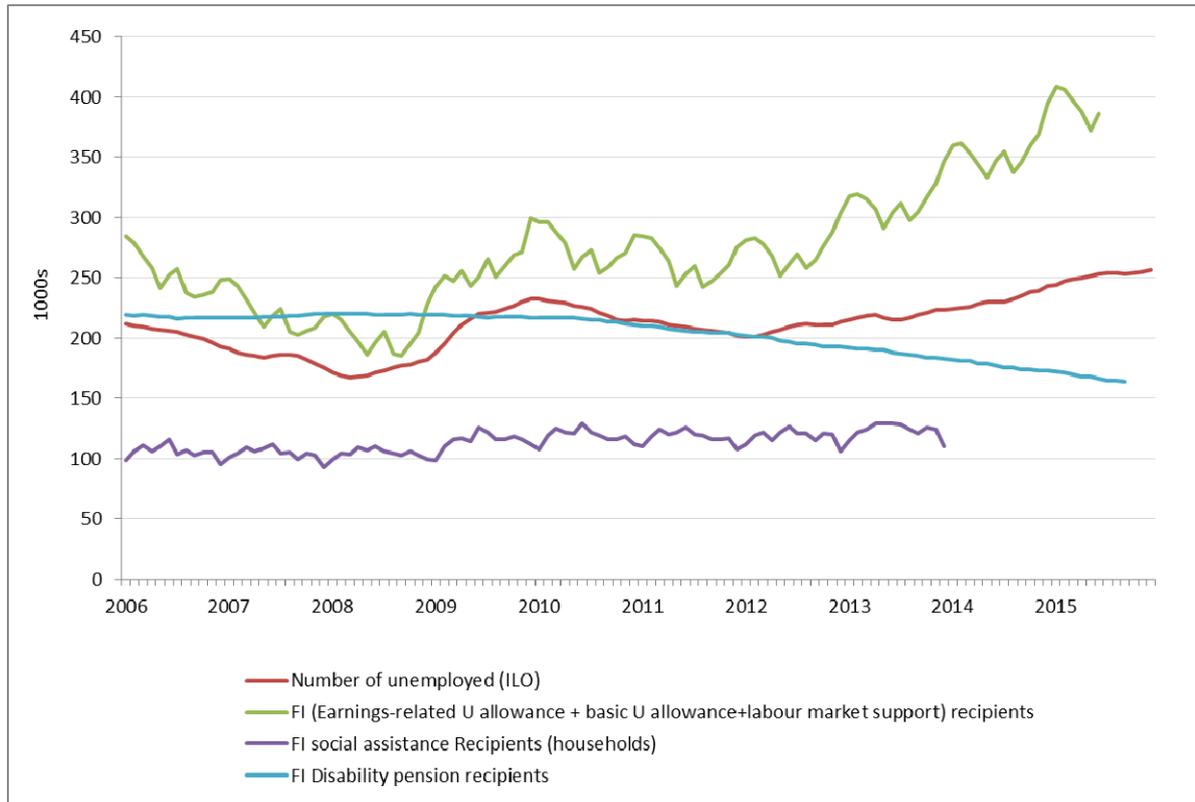
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

FI								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	58.6	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.3		58.7	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	59.5	58.6	57.9	58.3	56.2		57.5	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.4		8.8	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.0		9.3	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	76.5	76.6	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.4	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	83.3	83.5	83.5	83.8	83.7	84.1	84.1	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.2	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	0.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	68.6	68.9	68.3	68.9	67.1	64.7	69.2	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	2418.9	2400.2	2451.2	2552.5	2637.7				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	8.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹²⁷



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)

¹²⁷ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as a background.

comment	<p>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 (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.</p> <p>A total of 394,000 persons received unemployment benefits at year-end 2014. Of them, 54% were in receipt of a basic unemployment benefit. The number of recipients of unemployment benefits started to increase in autumn 2012 and the increase has continued since.</p>
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	In 2013, on average 123,000 households per month received social assistance. The number of households receiving social assistance grew rapidly in the first part of 2009, but subsequently the growth rate came to halt. The numbers were, however, decidedly more than 10 per cent higher than during the downturn before 2008. However, in 2013 the number of households receiving social assistance increased by 3 per cent on the previous year.
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 (cash rehabilitation benefit). Rehabilitation allowance is the 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 disability pension and the pension system pays it, but it is not regarded or classified as a pension.

The number of people receiving disability pensions has been decreasing for a number of 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 (according to a recent study people feel so) possibly because of increased rehabilitation measures. 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 by 6 percent between 2009 and 2014. And those baby boomers who retired on a disability pension since 2006 have seen their pensions converted into old-age pension at the age of 63 after which no disability pensions are awarded but only old-age pensions.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	FI											EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year	
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	17.4	16.9	16.9	17.9	17.2	16.0	17.3		1.3 pp	-0.1 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	13.6	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	12.8		1.0 pp	-0.8 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	9933	10421	10327	10760	11146	11507	11550		0.6 %	5.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8		0.3 pp	-0.7 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp	
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	7.5	8.4	9.3	10.0	9.3	9.0	10.0		1.0 pp	2.5 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp	
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	15.7	15.1	13.8	13.5	15.0	15.0	13.9		-1.1 pp	-1.8 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp	
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.8	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.0		0.0 pp	0.2 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp	
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6		0.0 %	-5.3 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %	
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	15.1	14.0	14.2	16.1	14.9	13.0	15.6		2.6 pp	0.5 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp	
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	50.2	47.3	51.5	50.0	50.9	55.3	53.6		-1.7 pp	3.4 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp	
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	65.6	64.2	67.8	66.8	68.0	71.7	70.4		-1.3 pp	4.9 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	56.3	63.8	60.0	57.7	59.5	50.7	52.9		2.2 pp	-3.4 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp	
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7		-0.1 pp	-1.4 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp	
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	0.4 pp	1.1 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp	
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.2	-0.3 pp	-0.6 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp	
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	8.8	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.7	11.7	1.0 pp	2.9 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp	
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	9.9	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.2	10.6	0.4 pp	2.8 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp	
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	56.5	55.5	56.3	57.0	58.2	58.5	59.1	60.0	0.9 pp	3.5 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp	
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	23.9	23.1	19.5	19.8	19.5	16.8	17.0		0.2 pp	-6.9 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp	
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79		1.3 %	9.7 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %	
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.51		4.1 %	4.1 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %	
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	0.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.3		-1.0 pp	2.5 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp	
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.4	n.a.	8.8		nan %	10.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.0	n.a.	9.3		nan %	3.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1		0.2 pp	0.4 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp	
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.4	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	-1.0	n.a.	-1.0 %	4.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, FINLAND

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		<p>Poverty gap and inequalities (S80/S20) are significantly below the EU average.</p> <p>Housing deprivation is significantly below the EU average.</p>
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		At-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion for children is significantly below the EU average.
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age	Share of adults in (quasi-)jobless households ¹²⁸ is above the EU average but decreasing.	<p>In-work poverty is significantly below the EU average and decreasing.</p> <p>Impact of social transfers, notably when pensions are excluded, in reducing poverty is significantly above the EU average.</p>
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		Poverty gap of older people is below the EU average.
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<i>There is a higher than average gap between the risk of poverty and social exclusion for persons with and without disabilities.</i>	

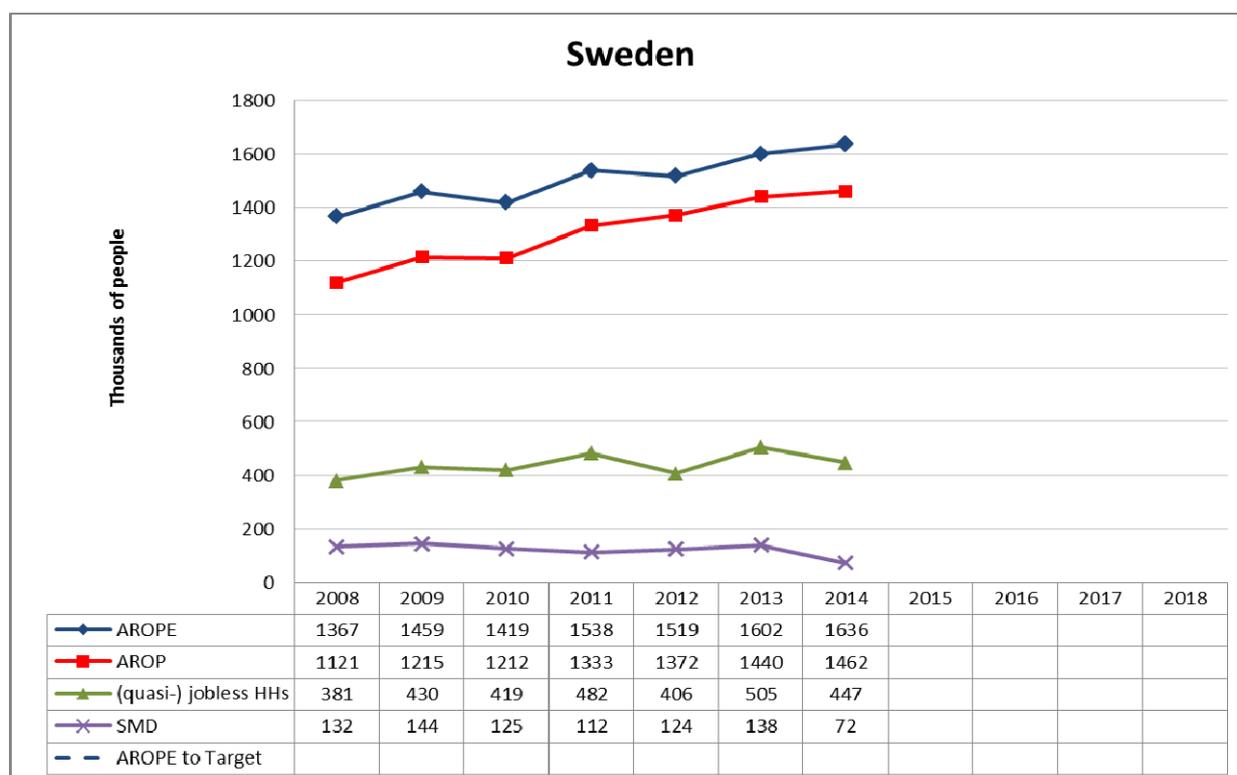
¹²⁸ This is equivalent to the 'very low work intensity' (VLWI) indicator published by Eurostat.

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Reduce the percentage of women and men aged 20-64 who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on long-term sick leave to well under 14% by 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme (2015)

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

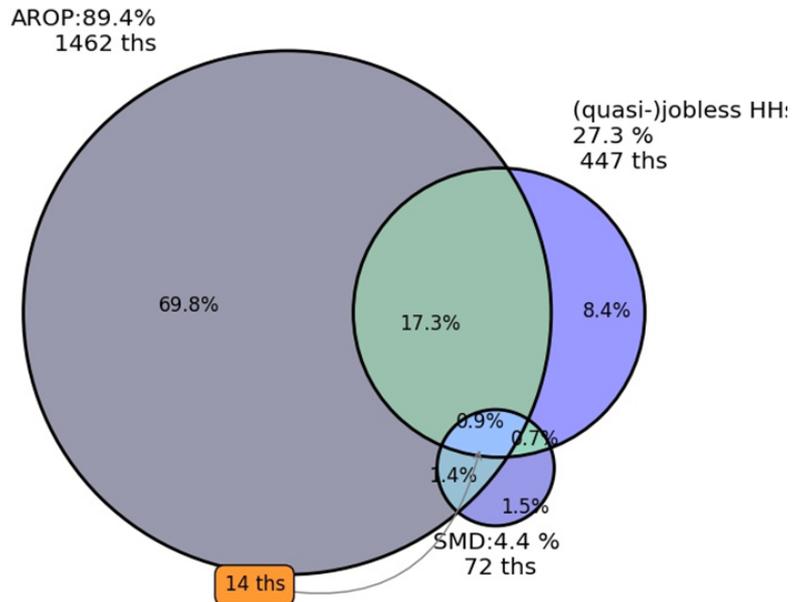
Note: i) Progress on the target is monitored on the basis of the EU SILC data with a base year 2008 and target data year 2018; ii) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; iii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the calendar year prior to the survey year except for the United Kingdom (survey year) and Ireland (12 months preceding the survey). 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year.

¹²⁹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016, unless otherwise stated.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)

SE - 2014

Total Arope Pop.
1636 ths



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

SE												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	82.0	83.3	85.4	86.7	90.3	89.9	89.4		-0.5 pp	7.4 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	1121	1215	1212	1333	1372	1440	1462		1.5 %	30.4 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	27.9	29.5	29.5	31.3	26.7	31.5	27.3		-4.2 pp	-0.6 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	381	430	419	482	406	505	447		-11.5 %	17.3 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	9.7	9.9	8.8	7.3	8.2	8.6	4.4		-4.2 pp	-5.3 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	132	144	125	112	124	138	72		-47.8 %	-45.5 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	12.1	14.0	15.0	17.4	16.0	19.2	17.3		-1.9 pp	5.2 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	165	204	213	267	243	308	283		-8.1 %	71.5 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.4		-1.0 pp	-0.5 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	26	26	23	32	38	39	23		-41.0 %	-11.5 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.9	0.9		-3.1 pp	-1.4 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	31	43	44	38	48	63	14		-77.8 %	-54.8 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7		0.2 pp	-0.4 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	14	14	12	13	6	7	11		57.1 %	-21.4 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

SE									EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.6	-5.2	6.0	2.7	-0.3	1.2	2.3	4.2	1.4	2.0
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.9	-2.4	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.4	10.2	9.4
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	5.0	4.5
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	27.2	29.5	28.0	27.7	28.7	29.4				

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

SE									EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	27.2	29.5	28.0	27.7	28.7	29.4	27.5		
	Sickness/Health	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0		
	Disability	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.0		
	Old age	10.8	11.9	11.4	11.4	12.0	12.4	11.0		
	Survivors	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6		
	Family/Children	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3		
	Unemployment	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5		
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5		
	Means-tested									
	Total	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1		
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	Family/Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
	Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
	Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6		
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4		
	Non-means tested									
	Total	26.4	28.7	27.2	27.0	28.0	28.7	24.4		
	Sickness/Health	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9		
	Disability	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.5		
	Old age	10.8	11.9	11.3	11.4	12.0	12.4	10.4		
	Survivors	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5		
	Family/Children	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.8		
	Unemployment	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2		
	Housing									
Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1			

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

SE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	14.9	15.9	15.0	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.9		0.5 pp	2.0 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.2	13.3	12.9	14.0	14.1	14.8	15.1		0.3 pp	2.9 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	10680	11295	10987	11284	11799	12310	12368		1.8 %	15.3 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	22427	23720	23073	23695	24778	25851	25973		1.8 %	15.3 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7		-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	5.5	6.4	6.0	6.9	5.7	7.1	6.4		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	2.6	3.7	4.9	4.1	7.2	7.6	6.6		-1.0 pp	4.0 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	18.0	20.3	19.7	18.5	18.9	19.8	20.4		0.6 pp	2.4 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	12.2	11.7	11.2	11.6	10.8	10.8	10.7		-0.1 pp	-1.5 pp	19	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	57.2	50.0	51.7	49.8	48.5	45.4	47.0		1.6 pp	-10.2 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9		5.4 %	11.4 %	5	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.3	10.8	11.2	10.7		-0.5 pp	0.6 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.1	9.6	6.5	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.8		-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	2.1	2.7	1.8	4.0	3.6	1.7	2.1	2.9			0.0	0.6

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.

SE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	14.6	15.1	14.5	15.9	15.4	16.2	16.7		0.5 pp	2.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	12.9	13.1	13.1	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.1		-0.3 pp	2.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.1		-0.8 pp	-0.6 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.9	6.2	5.4		-0.8 pp	1.3 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	17.9	20.5	20.0	21.8	22.4	20.9	24.0		3.1 pp	6.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	62.2	56.9	58.4	54.7	54.7	50.6	55.2		4.6 pp	-7.0 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	11.6	10.8	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.0	12.1		0.1 pp	0.5 pp	23.1	22.7
SE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.8	31.9	31.6	27.9	28.6	32.7	34.4		1.7 pp	4.6 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	27.8	29.8	29.5	25.4	27.4	29.9	32.9		3.0 pp	5.1 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.1	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.6		-1.7 pp	-0.5 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.8	10.1	9.0	8.6	6.1	8.4	6.0		-2.4 pp	-0.8 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	20.4	19.8	20.1	16.4	16.5	19.4	21.9		2.5 pp	1.5 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.7	11.2	-1.5 pp	0.5 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	10.7	13.1	10.6	10.2	10.5	9.9	9.4	8.8	-0.6 pp	-1.9 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	21.1	24.7	17.0	15.8	15.8	18.2	19.6		1.4 pp	-1.5 pp	13.2	14.3

SE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	14.8	15.6	15.0	15.4	15.1	16.5	17.2		0.7 pp	2.4 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	11.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	12.9	14.0	14.7		0.7 pp	3.5 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.8		-0.8 pp	-0.7 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	6.2	7.2	6.6	7.5	6.0	7.5	6.7		-0.8 pp	0.5 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	23.7	24.8	25.5	21.9	25.5	23.1	25.5		2.4 pp	1.8 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.8		0.7 pp	1.0 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	59.1	52.2	54.1	52.8	50.2	47.8	47.9		0.1 pp	-11.3 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	11.6	12.3	13.0	13.3	12.7	13.8	12.8		-1.0 pp	1.2 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	8.0	9.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	8.0	7.9		-0.1 pp	-0.1 pp	11.4	11.9
SE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	15.5	18.0	15.9	18.6	17.9	16.5	16.5		0.0 pp	1.0 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	15.0	17.7	15.5	18.2	17.7	16.4	16.5		0.1 pp	1.5 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2		0.0 pp	-0.6 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.78	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.83		2.5 %	6.4 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.58	0.60		3.4 %	-3.2 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.5		0.2 pp	-0.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	14.0	15.5	9.0	15.0	14.0	12.7	11.7		-1.0 pp	-2.3 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

SE	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	14.6	15.1	14.5	15.9	15.4	16.2	16.7		0.5 pp	2.1 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	12.9	13.1	13.1	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.1		-0.3 pp	2.2 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.1		-0.8 pp	-0.6 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.9	6.2	5.4		-0.8 pp	1.3 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	2.0	4.0	4.3	3.4	6.8	8.5	3.5		-5.0 pp	1.5 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	In-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.0	7.1		1.1 pp	0.7 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.7	72.7	80.5	78.8	88.6	93.7	80.3		-13.4 pp	8.6 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	9.6	9.9	9.0	10.1	10.2	9.6	11.1		1.5 pp	1.5 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	18.0	26.0	18.0	19.0	17.0	21.0	19.0		-2.0 pp	1.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	31.0	37.0	33.0	32.0	35.0	34.0	37.0		3.0 pp	6.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	31.0	29.0	29.0	31.0	27.0	26.0	23.0		-3.0 pp	-8.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	64.0	65.0	65.0	64.0	69.0	70.0	71.0		1.0 pp	7.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	17.9	20.5	20.0	21.8	22.4	20.9	24.0		3.1 pp	6.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.3	17.7	17.2	16.5	16.3	-0.2 pp	-1.9 pp	22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.0	0.7 pp	1.9 pp	4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.6	21.0	20.5	19.7	19.3	-0.4 pp	-2.6 pp	27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	62.2	56.9	58.4	54.7	54.7	50.6	55.2		4.6 pp	-7.0 pp	41.5	39.0
	Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	4.2	5.6	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.5		-0.2 pp	-0.7 pp	10.5	10.7
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	4.4	5.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	3.1	1.7		-1.4 pp	-0.8 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.2		-0.5 pp	-0.3 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1		0.4 pp	0.3 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	11.6	10.8	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.0	12.1		0.1 pp	0.5 pp	23.1	22.7

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

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	69.3		55.3		69.4		55.1	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	69.3		55.3		69.4		55.1	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	69.3		55.3		69.4		55.1	
	AWG career length case	75.1	70.5	59.0	55.9	76.2	70.7	59.2	55.9
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			59.6				60.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			48.7				47.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			59.6				60.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			48.7				47.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			54.9				54.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			54.5				54.2	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			54.1				53.8	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			56.1				55.9	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			55.9				55.8	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			55.6				55.4	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			55.4				55.1	
	Short career (30 year career)			47.8				46.4	
	Early retirement due to unemployment			52.9				52.4	
	Early retirement due to disability			55.2				55.1	
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			50.4				50.1		
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	91.2		68.9		77.8		65.1	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	91.2		68.9		77.8		65.1	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	91.2		68.9		77.8		65.1	
	AWG career length case	92.4	90.6	69.4	76.0	82.6	78.0	69.2	65.7
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			69.3				70.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			49.8				47.5	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			69.3				70.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			49.8				47.5	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			64.9				64.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			64.7				64.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			64.4				64.3	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year			69.2				66.4	
	Career break due to child care: 1 year			69.1				66.2	
	Career break due to child care: 2 years			69.0				65.8	
	Career break due to child care: 3 years			69.0				65.6	

	Short career (30 year career)	88.2	68.0	70.4	56.3
	Early retirement due to unemployment		67.9		62.7
	Early retirement due to disability		68.9		65.1
	Pension rights of surviving spouses		68.9		65.1
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	74.6	50.9	68.1	45.4
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	74.6	50.9	68.1	45.4

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

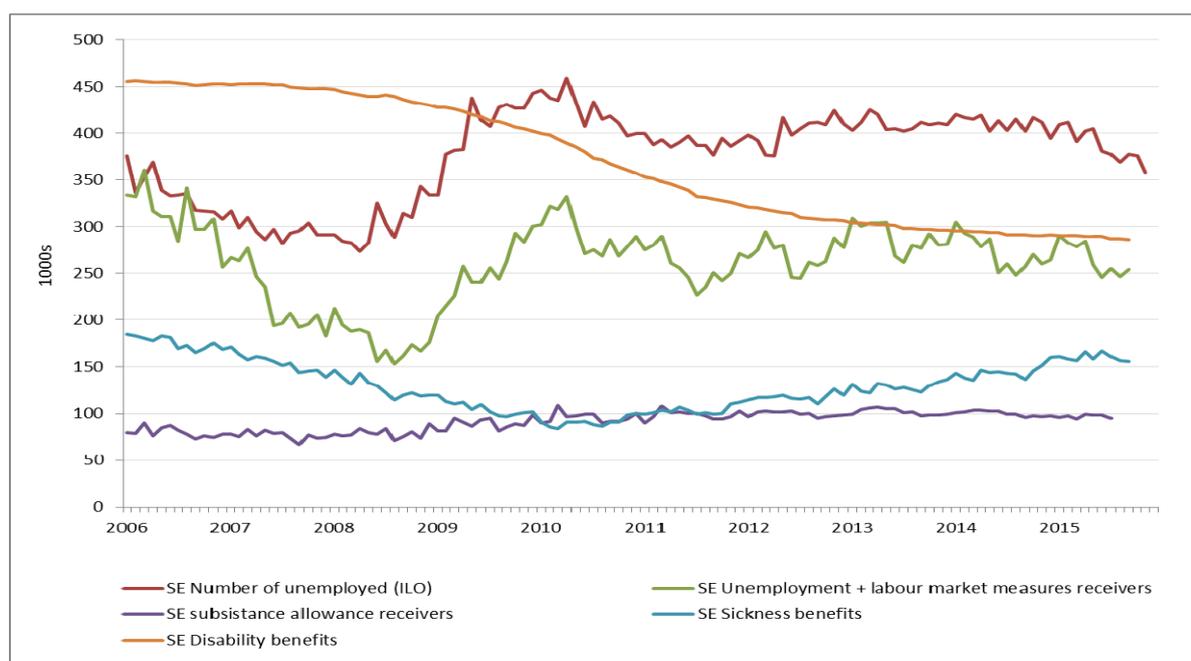
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

SE								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	69.4	70.7	67.0	67.0		66.9	73.6	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	69.0	69.6	66.4	65.5		66.0	73.6	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	13.1	13.6	12.3	11.9		12.9	15.2	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	14.0	14.7	13.7	13.2		13.8	16.7	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	79.2	79.4	79.6	79.9		80.2	80.4	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	83.3	83.5	83.6	83.8		83.8	84.2	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.5		18.8	18.9	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.9	21.2	21.2	21.3		21.3	21.6	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	78.5	79.7	80.0	79.9	80.9	81.1	80.1	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)	2834.3	2807.5	2825.5	2935.6	3030.3				
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)	9.2	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.6				

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹³⁰



SE	Unemployment
definition	Unemployment according to ILO definition - Total
unit	Thousands of persons - seasonally adjusted
source	Eurostat
	Unemployment benefit
definition	Unemployment benefit; labour market measures
unit	thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
	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
	Disability benefit (1)
definition	Sickness benefit
unit	thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden
	Disability benefit (2)
definition	Disability benefits
unit	thousands of recipients, measured in full year equivalents
source	Statistics Sweden

¹³⁰ These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) are given as background.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	SE										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	14.9	15.9	15.0	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.9		0.5 pp	2.0 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	12.2	13.3	12.9	14.0	14.1	14.8	15.1		0.3 pp	2.9 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	10680	11295	10987	11284	11799	12310	12368		1.8 %	15.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7		-0.7 pp	-0.7 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	5.5	6.4	6.0	6.9	5.7	7.1	6.4		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	18.0	20.3	19.7	18.5	18.9	19.8	20.4		0.6 pp	2.4 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	2.6	3.7	4.9	4.1	7.2	7.6	n.a.		n.a.	5.0 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9		5.4 %	11.4 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	14.6	15.1	14.5	15.9	15.4	16.2	16.7		0.5 pp	2.1 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	57.2	50.0	51.7	49.8	48.5	45.4	47.0		1.6 pp	-10.2 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	71.1	67.2	69.0	67.0	66.3	65.0	65.7		0.7 pp	-5.4 pp	61.44	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	51.4	57.5	61.5	63.5	71.7	73.7	66.5		-7.2 pp	15.1 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.8		0.7 pp	1.0 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.1 pp	0.7 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	0.3 pp	-0.9 pp	11	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10.7	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.7	11.2	-1.5 pp	0.5 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	7.8	9.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.7	-0.5 pp	-1.1 pp	12	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	70.1	70.0	70.5	72.0	73.0	73.6	74.0	74.5	0.5 pp	4.4 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	15.5	18.0	15.9	18.6	17.9	16.5	16.5		0.0 pp	1.0 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.78	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.83		2.5 %	6.4 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.58	0.60		3.4 %	-3.2 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5		-0.4 pp	-0.9 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	13.1	13.6	12.3	11.9	n.a.	12.9	15.2		17.8 %	16.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	14.0	14.7	13.7	13.2	n.a.	13.8	16.7		21.0 %	19.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	8.1	9.6	6.5	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.8		-0.1 pp	-0.3 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	2.0	2.6	1.8	4.0	3.6	1.7	2.1	n.a.	2.1 %	16.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively.

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, SWEDEN

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		Rate of people living in low work intensity households is significantly lower than the EU average.
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty		
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		Fairing among 5 top performers for severe material deprivation, adults in low work intensity households, impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) in reducing working age poverty.
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly	High at-risk-of-poverty for women and low relative income affect the older population.	
5. Health		
6. Other key issues	<i>There is a higher than average gap in the risk of poverty or social exclusion between people with and without disabilities.</i>	

NATIONAL 2020 TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The UK Government is committed to working to eliminate child poverty and improving the life chances of disadvantaged children and families. The Government has set out a new Life Chances approach which will focus on action that tackles the root causes – not the symptoms – of poverty. We believe that the previous statutory framework was unfit for purpose as it incentivised a narrow income-based approach that focused on moving families above a notional poverty line but did not address the underlying reasons why people get trapped in poverty.

Through the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, the Government has introduced two new statutory measures of worklessness and educational attainment to drive government action in these areas. The evidence tells us that this is where we can make the biggest difference in the lives of disadvantaged children, now and in the future. In 2015, the number of children growing up in workless households was the lowest on record, down by 449,000 since 2010. As part of our Life Chances approach, the Government will also bring forward a set of wider non-statutory measures on the root causes of poverty, such as family stability, problem debt and addiction which we know are important to life chances. Further details will be set out in our forthcoming Life Chances Strategy.

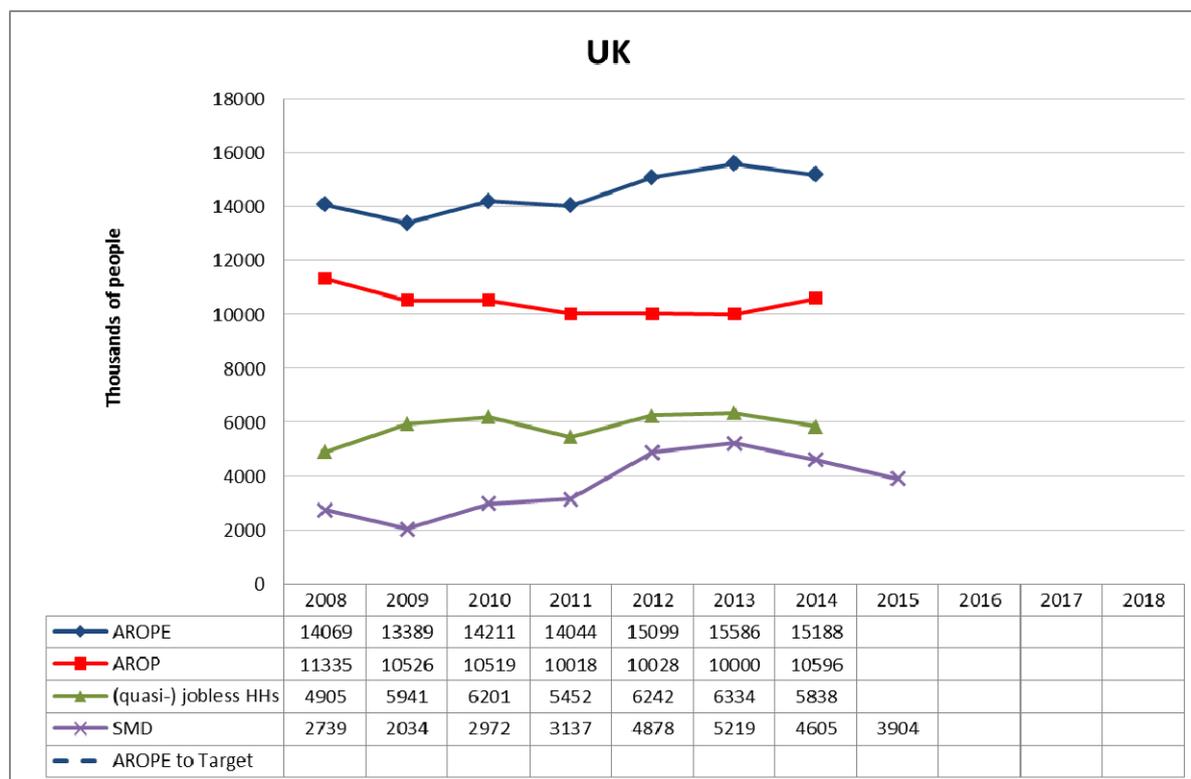
In relation to numerical targets for the UK, showing how it will contribute to the overall EU2020 poverty reduction target, the UK Government believes that its new statutory and non-statutory Life Chances measures will give the best information about progress in tackling the underlying causes of poverty.

The UK Government is responsible for policies in this area in England and when policy areas are reserved to Parliament in the devolution settlements, for example the welfare system which is only devolved in Northern Ireland. The UK Government will however continue to use its UK-wide powers to support economic growth and full employment. The Devolved Administrations are responsible for their own policy direction in all other areas, and have the powers, if they choose to use them, to take action to address child poverty through action in areas like health, education, housing and childcare.

Source: Information from the Member State

¹³¹ Figures in this profile for data obtained from the Eurostat website are based on data extracted around 5 July 2016 unless otherwise stated.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 NATIONAL TARGET FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



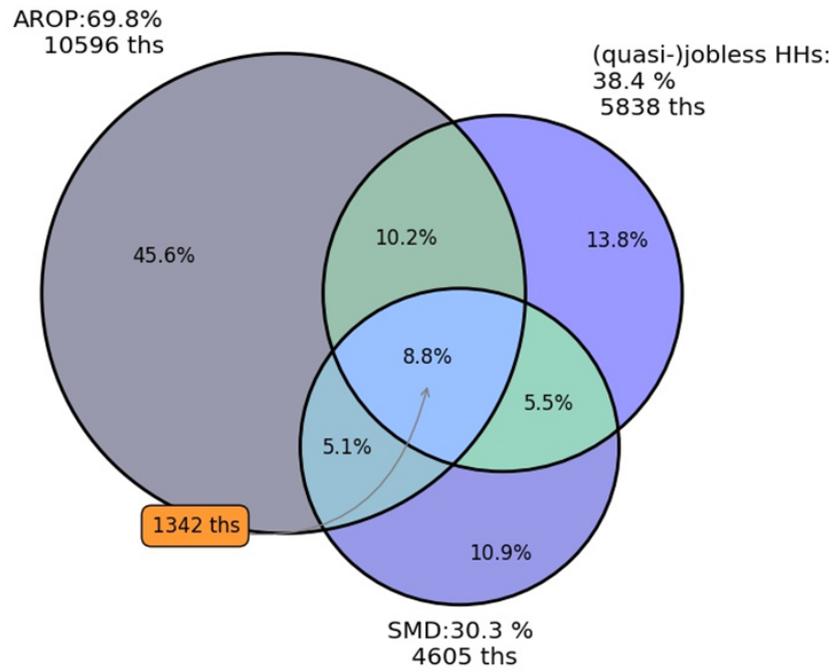
Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) AROPE - at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate; AROP - at-risk-of-poverty rate; (quasi-)jobless HHs - share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. very low work intensity (VLWI) households; SMD - severe material deprivation rate; ii) For the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the income reference year is the year of the survey. 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 the severe material deprivation rate (SMD), the reference is the current year; iii) Changes in the survey vehicle and institution in 2012 might have affected the results on trends since 2008 and interpretation of data on the longer term trend must therefore be particularly cautious;

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2014)

UK - 2014

Total Arope Pop.
15188 ths



Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC),

UK												EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
AROP	% of total AROPE	80.6	78.6	74.0	71.3	66.4	64.2	69.8		5.6 pp	-10.8 pp	67.9	70.6
	1000 persons	11335	10526	10519	10018	10028	10000	10596		6.0 %	-6.5 %	83433	86196
(quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	34.9	44.4	43.6	38.8	41.3	40.6	38.4		-2.2 pp	3.6 pp	33.3	34.2
	1000 persons	4905	5941	6201	5452	6242	6334	5838		-7.8 %	19.0 %	40910	41810
SMD	% of total AROPE	19.5	15.2	20.9	22.3	32.3	33.5	30.3		-3.2 pp	10.9 pp	39.2	36.4
	1000 persons	2739	2034	2972	3137	4878	5219	4605	3904	-15.2 %	42.5 %	48145	44516
AROP and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not SMD	% of total AROPE	16.8	22.3	19.0	13.1	11.4	9.6	10.2		0.6 pp	-6.5 pp	11.2	11.9
	1000 persons	2356	2983	2699	1845	1714	1496	1556		4.0 %	-34.0 %	13718	14482
SMD and AROP but not (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	4.2	3.1	2.7	4.4	6.7	6.5	5.1		-1.4 pp	0.9 pp	11.0	10.5
	1000 persons	593	417	390	613	1013	1009	769		-23.8 %	29.7 %	13485	12794
AROP and SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs	% of total AROPE	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.4	7.7	7.1	8.8		1.7 pp	3.5 pp	7.6	8.1
	1000 persons	748	690	856	762	1161	1113	1342		20.6 %	79.4 %	9285	9836
SMD and (quasi-) jobless HHs but not AROP	% of total AROPE	3.3	2.5	4.8	4.1	6.6	7.9	5.5		-2.4 pp	2.3 pp	3.1	2.8
	1000 persons	463	333	679	581	1001	1235	841		-31.9 %	81.6 %	3821	3399

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Note: i) There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

UK										EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Real GDP growth (y-o-y % change)	-0.5	-4.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.0	
Employment growth (y-o-y % change)	0.8	-1.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.1	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.6	6.1	5.3	10.2	9.4	
Long-term unemployment rate (% of labour force)	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	5.0	4.5	
Social Protection expenditure (% of GDP)	25.5	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.5	27.8					

Source: Eurostat (National Accounts, LFS, ESSPROS. Data as at 5 July 2016.

SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

UK								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Social protection expenditure (in % of GDP)	Total	25.5	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.5	27.8	27.5	
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.0	
	Disability	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	
	Old age	10.5	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.0	
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	
	Family/Children	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.3	
	Unemployment	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	
	Housing	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	
	Means-tested								
	Total	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.1	
	Sickness/Health	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	
	Disability	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	
	Old age	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	
	Survivors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Family/Children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	
	Unemployment	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	
	Housing	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	
	Non-means tested								
	Total	21.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.3	23.8	24.4	
	Sickness/Health	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.9	
	Disability	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	
	Old age	9.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.4	
	Survivors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	
	Family/Children	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.8	
	Unemployment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	
	Housing								
	Social Exclusion n.e.c.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS). Data as at 5 July 2016.

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

MAIN SOCIAL INDICATORS

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Total population	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	23.2	22.0	23.2	22.7	24.1	24.8	24.1		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	24.6	24.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8		0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	16.7	17.2
	Value of threshold (single HH) - in PPS	11126	10091	9521	9466	9868	10096	10160		2.9 %	-6.7 %		
	Value of threshold (2 adults + 2 children younger than 14 years) - in PPS	23364	21192	19995	19878	20723	21201	21335		2.9 %	-6.7 %		
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	7.8	8.3	7.3	6.1	-1.2 pp	1.6 pp	9.6	8.9
	Share of people aged 0-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13.0	13.2	12.2		-1.0 pp	1.8 pp	10.9	11.2
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.9	8.6	7.8	6.5		-1.3 pp	-2.0 pp	10.1	10.4
	At risk-of-poverty gap	21.0	20.6	21.4	21.3	20.9	19.6	19.6		0.0 pp	-1.4 pp	23.8	24.6
	Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (ref-2008)	18.7	20.4	21.4	21.9	20.7	21.2	20.7		-0.5 pp	2.0 pp	19.0	19.4
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	35.3	43.1	44.8	46.9	46.1	47.2	42.7		-4.5 pp	7.4 pp	35.8	34.1
	S80/S20	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1		10.9 %	-8.9 %	5.0	5.2
	Overcrowding rate	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	8.0	7.2		-0.8 pp	0.7 pp	17.2	16.9
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.1		n.a.	-4.2 pp	11	11.4
	Real change in gross household disposable income	-0.8	2.5	0.6	-2.0	2.6	-0.7	0.6	3.3			0.0	0.6

Note: There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures. 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 the housing cost overburden rate, break in the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Children (0-17)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.6	31.3		-1.3 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	24.0	20.7	20.4	18.0	18.0	18.9	19.9		1.0 pp	-4.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	6.5	4.4	7.3	7.1	12.5	12.3	10.5	9.6	-0.9 pp	3.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people aged 0-17 living in (quasi-) jobless households	13.9	16.1	17.1	14.1	16.3	16.7	14.7		-2.0 pp	0.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	At risk-of-poverty gap	19.7	19.5	16.7	19.8	15.9	16.3	17.6		1.3 pp	-2.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	39.6	51.6	54.2	57.6	57.0	57.2	52.7		-4.5 pp	13.2 pp	41.5	39.0
	Overcrowding rate	10.9	12.7	13.0	12.4	10.7	13.2	11.5		-1.7 pp	0.6 pp	23.1	22.7
UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Youth (18-24)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	25.2	24.4	28.1	28.7	32.9	31.7	32.6		0.9 pp	7.4 pp	31.9	31.9
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	18.1	19.7	20.6	20.1	23.6	21.8	22.6		0.8 pp	4.5 pp	22.6	23.7
	Severe material deprivation rate	8.6	4.7	7.1	8.1	13.0	13.0	12.4	9.9	-2.5 pp	1.3 pp	12.0	11.0
	Share of people aged 18-24 living in (quasi-) jobless households	10.6	12.8	13.6	10.8	14.9	13.2	14.8		1.6 pp	4.2 pp	11.0	11.7
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.3	6.6	5.6	9.2	11.7	7.5	9.5		2.0 pp	1.2 pp	11.3	12.7
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.2	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	9.8	8.6	-1.2 pp	-0.6 pp	9.9	9.2
	NEET rate	15.4	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.1	17.3	15.6	14.5	-1.1 pp	-0.9 pp	17.1	16.5
	Housing cost overburden rate	17.2	18.6	19.8	19.7	12.5	10.4	17.0		n.a.	-0.2 pp	13.2	14.3

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Working age (18-64)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.7	19.8	21.2	21.4	23.7	24.1	23.2		-0.9 pp	3.5 pp	25.4	25.4
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.1	15.3	14.7	15.5		0.8 pp	0.8 pp	16.4	17.1
	Severe material deprivation rate	4.7	3.6	5.0	5.5	8.0	8.7	7.8	6.3	-1.5 pp	1.6 pp	10.0	9.2
	Share of people aged 18-59 living in (quasi-) jobless households	9.2	11.4	11.7	10.6	11.9	12.0	11.3		-0.7 pp	2.1 pp	11.3	11.6
	At risk-of-poverty gap	22.5	22.1	23.6	22.9	22.9	22.0	20.9		-1.1 pp	-1.6 pp	25.8	26.9
	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.7		0.5 pp	0.7 pp	9.0	9.6
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction (excl. pensions)	38.0	44.4	45.2	48.0	44.0	46.6	41.3		-5.3 pp	3.3 pp	36.7	34.5
	Overcrowding rate	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.1	7.4		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	18.4	18.1
	Housing cost overburden rate	15.8	16.2	16.6	16.6	8.6	9.0	13.3		n.a.	-2.5 pp	11.4	11.9
UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Elderly (65+)	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	28.5	23.1	22.3	22.7	17.3	18.1	19.3		1.2 pp	-9.2 pp	18.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	27.3	22.3	21.3	21.8	16.4	16.6	17.9		1.3 pp	-9.4 pp	13.8	13.8
	Severe material deprivation rate	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	-0.3 pp	0.2 pp	6.9	6.2
	Relative median income of elderly	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.86		-1.1 %	16.2 %	0.93	0.94
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.50		-5.7 %	16.3 %	0.56	0.56
	Overcrowding rate	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.7		0.1 pp	1.1 pp	6.7	6.7
	Housing cost overburden rate	16.5	15.8	16.1	16.0	3.7	3.9	7.6		n.a.	-8.9 pp	10.4	10.6

Source: Eurostat (EU-SILC, LFS)

Note: There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

UK	%											EU28	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Latest year change	Change 2008 to latest year	2013	2014
Overall objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion and promoting child well-being	At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (0-17)	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.6	31.3		-1.3 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	27.8
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)	24.0	20.7	20.4	18.0	18.0	18.9	19.9		1.0 pp	-4.1 pp	20.3	21.1
	Severe Material Deprivation (0-17)	6.5	4.4	7.3	7.1	12.5	12.3	10.5	9.6	-0.9 pp	3.1 pp	11.0	10.4
	Share of people living in (quasi-) jobless households (% of 0-17 population)	13.9	16.1	17.1	14.1	16.3	16.7	14.7		-2.0 pp	0.8 pp	9.5	9.7
	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty (0-17)	12.8	10.9	7.6	7.6	6.8	6.3	9.1		2.8 pp	-3.7 pp	12.3	13.3
Access to adequate resources	in-work poverty rate of people living in households with dependent children	10.2	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.6	11.2		0.6 pp	1.0 pp	10.6	11.1
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in (quasi-) jobless households	71.7	64.4	56.4	53.1	41.8	38.7	45.9		7.2 pp	-25.8 pp	64.2	67.2
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17) living in households at work	16.2	12.2	12.7	12.1	13.2	14.8	15.3		0.5 pp	-0.9 pp	15.5	16.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	31	31	31	29	24	26	25		-1.0 pp	-6.0 pp	13.0	14.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 0-3 years children)	4	4	4	5	3	4	4		0.0 pp	0.0 pp	14.0	14.0
	Childcare 1-29 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	67	70	67	67	49	50	48		-2.0 pp	-19.0 pp	35.0	34.0
	Childcare more than 30 hours per week (% 3 years to mandatory school age children)	20	21	22	26	23	21	22		1.0 pp	2.0 pp	47.0	49.0
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (0-17)	19.7	19.5	16.7	19.8	15.9	16.3	17.6		1.3 pp	-2.1 pp	25.2	26.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (total)				33.6	33.9	32.8	32.7	32.5	-0.2 pp		22.3	21.7
	Part time due to care responsibilities (male)				5.8	6.2	6.6	7.7	7.8	0.1 pp		4.0	4.2
	Part time due to care responsibilities (female)				42.0	42.3	40.7	40.2	40.1	-0.1 pp		27.8	27.1
	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) in reducing child poverty	39.6	51.6	54.2	57.6	57.0	57.2	52.7		-4.5 pp	13.2 pp	41.5	39.0
Housing cost overburden rate (0-17)	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.1	6.3	7.8	12.3		4.5 pp	-5.1 pp	10.5	10.7	
Access to quality services	NEET rate (15-19)	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.5	0.0 pp	-1.3 pp	6.7	6.5
	Early leavers from education and training (18-24)	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.9	13.4	12.3	11.8	10.8	-1.0 pp	-6.1 pp	11.9	11.2
	Self reported unmet need for medical care (16-24)	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5		0.3 pp	0.8 pp	1.5	1.5
	Infant mortality rate	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9		0.0 pp	-0.7 pp		3.7
	Severe housing deprivation (0-17)	3.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.6	4.1		-0.5 pp	0.2 pp	7.5	7.5
	Overcrowding rate (0-17)	10.9	12.7	13.0	12.4	10.7	13.2	11.5		-1.7 pp	0.6 pp	23.1	22.7

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

Note: There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in the series in 2014 ("n.a" shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

LONG-TERM ADEQUACY OF PENSIONS: THEORETICAL REPLACEMENT RATES (2013-2053)

TRR case		Net				Gross			
		2013		2053		2013		2053	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average Earnings	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	83.4	88.0	35.9 ^a		66.4	80.2	26.8 ^a	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	83.4	73.4	76.1		66.4	57.8	60.0	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	83.4	71.4	80.4		66.4	57.2	63.8	
	AWG career length case	84.0	83.7	38.8 ^a		66.9	75.9	29.0 ^a	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			41.5 ^a				31.0 ^a	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			32.2 ^a				24.0 ^a	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			79.4 ^b				71.2	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			38.6 ^a				28.8 ^a	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			79.1				62.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			77.9				61.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			76.7				60.5	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				80.4				63.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				79.1				62.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				77.9				61.6
	Career break due to child care: 3 years				76.7				60.5
	Short career (30 year career)			70.3 ^d					54.8
	Early retirement due to unemployment			73.8 ^e					61.4
	Early retirement due to disability			73.8 ^e					61.4
Indexation: 10 years after retirement			74.8 ^f					58.8	
Low Earnings (66%)	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	92.7	101.8	33.6		76.0	93.9	26.8	
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	92.7	83.3	90.6		76.0	67.4	74.9	
	Increased SPA: from age 25 to SPA	92.7	81.2	94.7		76.0	66.7	78.8	
	AWG career length case	93.1	96.8	36.2		76.4	88.8	29.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to 67			38.8				31.0	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to 63			30.1				24.0	
	Longer career I: from age 25 to SPA+2			95.6				87.8	
	Shorter career I: from age 25 to SPA-2			36.0				28.8	
	Career break – unemployment: 1 year			93.5				77.7	
	Career break – unemployment: 2 years			92.4				76.6	
	Career break – unemployment: 3 years			91.2				75.6	
	Career break due to child care: 0 year				94.7				78.8
	Career break due to child care: 1 year				93.5				77.7
	Career break due to child care: 2 years				92.4				76.6

	Career break due to child care: 3 years			91.2			75.6
	Short career (30 year career)	82.3 ^c	76.3 ^c	84.5	65.3 ^c	60.2 ^c	69.1
	Early retirement due to unemployment			87.8			76.4
	Early retirement due to disability			87.8			76.4
	Pension rights of surviving spouses			147.5			128.6
High	Base case I: 40 years up to age 65	57.9	59.8	27.8	43.4	51.2	18.9
	Base case II: 40 years up to the SPA	57.9	50.8	49.4	43.4	37.8	36.2

Source: Joint SPC/EC 2015 report on Pension Adequacy in the European Union (2013-2053)

Notes: n.a. – not applicable

a – TRRs are lower for these cases because the qualifying age for the UK state pension is currently legislated to be 68 in 2053. The TRRs shown are based on only the income received from other pillars of the UK pension system.

b – A lower net TRR is reported for the 25- SPA+2 case than the 25-SPA case due to higher net income at SPA+2. This is because National Insurance Contributions are not deducted from earnings once a person reaches state pension age. The gross TRR for the 25-SPA+2 case better illustrates the benefits of working an additional 2 years beyond SPA.

c – Based on employment between the ages of 25 and 44 (20 years), and then from ten years prior to SPA, up until SPA (a further 10 years).

d – Based on employment between the ages of 25 and 44 (20 years), and then from 58 up until SPA (a further 10 years).

e – Based on the TRR at the point that the SPA is reached. TRRs are calculated using the level of earnings prior to early retirement.

f – Based on the assumption that pensioners invest their DC pension pot in an [index-linked] annuity.

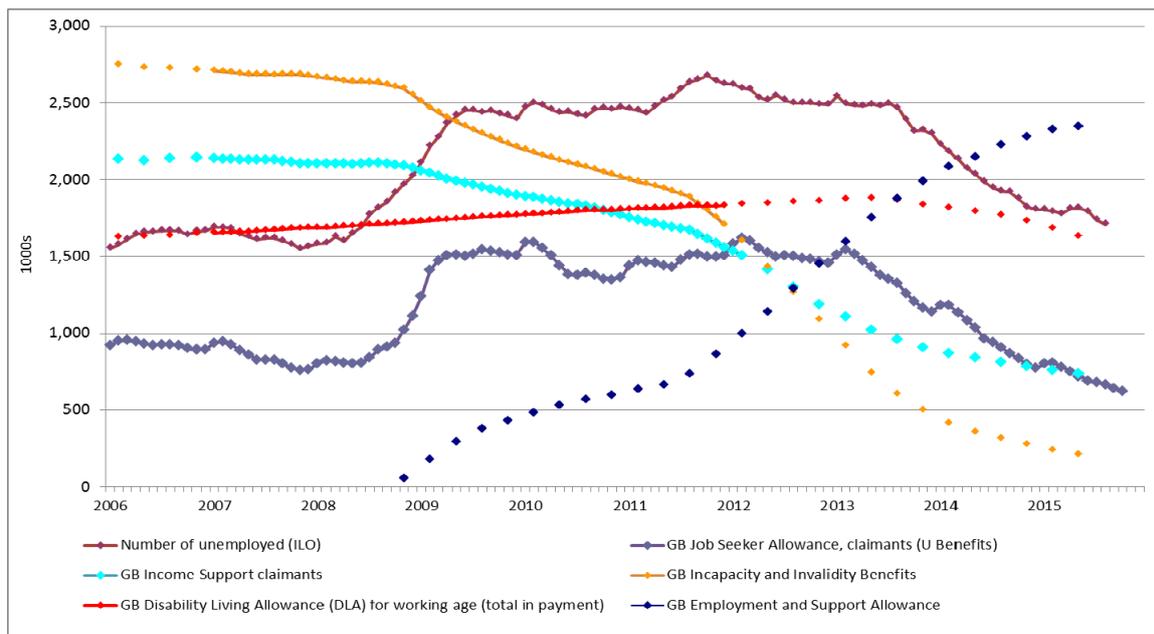
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

UK								EU28	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
Healthy life years at birth (years) - male	65.0	65.0	64.9	65.2	64.6	64.4	63.4	61.4	61.4
Healthy life years at birth (years) - female	66.3	66.1	65.6	65.2	64.5	64.8	64.2	61.5	61.8
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - male	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	9.7	8.5	8.6
Healthy life years at 65 (years) - female	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.7	10.6	8.6	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) - male	77.7	78.3	78.6	79.0	79.1	79.2	79.5	77.8	78.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) - female	81.8	82.5	82.6	83.0	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.3	83.6
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - male	17.6	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.8	17.9	18.2
Life expectancy at 65 (years) - female	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.9	21.3	21.3	21.6
Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.6	3.6
Self-perceived health (%)	79.2	78.3	79.4	77.5	74.7	73.7	70.0	67.2	67.4
Total health care expenditure per capita (PPS)									
Total health care expenditure (% of GDP)									

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

Note: Self-perceived health refers to the percentage of the population reporting either good or very good health.

TRENDS IN TAKE-UP OF SELECTED BENEFITS¹³²



¹³² These data have been collected by the SPC in the context of monitoring the social impact of the crisis. It includes only a selection of benefits which have been considered most reactive to the crisis. The number of unemployed (standard definition by the ILO) is given as background.

Number of Unemployed (ILO)	
definition	Total number of people actively seeking work who cannot find work, seasonally adjusted (thousands)
unit	thousands of claimants
source	Eurostat
link	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Select "Employment and unemployment (Labour Force Survey) (employ)", then "LFS main indicators (lfsi)", followed by "Unemployment - LFS adjusted series (lfsi_une)", and then "Unemployment by sex and age groups - monthly average, 1000 persons (lfsi_une_nb_m)". The TIME variable needs to be updated to ensure that the data explorer contains the relevant years. To do this click the + symbol next to the variable TIME, then add the relevant years, and then select update.
Comment	
Jobseeker's Allowance	
definition	Total number of 16-64 year olds in Great Britain claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (thousands)
unit	thousands of claimants
source	NOMIS
link	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/2092957698/subreports/gor_ccadr_time_series/report.aspx?
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Then under "monthly time-series" select "Aged 16-64 (total)- monthly". Then copy figures under "Great Britain"
Comment	Universal Credit is a new benefit that was introduced in April 2013. Some people who would have claimed income-based Jobseeker's Allowance in the past may now be claiming Universal Credit instead. Those people claiming Universal Credit who would previously have claimed Jobseeker's Allowance are not included in these figures. The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance is derived from computerised records and excludes clerical claims.
Income Support Claimants	
definition	Total number of individuals in Great Britain receiving income support (thousands)
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Benefit/Scheme" select "Income Support". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "NONE". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	Since October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance has been replacing Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance. This is one reason why there has been a marked fall in the number of Income Support claimants. Universal Credit is a new benefit that was introduced in April 2013. Some people who would have claimed Income Support in the past may now be claiming Universal Credit instead. Those people claiming Universal Credit or Employment and Support Allowance who would previously have claimed Income Support are not included in these figures.
Incapacity and Invalidity benefit	
definition	Total number of individuals in Great Britain receiving either incapacity benefit or severe disablement allowance (thousands).
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Benefit/Scheme" select "Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance - combined information". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "NONE". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	Since October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance has been replacing Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance. This is one reason why there has been a marked fall in the number of claimants receiving Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance. Many people who would have claimed one of these benefits in the past will now be claiming Employment and Support Allowance instead. Those people claiming Employment and Support Allowance who would previously have claimed Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance are not included in these figures.
Employment and Support Allowance	
definition	Total number of individuals in Great Britain receiving Employment and Support Allowance (thousands).
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Employment and Support Allowance". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "NONE". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	Employment and Support Allowance was introduced in October 2008. Since that time Employment and Support Allowance has gradually been replacing Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance. Initially only new claimants were placed on Employment & Support Allowance, but now the majority of claimants already in receipt of Incapacity Benefit, Income Support awarded on the grounds of incapacity and Severe Disablement Allowance have been migrated to the newer benefit. Universal Credit is a new benefit that was introduced in April 2013. Some people who would have claimed income-related Employment and Support Allowance in the past may now be claiming Universal Credit instead. Those people claiming Universal Credit who would previously have claimed Employment and Support Allowance are not included in these figures.

Disability Living Allowance	
definition	total number of Working Age adults in Great Britain receiving Disability Living Allowance (thousands). These figures refer to working age adults receiving DLA rather than to working age adults entitled to DLA.
unit	thousands of claimants
source	DWP: WPLS
link	http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/
Finding the data	Click the link directly above. Under "Benefit/Scheme" select "Disability Living Allowance - cases in payment". Then under "Analysis" select "Caseload (thousands)"; under "Row" select "Time series"; under "column" you can select any of the options in the drop down menu; under "subset" select "Working Age/Pension Age split"; then under the next dropdown menu called "subset" select "Working Age". Then click "Get Table >>" and copy the figures in the column marked "Total".
Comment	From April 2013, a new benefit called Personal Independence Payment was introduced to replace Disability Living Allowance for eligible working age people aged 16-64. Some people who would have claimed Disability Living Allowance in the past may now be claiming Personal Independence Payment. Those people claiming Personal Independence Payment who would have previously claimed Disability Living Allowance are not included in these figures.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN SOCIAL TRENDS

Group	Indicator	UK										EU27		
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	change 2013-2014 (2014-2015 for LFS-based figures)	change 2008-2014 (2008-2015 for LFS-based figures)	2014 (2015 for LFS-based figures)	latest year change	change 2008 to latest year
Europe 2020	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	23.2	22.0	23.2	22.7	24.1	24.8	24.1		-0.7 pp	0.9 pp	24.4	-0.1 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8		0.9 pp	-1.9 pp	17.2	0.5 pp	0.7 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person household (levels in pps, changes as real change in national currency in %)	11126	10091	9521	9466	9868	10096	10160		2.9 %	-6.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Severe material deprivation rate (in %)	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	7.8	8.3	7.3		-1.0 pp	2.8 pp	8.9	-0.7 pp	0.4 pp
	Population living in (quasi-) jobless households (in %)	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	13.0	13.2	12.2		-1.0 pp	1.8 pp	11.1	0.3 pp	1.9 pp
Intensity of poverty risk	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in %)	21.0	20.6	21.4	21.3	20.9	19.6	19.6		0.0 pp	-1.4 pp	24.6	0.8 pp	2.7 pp
Persistence of poverty risk	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %)	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.9	8.6	7.8	6.5		-1.3 pp	-2.0 pp	10.3	0.3 pp	1.7 pp
Income inequalities	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1		10.9 %	-8.9 %	5.2	4.0 %	4.0 %
Child poverty and social exclusion	At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate of children (% of people aged 0-17)	29.6	27.4	29.7	26.9	31.2	32.6	31.3		-1.3 pp	1.7 pp	27.7	0.0 pp	1.3 pp
Effectiveness of social protection system	Impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	35.3	43.1	44.8	46.9	46.1	47.2	42.7		-4.5 pp	7.4 pp	34.1	-1.4 pp	-0.7 pp
	Impact of social transfers (incl. pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	54.0	60.0	61.2	62.7	64.0	64.8	61.3		-3.5 pp	7.2 pp	61.4	-1.0 pp	0.8 pp
	At-risk-of-poverty rate for the population living in (quasi-) jobless households	63.1	61.8	57.3	47.8	46.0	41.2	50.0		8.8 pp	-13.1 pp	58.1	2.0 pp	2.4 pp
Social consequences of labour market	In-work at-risk-of poverty rate (in %)	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.7		0.5 pp	0.7 pp	9.6	0.6 pp	1.1 pp
	Long-term unemployment rate (in %)	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	-0.6 pp	0.2 pp	4.5	-0.5 pp	2.0 pp
Youth exclusion	Early school leavers (in %)	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.9	13.4	12.3	11.8	10.8	-1.0 pp	-6.1 pp	11.0	-0.3 pp	-3.8 pp
	Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	9.2	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	9.8	8.6	-1.2 pp	-0.6 pp	8.4	-0.8 pp	1.5 pp
	NEETs (15-24)	12.1	13.2	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.2	11.9	11.1	-0.8 pp	-1.0 pp	12.0	-0.5 pp	1.1 pp
Active ageing	Employment rate of older workers (55-64) in %	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.7	58.1	59.8	61.0	62.2	1.2 pp	4.2 pp	53.4	1.5 pp	7.9 pp
Pension adequacy	At risk of poverty or social exclusion for the elderly (65+) in %	28.5	23.1	22.3	22.7	17.3	18.1	19.3		1.2 pp	-9.2 pp	17.7	-0.4 pp	-5.6 pp
	Median relative income of elderly people	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.86		-1.1 %	16.2 %	0.94	1.1 %	10.6 %
	Aggregate replacement ratio	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.50		-5.7 %	16.3 %	0.56	0.0 %	14.3 %
Health	Self reported unmet need for medical care	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1		0.5 pp	1.1 pp	3.6	0.0 pp	0.5 pp
	Healthy life years at 65 - males	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	9.7		-8.5 %	-9.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Healthy life years at 65 - females	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	10.7	10.6		-0.9 %	-9.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Access to decent housing	Housing cost overburden rate	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.1		n.a.	-4.2 pp	11.4	0.3 pp	0.9 pp
Evolution in real household disposable income	Real change in gross household disposable income (in %)	-0.8	2.5	0.6	-2.0	2.6	-0.7	0.6		0.6 %	3.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: For the poverty threshold values, levels are shown in PPS but changes are shown as changes in national currency terms and accounting for inflation. For consistency with the main SPPM dashboard latest changes refer to 2013-2014 for EU-SILC based indicators and 2014-2015 for LFS-based indicators, while changes since 2008 refer to 2008-2014 and 2008-2015 respectively. There was a change in the EU-SILC survey vehicle in the UK between 2011 and 2012, which may impact on the comparability of figures. For the housing cost overburden rate, break in the series in 2014 ("n.a." shown for the latest year period, i.e. the change compared to 2013).

KEY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND GOOD SOCIAL OUTCOMES, UNITED KINGDOM

Social policy area	Key social challenge	Good social outcome
1. Preventing poverty and social exclusion through inclusive labour markets, adequate and sustainable social protection and high quality services		
2. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty – tackling child poverty	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children living in household at work is around the EU average but shows some negative development.	
3. Active inclusion – tackling poverty in working age		
4. Elderly poverty/adequate income and living conditions of the elderly		
5. Health		
6. Other key issues		

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