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# **Access to social protection for workers and the self- employed**

**(Partial) Update of the monitoring framework -  
2022**

Joint update prepared by the Social Protection Committee (SPC) and the European Commission (DG EMPL)

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## INTRODUCTION

On 8 November 2019, the EPSCO Council adopted the Council Recommendation on Access to social protection<sup>1</sup> (hereafter the Recommendation), in which Member States are recommended to ensure that all workers and the self-employed can:

- have access to social protection schemes (closing formal coverage gaps),
- build up and take up entitlements, which can be preserved, accumulated or transferred across schemes (improving effective coverage),
- receive sufficient and timely benefits, to which they contribute in a proportionate manner (adequacy)
- and are informed about their rights and obligations (transparency).

As a follow-up to the Recommendation, the Social Protection Committee endorsed in November 2020, [\(the version 0 of\) the monitoring framework](#) to assess access to social protection.

In early 2022, an update of the monitoring framework to monitor access to social protection (for 2021) was published<sup>2</sup> and covered three chapters (formal coverage, effective coverage and adequacy and rules governing contributions and entitlements). It also included some methodological improvements.

Following further work of the Indicators Sub-Group during 2022, the present document includes an update of the indicators in the following areas:

- performance indicators on **formal coverage** (previously chapter 3 in *version 0 of the monitoring framework*<sup>3</sup>).
- performance indicators on **effective coverage and adequacy** (previously chapter 4) and
- **labour market context indicators** (previously chapter 5).

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<sup>1</sup> 2019/C 387/01

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=25240&langId=en>

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8358&furtherPubs=yes>

Compared to previous versions, some improvements were made, such as:

- a better statistical coverage of the gaps thanks to more data estimating 'non-coverage rate' for (non-standard) workers and/or self-employed as well as take-up rate for voluntary schemes;
- up-to-date information related to prevalence of different labour market statuses, for instance regarding the number/share of 'dependent self-employed'<sup>4</sup>.

It should be noted that the most relevant indicators used in the present document have been included in the Commission's report on the implementation of the Council recommendation<sup>5</sup>, adopted in January 2023.

The indicators below refer to the following reference period:

- *for performance indicators on formal coverage*: to Spring 2022 for the legal situation (for the quantification, the reference period is specified for each Member State).
- *for performance indicators on effective coverage and adequacy*: to 2021 for EU-SILC based indicators and to 2022 for EU-LFS based indicators.
- *for labour market context indicators*: to 2021/2022 for EU-LFS based indicators.

Users are invited to consult version 0 of the monitoring framework for more methodological details regarding the choice and the interpretation of the indicators.

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<sup>4</sup> The recent addition of the variables MAINCLNT and VARITIME in the core LFS Survey allows to measure the number of dependent self-employment (defined as: self-employed without employees who worked during the last 12 months for only one client or for a dominant client, deciding about their working hours). The latest available information was from the 2017 ad-hoc module.

<sup>5</sup> COM/2023/43 final. Available at: [EUR-Lex - 52023DC0043 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

## 1. FORMAL COVERAGE

### 1.1 Choice of indicators and data limitations

Under the 2019 Council Recommendation, a group is formally covered when *"the existing legislation or collective agreement states that the individuals in a group are entitled to participate in a social protection scheme covering a specific branch"* (article 7(e)). By contrast, individuals are effectively covered if, as a member of a scheme, they *"have an opportunity to accrue benefits and the ability, in the event that the corresponding risk materialises, to access a given level of benefits"* (article 7(f)). This chapter is about formal coverage.

The key article on formal coverage reads as follow:

*"Member States are recommended to ensure access to adequate social protection for all workers and self-employed persons in respect of all branches mentioned in point 3.2 of this Recommendation. In light of national circumstances, it is recommended to achieve this objective by improving the formal coverage and extending it to:*

- (a) all workers, regardless of the type of employment relationship, on a mandatory basis;*
- (b) the self-employed, at least on a voluntary basis and where appropriate on a mandatory basis."*

The ISG agreed to track progress on formal coverage **by detailed labour market status** (i.e. by category of worker and of self-employed) **and by branch of social protection** (i.e. benefit type), covering all the branches that fall under the material scope of the Recommendation, with a **distinction between mandatory and voluntary coverage**.

Ideally, the key headline indicator monitoring formal coverage should be the proportion of workers and self-employed who have formal access to social protection under the different branches. Since this indicator is not directly available, a two-step approach is followed.

A first necessary step is to **map the legal situation**: which categories of workers and of the self-employed are not formally covered in each branch of social protection falling under the scope of the Recommendation? A second step is to try to **estimate the size of the groups that were identified as**

**not formally covered.** This step is crucial to better understand the magnitude of the gaps.

A 'pilot' data collection on formal coverage, consisting of a mapping of the legal situation and a first attempt to quantify the size of the groups, took place in Spring 2020. In Spring 2021, the ISG repeated the data collection to update and improve the data coverage across countries and social protection branches.

In March 2022, a new data collection on formal coverage took place following the procedures conducted in previous years, focussing again on the quantification exercise and on updates of the legal situation in Member States. Compared to the 2021 data collection, Member States were encouraged to provide data on the size of the groups not formally covered and of the groups covered by voluntary schemes, in both absolute and relative terms. The aim was to estimate, for each Member state, the size of the gaps in social protection for different branches, in particular the non-coverage rate (size of the groups not formally covered as a % of all employees or all self-employed) and the take-up rate (for those schemes that are accessible on a voluntary basis).

Moreover, for the 2022 data collection, Member States were asked to specify the situation for "dependent self-employed", in case different rules apply to this group in terms of formal coverage than for other self-employed.

### **Methodological limitations**

Following the first data collection, a number of limitations were listed in the 'zero' or initial version of the monitoring framework, namely:

*It is important to notice that there were differences between Member States on the collection of data. Some countries collected information by persons, others by contracts or employment status. Those different ways of collection can lead to some biases in the comparability of the magnitude of the persons covered. Moreover, in the case of self-employment, it is easy to assume that registered status of self-employment corresponds to a single person. Nevertheless, a person could have both an employee contract and be self-employed. Similarly, in the case of employees, a single person can have more than one contract or more than a single employment status.*

Therefore, the updated guidance and template provided to the ISG delegates clarified some of these methodological points, in particular related to:

- Students performing internships: social protection coverage should be monitored (only) for those who can be considered as workers, i.e., they are remunerated for a “genuine and effective” activity.
- Clarification of special cases (e.g., when other branches can (partially) cover a certain risk; residence-based insurance against certain risks) through reporting the gaps and clarification through country-notes below the tables.
- The category “casual workers” extended to include also “simplified, short-term fixed contracts”.
- Measurement unit: recognising that in most cases the data collected refers to the *number of persons working (at a reference time point) with a status that does not provide coverage for a specific branch* (rather than the *number of persons which are not covered by a given branch*).

*The rest of this methodological section (including definitions of the branches etc) is virtually unchanged compared to the 2020 version 0 of the monitoring framework (chapter 3) and the 2021 update and is therefore not reproduced in this document.*

## **1.2 Results of the third data collection on formal coverage (2022)**

For the third data collection (Spring 2022), the Commission received replies from all Member States.

Moreover, 20 Member States provided quantitative information (statistics) about the number of those not being covered or taking advantage (or not) of voluntary coverage options.

### *1.2.1 Mapping the groups that are not formally covered by social protection*

The four tables below summarize the situation in terms of formal access to various social protection branches (as of March 2022). They indicate that, as of Spring 2022, significant gaps in formal access remained across EU Member States for non-standard workers and the self-employed.

#### a) Non-standard workers

Table 1.1 below shows that 17 Member States have formal coverage gaps for at least one group of non-standard workers in at least one branch of

social protection that fall under the scope of the Recommendation (AT, CZ, DE, DK, EL, ES, FR, HU, IT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI).

The social security branches most concerned by 'lack of access' are unemployment, sickness, and maternity benefits. For 5 Member States (DK, EL, FR, IT and NL) the gaps in formal coverage relate exclusively to the group of 'apprentices and trainees' (and often to a sub-group in this category). Other categories of non-standard workers affected are:

- Casual workers or simplified, short-term fixed contracts in 3 Member States (HU, PT, RO).
- Seasonal workers (or a sub-group of them) in 4 Member States (HU, LV, PT and RO).
- Other country-specific work contracts in 10 Member States (AT, CZ, DE, ES, LU, LV, PL, PT, SI, SK), which relate notably to the 'mini-jobs' in Germany, (some) civil law contracts and farmer helpers in Poland, 'agreements to perform a job' in Czech Republic, work agreements with irregular income in Slovakia and domestic workers in Spain and Portugal.

Moreover, table 1.2 shows that in 13 Member States (AT, CZ, DE, DK, FI, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SK) access to at least one social protection branch is voluntary. Typical examples relate to access through opt-in systems in AT, PL, PT and RO. The branches most concerned by 'voluntary access' (opt-in) for non-standard workers are old-age and unemployment benefits followed by invalidity, sickness and maternity benefits. Note that this table should be read carefully as in some countries the voluntary access relates to a supplementary scheme on top of the mandatory one (see, for instance, unemployment benefits in DK, FI, LV and SE).

#### b) Self-employed

Table 1.3 illustrates that 19 Member States have formal coverage gaps for at least one group of self-employed in one branch of social protection or more (BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK).

Many Member States lack formal access for (all or specific groups of) the self-employed to the following branches: unemployment benefits (13), followed by benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases (9), paternity (5) and sickness benefits (3). However, no countries reported a gap in formal access for the self-employed to healthcare, maternity, old-age and invalidity benefits.



Table 1.4 shows that voluntary coverage for the self-employed is accessible in 18 Member States (AT, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SE, SK), mostly through opt-in systems. Opt-out systems are particularly common in two Member States only (AT, SK). The most common branches with voluntary access to social security schemes are sickness benefits (13), old-age and survivors' benefit (9), maternity benefits (9), unemployment benefits (7) and benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases (6).

In some countries voluntary access relates to supplementary schemes on top of the mandatory one (for instance the supplementary pension scheme in Belgium) so caution must be exercised when drawing conclusions from this table.

### c) Changes compared to 2021

A comparison to the situation of formal access, reported in Spring 2021, indicates limited changes.

Many Member States confirmed that there were no legal changes in social security coverage or voluntary schemes for non-standard workers and the self-employed between 2021-22.

Nevertheless, several reforms to extend coverage have been announced in the national plans submitted by Member States in 2021-22 and it can therefore be expected that further gaps will be removed from the tables in the next years.<sup>6</sup>

Moreover, it should also be noted that the tables reflect the 'structural' situation of Member States and therefore do not include temporary access to some social protection benefits provided as an exceptional measure, notably those taken during the COVID-19 pandemic/lockdown period.

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<sup>6</sup> For instance, since October 2022, domestic workers in Spain have access to unemployment benefits –this closing of the gap will therefore be reflected in the next updates (while it is still visible in the tables below as they relate to the situation as of Spring 2023).

**Table 1.1: Lack of formal coverage to social security for people in non-standard employment, by types of employment**

<b>Social protection branch</b>	<b>Casual workers or simplified, short-term fixed contract</b>	<b>Seasonal workers</b>	<b>Apprentices or trainees</b>	<b>National specificities</b>
<b>Unemployment benefits</b>	PT, RO	LV <sup>m</sup> , PT, RO	EL <sup>h</sup> , FR <sup>h</sup> , IT <sup>h</sup> , NL, PL <sup>h</sup> , PT <sup>h,l</sup>	AT <sup>a</sup> , CZ <sup>b</sup> , DE <sup>c</sup> , ES <sup>f</sup> , LV <sup>i</sup> , PL <sup>dj</sup> , PT <sup>f</sup> , SK <sup>e</sup>
<b>Healthcare benefits</b>	-	-	-	CZ <sup>b</sup> , LU <sup>k</sup>
<b>Sickness benefits</b>	HU <sup>g</sup> , PT, RO	HU, LV <sup>m</sup> , PT, RO	DK <sup>h</sup> , EL <sup>h</sup> , HU <sup>h</sup> , PL <sup>h</sup> , PT <sup>h,o</sup>	CZ <sup>b</sup> , LU <sup>k</sup> , LV <sup>i</sup> , PL <sup>d</sup> , SK <sup>e</sup> , SI <sup>d</sup>
<b>Maternity benefits</b>	PT, RO	LV <sup>m</sup> , PT, RO	EL <sup>h</sup> , HU <sup>h</sup> , IT <sup>h</sup>	CZ <sup>b</sup> , LU <sup>k</sup> , LV <sup>i</sup> , SK <sup>e</sup>
<b>Paternity benefits</b>	PT	LV <sup>m</sup> , PT	PL <sup>h</sup>	CZ <sup>b</sup> , LV <sup>i</sup> , PL <sup>d</sup>
<b>Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases</b>	PT, RO	LV <sup>m</sup> , PT, RO	PT <sup>l</sup> , PL <sup>h</sup>	LV <sup>i</sup> , PL <sup>d</sup>
<b>Old-age benefits and survivors' benefits</b>	-	-	EL <sup>h</sup> , HU <sup>h</sup> , IT <sup>h</sup> , PT <sup>h,l</sup>	CZ <sup>b</sup> , LU <sup>k</sup> , PL <sup>j</sup>
<b>Invalidity benefits</b>	HU <sup>g</sup>	HU, LV <sup>m</sup>	PT <sup>h,l</sup> , NL	CZ <sup>b</sup> , LU <sup>k</sup> , PL <sup>j</sup>

Note:

a) If income below a certain threshold; b) agreement to perform a job and income below a certain threshold; c) mini-jobbers; d) civil law contracts; e) employees on "work agreement" with irregular income; f) domestic workers; g) simplified, fixed-term employment contract; h) trainees only; i) persons paying patent fees and beneficiaries of royalties; j) farmer's helpers; k) occasional work activities; l) only trainees with internships not financed by public funds; m) seasonal workers in agriculture under special tax regime (PIT).

For Greece and France the 'trainee' category only refers to students completing a traineeship as part of their studies; all other trainees and apprentices are covered. In France, trainees have access to sickness and maternity benefits if it is a paid traineeship (minimum legal remuneration) with a duration of two months or longer. Furthermore, in France trainees must pay a contribution to validate 'pension quarters' for pension benefits. For Hungary, the 'trainee' category refers to trainees participating in higher education that include a traineeship of less than six weeks or are in compulsory traineeships. Those employed via a vocational training contract are insured and entitled to health care and sickness benefits and the time spent in this status is accounted for when calculating old-age pension. Moreover, mothers who have been active students have access (under certain conditions) to a 'childcare fee', i.e. earnings-related cash benefits that follows the period of maternity leave. For the Netherlands, the 'trainee/apprentice' column refers only to interns; trainees in the Netherlands constitute a different category, fully covered by social protection. In Croatia, students participating in traineeship activities are not covered by unemployment benefits or old-age benefits but they are not reported in the table above as they are generally unpaid and are not in an employment relationship. They are covered by compulsory general health insurance, which provides coverage in case of an accident at work or an occupational disease. In Poland, the civil law contracts not covered are 'specific-task contract'; for unemployment benefits, some 'contracts of mandate' are also not covered. Moreover, the 'trainee' category refers to "graduate trainings", referring only to traineeships after graduation, as student trainees are covered as students. In Portugal, the lack of coverage reported in the first column only applies to very short-term fixed contracts and does not apply to those active in the cultural sector. Alternatively, residence-based benefits exist for maternity in Slovakia. There is no separate insurance for accidents at work and occupational diseases in Estonia; the corresponding risk is covered by sickness benefits and benefits for incapacity of work. In Luxembourg, "occasional work activity" contracts are strictly limited in time and represent overall very small numbers (see below in quantification table).

**Table 1.2: Voluntary social security schemes for people in non-standard employment**

Social protection branch	Opt-in	Opt-out
Unemployment benefits	DK <sup>a</sup> , FI <sup>a</sup> , LV <sup>a</sup> , RO, SE <sup>a</sup> , SK <sup>d</sup>	-
Healthcare benefits	AT <sup>b</sup> , LU, PL <sup>c</sup> , RO <sup>c</sup>	-
Sickness benefits	AT <sup>b</sup> , LU, PL <sup>c</sup> , PT <sup>c</sup> , SK <sup>d</sup>	-
Maternity benefits	AT <sup>b</sup> , LU, PL <sup>c</sup> , PT <sup>c</sup> , SK <sup>d</sup>	-
Paternity benefits	PL <sup>c</sup> , PT <sup>c</sup>	-
Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases	PT <sup>c</sup> , LV <sup>a</sup>	-
Old-age benefits and survivors' benefits	AT <sup>b</sup> , CZ, PT, PL <sup>c</sup> , RO <sup>c</sup>	DE <sup>b,c</sup>
Invalidity benefits	AT <sup>b</sup> , CZ, PL <sup>c</sup> , PT, RO <sup>c</sup>	-

Note:

a) Voluntary scheme on top of mandatory scheme; b) if income below a certain threshold; c) for specific categories of non-standard employees; d) employees on "work agreement" with irregular income.

In Portugal, voluntary access applies to all those not covered mandatorily including the following categories: seafarers, researchers, social volunteers (for benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases); volunteer firefighters can also opt for sickness and maternity/paternity coverage. In Denmark and Sweden, no distinction exists between non-standard workers and salaried workers when it comes to access to the unemployment insurance scheme. In France, access to old-age benefits for trainees is possible if a request is made in the two years following the end of the traineeship and is conditional to quarterly compensation payments. In Luxembourg, any resident not covered can access the mandatory healthcare scheme on a voluntary basis. For Poland, voluntary coverage of healthcare, old-age and invalidity benefits exists for graduate-trainees and persons in 'specific-task contracts'; voluntary coverage for sickness, maternity and paternity benefits exists for persons in 'contracts of mandate' or 'activating agreements for nannies'.

**Table 1.3: Lack of formal social security coverage for the self-employed**

Social protection branch	Member State
Unemployment benefits	BE <sup>a</sup> , BG, CY, DE <sup>a</sup> , EE <sup>b</sup> , EL <sup>a</sup> , FR <sup>a</sup> , IT, LT <sup>a</sup> , LV, NL, PL <sup>a</sup> , PT <sup>a</sup>
Healthcare benefits	-
Sickness benefits	EL <sup>a</sup> , IE, IT <sup>a</sup>
Maternity benefits	-
Paternity benefits	EL, LU, MT, NL, RO
Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases	BE, BG, CY, CZ, IE, LT, LV, NL, SK
Old-age benefits and survivors' benefits	-
Invalidity benefits	-

Note: The table reports in which branches and in which Member States at least one sub-group of the self-employed is excluded from formal coverage in the sense that they have no mandatory coverage and cannot opt into voluntary schemes. a) only one or more sub-groups of the self-employed are not formally covered; b) only means-tested benefits are available to the self-employed while they are excluded from contributory schemes.

In Belgium, self-employed persons who were previously employees can benefit from unemployment insurance scheme for employees under very specific conditions ("a right to return"). Specific categories of the self-employed, whose main category of work is self-employment, can also benefit from a lump sum benefit. In Ireland, there is some coverage for sickness for the self-employed through the invalidity and disability branches. In Estonia, there is no separate insurance for accidents at work and occupational diseases and the corresponding risk is covered by sickness benefits and benefits for incapacity of work. In France, the formal access to sickness benefits for the self-employed is compulsory, but effective access is more restrictive than for other workers, because of the requirement to have an activity running for more than two years. For the group of the self-employed who can have access to unemployment benefits, more restrictive conditions of eligibility apply than for employees. In Germany there is no statutory paternity leave, but self-employed persons are entitled to parental leave (same situation as for employees). In Latvia, self-employed persons can be covered for unemployment and accidents at work only under private voluntary arrangements. In Lithuania, a small category of self-employed persons, e.g., owners of sole proprietorships or members of small partnerships are covered by unemployment (social) insurance. In Poland farmers do not pay contributions to the Labour Fund and therefore cannot claim unemployment benefits. Self-employed outside agriculture are also not covered by unemployment benefits. In Slovakia, accident benefits only top up the disability pension and sickness benefit, for which the self-employed are covered and which they would receive in case of an accident. In Slovakia and Croatia, the paternity leave has not (yet) been introduced as a right and this is not specific to the self-employed. In Portugal, economically dependent self-employed persons as well as individual entrepreneurs who exercise a commercial or commercial activity, the owners of sole proprietorships of limited liability, and their spouse or helping spouses or partners are covered by unemployment protection. Moreover, self-employed persons in the cultural sector are also eligible to the allowance for suspension of artistic activity (same as for employees).

**Table 1.4: Voluntary social security schemes for the self-employed**

Social protection branch	Opt-in	Opt-out
<b>Unemployment benefits</b>	AT, DE <sup>c</sup> , DK, FI <sup>a</sup> , RO <sup>c</sup> , SE <sup>a</sup> , SK	-
<b>Healthcare benefits</b>	LU <sup>b</sup>	-
<b>Sickness benefits</b>	AT <sup>c</sup> , BG, CZ, DK, EE <sup>c</sup> , ES <sup>c</sup> , IT, LT <sup>c</sup> , LU <sup>b</sup> , NL <sup>c</sup> , PL <sup>c</sup> , SK	AT <sup>b</sup> , RO <sup>b</sup> , SK <sup>b</sup>
<b>Maternity benefits</b>	AT <sup>c</sup> , BG, CZ, DE, DK <sup>a</sup> , LT <sup>c</sup> , LU <sup>b</sup> , PL <sup>c</sup> , SK	AT <sup>b</sup> , SK <sup>b</sup>
<b>Paternity benefits</b>	BG, CZ, PL <sup>c</sup>	-
<b>Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases</b>	AT <sup>c</sup> , DE <sup>d</sup> , DK, FR <sup>c</sup> , FI <sup>c</sup> , LU <sup>b</sup>	-
<b>Old-age benefits and survivors' benefits</b>	AT <sup>c</sup> , BE <sup>a</sup> , DE <sup>c</sup> , DK, EL <sup>a,c</sup> , FI <sup>bc</sup> , LU <sup>b</sup> , SK	AT <sup>b</sup> , SK <sup>b</sup>
<b>Invalidity benefits</b>	AT <sup>c</sup> , DE <sup>c</sup> , NL <sup>c</sup> , SK	AT <sup>b</sup> , SK <sup>b</sup>

Note:

a) Voluntary scheme on top of mandatory scheme; b) if income below a certain threshold; c) for specific categories of the self-employed; d) mandatory scheme for certain groups of self-employed (e.g., in agriculture, health sector, self-employed coast-fishers, etc.).

In Germany, no specific statutory insurance scheme for maternity cash benefits exists but it is possible to participate voluntarily in the statutory health insurance to receive maternity cash benefits. In Spain, coverage of sickness benefits in both professional and non-professional contingencies for the self-employed is mandatory, with the exception of agricultural workers, who have a voluntary scheme. In Finland, accidents at work insurance is mandatory for the self-employed who fall under the scope of the Farmers' Pensions Act. In France, voluntary coverage for accidents at work only applies to lawyers. In Lithuania, coverage of sickness and maternity social insurance is mandatory for self-employed persons, with some exceptions (e.g. business certificates). Entries for Poland only refer to the self-employed outside agriculture. In Denmark and Sweden, no distinction exists between the self-employed and salaried workers when it comes to access to unemployment insurance scheme.

### 1.2.2 Quantifying the size of the groups not covered

During the third data collection on formal coverage, 20 Member States who replied to our quantification exercise also provided (i) statistics about the number of non-standard workers and self-employed groups not covered by social protection schemes and/or (ii) estimates about the number of people subject to voluntary access or respective take up rates.

Despite some progress in the quality of the data reported, there remains some limitations in estimates, as many countries report data only for some of the categories indicated as 'not covered' in the table, or do not report data on the take-up of voluntary schemes (either numbers or rate), as seen in table 1.6 below. Finally, it remains important to dispose of more data expressed in *relative terms* such as coverage and take-up rates, as this would allow more meaningful comparisons across countries.

Similar to previous rounds of this data collection, most of the data submitted originates from national Social Security administrations (BE, CZ, EE, ES, LV, SK, CY, LU, LT, PL), statistical offices (NL, FR, HU), employment offices (BE, NL), and social affairs ministries (HU, AT). Some used the EU Labour Force Survey Data to estimate the number of self-employed (BG, FR, IE, IT, HU). When delegates also provided take-up figures, these were usually derived from Social Security administrations (ES, CZ, ES, LT, SE) or the public employment service (NL).

#### a) Main results at "EU level"

The third round of data collection exercise has confirmed the varying magnitude of formal coverage gaps. The results when aggregating 'at EU level' (i.e. for Member States that provided data, see below limitations involved in such calculations) are as follows:

- For unemployment benefits, around 5.6 million workers (data reported by 11 Member States) and 16.8 million self-employed persons (in 12 Member States) lack coverage.
- For sickness benefits, around 365,000 workers (in 6 Member States) and 5.3 million self-employed persons (in 3 Member States) lack coverage.

- For maternity benefits, around 412,000 workers (in 5 Member States) lack coverage, while 1.1 million self-employed persons (in 2 Member States) lack coverage by paternity benefits.
- For benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases, around 4,300 workers (in one Member State) and 4.2 million self-employed persons (in 9 Member States) lack coverage.
- For old-age benefits and survivors' benefits, around 357,000 workers (in 3 Member States) lack coverage.
- For invalidity benefits, around 360,000 workers (in 4 Member States) lack coverage.

In addition to the incomplete coverage (i.e., only a number of Member States where a gap in formal coverage exists were able to provide data), one should also take into account that the aggregation above is based on different types of data and different reference periods. Despite these limitations, it provides a magnitude order of the size of the various gaps per branch and group.

#### b) Results by country

Data at aggregate level indicates that, for most branches, the largest gaps occur where the **self-employed** are missing some forms of coverage. They are distributed as follows by country (see details including reference period in table 1.5 below):

- In Belgium, 787,000 self-employed persons are not formally covered neither for unemployment benefits nor accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits, even though some of them benefit from coverage through other schemes.
- In Bulgaria, 331,500 self-employed persons are neither covered for unemployment benefits nor accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits.
- In Cyprus, all 41,450 self-employed are covered neither for unemployment benefits nor accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits.
- In Czech Republic, all 721,700 self-employed persons are not covered for accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits.

- In Germany, 3,300,000 self-employed are not covered for unemployment and maternity benefits.
- In Estonia, 8,400 self-employed persons are not covered for unemployment benefits, as only means-test benefits are available.
- In Greece, 462,000 self-employed persons are not covered for unemployment benefits and 1,325,600 self-employed persons are not covered for sickness benefits.
- In France, 2,675,000 self-employed persons (outside agriculture) are (potentially) not covered for unemployment benefits, even if some coverage is provided indirectly through other schemes.
- In Ireland, 326,500 self-employed persons are covered neither for sickness benefits nor accidents at work and occupational diseases.
- In Italy, all the 4,977,000 self-employed persons are not covered for unemployment benefits, and 3,679,900 of them in certain subgroups do not have access to sickness benefits.
- In Lithuania, 321,800 self-employed persons belonging to one or more subgroups are not covered for unemployment benefits, and all 390,500 self-employed persons are not covered for accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits, even if some coverage is provided indirectly through other schemes.
- In Latvia, 10,500 self-employed are not covered for unemployment benefits and accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits.
- In Luxembourg, 14,600 self-employed men are not covered for paternity benefits.
- In the Netherlands, 1,100,000 self-employed persons are covered neither for unemployment benefits, paternity benefits, nor accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits.
- In Poland, 1.3 million of self-employed farmers are not covered for unemployment benefits - and at least 1.5 million self-employed persons outside agriculture.
- In Portugal, only a part of the 440,000 self-employed persons is covered by unemployment benefits.



- In Slovakia, 497,000<sup>7</sup> self-employed persons are not covered for accidents at work and occupational diseases.

Some Member States provided estimates on the number or share of **self-employed persons covered by voluntary schemes**, as well as take-up rates. For these cases, the quantification exercise confirmed that take-up rates of voluntary schemes are in general relatively low:

- In Austria, 1,300 out of 369,800 self-employed persons (0.4% take-up) make use of the voluntary opt-in scheme for unemployment.
- In Czech Republic, 100,325 out of 721,717 persons who are mainly self-employed (13.9% take up) make use of the voluntary opt-in scheme for sickness, maternity and paternity benefits.
- In Germany, 250,000 self-employed persons out of the 3,050,000 without compulsory coverage opted in for old-age benefits (8.2% take up), and 345,000 out of 2,745,000 with voluntary coverage opted in for benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases (12.6% take up). Moreover, 72,000 of the self-employed eligible for voluntary unemployment benefits schemes did opt-in.
- In Greece, 13,300 self-employed persons in specific categories opted-in for supplementary pension schemes.
- In Finland, 30,500 self-employed persons opted-in for supplementary unemployment benefits (take up rate around 10-15%). On the other hand, there are 106,800 people voluntarily insured for accidents at work and occupational diseases (take up rate below 50%).
- In Lithuania, very few self-employed persons amongst specific categories opt-in for voluntary sickness and maternity benefits (take up rate close to 0%).
- In the Netherlands, 17,550 self-employed (take up rate below 2%) opted-in for voluntary schemes for sickness and invalidity with the Employee Insurance Agency (UWV)<sup>8</sup>.
- In Slovakia, 6,300 self-employed persons make use of the voluntary opt-in scheme for unemployment (1.3% take up), while 214,900 self-

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<sup>7</sup> To be used with caution, as this is the number of “insurance contracts”, and one person might have more than one.

<sup>8</sup> Therefore this does not include those covered by private insurances.

employed persons (below a given income threshold) are covered by voluntary schemes for sickness, maternity, old-age and invalidity benefits (as they 'did not opt out'), making up around 43.3% of those with voluntary coverage.

In some cases, the take-up rates of voluntary schemes by the self-employed are higher, for instance:

- In Belgium, 423,800 out of 799,000 self-employed persons (main profession) (53.0% take up) make use of the voluntary opt-in scheme for supplementary pensions.
- In Bulgaria, 171,700 out of 250,000 self-employed persons (68.7% take up) make use of the voluntary opt-in scheme for sickness, maternity and paternity benefits.
- In Spain, 158,200 out of 175,200 self-employed persons in agriculture make use of the voluntary opt-in scheme for sickness benefits (90.3% take up).

Results for **non-standard workers** also present groups that lack coverage for one or more branches, parallel to overall low take-up rates for voluntary opt-in social protection schemes (see table 1.6):

- In Austria, 173,400 marginal workers below a given income threshold are not covered for unemployment and have voluntary opt-in schemes for healthcare (for which take-up is 74.3%), sickness, maternity and old-age (for which take-up is 29.9%).
- In Czech Republic, 9,900 workers have voluntary coverage (opt-in) for old-age, survivors and invalidity benefits.
- In France, 225,500 students on traineeship are not covered for unemployment benefits.
- In Germany, 4,300,000 non-standard workers (mini-jobbers) are not covered for unemployment benefits and 900,000 are covered by voluntary schemes for old-age benefits as they 'did not opt out' (20.9% take up rate).
- In Greece, 21,750 students on a traineeship are not covered for unemployment benefits, sickness, maternity, and old-age benefits.

- In Spain, 378,300 domestic workers lack coverage for unemployment benefits (in March 2022, before extension of their rights in October 2022).
- In Hungary, 286,850 workers employed in simplified contracts (which can cover both casual and seasonal work) are not covered for sickness and invalidity benefits.
- In Italy, 334,800 trainees lack access to unemployment, maternity, and old-age benefits.
- In Latvia, 1,132 seasonal workers in agriculture are not covered for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, accidents at work and invalidity benefits, while and 3,213 workers paying patent fees and beneficiaries of royalties are not covered for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, accidents at work, and occupational diseases benefits.
- In Luxembourg, an annual average of 193 occasional workers are not covered for healthcare, sickness, maternity, old-age, and invalidity benefits. In parallel, 6,254 non-standard workers are covered by voluntary (opt-in) schemes for healthcare, sickness, and maternity benefits.
- In the Netherlands, 72,000 interns are not covered for unemployment nor invalidity benefits.
- In Portugal, 65,300 domestic workers lack coverage for unemployment benefits. Moreover, 12,400 workers in non-standard contracts have voluntary coverage (opt-in) for sickness, paternity, maternity, accidents at work and occupational diseases benefits.
- In Slovenia, 500 workers in civil law contracts are not covered for sickness benefits.
- In Slovakia, 49,100 workers on temporary “work agreements” with irregular income are not covered for unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits.

**Table 1.5: Quantitative data regarding lack of formal coverage by social security for non-standard workers and the self-employed**

MS	Category	Subcategory	Branch	Situation	Size of the group not covered	Overall size of the group (of workers or self-employed)	Non-coverage rate	Reference date
AT	Non-standard workers	marginal workers (below a certain income threshold)	Unemployment	Not covered	173,400	3,779,500	4.6%	Dec 2020
BE	Self-employed	-	Accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not formally covered but indirectly covered by mandatory social insurance for sickness and work incapacity benefit	786,722	786,722	100%	Dec 2021
		In main profession	Unemployment	Not formally covered for unemployment but potentially covered by "bridging right" (lump sum benefit)	786,722	786,722	100%	Dec 2021
		Former employees	Unemployment	Not covered but eligible for benefits under "right to return" condition	789	-	-	2021
BG	Self-employed	-	Unemployment, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	331,500	331,500	100%	Dec 2021
CY	Self-employed	-	Unemployment, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	41,454	41,454	100%	Oct 2021

<b>CZ</b>	Non-standard workers	"Agreement to perform a job" and income below a certain threshold	Unemployment, healthcare, sickness, maternity, paternity, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Not covered	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed	Main activity	Accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	721,717	721,717	100%	Mar 2022
<b>DE</b>	Non-standard workers	Mini jobbers	Unemployment	Not covered	4,300,000	-	-	2019
	Self-employed	Only one or more sub-groups	Unemployment	Not covered	3,300,000	-	-	2019
<b>DK</b>	Non-standard workers	Trainees	Sickness	Not covered	-	-	-	-
<b>EE</b>	Self-employed	-	Unemployment	Not covered, only means-test benefits available	8,366	19,762	42.3%	2021
<b>EL</b>	Non-standard workers	Trainees (students completing traineeship as part of their study programme)	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, old-age, survivors'	Not covered	21,757	-	-	Dec 2021
	Self-employed	-	Paternity	Not covered	-	1,325,526	-	Apr 2022
		One or more subgroups	Unemployment	Not covered	462,036	1,325,526	34.9%	Apr 2022
			Sickness	Not covered	1,325,562	1,325,526	100%	Apr 2022
<b>ES</b>	Non-standard workers	Domestic workers	Unemployment	Not covered	378,285	16,318,117	2.3%	Feb 2022
<b>FR</b>	Non-standard workers	Trainees (students on traineeship)	Unemployment	Not covered	225,500	-	-	2020
	Self-employed	Self-employed outside agriculture	Unemployment	(Potentially) not covered	2,675,000	-	-	2020
<b>HU</b>	Non-standard workers	Simplified/fixed-term employment contract (including seasonal workers)	Sickness, invalidity	Not covered	286,856	4,697,000	6.1%	Mar 2022
		Trainees	Sickness, maternity, old-age	Not covered	-	-	-	-
<b>IE</b>	Self-employed	-	Sickness, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	326,500	326,500	100%	Q4 2021

<b>IT</b>	Non-standard workers	Trainees	Unemployment, maternity, old-age	Not covered	334,836	18,099,243 (est.)	1.9%	2019
	Self-employed	-	Unemployment benefits	Not covered	4,977,000	4,977,000	100%	Mar 2022
		One or more subgroups	Sickness benefits	Not covered	3,679,919	5,032,023	73.1%	2020
<b>LT</b>	Self-employed	-	Accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not formally covered but indirectly covered by mandatory social insurance for sickness and healthcare	390,546	390,546	100%	2021
		One or more subgroups	Unemployment	Not covered	321,859	390,546	82.4%	2021
<b>LV</b>	Non-standard workers	Seasonal workers in agriculture (under specific tax regime)	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases, invalidity	Not covered	1,132	995,073	0.1%	2021
		Workers paying patent fees and beneficiaries of royalties	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	3,213	995,073	0.3%	2021
	Self-employed	-	Unemployment, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	10,525	10,525	100%	2021
<b>LU</b>	Non-standard workers	Occasional work activities	Healthcare, sickness, maternity, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Not covered	193	489,008	0.0%	2021
	Self-employed	-	Paternity	Not covered	14,573	14,573	100%	2021
<b>MT</b>	Self-employed	-	Paternity	Not covered	-	-	-	-
<b>NL</b>	Non-standard workers	Interns	Unemployment, invalidity	Not covered	72,000	-	-	2017
	Self-employed	-	Unemployment, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	1,100,000	1,100,000	100%	2021

<b>PL</b>	Non-standard workers	Graduate trainings	Unemployment, sickness, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	-	-	-	-
		(Some) civil law contracts	Unemployment, sickness, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases for specific-task contracts	Not covered (by this contract but some coverage through other entitlement)	268,000	-	-	2021
			Unemployment for contracts of mandate	Not covered (by this contract but some coverage through other entitlement)	1,144,000	-	-	2021
		Farmer's helpers	Unemployment, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Not covered	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed	Specific category (farmers)	Unemployment	Not covered	1,300,000	1,300,000	100%	End 2020
	Self-employed	Not in agriculture	Unemployment	Not covered	At least 1,500,000	At least 1,500,000	100%	2021
<b>PT</b>	Non-standard workers	Workers with simplified, very short-term contracts	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	-	-	-	-
		Seasonal workers	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	-	-	-	-
		Trainees	Unemployment, sickness, accidents at work, occupational diseases, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Not covered	-	-	-	-
		Domestic workers	Unemployment	Not covered	65,300	-	-	2021
	Self-employed	One or more subgroups	Unemployment	Not covered	-	440,000	-	2021

<b>RO</b>	Non-standard workers	Casual workers	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	-	-	-	-
		Seasonal workers	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, accidents at work	Not covered	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed	-	Paternity	Not covered	-	-	-	-
<b>SI</b>	Non-standard workers	Civil law contracts	Sickness	Not covered	498	996,000 (est.)	0.1%	2021
<b>SK</b>	Non-standard workers	Employees on "work agreement" with irregular income	Unemployment, sickness, maternity	Not covered	49,143	2,340,693 (est.)	2.1%	2022
	Self-employed	-	Accidents at work, occupational diseases	Not covered	496,792	496,792	100%	2020

Notes:

BG: Data should be interpreted with caution for non-coverage, as there are significant methodological differences between the term "self-insured" according to the Social Security legislation and the term "self-employed" based on LFS methodology.

LU: Reported figures about persons performing occasional work activities are estimations based on the number of days compared to the total number of days in the year (source: Centre commun de Sécurité sociale).

PL: In the end of 2020, around 900,000 persons were under a contract of mandate or contract for specific work and were not employed anywhere else on the basis of a 'standard employment contract' (Statistics Poland). At the same time, according to Labour force survey data (2021), less than 20,000 worked solely in specific-task contracts in 2021.



**Table 1.6: Quantitative data regarding voluntary social security schemes for non-standard workers and the self-employed**

MS	Category	Subcategory	Branch	Type	Group size	Size of the potential eligible group	Take up rate	Reference date
AT	Non-standard workers	Specific categories of marginal workers (below a certain income threshold)	Healthcare	Opt-in	35,200	47,400	74.3%	Dec 2020
			Sickness, maternity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
			Old-age, invalidity	Opt-in	33,200	111,000	29.9%	Dec 2020
	Self-employed	-	Unemployment	Opt-in	1,300	369,800	0.4%	Dec 2020
		Specific categories	Sickness, maternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		Below a certain income threshold	Sickness, maternity, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-out	-	-	-	-
BE	Self-employed	In main profession	Old-age (on top of mandatory scheme)	Opt-in	423,800	799,124	53.0%	Jan 2021
BG	Self-employed	-	Sickness, maternity, paternity	Opt-in	171,700	250,000	68.7%	Dec 2021
CZ	Non-standard workers	-	Old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	9,878	-	-	Mar 2022
	Self-employed	Main activity	Sickness, maternity, paternity	Opt-in	100,325 (sickness insurance)	721,717	13.9%	Mar 2022
DE	Non-standard workers	-	Unemployment	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		Specific categories, below a certain income threshold	Old-age, survivors'	Opt-out	3,400,000	4,300,000	20.9%	2019
	Self-employed	-	Maternity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
			Accidents at work, occupational diseases	Opt-in	345,000	2,745,000	12.6%	2018
		Specific categories	Unemployment	Opt-in	72,000	-	-	2021
			Old-age, survivors'	Opt-in	250,000	3,050,000	8.2%	2019
			Invalidity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-

<b>DK</b>	Self-employed	-	Unemployment, sickness, maternity (supplementary), accidents at work, old-age, survivors'	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>EE</b>	Self-employed	Specific categories	Sickness	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>EL</b>	Self-employed	Specific categories	Old-age, survivors' (supplementary)	Opt-in	13,295	-	-	Apr 2022
<b>ES</b>	Self-employed	Agricultural workers	Sickness	Opt-in	158,235	175,208	90.3%	Mar 2022
<b>FI</b>	Self-employed	-	Unemployment (supplementary)	Opt-in	30,541	-	10-15%	End-2020
		Specific categories	Accidents at work and occupational diseases	Opt-in	106,817	-	<50%	End-2020
		Specific categories, income below a certain threshold	Old-age, survivors'	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>FR</b>	Self-employed	Specific categories	Accidents at work, occupational diseases	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>IT</b>	Self-employed	-	Sickness	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>LT</b>	Self-employed	Specific categories (business certificates)	Sickness, maternity	Opt-in	12 (sickness) 1 (maternity)	86,428	0.0%	2021
<b>LV</b>	Non-standard workers	-	Unemployment, accidents at work, occupational diseases (supplementary for all)	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>LU</b>	Non-standard workers	-	Healthcare, sickness, maternity	Opt-in	6,254 (healthcare)	-	-	2021
	Self-employed	Below a certain income threshold	Healthcare, sickness, maternity, accidents at work, old-age, survivors'	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>NL</b>	Self-employed	Specific categories	Sickness, invalidity	Opt-in	17,548	1,100,000	1.6%	2021
<b>PL</b>	Non-standard workers	Graduate trainings	Healthcare, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		Specific task contract	Healthcare, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-

		Contracts of mandate	Sickness, maternity, paternity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		"Activating" agreement for nannies	Sickness, maternity, paternity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed	Outside agriculture	Sickness, maternity, paternity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
<b>PT</b>	Non-standard employees	-	Old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		Specific categories	Sickness, maternity, accidents at work, occupational diseases	Opt-in	12,400	-	-	2021
<b>RO</b>	Non-standard workers	-	Unemployment	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		Specific categories	Healthcare, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed	Specific categories	Unemployment	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
		Below a certain income threshold	Sickness	Opt-out	-	-	-	-
<b>SK</b>	Non-standard workers	Employees on "work agreement" with irregular income	Unemployment, sickness, maternity	Opt-in	-	-	-	-
	Self-employed	-	Unemployment, sickness, maternity, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-in	6,287(unemp.)	496,792 (est.)	1.3%	2020
		Below a certain income threshold	Sickness, maternity, old-age, survivors', invalidity	Opt-out	214,477	496,792 (est.)	43.2%	2020

Note:

BG: The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey, i.e., the status of the labour market is declared by the respondent as of the reference week (7-day period), while the data from the personal register of insured persons are based on declarations submitted by employers, respectively by self-insured persons. NL: the take-up rate reported above only related to people who have a voluntarily opt-in insurance with the Employee Insurance Agency (UWV) for sickness and invalidity and does not include those covered by private insurances.

c) Order of magnitude (lower-bound) estimates of non-coverage at EU level based on available Member States' data and related limitations

Table 1.5 above shows that the geographical coverage of the quantification of the gaps remains incomplete, as not all Member States were able to provide data on gaps in formal coverage. Therefore, aggregating available numbers across Member States leads to an underestimation of the real numbers of workers and self-employed persons lacking some form of coverage at EU level. Moreover, the underlying national data is based on different sources and different reference periods across Member States.

Despite these limitations, table 1.7 below can provide a broad indication of the minimum size of the various gaps per social protection branch and groups across Member States. For instance, it points to a large number of self-employed persons without coverage for unemployment benefits and to some extent for paternity benefits, for benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases, and for sickness benefits.

However, given the limitations underlined above, such data should not be used to draw strong conclusions or be compared over time due to the potentially changing composition of the countries providing figures. Moreover, this table covers only cases of lack of coverage (reported in tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5 above) and not the cases of voluntary coverage (as per tables 1.2, 1.4 and 1.6), which are more frequent among the self-employed.

**Table 1.7: Aggregating available data in EU Member States to derive lower-bound estimates of the size of the groups not covered** *(with indication of the number of Member States providing data out of the number of Member States for which there is a lack of coverage)*

Social protection branch	Workers	Self-employed
Unemployment benefits	5.6 million (based on data for 11 MS out of 14 MS with a lack of coverage)	16.8 million (based on data for 12 MS out of 13 MS with a lack of coverage)
Healthcare benefits	-	-
Sickness benefits	365,000 (based on data for 6 MS out of 11 with a lack of coverage)	5.3 million (based on data for 3 MS out of 3 MS with a lack of coverage)
Maternity benefits	412,000 (based on data for 5 MS out of 9 with a lack of coverage)	-
Paternity benefits	4,300 (based on data for 1 MS out of 5 MS with a lack of coverage)	1.1 million (based on data for 2 MS out of 5 MS with a lack of coverage)
Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases	4,300 (based on data for 1 MS out of 5 MS with a lack of coverage)	4,2 million (based on data for 9 MS out of 11 MS with a lack of coverage)
Old-age benefits and survivors' benefits	357,000 (based on data for 3 MS out of 7 with a lack of coverage)	-
Invalidity benefits	360,000 (based on data for 4 MS out of 7 MS with a lack of coverage)	-

## 2. EFFECTIVE COVERAGE AND ADEQUACY

Individuals may be formally member of a scheme, without *de facto* being able to accrue entitlements and to access benefits in the event that the corresponding risk materialises. Non-standard workers and the self-employed in particular may face difficulties in meeting eligibility criteria. This problem is at the heart of Article 9 of the Recommendation, which should be read in conjunction with recitals 19 and 20<sup>9</sup>: in this article, “*Member States are recommended to ensure effective coverage for all workers, regardless of the type of employment relationship, and for the self-employed, under the conditions set out in point 8, while also preserving the sustainability of the system and implementing safeguards to avoid abuse. To that end:*

- (a) *rules governing contributions (e.g. qualifying periods, minimum working periods) and entitlements (e.g. waiting periods, calculation rules and duration of benefits) should not prevent individuals from accruing or accessing benefits because of their type of employment relationship or labour market status;*
- (b) *differences in the rules governing the schemes between labour market statuses or types of employment relationship should be proportionate and reflect the specific situation of beneficiaries.”*

The Recommendation is therefore an invitation to reconsider rules such as qualifying periods or waiting periods and calls for reviewing them in two ways: if there are differences in rules across workers and self-employed categories, these differences should be justified, proportional and provide comparable protection. If the same rules apply, Member States should check for undesired effects for non-standard work and self-employment.

The section on adequacy in the Recommendation covers the level of benefits, stressing the two key functions of social protection, namely poverty-reduction and income-smoothing, as well as the level of contribution.

This chapter covers both the indicators on effective coverage and on adequacy, while chapter 3 will focus on information about the rules governing entitlements (qualifying periods, waiting periods, earnings replacement rates and duration of benefits). This chapter therefore focuses on the outcome, both in terms of actual coverage and poverty prevention. It

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<sup>9</sup> Recital 19 highlights how the rules governing contributions and entitlements may constitute an unduly high obstacle for non-standard workers and platform work, while recital 20 focuses on gaps in preservability, accumulation or transferability of rights.

should help policymakers to answer a key question: to what extent are workers and the self-employed protected *in practice*, and not only legally? From a methodological perspective, the data sources available to monitor effective coverage and adequacy are, in many cases, the same, which is one of the reasons why results are displayed in the same chapter.

## 2.1 Effective coverage

### 2.1.1. CHOICE OF INDICATORS AND DATA LIMITATIONS

The key indicators to monitor effective coverage are described in the tables below.

**Table 2.1: Description of EU-SILC indicators to monitor effective coverage**

Definition	Benefit reciprocity rate for the population at risk of poverty before social transfers: the share of working age (16-64) individuals receiving any benefits (other than old age or survivor benefits) among people at-risk-of-poverty before social transfer by most frequent activity during income reference year (n-1)
Data source	EU-SILC
Frequency	Annual
Member State (MS) coverage	27 MS
Major break-down	Employees, employees with permanent contract, employees with temporary contract, employees or self-employed working full time, employee or self-employed working part time, self-employed, family workers, unemployed, economically inactive persons (excl. retired). Moreover, two aggregated categories are provided: persons in a standard form of employment (i.e. employees with full-time and permanent contract) and persons not in a standard form of employment (i.e. all other employees plus the self-employed).
Notes	This indicator is a modified version of the benefit recipient indicator already agreed by the ISG, but covering the whole population at-risk-of-poverty <i>before</i> social transfers, and not only those at-risk-of-poverty <i>after</i> social transfers. It is an imperfect proxy of the concept of effective coverage as defined in the Recommendation. The material scope is different – including all benefits received at individual level, but excluding old age and survivors pensions: PY090G/PY090N (Unemployment benefits) + PY120G/PY120N (Sickness benefits) + PY130G/PY130N (Disability benefits) +

	<p>PY140G/PY140N (Education-related allowances). Other benefits are left out (since they are given at household level): HY050G/HY050N (Family/Children-related allowances); HY060G/HY060N (Social exclusion not elsewhere classified); HY070G/HY070N (Housing allowances). Comparability between Member States is also limited due to differences in the degree of benefits' individualisation.</p> <p>Due to data constraint (unavailability of information about the type of contract during the income reference year) the activity status is the one measured in the reference year (interview) instead of during the income reference year (n-1).</p>
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**Table 2.2: Description of LFS indicators to monitor effective coverage**

Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of unemployment benefits for the short-term unemployed: the share of people aged 15-64 registered in unemployment for less than 1 month up to 11 months receiving benefits</li> </ul>
Data source	LFS
Frequency	Annual
Member State (MS) coverage	27 MS
Major break-down	Labour market status
Notes	Used for the unemployment benefit benchmarking framework. Disaggregation by labour market status is however not reliable at country level and cannot be included.

*Note: the rest methodological section is unchanged compared to the 2021 partial update and is therefore not repeated here.*

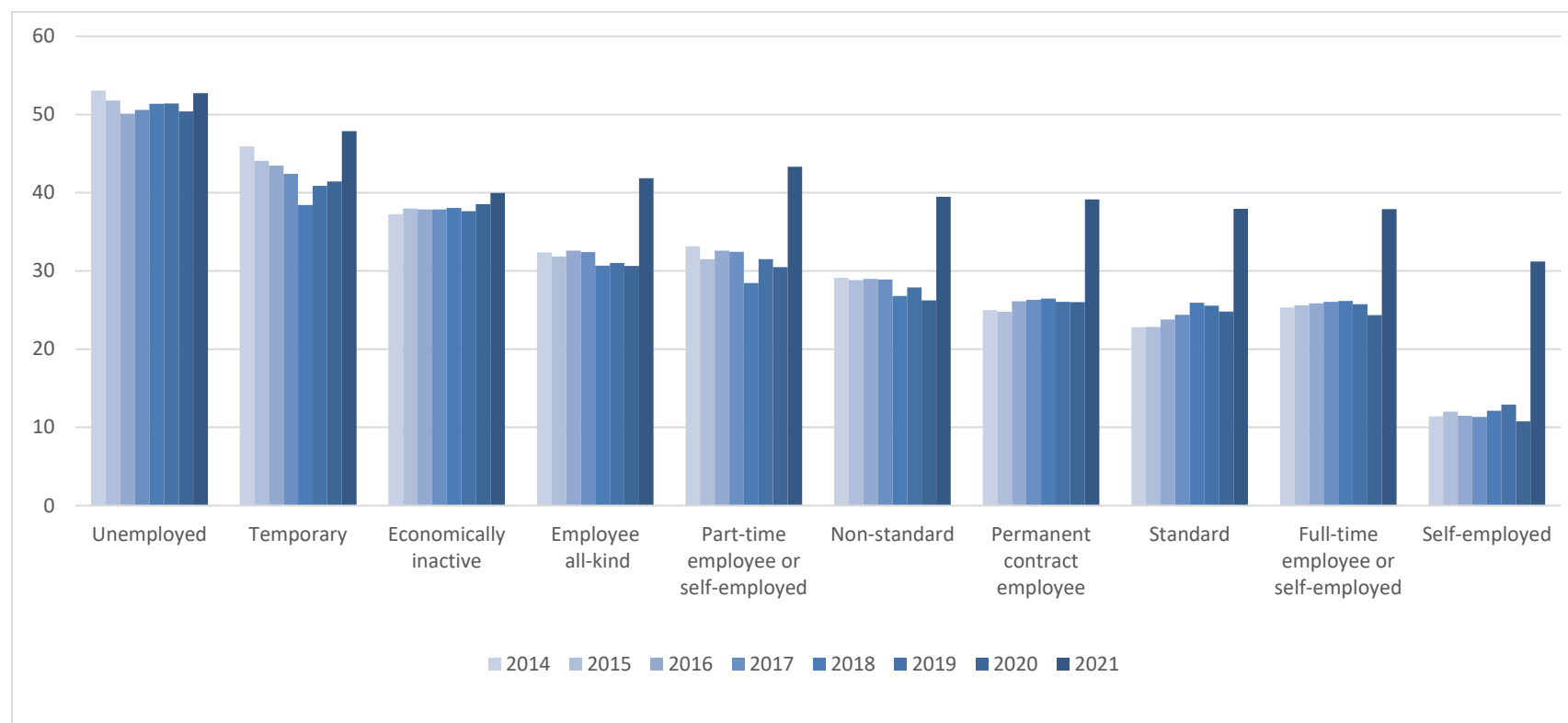


### 2.1.2 Data and findings

#### **Benefit reciprocity rate**

- Rates of coverage by social benefits have increased at EU level and in almost all Member States and categories (activity statuses) between 2020 and 2021, mostly due to income support measures taken as a response to the COVID-19 crisis.
- At EU level, the benefit reciprocity rate reaches 37.9% for standard workers (i.e., those with full-time jobs in permanent contracts), and close to 39.5% for persons in non-standard employment (i.e., all other employees and self-employed). However, in 14 Member States a lower share of people in non-standard employment receives benefits when at risk of poverty than standard workers do, with a gap higher or equal to 10pps in 4 Member States (BG, LT, LV, and SI).
- The self-employed remain the least likely group in the EU to receive any individual-type benefit when at risk of poverty. In 2021, 31.2% of the self-employed received some social benefits compared to 41.8% of employees of all kinds. Nevertheless, this share is almost three times higher than the year before (10.8% in 2020), reflecting exceptional income support measures for self-employed.
- The coverage of unemployed people for any individual-level benefit varies greatly across EU Member States, ranging from less than 20% in Romania, Poland, Croatia and Greece to more than 85% in Lithuania, Germany, Belgium and Finland.

**Figure 2.1: Share of working-age population receiving any benefit among people at-risk-of-poverty before social transfers, by most frequent activity status (16-64), EU-27, 2014-2021 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: Economically inactive group excludes retired persons.

**Table 2.3: Share of working-age population receiving any benefit among people at-risk-of-poverty before social transfers, by most frequent activity status (16-64), 2021 (%)**

	Employee all-kind	Permanent contract employee	Temporary contract employee	Full-time employee or self-employed	Part-time employee or self-employed	Self-employed	Family worker	Unemployed	Economically inactive (other than retired)	Standard	Non-standard
<b>EU27</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>
AT	38.8	35.4	58.5	36.6	33.2	18.3	:	84.2	30.1	38.9	32.6
BE	74.8	77.9	64.3	72.3	73.5	64.6	:	91.3	52.9	77.1	69.9
BG	44.3	46.5	22.1	42.4	36.2	20.6	:	24.4	31.6	46.9	28.7
CY	19.5	22.3	12.9	19.1	25.1	25.2	:	30.2	33.5	21.4	18.6
CZ	36.5	32.7	51.0	30.4	54.1 <sup>u</sup>	17.5	:	28.7	44.3	31.5	32.6
DE	29.8	26.7	40.9	27.1	30.8	18.3	22.9 <sup>u</sup>	86.0	46.1	26.2	29.8
DK	59.9	56.3	79.7	49.8	69.8	20.1	:	88.6	86.8	51.2	57.0
EE	56.2	56.4	51.3 <sup>u</sup>	48.8	56.3	33.2	:	63.1	62.9	53.8	46.1
EL	15.1	7.0	21.5	9.8	10.8	2.4	0.9	16.9	15.1	7.0	10.1
ES	57.5	58.8	57.5	59.2	54.2	59.3	60.4 <sup>u</sup>	52.4	42.4	58.9	57.5
FI	65.0	58.3	92.1	54.5	85.9	50.5	:	96.7	83.3	44.5	66.3
FR	33.9	25.6	49.8	31.0	34.3	25.1	:	56.1	43.4	24.5	35.5
HR	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.0	0.9 <sup>u</sup>	1.0	:	11.4	22.9	8.1	4.8
HU	9.5	7.7	11.9	8.2	12.0	0.0 <sup>u</sup>	:	40.9	44.2	7.3	9.7
IE	67.2	64.9	83.9	66.5	73.2	80.4	:	80.4	58.6	64.3	72.8
IT	65.7	66.5	64.4	68.1	66.4	73.5	74.2 <sup>u</sup>	31.7	20.2	66.2	68.5
LT	56.6	55.8	77.5 <sup>u</sup>	54.8	47.4	38.1	:	85.9	56.0	56.2	44.5
LU	16.0	12.8	31.2	13.8	23.2	13.1	:	51.1	38.2	9.7	24.8
LV	53.9	56.1	31.9	48.5	44.7	24.2	:	46.3	52.4	57.2	31.3
MT	22.4	22.8	20.1 <sup>u</sup>	20.6	25.6	17.6	:	39.8	37.1	22.1	19.8
NL	23.9	13.8	40.1	20.0	24.0	16.0	:	37.9	40.9	12.0	22.9
PL	6.0	3.3	9.1	4.3	10.8	3.3	5.8	10.3	37.1	3.0	5.6
PT	15.4	14.3	19.9	13.4	5.4	3.3	:	32.9	38.4	14.9	10.4
RO	5.2	5.2	5.9 <sup>u</sup>	2.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	7.4	6.7	5.2	0.8
SE	71.0	71.3	74.1	67.3	71.4	55.3	:	67.3	75.4	68.2	68.5
SI	47.8	47.5	48.7	36.8	49.6	11.4	:	31.6	61.5	45.8	30.7
SK	23.8	23.4	25.4	19.0	49.3 <sup>u</sup>	10.6	:	21.3	44.6	21.1	20.7

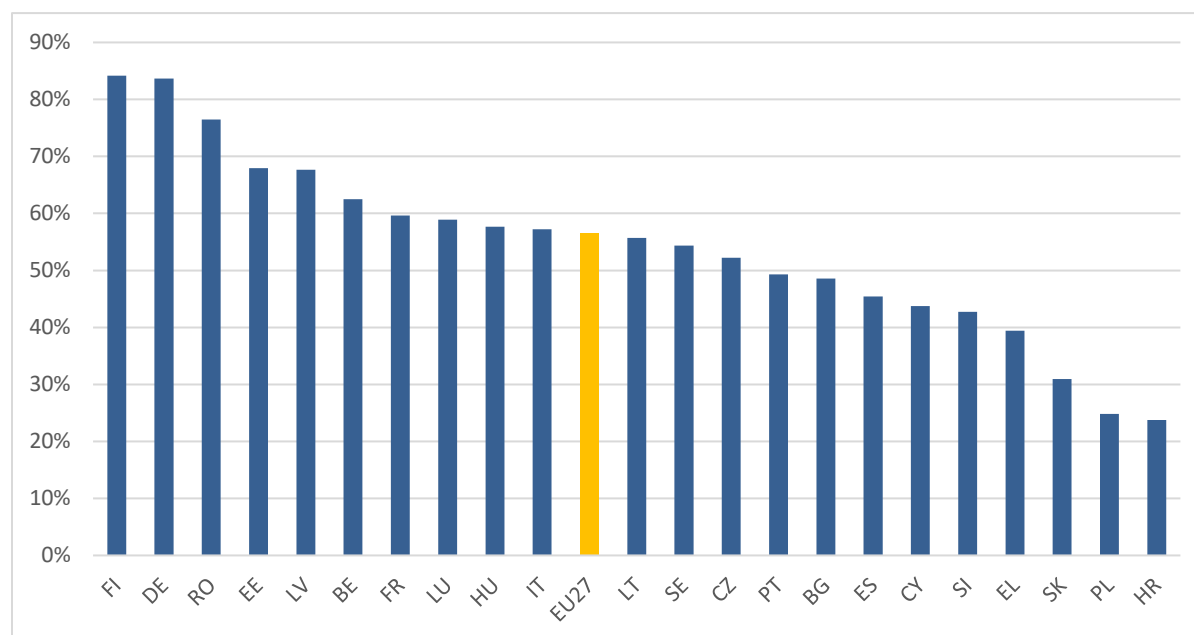
Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: Social benefits covered are all those received at individual level, excluding old-age and survivors pensions. The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees *plus* the self-employed. An EU-aggregate for family workers is not included as it is based on too few values above reliability limits. Flag: ":" not available. "u": Limited reliability due to small sample size.

## Coverage of short-term unemployed by unemployment benefits/assistance

- At EU-level, 56.6% of persons registered as unemployed for less than 12 months received unemployment benefits/assistance in 2022.
- The share varied largely across EU countries from less than 40% in 4 Member States (EL, SK, PL, HR) to more than 70% (DE, FI, RO).
- No clear trend emerges as to the changes over time, due to a break in series in 2021. However, over the last year (between 2021-22) a slight decline in the coverage rate is visible in half of the Member States and most notably in PT (-12.7pps), LT (-7.3pps) as well as in EL (-3.4pps) and PL (-3.2pps). On the other hand, the coverage rate increased in HU (+6.8pps), LU (+5.7pps), IT (+4.6pps) and CZ (+4.4pps).

**Figure 2.2: Percentage of registered short-term unemployed (less than 12 months) receiving unemployment benefits/assistance (15-64), 2022 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS (lfs\_ugadra) and Commission calculations.  
 Note: Data unavailable for AT, DK, IE, MT and NL.

**Table 2.4: Percentage of registered short-term unemployed (less than 12 months) receiving unemployment benefits/assistance (15-64), 2014-2022 (%)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>EU27</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>51.8<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>58.0<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>56.6<sup>b</sup></b>
AT	83.1	84	83	81.4	78.8	81.3	84.4	85.9 <sup>b</sup>	:
BE	67.9	67.9	67	65.4 <sup>b</sup>	58.7	63.4	67.0	62.8 <sup>b</sup>	62.5
BG	42.3	43.3	40.1	35.4 <sup>u</sup>	47.7	49.1 <sup>u</sup>	60.1	49.2 <sup>b</sup>	48.6 <sup>u</sup>
CY	29.9	30	40.5	49.4	47.7	61.9	58.6	46.0 <sup>b</sup>	43.7
CZ	45.7	44.2	54	52	55.1	57.8	60.5	47.8 <sup>b</sup>	52.2
DE	82.3	81.7	80	78	77.3	78.6	:	84.0 <sup>b</sup>	83.7
DK	72.1	68.3 <sup>u</sup>	70.7 <sup>b</sup>	69.3 <sup>b</sup>	69.2	71.7	75.1	74.9 <sup>b</sup>	:
EE	70.7	69.1	71.2	62.9	62.8	64.5	73.7	67.2 <sup>b</sup>	67.9
EL	37.1	34.3	37.8	41.1	39.9	42.2	50.6	42.8 <sup>b</sup>	39.4
ES	44.7	40.9	41.9	41.8	43.8	45.6	46.1	44.8 <sup>bd</sup>	45.4 <sup>d</sup>
FI	85.8	85.7	81.1	82.3	83.3	84.7	81.6	83.7 <sup>b</sup>	84.2
FR	59.7 <sup>b</sup>	57.5	56.7	59	60.2	58	64.7	62.5 <sup>bd</sup>	59.7 <sup>d</sup>
HR	25.5	21.6	19.4	14.4	15.3	18.2 <sup>u</sup>	24.3	20.3 <sup>b</sup>	23.8
HU	51.2	51	53.2	49.3	51.8	46.9	53.0	50.9 <sup>b</sup>	57.7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	24.5	24.5	26.8	28.5	:	40.6 <sup>u</sup>	44.5	52.6 <sup>b</sup>	57.2
LT	40.8	40.7	36.6	39.9	44.4	51	56.9	63.0 <sup>b</sup>	55.7
LU	61.7	60.7 <sup>b</sup>	56	57.7	56.6	53.8	57.9	53.2 <sup>b</sup>	58.9
LV	52.1	52.6	56.8	75.6	60.4	73.1	73.9	74.7 <sup>bu</sup>	67.7 <sup>u</sup>
MT	53.3	53.8 <sup>u</sup>	52 <sup>u</sup>	33.7 <sup>u</sup>	37.9 <sup>u</sup>	50.6	78.1 <sup>u</sup>	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	21.2	19.3	20	20.7	21.4	24.1	27.7	28.0 <sup>b</sup>	24.8
PT	47.1	45.8	44.8	44.4	45.4	50.9	53.4	62.0 <sup>b</sup>	49.3
RO	51.7	55.9	61.4	54.6	53	50.3	47.4	79.1 <sup>bu</sup>	76.5 <sup>u</sup>
SE	37.7	38.7	35.6	36.3	35 <sup>b</sup>	35.4	39.7	55.2 <sup>b</sup>	54.4
SI	33.6	37.5	30.9	35.4	37.5	38	41.7	45.4 <sup>b</sup>	42.7 <sup>u</sup>
SK	20.1	21.9	22	24.9	22.4	28.3	39.3	33.6 <sup>b</sup>	30.9

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS (lfs\_ugadra) and Commission calculations.

Flags: ":" not available;

"b": break in time series;

"bd": break in time series, definition differs;

"bu": break in time series, low reliability;

"u": low reliability.

## 2.2 Adequacy

### 2.2.1 Choice of indicators and data limitations

The key indicators covering adequacy are described in the table below.

**Table 2.5: Description of indicators for monitoring adequacy**

Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material and social deprivation rate by most frequent activity status of people aged 16-64 during the reference year (past 12 months)</li> <li>• Poverty rate after social transfers (AROP) by most frequent activity status of people aged 16-64, during income reference year (n-1)</li> <li>• The impact of social transfers (excluding old age or survivor benefits) by most frequent activity status of people aged 16-64, during the income reference year (n-1)</li> <li>• The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by most frequent activity status of people aged 16-64 during income reference year (n-1)</li> <li>• At-risk-of-poverty rate among quasi-jobless households, compared to other households (16-64)</li> </ul>
Data source	EU-SILC
Frequency	Annual
Member State (MS) coverage	27 MS
Major break-down	<p>Employees, employees with permanent contract, employees with temporary contract, employees or self-employed working full time, employee or self-employed working part time, self-employed, unemployed, economically inactive (excl. retired).</p> <p>Moreover, two aggregated categories are provided: persons in a standard form of employment (i.e. employees with full-time and permanent contract) and persons not in a standard form of employment (i.e. all other employees plus the self-employed).</p> <p>Note: no breakdown by activity status for the "At-risk-of-poverty rate among quasi-jobless households "</p>
Note	<p>Due to data constraint (unavailability of information about the type of contract during the income reference year) the activity status is the one measured in the reference year (interview) instead of during the income reference year</p> <p>A key issue, when measuring adequacy, is that the income of the self-employed is difficult to assess.</p>

*Note: the rest methodological section is unchanged compared to the 2021 partial update and is therefore not repeated here.*

### 2.2.2 Data and findings

#### **Material and social deprivation rate**

- In all Member States the deprivation rates are higher for persons in non-standard employment than for standard workers, reaching gaps larger than 5pps in 5 Member States (BG, EL, ES, HU, RO). In general, such difference is mostly due to the unfavourable situation of persons with temporary contracts, for whom deprivation rates surpass by 10pps those with permanent contracts in some countries (BG, EL, ES, HU, LV, MT).
- Temporary contract employees (13.1%) are almost twice as exposed to deprivation as permanent contract employees (6.4%). In a similar vein, part-timers face higher rates of deprivation (10.6%) than those working full-time (6.7%).
- The unemployed experience high levels of material and social deprivation rates in the EU (36.2% in 2021), followed by the economically inactive (other than retired) with 17.7%.
- There is a much higher variation of material and social deprivation rates across Member States for the self-employed than for employees of all kinds, being less than 5% in more than half of Member States (lowest rates observed in SE, FI, AT, CZ, EE, SI) in opposition to records of 22.1% in EL and 52.7% in RO.
- There has been a steady decline in material and social deprivation rates for all categories over the period of 2014-21 in Europe, especially among the unemployed (-12.7pps), the self-employed (-8.2pps) and the economically inactive (other than retired) with -8.0pps.

**Table 2.5: Material and social deprivation rate by most frequent activity status (16-64), 2021**

	Employee all-kind	Permanent contract employee	Temporary contract employee	Full-time employee or self-employed	Part-time employee or self-employed	Self-employed	Family worker	Unemployed	Economically inactive (other than retired)	Standard	Non-standard
<b>EU27</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>AT</b>	2.2	2.1	4.5	1.9	2.8	1.3	:	21.1	6.9	1.8	2.6
<b>BE</b>	4.6	3.9	11.9	3.2	7.7	2.2	3.6 <sup>u</sup>	36.9	24.4	3.1	6.1
<b>BG</b>	20.0	19.0	54.8	18.0	43.5	13.8	:	62.1	40.8	17.9	27.3
<b>CY</b>	8.3	7.8	11.7	7.8	14.8	8.6	:	30.0	14.1	7.2	11.4
<b>CZ</b>	2.5	2.1	7.2	2.3	4.4	1.7	:	32.0	6.8	2.1	3.3
<b>DE</b>	5.0	4.4	9.9	4.4	6.3	3.1	8.6	44.3	14.2	4.1	6.1
<b>DK</b>	3.0	2.8	7.6	2.6	6.0	3.7	:	25.8	12.4	2.5	3.4
<b>EE</b>	2.4	2.4	4.1	2.1	4.5	1.9	:	12.8	9.6	2.1	3.4
<b>EL</b>	22.8	18.3	29.4	21.0	41.4	22.1	38.6	57.9	34.7	16.8	27.1
<b>ES</b>	10.5	8.0	20.0	8.4	20.3	7.8	15.8 <sup>u</sup>	37.9	18.3	6.9	15.1
<b>FI</b>	1.6	1.2	4.3	1.3	3.8	1.0	0.0 <sup>u</sup>	17.2	6.0	1.1	1.8
<b>FR</b>	6.8	5.9	12.6	5.8	12.2	5.5	:	33.0	19.9	5.2	9.3
<b>HR</b>	3.0	2.4	6.1	2.8	8.8	2.7	0.0 <sup>u</sup>	21.7	9.8	2.4	4.6
<b>HU</b>	12.9	10.0	25.2	10.9	22.6	3.6	:	53.6	24.5	9.1	17.0
<b>IE</b>	4.5	4.0	8.3	3.3	9.0	2.8	:	28.3	17.2	3.2	6.6
<b>IT</b>	8.2	7.2	12.9	6.5	12.9	4.6	10.8	32.3	15.3	6.3	9.2
<b>LT</b>	6.8	6.6	10.8	6.4	12.8	6.5	16.3 <sup>u</sup>	33.2	25.5	6.4	8.5
<b>LU</b>	4.2	3.9	7.3	4.0	5.4	5.3	:	21.2	10.0	3.6	6.0
<b>LV</b>	6.4	6.0	16.6	5.9	14.8	6.5	16.0 <sup>u</sup>	30.2	20.0	5.5	10.2
<b>MT</b>	6.3	5.7	20.6	5.8	10.8	4.9	:	49.9	17.6	5.5	8.6
<b>NL</b>	2.1	2.2	5.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.0 <sup>u</sup>	23.8	12.1	2.1	2.1
<b>PL</b>	3.7	2.9	5.4	3.1	14.3	3.1	3.3	28.8	11.2	2.6	4.6
<b>PT</b>	8.8	8.2	11.5	8.4	19.5	9.4	22.9 <sup>u</sup>	31.8	16.7	7.9	11.5
<b>RO</b>	19.7	19.2	27.0	23.9	56.1	52.7	62.7	57.2	44.0	19.2	47.4
<b>SE</b>	1.4	0.7	7.1	0.9	3.0	0.6	:	20.5	8.8	0.7	1.7
<b>SI</b>	2.5	2.3	3.8	2.1	7.2	1.9	0.0 <sup>u</sup>	17.9	5.5	2.0	3.5
<b>SK</b>	4.7	4.1	10.7	4.2	10.9	2.1	:	37.9	15.8	3.9	5.7

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees *plus* the self-employed. An EU-aggregate for family workers is not included as it is based on too few values above reliability limits.

Flag: ":" not available;

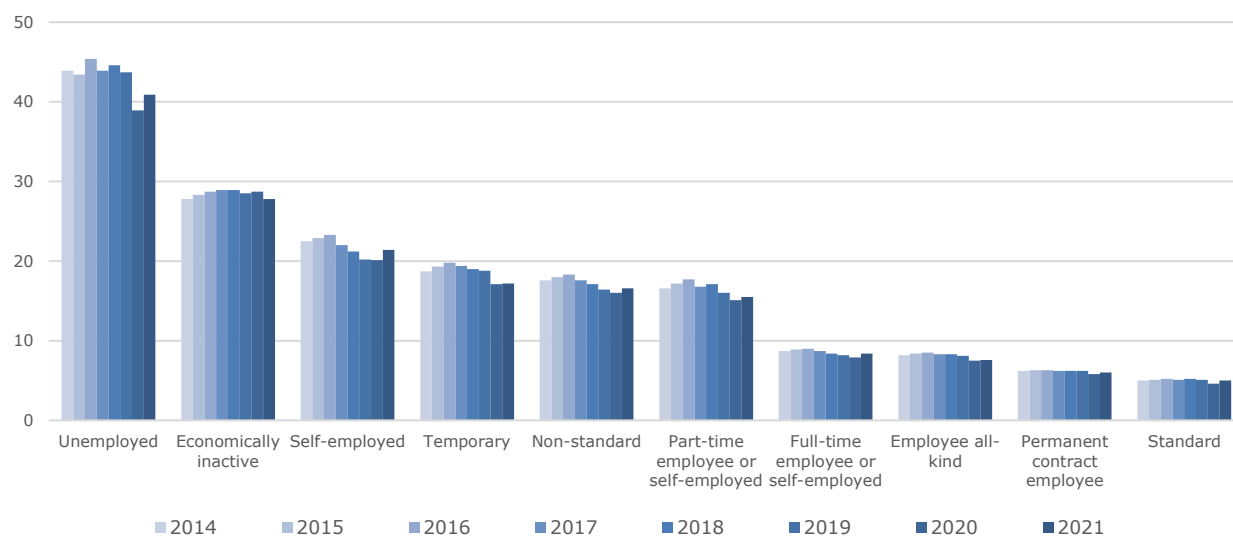
"u": Limited reliability due to small sample size.



## **At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (AROP)**

- Employees in a temporary contract are almost three times as likely to be at risk of poverty (17.2%) compared to those on a permanent contract (6.0%). Similarly, the AROP rate for part-timers (15.5%) is roughly twice as high as for full-timers (8.4%), while the self-employed face a risk of poverty of 21.4%, exceeding that of employees of all kinds by 13.4pps. Due to the conceptual and practical difficulties of measuring the income of the self-employed, it is worth noting that the analysis of EU-aggregate AROP rate and comparisons across Member States require caution.
- Overall, persons in non-standard employment are more than three times more likely (16.6%) than those in standard employment (5.0%) to be at risk of poverty. This gap surpasses 15pps in 6 Member States, mostly due to high AROP rates among the self-employed (PL, LV, RO, EE, ES, PT) and/or among temporary contract workers (BG, EE, LU).
- The unemployed are still the category most at risk of poverty in the EU (40.9%) and across almost all Member States in 2021.
- At EU level, there has been some decline in poverty rates across different activity statuses in the 2016-20 period, and the most noticeable downward trends are seen amongst the unemployed (-6.5pps) and the self-employed (-3.2pps). However, over 2020-21, the poverty rates have increased across almost all activity statuses with the largest growth amongst the unemployed (2.0pps) and self-employed (1.3pps).

**Figure 2.4: Poverty rate after social transfers by most frequent activity status (16-64), EU-27, 2014-2021 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: Economically inactive group excludes retired persons.

**Table 2.6: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by most frequent activity status (16-64), 2021(%)**

	Employee all-kind	Permanent contract employee	Temporary contract employee	Full-time employee or self-employed	Part-time employee or self-employed	Self-employed	Family worker	Unemployed	Economically inactive (other than retired)	Standard	Non-standard
<b>EU27</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>AT</b>	7.3	6.6	15.1	7.3	10.3	14.0	:	38.7	22.1	5.7	11.6
<b>BE</b>	3.3	2.6	10.9	3.2	6.6	9.8	15.6 <sup>u</sup>	39.1	25.9	1.8	7.4
<b>BG</b>	10.8	9.8	42.6	10.0	31.3	15.6	:	49.1	33.2	8.9	23.3
<b>CY</b>	8.1	6.2	19.9	7.7	17.8	11.9	:	30.5	16.7	5.4	17.0
<b>CZ</b>	3.1	2.4	11.1	3.7	7.2	7.3	:	37.1	13.3	2.4	8.1
<b>DE</b>	7.8	6.7	16.6	7.4	12.3	16.4	41.5	42.5	24.1	5.3	13.7
<b>DK</b>	4.7	4.0	21.7	4.6	10.3	12.7	:	32.2	29.3	3.4	6.8
<b>EE</b>	7.5	7.2	12.4	8.4	22.6	29.4	:	34.5	28.3	6.3	22.9
<b>EL</b>	8.9	6.6	12.2	11.3	22.8	21.8	42.9	41.6	30.0	5.6	17.7
<b>ES</b>	12.0	7.8	27.6	12.3	25.6	27.8	49.0 <sup>u</sup>	41.4	30.2	6.5	26.1
<b>FI</b>	2.3	1.7	8.7	2.7	10.2	10.7	45.3 <sup>u</sup>	32.1	23.6	1.2	5.0
<b>FR</b>	5.3	3.5	16.4	6.5	12.9	20.8	:	36.5	29.2	2.6	16.2
<b>HR</b>	5.1	3.8	11.8	5.6	18.1	12.6	23.3 <sup>u</sup>	42.2	25.1	3.8	12.1
<b>HU</b>	7.8	5.4	17.8	7.0	13.4	5.3	:	40.6	19.5	5.0	12.5
<b>IE</b>	3.7	3.2	10.5	3.1	10.3	10.2	:	23.9	23.0	2.4	8.2
<b>IT</b>	11.9	9.5	23.6	11.6	22.1	19.4	24.9	45.8	30.8	7.4	21.2
<b>LT</b>	6.6	6.4	9.8	6.7	15.2	12.4	24.1 <sup>u</sup>	41.9	32.2	6.2	12.3
<b>LU</b>	13.9	12.6	29.1	12.7	22.7	19.1	:	34.7	26.3	11.0	22.7
<b>LV</b>	8.4	7.8	24.5	9.2	24.4	23.7	64.6 <sup>u</sup>	36.9	34.7	7.0	23.7
<b>MT</b>	5.9	5.4	17.9	7.3	12.7	19.3	:	36.1	30.3	5.2	16.5
<b>NL</b>	5.2	4.2	14.9	5.2	8.2	12.0	15.5	43.4	31.6	2.4	7.5
<b>PL</b>	5.2	4.2	7.1	8.8	16.6	26.3	48.8	38.3	25.7	4.1	15.8
<b>PT</b>	9.9	8.1	17.6	11.3	27.5	30.7	58.3 <sup>u</sup>	41.0	27.1	7.7	23.7
<b>RO</b>	4.9	4.6	9.7	11.6	60.5	56.4	86.2	43.2	37.0	4.6	48.0
<b>SE</b>	6.5	4.3	27.4	5.4	15.7	13.7	:	46.8	35.9	3.2	10.1
<b>SI</b>	3.5	2.5	12.2	5.2	9.7	20.2	29.7 <sup>u</sup>	35.6	15.9	2.4	15.2
<b>SK</b>	6.4	5.8	12.9	7.0	12.5	11.9	:	42.6	17.2	5.7	12.0

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to the all other employees *plus* the self-employed. An EU-aggregate for family workers is not included as it is based on too few values above reliability limits.

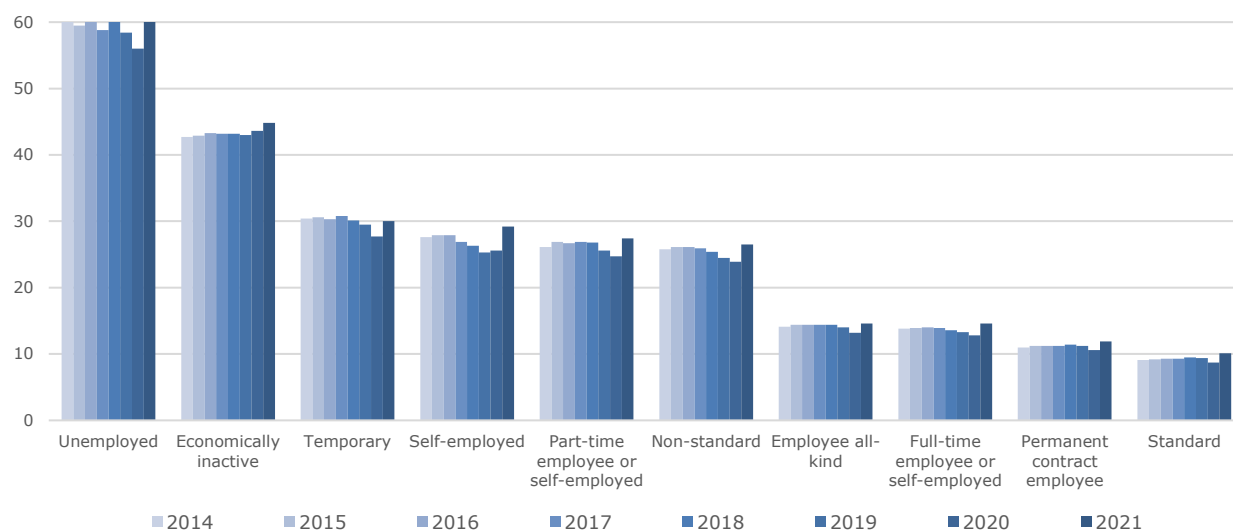
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"u": Limited reliability due to small sample size.

## **Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction**

- At EU level, the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is much higher for persons in non-standard employment (26.5%) than for those in standard employment (10.1%). In more detail: the impact is highest for the unemployed (60.7%), followed by the economically inactive (other than retired) (44.8%), employees with temporary contracts (30.0%), the self-employed (29.2%) and part-timers (27.4%). This highlights the significant role that social protection plays in the income of such groups.
- At national level, the self-employed benefit the most from social transfers in Romania (64.0%), Spain (38.4%) and Estonia (37.0%). In parallel, the highest poverty reduction amongst part-time workers is observed in Romania (70.3%), Bulgaria (47.3%) and Spain (38.3%).
- The effectiveness of social transfers in reducing poverty varies widely across Member States, especially amongst part-timers (ranging from 15.1% in the Netherlands to more than 47.3% in Bulgaria and 70.3% in Romania) and temporary contract workers (from 11.4% in Romania to 56.7% in Bulgaria).
- At EU level, there has been a slow downward trend in the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction over the 2014-2020 period. In 2020-21, however, the impact of social transfers on poverty reduction increased for all activity statuses, most noticeably for the unemployed (+4.7pps), the self-employed (+3.6pps), part-timers +2.7pps) and temporary contract workers (+2.3pps).

**Figure 2.5: Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction by most frequent activity status (16-64), EU-27, 2014-2021 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: Economically inactive group excludes retired persons.

**Table 2.7: Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction by most frequent activity status (16-64), 2021 (%)**

	Employee all-kind	Permanent contract employee	Temporary contract employee	Full-time employee or self-employed	Part-time employee or self-employed	Self-employed	Family worker	Unemployed	Economically inactive (other than retired)	Standard	Non-standard
<b>EU27</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>AT</b>	15.7	14.2	28.8	15.1	20.8	23.0	:	66.7	42.2	12.5	22.5
<b>BE</b>	12.7	10.6	34.1	11.5	21.6	24.4	34.7 <sup>u</sup>	74.6	56.6	8.1	22.8
<b>BG</b>	18.5	17.3	56.7	17.2	47.3	23.9	:	60.7	48.2	15.8	35.1
<b>CY</b>	13.7	11.3	28.2	12.4	30.1	14.6	:	46.8	32.3	9.9	24.5
<b>CZ</b>	7.5	6.5	19.5	8.1	15.4	12.3	:	51.9	32.0	6.4	14.1
<b>DE</b>	14.4	12.5	29.1	12.8	22.0	22.2	46.0	75.7	42.2	10.1	22.9
<b>DK</b>	11.9	11.0	34.1	10.5	24.7	17.7	:	60.6	61.1	9.1	14.9
<b>EE</b>	13.5	13.1	21.2	14.1	32.8	37.0	:	47.1	45.8	11.7	31.5
<b>EL</b>	12.4	9.3	16.9	14.4	28.3	24.4	46.9	50.3	38.2	8.2	21.4
<b>ES</b>	20.0	14.3	41.2	19.9	38.3	38.4	64.0 <sup>u</sup>	58.8	45.6	12.4	38.2
<b>FI</b>	10.4	7.4	33.8	9.4	34.0	19.0	50.1 <sup>u</sup>	68.9	49.7	5.5	15.9
<b>FR</b>	15.2	11.2	41.1	15.2	31.3	31.1	:	64.6	49.7	9.1	32.5
<b>HR</b>	8.4	7.1	15.5	8.8	26.4	15.0	25.3 <sup>u</sup>	49.2	32.5	6.9	15.6
<b>HU</b>	7.8	5.4	17.8	7.0	13.4	5.3	:	40.6	19.5	5.0	12.5
<b>IE</b>	16.8	14.7	32.2	13.7	34.2	22.1	:	67.0	54.3	12.1	28.1
<b>IT</b>	20.0	15.8	40.1	18.5	35.9	27.1	42.5	58.1	44.0	13.2	32.4
<b>LT</b>	15.4	15.5	12.8	15.2	28.4	21.0	27.6 <sup>u</sup>	58.2	51.2	15.1	20.2
<b>LU</b>	21.0	19.2	37.9	19.8	30.2	27.0	:	59.4	43.2	17.6	31.1
<b>LV</b>	14.1	13.3	33.3	14.6	32.7	28.2	75.0 <sup>u</sup>	48.5	47.2	12.3	30.1
<b>MT</b>	9.2	8.6	25.7	10.4	19.1	23.1	:	54.5	42.0	8.1	21.6
<b>NL</b>	10.7	8.5	27.6	10.4	15.1	20.0	21.9	61.8	50.2	5.7	14.0
<b>PL</b>	10.2	8.5	13.5	14.1	25.9	33.4	59.5	47.5	44.8	8.2	22.6
<b>PT</b>	13.3	11.0	23.6	14.7	32.7	34.6	62.5 <sup>u</sup>	51.3	35.6	10.6	28.8
<b>RO</b>	7.5	7.2	11.4	14.7	70.3	64.0	88.0	47.3	46.1	7.2	53.8
<b>SE</b>	15.6	11.7	46.5	13.0	31.2	22.5	:	67.4	57.8	9.3	21.2
<b>SI</b>	11.4	9.5	28.0	12.8	28.0	31.3	33.2 <sup>u</sup>	55.1	27.5	8.7	29.2
<b>SK</b>	11.8	10.6	24.7	12.6	32.9	21.6	:	55.2	37.8	10.2	23.0

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees *plus* the self-employed. An EU-aggregate for family workers is not included as it is based on too few values above reliability limits.

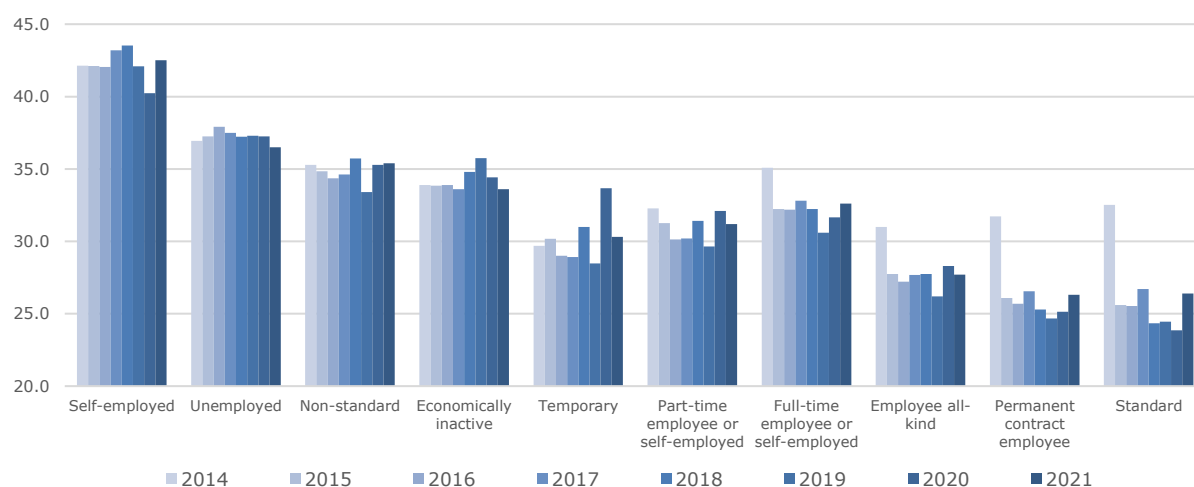
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"u": Limited reliability due to small sample size.

## Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

- Among people at risk of poverty in the EU, the self-employed are the most precarious group, with a median income 42.5% below the poverty threshold. There is a notable difference to employees, whose median income is 27.7% below the threshold. However, it is worth recalling that assessing income for the self-employed is difficult.
- The difference observed between employees and the unemployed is large, with the latter having a median income 36.5% below the poverty threshold. In a similar fashion, persons in non-standard employment (35.4%) and the economically inactive (excluding the retired, 33.6%) also find themselves worse off than employees of all kinds.
- Over the 2014-2021 period, the gap between the income of people at-risk-of-poverty and the poverty threshold has been reduced mostly among permanent contract employees and full-timers. In an opposite direction, the same gap has increased amongst temporary contract workers and part-timers, reflecting an increasing precariousness among these groups. Among the unemployed, the gap has stagnated.

**Figure 2.6: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by most frequent activity status (16-64), EU-27, 2014-21 (% distance to poverty threshold)**



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: Economically inactive group excludes retired persons.

**Table 2.8: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by most frequent activity status (16-64), 2021 (%)**

	Employee all-kind	Permanent contract employee	Temporary contract employee	Full-time employee or self-employed	Part-time employee or self-employed	Self-employed	Family worker	Unemployed	Economically inactive (other than retired)	Standard	Non-standard
<b>EU27</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>AT</b>	32.1	30.2	41.3 <sup>u</sup>	34.2	30.3	36.2	:	27.3	33.1	30.2	34.9
<b>BE</b>	18.9	18.7	19.6 <sup>u</sup>	24.9	20.1	33.5	:	22.1	23.2	19.8	24.4
<b>BG</b>	26.4	24.9	37.8	24.8	32.8	24.0	:	40.0	39.5	23.9	30.3
<b>CY</b>	18.8	16.3	23.5	18.2	19.9	16.5	:	21.0	18.9	15.8	21.0
<b>CZ</b>	21.1	20.1	23.6	23.1	26.0	28.0	:	38.0	22.8	19.9	26.3
<b>DE</b>	27.9	27.6	28.0	34.6	28.8	56.6	53.6 <sup>u</sup>	26.2	30.5	28.7	35.3
<b>DK</b>	33.4	31.5	30.1 <sup>u</sup>	37.8	34.8	52.0	:	27.2	32.0	31.4	39.0
<b>EE</b>	29.6	29.5	31.6 <sup>u</sup>	32.5	37.6	42.2	:	47.0	36.1	29.6	37.8
<b>EL</b>	30.9	30.4	31.3	37.8	34.9	45.0	43.5	44.2	36.4	29.9	39.4
<b>ES</b>	31.8	27.9	35.8	34.2	36.2	42.7	45.1 <sup>u</sup>	42.7	35.7	27.5	37.6
<b>FI</b>	16.9	13.6	19.2 <sup>u</sup>	22.1	16.7	27.0	:	18.4	27.8	15.1	21.9
<b>FR</b>	22.5	23.1	21.6	29.6	20.1	35.9	:	31.4	31.8	25.2	28.2
<b>HR</b>	24.0	20.2	30.6	24.0	46.8	30.1	:	39.6	31.5	19.8	30.6
<b>HU</b>	34.7	32.3	37.7	34.6	39.4	42.1	:	40.4	37.5	31.8	38.4
<b>IE</b>	15.0	13.0	24.8 <sup>u</sup>	17.9	18.6	29.2	:	25.9	20.8	12.6	21.6
<b>IT</b>	29.0	28.2	30.5	32.4	32.6	41.6	:	41.6	37.3	27.4	35.0
<b>LT</b>	21.3	20.6	:	21.9	32.9	32.0	40.0	43.3	36.2	20.7	30.6
<b>LU</b>	23.3	23.0	24.2	24.9	20.9	31.1	:	22.3	27.0	23.8	24.1
<b>LV</b>	25.1	23.5	37.6	28.7	34.9	42.5	:	45.3	39.4	21.8	39.7
<b>MT</b>	28.8	28.7	:	40.1	32.4	61.2	:	47.6	29.3	29.4	51.1
<b>NL</b>	27.4	26.1	35.1	30.7	25.6	30.2	:	25.4	31.1	33.6	27.7
<b>PL</b>	20.4	16.9	24.6	28.3	30.0	35.2	40.7	39.5	28.7	17.1	32.6
<b>PT</b>	27.4	25.1	32.5	31.0	30.2	40.9	:	36.8	35.5	25.4	35.8
<b>RO</b>	27.3	26.9	30.4 <sup>u</sup>	44.1	54.8	54.1	56.1	53.8	47.6	26.9	53.4
<b>SE</b>	26.1	24.5	29.6	31.5	26.4	43.0	:	33.2	32.0	28.5	30.1
<b>SI</b>	18.6	15.3	24.5	21.5	23.5	25.9	:	24.8	24.1	14.9	25.3
<b>SK</b>	25.5	24.7	29.0	26.1	32.5	30.0	:	39.2	28.3	24.4	29.7

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees *plus* the self-employed. An EU-aggregate for family workers is not included as it is based on too few values above reliability limits.

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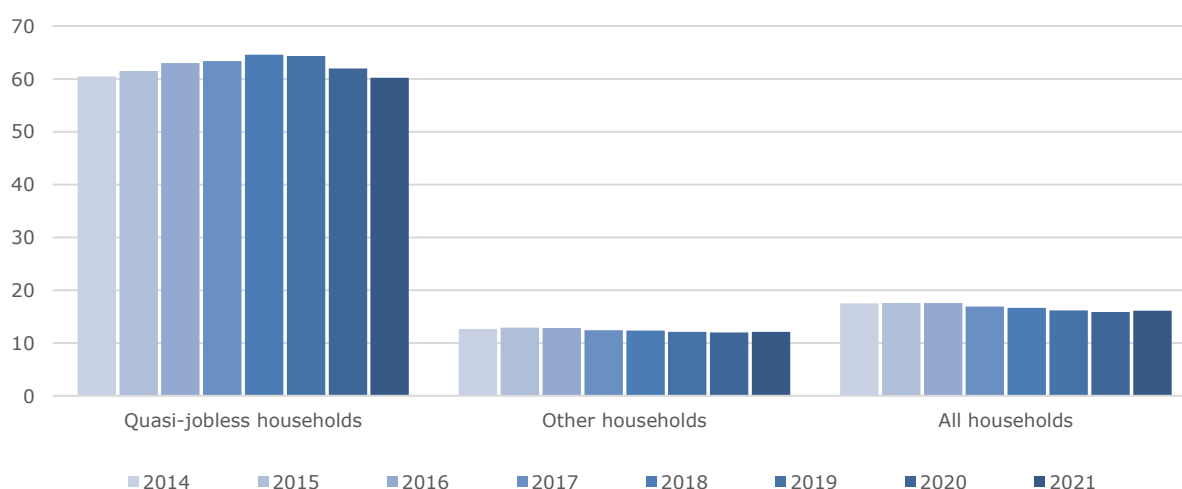
"u": Limited reliability due to small sample size.



## At-risk-of-poverty rate among quasi-jobless households

- The at-risk-of-poverty rate amongst quasi-jobless households was 60.2% in 2021, more than 5 times the rate observed among other households (12.1%), i.e., a gap close to 50pps at EU-level. At national level, the difference across the two groups surpassed 60pps in 9 Member States in 2021 (EE, HR, LT, LV, MT, NL, SE, SI, SK), while gaps lower than 40pps are the exception (CY, LU).
- Over the 2014-20 period, the poverty rate had slightly increased amongst quasi-jobless households at EU level from 60.5% in 2014 to 61.9% in 2020, but it decreased by 1.7pps in 2021. Among other households, the poverty rate remained relatively stable around 12%.
- From 2020 to 2021, the poverty rate of quasi-jobless households has increased in 12 Member States, with a rise by more than 5pps in three of them (DK, NL, PT).

**Figure 2.7: At-risk-of-poverty rate among quasi-jobless households and other households (16-64), EU-27, 2014-21 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

**Table 2.9: At-risk-of-poverty rate among quasi-jobless households and other households (16-64), 2014, 2020, 2021 (%; gap in pp.)**

	2014			2020			2021		
	Quasi-jobless	Other	Gap	Quasi-jobless	Other	Gap	Quasi-jobless	Other	Gap
<b>EU27</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>
<b>AT</b>	58.9	10.1	48.9	58.9	10.2	48.7	59.1	10.1	49.0
<b>BE</b>	61.8	7.0	54.9	57.5	6.3	51.2	53.3	5.7	47.6
<b>BG</b>	69.2	14.1	55.1	76.1	13.5	62.6	68.9	13.5	55.4
<b>CY</b>	52.9	9.2	43.7	48.5	9.9	38.6	44.5	9.9	34.7
<b>CZ</b>	64.9	5.7	59.1	53.2	5.4	47.8	51.9	5.0	46.9
<b>DE</b>	70.5	11.4	59.1	58.8 <sup>b</sup>	11.5 <sup>b</sup>	47.3	52.5	11.2	41.3
<b>DK</b>	40.8	9.3	31.5	45.8 <sup>b</sup>	9.5 <sup>b</sup>	36.3	51.2	8.9	42.2
<b>EE</b>	74.7	15.5	59.2	72.1	12.9	59.2	75.4	12.5	62.9
<b>EL</b>	55.5	17.9	37.6	57.7	13.4	44.3	61.8	15.1	46.7
<b>ES</b>	60.3	15.6	44.6	60.0	15.4	44.6	60.2	16.0	44.2
<b>FI</b>	56.0	7.2	48.7	57.0	6.7	50.3	53.9	6.8	47.1
<b>FR</b>	49.5	10.3	39.2	59.9 <sup>b</sup>	9.7 <sup>b</sup>	50.2	62.1	9.6	52.5
<b>HR</b>	74.5	11.3	63.1	75.1	10.5	64.6	79.8	10.8	69.0
<b>HU</b>	63.9	9.8	54.2	70.0	9.5	60.5	66.0	9.4	56.6
<b>IE</b>	53.0	8.9	44.1	49.1 <sup>b</sup>	8.0 <sup>b</sup>	41.1	47.6	6.0	41.6
<b>IT</b>	59.5	14.8	44.8	65.8	14.9	50.9	61.2	15.5	45.7
<b>LT</b>	67.7	13.3	54.5	83.3	11.6	71.8	76.9	10.7	66.2
<b>LU</b>	53.4	13.7	39.6	54.0 <sup>b</sup>	15.1 <sup>b</sup>	38.9	39.9 <sup>b</sup>	15.8 <sup>b</sup>	24.1
<b>LV</b>	76.7	13.5	63.2	80.6	12.3	68.3	81.9	14.1	67.8
<b>MT</b>	60.9	9.3	51.7	72.3	10.6	61.7	70.4	10.5	60.0
<b>NL</b>	46.9	9.0	37.9	65.3	8.9	56.5	72.4	8.8	63.7
<b>PL</b>	56.6	14.1	42.6	62.7	12.4	50.3	62.4	12.1	50.3
<b>PT</b>	60.2	14.4	45.8	56.7	13.0	43.7	61.7	14.9	46.8
<b>RO</b>	69.1	22.1	47.1	79.8	18.8	61.0	71.1	19.3	51.8
<b>SE</b>	65.0	11.9	53.1	76.6	11.2	65.4	78.0	10.5	67.4
<b>SI</b>	72.1	9.6	62.5	69.6	8.4	61.2	69.8	8.3	61.5
<b>SK</b>	77.9	8.3	69.6	73.1	7.8	65.3	69.4	8.6	60.8

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.  
Flag: "b": break in time series.

### **2.3 Annex - Additional tables on effective access and adequacy (EU-SILC)**

The tables below provide detailed data for all Member States in 2014, 2020 and 2021, for the two main categories of persons in non-standard versus in standard employment. The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees plus the self-employed.

With some exceptions in table A5 (flagged accordingly), all values included in the tables are statistically reliable as the sample size is above reliability limits established by Eurostat.

**Table A1: Share of working-age population receiving any benefit among people at-risk-of-poverty before social transfers, non-standard and standard workers (16-64), 2014, 2020, 2021 (%; gap in pp.)**

	2014			2020			2021		
	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap
<b>EU27</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>AT</b>	33.8	34.4	-0.6	28.2	39.1	-10.9	32.6	38.9	-6.3
<b>BE</b>	35.5	35.8	-0.3	52.4	61.5	-9.1	69.9	77.1	-7.2
<b>BG</b>	18.7	41.1	-22.4	19.4	34.4	-15.0	28.7	46.9	-18.2
<b>CY</b>	20.2	29.5	-9.2	14.4	19.1	-4.7	18.6	21.4	-2.9
<b>CZ</b>	24.8	21.8	3.0	30.2	25.5	4.7	32.6	31.5	1.1
<b>DE</b>	31.3	17.4	13.9	26.3 <sup>b</sup>	18.0 <sup>b</sup>	8.3	29.8	26.2	3.6
<b>DK</b>	93.0	96.1	-3.0	49.7 <sup>b</sup>	39.7 <sup>b</sup>	10.0	57.0	51.2	5.7
<b>EE</b>	34.0	46.9	-12.8	39.3	47.5	-8.2	46.1	53.8	-7.7
<b>EL</b>	5.5	9.8	-4.3	7.4	3.6	3.8	10.1	7.0	3.1
<b>ES</b>	40.2	32.7	7.5	35.7	28.0	7.6	57.5	58.9	-1.4
<b>FI</b>	52.8	44.0	8.8	57.2	37.7	19.5	66.3	44.5	21.8
<b>FR</b>	36.2	18.7	17.5	30.4 <sup>b</sup>	23.6 <sup>b</sup>	6.8	35.5	24.5	11.0
<b>HR</b>	11.5	8.1	3.4	6.4	9.3	-2.9	4.8	8.1	-3.2
<b>HU</b>	35.3	16.4	18.9	19.8	12.7	7.0	9.7	7.3	2.4
<b>IE</b>	42.2	33.3	8.8	50.4 <sup>b</sup>	36.5 <sup>b</sup>	13.9	72.8	64.3	8.5
<b>IT</b>	27.0	36.5	-9.5	29.0	40.8	-11.8	68.5	66.2	2.3
<b>LT</b>	32.1	37.6	-5.4	32.5	49.2	-16.7	44.5	56.2	-11.7
<b>LU</b>	15.6	8.1	7.6	17.0 <sup>b</sup>	8.7 <sup>b</sup>	8.3	24.8 <sup>b</sup>	9.7 <sup>b</sup>	15.1
<b>LV</b>	23.3	33.1	-9.8	19.8	40.2	-20.4	31.3	57.2	-25.9
<b>MT</b>	22.1	24.1	-2.0	14.8	20.5	-5.8	19.8	22.1	-2.3
<b>NL</b>	32.5	16.9	15.6	20.3	5.5	14.8	22.9	12.0	10.8
<b>PL</b>	9.3	3.7	5.6	5.4	2.9	2.5	5.6	3.0	2.6
<b>PT</b>	11.7	12.3	-0.6	8.3	13.0	-4.7	10.4	14.9	-4.5
<b>RO</b>	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	5.2	-4.4
<b>SE</b>	59.8	68.3	-8.5	53.0	71.4	-18.4	68.5	68.2	0.4
<b>SI</b>	30.0	45.9	-15.9	28.9	45.9	-17.0	30.7	45.8	-15.1
<b>SK</b>	11.2	9.0	2.2	15.3	22.6	-7.3	20.7	21.1	-0.4

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: Social benefits covered are all those received at individual level, excluding old-age and survivors' pensions. The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees *plus* the self-employed.

Flag: "b": break in time series.

**Table A2: Material and social deprivation rate for non-standard versus standard workers (16-64), 2014, 2020, 2021 (%; gap in pp.)**

	2014			2020			2021		
	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap
<b>EU27</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>AT</b>	6.4	4.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.6	1.8	0.8
<b>BE</b>	7.6	4.5	3.1	7.5	3.1	4.4	6.1	3.1	3.0
<b>BG</b>	46.9	35.8	11.1	33.3	19.4	13.9	27.3	17.9	9.4
<b>CY</b>	31.3	20.7	10.6	10.7	7.3	3.4	11.4	7.2	4.2
<b>CZ</b>	8.9	5.7	3.2	3.4	2.4	1.0	3.3	2.1	1.2
<b>DE</b>	10.6	5.9	4.7	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.9	6.1	4.1	2.0
<b>DK</b>	3.7	3.4	0.3	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	1.4	3.4	2.5	0.9
<b>EE</b>	8.4	7.5	0.9	4.0	3.7	0.3	3.4	2.1	1.3
<b>EL</b>	40.0	20.2	19.8	31.0	16.3	14.7	27.1	16.8	10.3
<b>ES</b>	17.2	7.8	9.4	14.0	5.8	8.2	15.1	6.9	8.2
<b>FI</b>	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.7
<b>FR</b>	13.2	6.9	6.3	11.5 <sup>b</sup>	6.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.3	9.3	5.2	4.1
<b>HR</b>	14.2	10.6	3.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	4.6	2.4	2.2
<b>HU</b>	41.7	30.3	11.4	21.6	9.6	12.0	17.0	9.1	7.9
<b>IE</b>	17.3	9.4	7.9	9.8 <sup>b</sup>	5.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.6	6.6	3.2	3.4
<b>IT</b>	20.7	12.9	7.8	9.3	6.0	3.3	9.2	6.3	2.9
<b>LT</b>	23.8	16.2	7.6	9.4	9.5	-0.1	8.5	6.4	2.1
<b>LU</b>	4.8	2.8	2.0	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	4.9	6.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.4
<b>LV</b>	31.8	22.2	9.6	12.3	7.8	4.5	10.2	5.5	4.7
<b>MT</b>	19.2	14.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	0.4	8.6	5.5	3.1
<b>NL</b>	5.5	2.7	2.8	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.0
<b>PL</b>	18.8	10.3	8.5	5.2	2.6	2.6	4.6	2.6	2.0
<b>PT</b>	24.2	16.2	8.0	10.3	6.5	3.8	11.5	7.9	3.6
<b>RO</b>	67.1	37.9	29.2	53.4	22.5	30.9	47.4	19.2	28.2
<b>SE</b>	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.0
<b>SI</b>	9.9	9.4	0.5	3.9	2.7	1.2	3.5	2.0	1.5
<b>SK</b>	12.2	9.2	3.0	7.1	4.0	3.1	5.7	3.9	1.8

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees *plus* the self-employed.

Flag: "b": break in time series.

**Table A3: Poverty rate after social transfers for non-standard versus standard workers (16-64), 2014, 2020, 2021 (%; gap in pp.)**

	2014			2020			2021		
	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap
<b>EU27</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>AT</b>	11.1	4.6	6.5	12.3	3.8	8.5	11.6	5.7	5.9
<b>BE</b>	10.2	2.8	7.4	9.1	1.7	7.4	7.4	1.8	5.6
<b>BG</b>	23.8	7.3	16.5	24.9	7.8	17.1	23.3	8.9	14.4
<b>CY</b>	17	5.7	11.3	14.9	6.3	8.6	17.0	5.4	11.6
<b>CZ</b>	8.7	2.6	6.1	7	2.6	4.4	8.1	2.4	5.7
<b>DE</b>	15.9	6.2	9.7	13.4 <sup>b</sup>	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	8.5	13.7	5.3	8.4
<b>DK</b>	7.7	2.3	5.4	7.8 <sup>b</sup>	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	5	6.8	3.4	3.4
<b>EE</b>	27.1	9.5	17.6	25	6.8	18.2	22.9	6.3	16.6
<b>EL</b>	23.9	5.2	18.7	17.6	3.8	13.8	17.7	5.6	12.1
<b>ES</b>	25.5	4.7	20.8	22.3	4.7	17.6	26.1	6.5	19.6
<b>FI</b>	6.2	1.8	4.4	5.6	1.4	4.2	5.0	1.2	3.8
<b>FR</b>	14.8	3.9	10.9	15.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	12	16.2	2.6	13.6
<b>HR</b>	14.7	4.2	10.5	13.1	3.7	9.4	12.1	3.8	8.3
<b>HU</b>	19.3	4.2	15.1	13.5	5.9	7.6	12.5	5.0	7.5
<b>IE</b>	12.4	1.5	10.9	12.2 <sup>b</sup>	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	8.8	8.2	2.4	5.8
<b>IT</b>	19.6	5.7	13.9	18.1	7	11.1	21.2	7.4	13.8
<b>LT</b>	19.4	6.8	12.6	13.8	7.5	6.3	12.3	6.2	6.1
<b>LU</b>	20.2	8	12.2	23.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.6 <sup>b</sup>	14.1	22.7 <sup>b</sup>	11.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.7
<b>LV</b>	21	7.2	13.8	23.1	5.6	17.5	23.7	7.0	16.7
<b>MT</b>	12.6	4	8.6	14.7	5.7	9	16.5	5.2	11.3
<b>NL</b>	7.7	2.6	5.1	7.8	3.8	4	7.5	2.4	5.1
<b>PL</b>	19.2	5.7	13.5	19.8	4	15.8	15.8	4.1	11.7
<b>PT</b>	24.1	5.1	19	19.8	6.2	13.6	23.7	7.7	16.0
<b>RO</b>	54.2	5.6	48.6	51	4	47	48.0	4.6	43.4
<b>SE</b>	10.7	4.3	6.4	11.1	3.6	7.5	10.1	3.2	6.9
<b>SI</b>	8.6	3.9	4.7	13.6	3.3	10.3	15.2	2.4	12.8
<b>SK</b>	13.1	3.5	9.6	11.5	3.4	8.1	12.0	5.7	6.3

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees plus the self-employed.

Flag: "b": Break in time series.

**Table A4: Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction for non-standard versus standard workers (16-64), 2014, 2020, 2021 (%; gap in pp.)**

	2014			2020			2021		
	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap
<b>EU27</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>AT</b>	21.1	10.6	10.5	19.6	8.6	11	22.5	12.5	10.0
<b>BE</b>	19	6.9	12.1	18.8	6.8	12	22.8	8.1	14.7
<b>BG</b>	28.3	10.9	17.4	32.7	11.3	21.4	35.1	15.8	19.3
<b>CY</b>	25.6	10.8	14.8	22.2	10	12.2	24.5	9.9	14.6
<b>CZ</b>	14.6	6.2	8.4	12.1	5.7	6.4	14.1	6.4	7.7
<b>DE</b>	24.9	11	13.9	20.7 <sup>b</sup>	8.3 <sup>b</sup>	12.4	22.9	10.1	12.8
<b>DK</b>	16.9	7	9.9	16.5 <sup>b</sup>	7.7 <sup>b</sup>	8.8	14.9	9.1	5.8
<b>EE</b>	34.8	13.9	20.9	35.6	12.5	23.1	31.5	11.7	19.8
<b>EL</b>	27.3	6.8	20.5	23.3	6.5	16.8	21.4	8.2	13.2
<b>ES</b>	35.1	7.4	27.7	29.8	7.4	22.4	38.2	12.4	25.8
<b>FI</b>	16.9	7.4	9.5	15.4	5.1	10.3	15.9	5.5	10.4
<b>FR</b>	26.6	9.9	16.7	30.4 <sup>b</sup>	9.7 <sup>b</sup>	20.7	32.5	9.1	23.4
<b>HR</b>	22.2	9.1	13.1	16.9	7.4	9.5	15.6	6.9	8.7
<b>HU</b>	29.6	11	18.6	22.2	11.5	10.7	12.5	5.0	7.5
<b>IE</b>	31.1	8	23.1	28.1 <sup>b</sup>	10.2 <sup>b</sup>	17.9	28.1	12.1	16.0
<b>IT</b>	24.2	8.5	15.7	23.8	10.2	13.6	32.4	13.2	19.2
<b>LT</b>	27.1	11.4	15.7	20.7	14.7	6	20.2	15.1	5.1
<b>LU</b>	32.1	15	17.1	36.8 <sup>b</sup>	17.3 <sup>b</sup>	19.5	31.1 <sup>b</sup>	17.6 <sup>b</sup>	13.5
<b>LV</b>	27.6	10.4	17.2	28.9	9.8	19.1	30.1	12.3	17.8
<b>MT</b>	18.5	6.7	11.8	18.5	7.5	11	21.6	8.1	13.5
<b>NL</b>	13.5	5.7	7.8	13	5.5	7.5	14.0	5.7	8.3
<b>PL</b>	25.3	7.8	17.5	27.3	8.7	18.6	22.6	8.2	14.4
<b>PT</b>	30.2	9.5	20.7	25.4	9.7	15.7	28.8	10.6	18.2
<b>RO</b>	58.1	7.6	50.5	53.9	6.7	47.2	53.8	7.2	46.6
<b>SE</b>	22.3	12.2	10.1	20.6	10.4	10.2	21.2	9.3	11.9
<b>SI</b>	16	9.4	6.6	25.9	9.1	16.8	29.2	8.7	20.5
<b>SK</b>	19.4	6.8	12.6	18.5	7.3	11.2	23.0	10.2	12.8

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees plus the self-employed.

Flag: "b": Break in time series.

**Table A5: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap for non-standard versus standard workers (16-64), 2014, 2020, 2021 (%; gap in pp.)**

	2014			2020			2021		
	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap	Non-standard	Standard	Gap
<b>EU27</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>AT</b>	27.5	21.9	5.6	33.6	32.6	1.0	34.9	30.2	4.7
<b>BE</b>	27.0	24.3	2.7	26.0	20.8	5.2	24.4	19.8	4.6
<b>BG</b>	40.4	29.9	10.6	35.2	26.2	9.1	30.3	23.9	6.4
<b>CY</b>	27.7	19.8	8.0	26.3	18.3	8.0	21.0	15.8	5.3
<b>CZ</b>	22.3	15.3	7.0	19.8	14.6	5.2	26.3	19.9	6.4
<b>DE</b>	37.6	59.2	-21.6	35.9 <sup>b</sup>	30.4 <sup>b</sup>	5.5	35.3	28.7	6.6
<b>DK</b>	49.2	23.4 <sup>u</sup>	25.8	46.7 <sup>b</sup>	37.3 <sup>bu</sup>	9.3	39.0	31.4	7.5
<b>EE</b>	42.9	34.7	8.2	40.0	27.8	12.2	37.8	29.6	8.2
<b>EL</b>	33.7	25.6	8.1	34.3	24.2	10.1	39.4	29.9	9.6
<b>ES</b>	39.2	27.6	11.6	37.2	20.7	16.5	37.6	27.5	10.1
<b>FI</b>	28.2	18.1	10.1	22.8	7.6 <sup>u</sup>	15.3	21.9	15.1	6.8
<b>FR</b>	27.1	18.0	9.1	37.7 <sup>b</sup>	20.8 <sup>b</sup>	16.9	28.2	25.2	3.0
<b>HR</b>	29.5	18.8	10.7	27.6	19.0	8.7	30.6	19.8	10.8
<b>HU</b>	25.7	18.9	6.8	25.8	21.4	4.3	38.4	31.8	6.5
<b>IE</b>	25.1	10.1 <sup>u</sup>	15.0	21.9 <sup>b</sup>	17.4 <sup>b</sup>	4.4	21.6	12.6	9.0
<b>IT</b>	34.7	24.1	10.5	34.0	27.0	7.0	35.0	27.4	7.6
<b>LT</b>	34.4	20.9	13.5	30.4	18.7	11.7	30.6	20.7	9.9
<b>LU</b>	32.5	20.8	11.6	42.4 <sup>b</sup>	21.4 <sup>b</sup>	21.0	24.1 <sup>b</sup>	23.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.3
<b>LV</b>	34.4	23.7	10.7	35.1	20.5	14.6	39.7	21.8	17.9
<b>MT</b>	24.0	16.5	7.5	32.7	19.4	13.2	51.1	29.4	21.7
<b>NL</b>	36.1	15.3 <sup>u</sup>	20.8	28.1	17.5	10.5	27.7	33.6	-5.9
<b>PL</b>	31.4	21.8	9.5	32.0	16.4	15.6	32.6	17.1	15.5
<b>PT</b>	38.5	22.4	16.0	33.4	22.3	11.0	35.8	25.4	10.4
<b>RO</b>	43.3	27.6	15.7	44.7	18.2	26.5	53.4	26.9	26.5
<b>SE</b>	35.3	35.3	0.0	34.7	28.7	6.0	30.1	28.5	1.6
<b>SI</b>	24.6	20.2	4.4	22.2	16.8	5.4	25.3	14.9	10.4
<b>SK</b>	31.8	21.9	9.9	27.7	19.1	8.6	29.7	24.4	5.3

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.

Note: The category 'standard' refers to employees working full-time in a permanent contract, while 'non-standard' refers to all other employees plus the self-employed.

Flag: "u": Limited reliability due to small sample size.

"b": Break in time series.



### 3. LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT INDICATORS

#### 3.1 Choice of indicators and data limitations

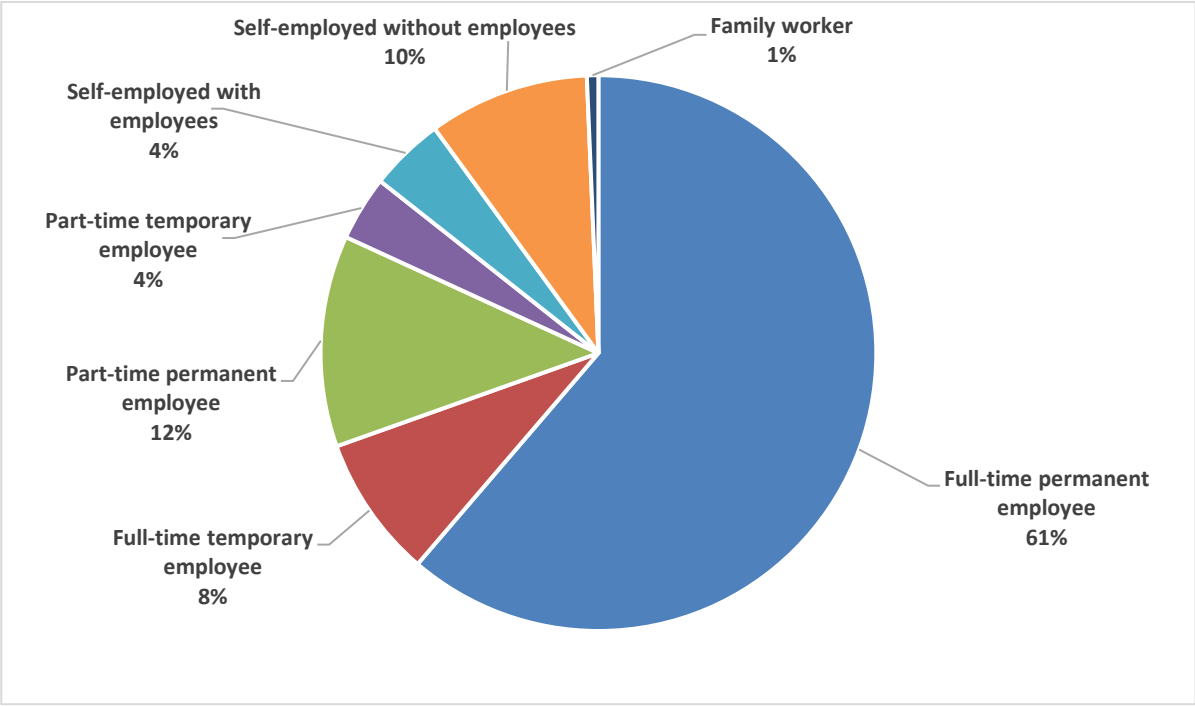
*Note: This methodological section is fully developed in version 0 of the monitoring framework and is therefore not repeated here*

#### 3.2 Prevalence of different labour market statuses

##### Distribution of employment by various statuses

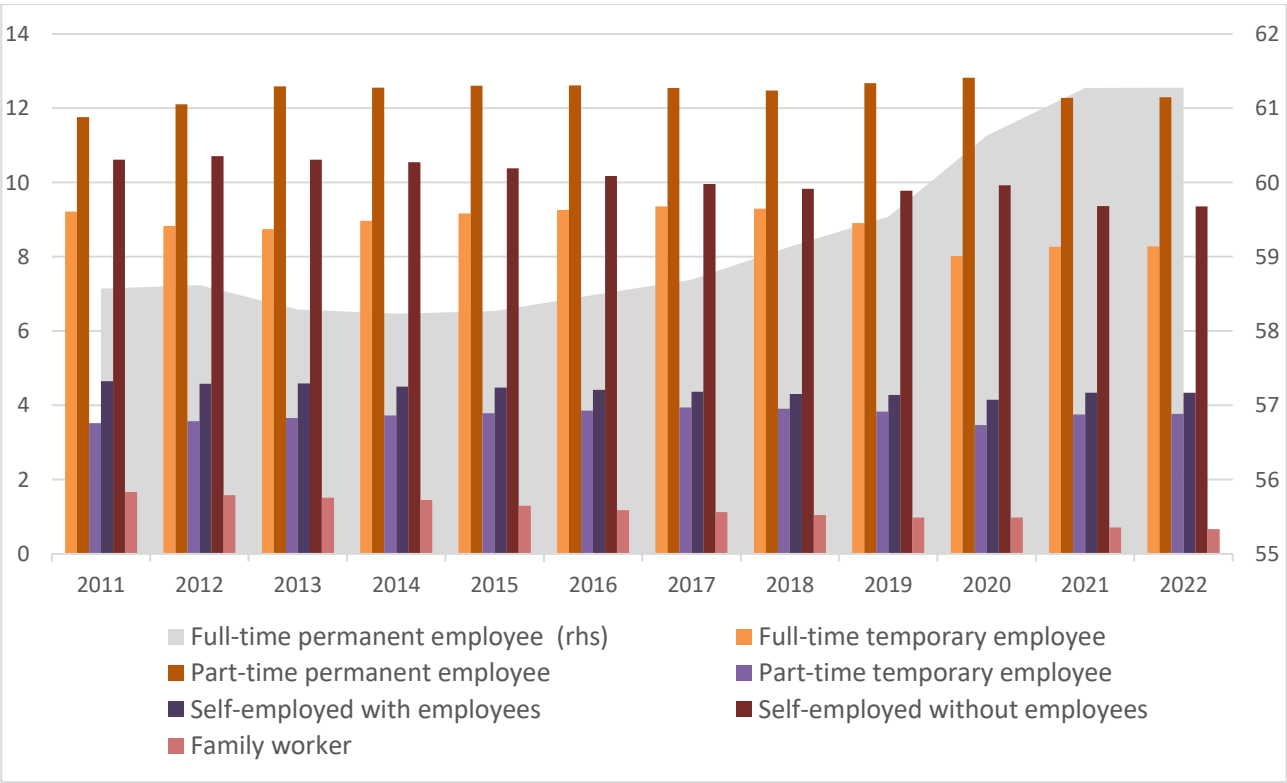
- Standard work (i.e., permanent and full-time employment) represents slightly more than 60% of the population in employment in EU27 in 2022. In all Member States this share surpasses 50%, apart from the Netherlands.
- Non-standard work (e.g., temporary, part-time and/or 'family work') and self-employment represent 39% of the EU27 population in employment. However, its distribution across Member States is quite heterogeneous, surpassing 50% in the Netherlands while it is below 20% in Lithuania, Romania and Bulgaria.
- Part-time employees make up 16% of all employment in the EU, while 12% of all employment is made up of temporary contracts. The share of employment being both part-time and temporary increased to 3.8% in EU27 in 2022. However, it is still below the peak of 3.9% it reached in 2017-18. Instead, the share of full-time permanent employment has been slowly increasing in the last decade, having now reached 61.3%.
- In 2022, self-employment accounted for 13.7% of the EU population in employment (compared to 15.2% ten years before), being particularly prominent in Greece (27.2%), Italy (20.4%), Poland (18.7%), Czechia (15.5%), the Netherlands (15.8%) and Spain and Malta (14.9%).

**Figure 3.1: Labour market statuses in EU27 (aged 15-74), 2022 (%)**



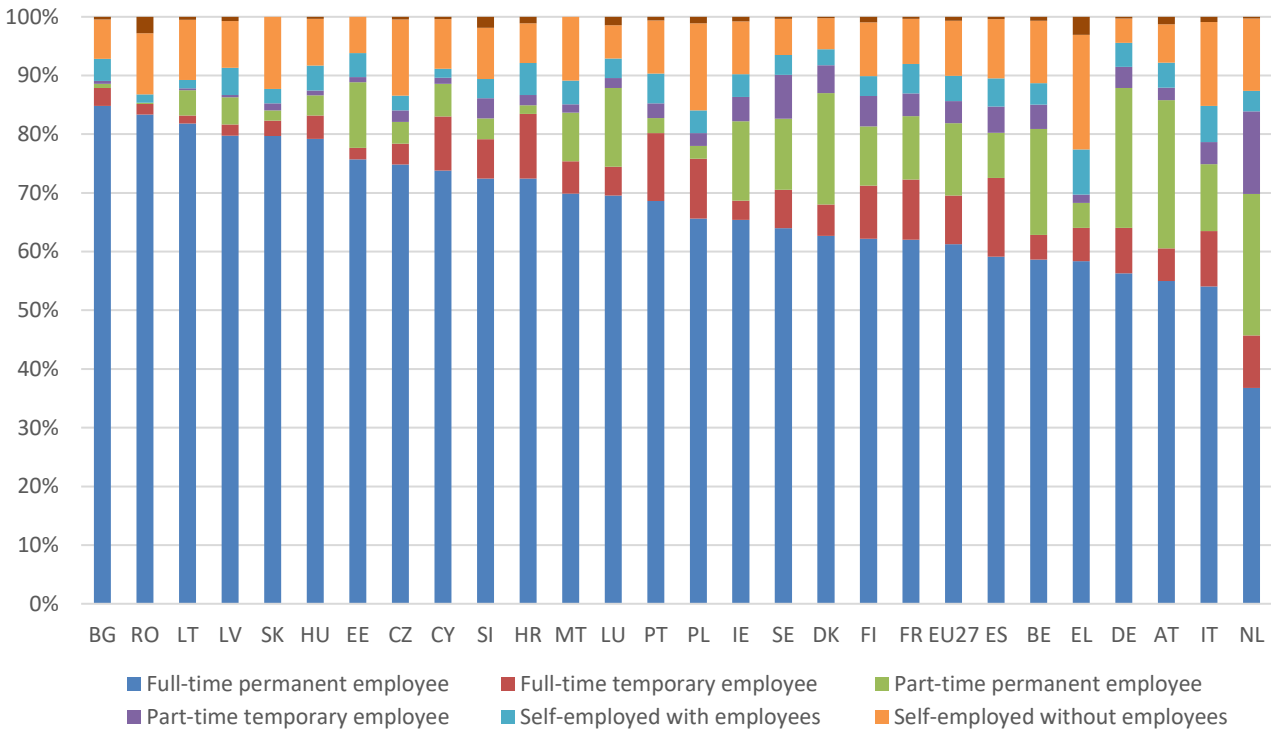
Source: Eurostat, LFS.

**Figure 3.2: Labour market statuses in EU27 (aged 15-74), 2011-2022 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS. Break in series in 2021.

**Figure 3.3: Labour market statuses by Member State (aged 15-74), 2022**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

**Table 3.1: Labour market statuses by Member State (aged 15-74), 2022 (%)**

	Full-time permanent employee	Full-time temporary employee	Part-time permanent employee	Part-time temporary employee	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Family worker
<b>EU27</b>	61.3	8.3	12.3	3.8	4.3	9.4	0.7
<b>AT</b>	55.0	5.6	25.2	2.1	4.3	6.6	1.2
<b>BE</b>	58.7	4.2	18.0	4.1	3.7	10.7	0.6
<b>BG</b>	84.8	3.1	0.7	0.5	3.8	6.7	0.4
<b>CY</b>	73.8	9.2	5.6	1.0	1.5	8.4	0.4
<b>CZ</b>	74.8	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.5	13.0	0.5
<b>DE</b>	56.3	7.7	23.8	3.6	4.1	4.2	0.3
<b>DK</b>	62.7	5.3	19.0	4.7	2.8	5.3	0.3
<b>EE</b>	75.7	1.9	11.2	0.8	4.1	6.2	0.0
<b>EL</b>	58.4	5.6	4.3	1.4	7.7	19.6	3.1
<b>ES</b>	59.1	13.4	7.7	4.5	4.8	10.1	0.4
<b>FI</b>	62.2	9.1	10.1	5.1	3.4	9.2	1.0
<b>FR</b>	62.0	10.2	10.8	3.9	5.0	7.7	0.3
<b>HR</b>	72.4	11.0	1.5	1.8	5.4	6.8	1.1
<b>HU</b>	79.2	4.0	3.4	0.8	4.3	8.0	0.3
<b>IE</b>	65.4	3.2	13.6	4.1	3.9	9.0	0.8
<b>IT</b>	54.1	9.4	11.4	3.8	6.2	14.3	0.9
<b>LT</b>	81.8	1.4	4.3	0.3	1.4	10.3	0.5
<b>LU</b>	69.6	4.9	13.4	1.7	3.3	5.7	1.4
<b>LV</b>	79.8	1.9	4.6	0.4	4.6	7.9	0.7
<b>MT</b>	69.9	5.5	8.3	1.4	4.1	10.8	0.0
<b>NL</b>	36.8	8.9	24.1	14.1	3.5	12.3	0.3
<b>PL</b>	65.6	10.2	2.2	2.2	3.9	14.8	1.1
<b>PT</b>	68.6	11.6	2.6	2.5	5.1	9.1	0.6
<b>RO</b>	83.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.4	10.4	2.8
<b>SE</b>	64.0	6.6	12.1	7.5	3.4	6.1	0.4
<b>SI</b>	72.4	6.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	8.7	1.9
<b>SK</b>	79.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	2.5	12.3	0.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

**Table 3.2: Proportion of full-time permanent employees, by Member State (aged 15-74), 2011-2022 (% of overall population in employment)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021(b)	2022
<b>EU27</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>
<b>AT</b>	58.3	58.0	57.4	56.7	56.6	56.3	56.4	56.9	57.3	57.4	56.2	55.0
<b>BE</b>	57.9	58.2	58.0	58.6	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.7	57.3	57.6	58.4	58.7
<b>BG</b>	83.3	83.4	81.6	81.8	83.0	83.7	83.2	83.8	84.5	84.9	85.2	84.8
<b>CY</b>	67.0	66.3	62.7	60.6	63.8	65.5	67.4	69.4	69.4	69.9	71.2	73.8
<b>CZ</b>	72.6 <sup>b</sup>	71.8	71.3	70.9	71.2	71.4	71.2	71.9	72.6	73.4	74.9	74.8
<b>DE</b>	55.0	55.6 <sup>b</sup>	55.1	55.5	55.4	55.7	55.9	56.2	56.4	57.5 <sup>b</sup>	57.3	56.3
<b>DK</b>	61.7	61.9	62.0	62.6	63.1	60.0	61.5	63.5	63.2	63.3	62.7	62.7
<b>EE</b>	79.2	79.8	80.2	80.9	79.4	78.9	79.0	77.1	76.7	76.6	77.3	75.7
<b>EL</b>	54.0	53.4	52.6	52.0	52.4	53.0	52.9	53.7	54.2	56.2	56.9	58.4
<b>ES</b>	56.1	56.3	55.3	54.6	54.0	53.9	53.7	54.3	54.8	56.3	56.1	59.1
<b>FI</b>	64.2	64.0	64.4	63.7	63.7	63.2	63.6	63.4	63.4	64.7	61.9	62.2
<b>FR</b>	62.6	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.4	61.5	61.9	62.7	62.5	62.0
<b>HR</b>	67.6	69.5	69.6	69.3 <sup>b</sup>	66.4	66.0	68.3	69.3	70.6	73.0	73.7	72.4
<b>HU</b>	75.7	75.3	74.7	75.2	75.0	77.0	78.5	79.7	79.7	78.9	78.7	79.2
<b>IE</b>	58.9	58.9	58.6	59.8	60.9	61.7	63.6 <sup>b</sup>	63.9	64.6	66.1	64.9	65.4
<b>IT</b>	55.5	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.5	53.6	53.4	52.7	52.6	54.0	54.2	54.1
<b>LT</b>	81.0	80.2	79.9	79.7	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.6	82.2	82.7	82.9	81.8
<b>LU</b>	70.7	69.6	70.0	69.7	67.3	67.5	67.0	68.8	69.9	69.9	68.7	69.6
<b>LV</b>	76.7	78.2	79.5	80.9	79.2	78.2	79.2	81.1	79.7	78.8	79.6	79.8
<b>MT</b>	71.3	70.9	69.4	68.2	68.4	68.4	69.4	69.2	68.3	69.9	70.8	69.9
<b>NL</b>	36.9	36.0	34.9	34.4	34.9	34.7	34.3	34.2	34.7	35.0	37.0	36.8
<b>PL</b>	54.3	54.7	55.0	54.2	54.5	55.4	56.6	58.2	60.4	62.5	66.1	65.6
<b>PT</b>	59.5	60.0	59.3	60.9	61.4	61.5	62.4	63.1	63.8	66.5	67.8	68.6
<b>RO</b>	65.4	65.2	65.9	66.5	69.6	72.1	72.5	73.7	74.6	75.1	82.9	83.3
<b>SE</b>	58.2	58.9	59.0	58.8	59.2	60.0	60.6	61.2 <sup>b</sup>	61.4	62.2	63.9	64.0
<b>SI</b>	65.8	66.7	66.6	65.2	65.5	67.8	66.6	67.5	71.1	73.7	71.9	72.4
<b>SK</b>	77.1	77.6	77.3	75.7	74.3	74.6	75.0	76.4	76.2	78.0	79.7	79.7

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: "b": break in time series. Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

## **Dependent self-employed**

- In 2022, there were around 770,000 dependent self-employed in the EU, defined as the self-employed without employees who worked during the last 12 months for only one client or for a dominant client, and this client decided about their working hours.
- They represented around 4% of the (19 million) self-employed without employees, and 0.4% of the total population in employment.
- There is large variety across Member States, with dependent self-employed as a share of self-employed without employees ranging from less than 1% in Spain and Romania to more than three times the EU average in Sweden (15.1%) and Slovakia (17.5%).
- If one does not consider the second criteria (i.e., client deciding about working time), it appears that 3.3 million self-employed without employees in 2022 worked for only one or for a dominant client, making up 18% of all employed without employees. This ratio was above 25% in Sweden, Finland, Slovakia and Czechia – while it was below 10% only in Bulgaria and Germany.

**Table 3.3: Number and share of dependent self-employed\* (aged 15-74), 2022**

	Self-employed without employees (in thousands)	Among which: those who worked during the last 12 months for only one client or for a dominant client		Among which: those whose client decided about their working hours		
		in thousands	In % of all self-employed (without employees)	in thousands	In % of all self-employed without employees	In % of all people in employment
<b>EU27</b>	<b>19,021</b>	<b>3,334.6</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>767.0</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>AT</b>	275	66.5	24%	5.4 <sup>u</sup>	2.0% <sup>u</sup>	0.1% <sup>u</sup>
<b>BE</b>	573	97.7	17%	25.4	4.4%	0.5%
<b>BG</b>	180	17.4	10%	:	:	:
<b>CY</b>	36	5.1	14%	2.6	7.4%	0.6%
<b>CZ</b>	696	174.0	25%	55.2	7.9%	1.1%
<b>DE</b>	1,605	150.0	9%	:	:	:
<b>DK</b>	149	30.0	20%	:	:	:
<b>EE</b>	39	5.2	13%	:	:	:
<b>EL</b>	863	115.5	13%	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	2,079	315.6	15%	17.3	0.8%	0.1%
<b>FI</b>	222	66.8	30%	3.8 <sup>u</sup>	1.7% <sup>u</sup>	0.1% <sup>u</sup>
<b>FR</b>	2,158	343.8	16%	51.6	2.4%	0.2%
<b>HR</b>	113	15.2	13%	1.9 <sup>u</sup>	1.7% <sup>u</sup>	0.1% <sup>u</sup>
<b>HU</b>	364	89.7	25%	22.9	6.3%	0.5%
<b>IE</b>	188	39.0	21%	11.0 <sup>u</sup>	5.8% <sup>u</sup>	0.5% <sup>u</sup>
<b>IT</b>	3,278	534.8	16%	229.2	7.0%	1.0%
<b>LT</b>	142	25.0	18%	:	:	:
<b>LU</b>	13	2.2	17%	:	:	:
<b>LV</b>	32	:	:	:	:	:
<b>MT</b>	28	5.3	19%	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	1,168	282.3	24%	67.5	5.8%	0.7%
<b>PL</b>	2,455	338.6	14%	60.6	2.5%	0.4%
<b>PT</b>	437	76.5	17%	13.9	3.2%	0.3%
<b>RO</b>	803	91.2	11%	7.5 <sup>u</sup>	0.9% <sup>u</sup>	0.1% <sup>u</sup>
<b>SE</b>	311	128.6	41%	47.1	15.1%	0.9%
<b>SI</b>	78	13.2	17%	:	:	:
<b>SK</b>	284	85.5	30%	49.6	17.5%	1.9%

Source: Eurostat, LFS. Note: "u": low reliability.

\* Defined as the self-employed without employees who worked during the last 12 months for only one client or for a dominant client, and this client decided about their working hours

## Short-term contracts

- In 2021, short-term contracts (i.e., up to one year) represented almost 7% of total employment contracts in EU27, being more frequent in Finland (11.4%), Croatia (10.3%), Italy and Poland (9.5%) and the Netherlands (8.8%).
- Amongst these short-term contracts, those up to 6 months are more prominent than the ones up to 3 months, which represent 3.4% and 1.6% respectively of total employment contracts in EU27.
- The share of short-term contracts up to 6 months has been declining in the last years after having reached 4.7% in 2017. However, as this decline mostly occurred in the period 2019-21, it is likely to be due to the conjectural impact of the COVID-19 crisis on temporary contracts.



**Table 3.4: Share of employees with short-term contracts of up to 3, 6 or 12 months in EU27 (aged 15-74), 2021 (% of all employees)**

	Up to 3 months	Up to 6 months	Up to 12 months
<b>EU27</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>AT</b>	0.8	1.6	3.2
<b>BE</b>	2.8	4.0	6.3
<b>BG</b>	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	0.4	1.9
<b>CY</b>	0.6	1.8	4.8
<b>CZ</b>	0.3	0.9	3.6
<b>DE</b>	0.5	1.9	5.4
<b>DK</b>	1.2	2.3	4.1
<b>EE</b>	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.9	1.2
<b>EL</b>	1.0	3.4	7.8
<b>ES</b>	2.1	4.1	8.0
<b>FI</b>	3.7	7.2	11.4
<b>FR</b>	3.7	5.6	8.6
<b>HR</b>	3.7	7.7	10.3
<b>HU</b>	1.2	2.3	3.7
<b>IE</b>	1.8	2.8	4.6
<b>IT</b>	1.3	4.4	9.5
<b>LT</b>	0.3	1.0	1.2
<b>LU</b>	1.4	2.5	4.3
<b>LV</b>	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	1.3	1.8
<b>MT</b>	0.6	2.0	5.5
<b>NL</b>	1.1	3.8	8.8
<b>PL</b>	2.3	3.8	9.5
<b>PT</b>	1.0	3.0	8.7
<b>RO</b>	0.2	1.1	2.1
<b>SE</b>	1.5	3.1	6.0
<b>SI</b>	1.7	3.4	5.5
<b>SK</b>	0.5	1.1	2.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: "u": low reliability.

**Table 3.5: Share of short-term contract employees (up to 6 months) by Member State (aged 15-74), 2011-2021 (% of all employees)**

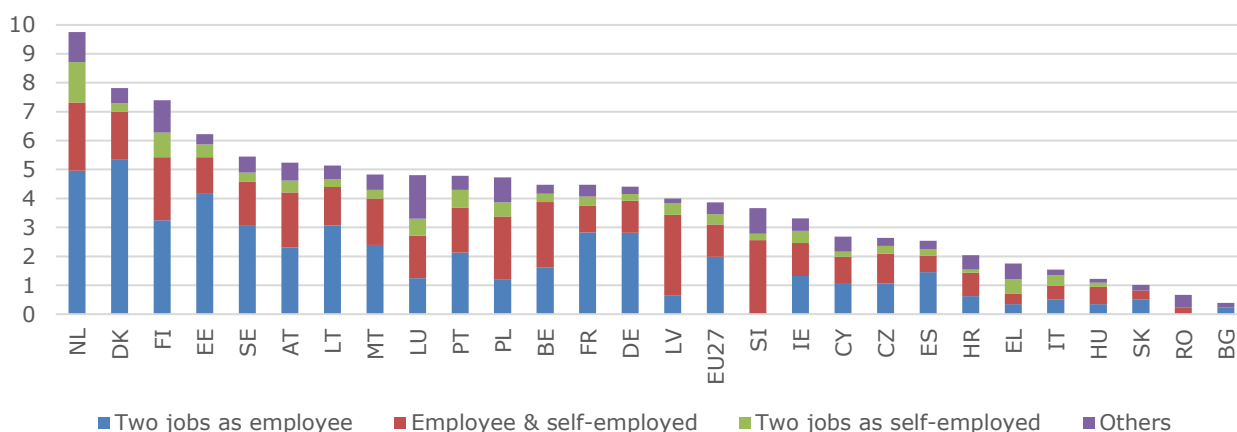
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>EU27</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>AT</b>	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.6
<b>BE</b>	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	4.0
<b>BG</b>	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	0.4
<b>CY</b>	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.8
<b>CZ</b>	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
<b>DE</b>	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9
<b>DK</b>	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
<b>EE</b>	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	0.9
<b>EL</b>	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.5	3.0	3.4
<b>ES</b>	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.6	4.1
<b>FI</b>	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.1	7.2
<b>FR</b>	6.6	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.2	5.6
<b>HR</b>	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.5	9.9	10.9	10.4	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.7
<b>HU</b>	5.8	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.0	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.3
<b>IE</b>	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.8
<b>IT</b>	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.2	4.4
<b>LT</b>	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>LU</b>	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5
<b>LV</b>	4.9	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3
<b>MT</b>	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0
<b>NL</b>	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	3.8
<b>PL</b>	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	4.3	3.8
<b>PT</b>	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.3	5.5	3.0
<b>RO</b>	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1
<b>SE</b>	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	3.1
<b>SI</b>	7.8	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.1	7.6	6.7	5.2	4.2	3.4
<b>SK</b>	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.4	1.1

Source: Eurostat, LFS. Note: Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

## Persons having a second job

- 7.9 million employed persons in the EU hold a second job in 2021, more than half of which have two jobs as employees.
- Having two jobs is most frequent in NL (9.8%), followed by DK (7.8%), FI (7.4%) and EE (6.2%).
- As for persons combining employee and self-employed statuses, they represent 1.1% in the EU, reaching more than 2% in LV, SI, NL, BE, PL and FI.

**Figure 3.4: Persons having a second job in the labour market by Member State (aged 15-74), 2021 (% of all persons in employment)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

**Table 3.6: Persons having a second job in the labour market by Member State (aged 15-74), 2021 (% among all persons in employment)**

	Persons having a second job (in % of tot. employment)	of which			
		Two jobs as employee	Employee & self-employed	Two jobs as self-employed	Others
<b>EU27</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>BE</b>	4.5	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.3
<b>BG</b>	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2
<b>CZ</b>	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3
<b>DK</b>	7.8	5.3	1.7	0.3	0.5
<b>DE</b>	4.4	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.3
<b>EE</b>	6.2	4.2 <sup>u</sup>	1.2	0.4	0.4
<b>IE</b>	3.3	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4
<b>EL</b>	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>ES</b>	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
<b>FR</b>	4.5	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.4
<b>HR</b>	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5
<b>IT</b>	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
<b>CY</b>	2.7	1.1 <sup>u</sup>	0.9 <sup>u</sup>	0.2	0.5 <sup>u</sup>
<b>LV</b>	4.0	0.7	2.8	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	0.2
<b>LT</b>	5.1	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.5 <sup>u</sup>
<b>LU</b>	4.8	1.2	1.5	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	1.5
<b>HU</b>	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
<b>MT</b>	4.8	2.4	1.6	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.5
<b>NL</b>	9.8	5.0	2.4	1.4	1.0
<b>AT</b>	5.2	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.6
<b>PL</b>	4.7	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.9
<b>PT</b>	4.8	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.5
<b>RO</b>	0.7	:	0.2	:	0.4
<b>SI</b>	3.7	:	2.6	0.2	0.9
<b>SK</b>	1.0	0.5	0.3	:	0.2
<b>FI</b>	7.4	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.1
<b>SE</b>	5.4	3.1	1.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: ":" data not available;

"<sup>u</sup>": low reliability.

**Table 3.7: Employed persons having a second job in the labour market by Member State (aged 15-74), 2011-2021 (% of all persons employed)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>EU27</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>BE</b>	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.5 <sup>b</sup>
<b>BG</b>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
<b>CZ</b>	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6 <sup>b</sup>
<b>DK</b>	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.2	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	8.5 <sup>b</sup>	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>DE</b>	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	4.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.8	5	5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.4 <sup>b</sup>
<b>EE</b>	5.2	5	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.2 <sup>b</sup>
<b>IE</b>	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.7	3	2.7	3.3 <sup>b</sup>
<b>EL</b>	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>ES</b>	2	2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5 <sup>bd</sup>
<b>FR</b>	3.4	3.2	5.5	5.4 <sup>b</sup>	5.1	5	5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.5 <sup>bd</sup>
<b>HR</b>	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.1	1	1.2	1	1	2 <sup>b</sup>
<b>IT</b>	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5 <sup>b</sup>
<b>CY</b>	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7 <sup>b</sup>
<b>LV</b>	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	5.4	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.6	4	4 <sup>b</sup>
<b>LT</b>	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	5.1	5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1 <sup>b</sup>
<b>LU</b>	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.8	4.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>HU</b>	2	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2 <sup>b</sup>
<b>MT</b>	5.6	5	4.6	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>NL</b>	7.1	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	9.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>AT</b>	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	5.2 <sup>b</sup>
<b>PL</b>	7.1	7	6.8	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7 <sup>b</sup>
<b>PT</b>	5 <sup>b</sup>	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4	4.8 <sup>b</sup>
<b>RO</b>	2.5	2.4	2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
<b>SI</b>	3.2	3.4	3.1	4	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	3.7 <sup>b</sup>
<b>SK</b>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	1	1.2	1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1 <sup>b</sup>
<b>FI</b>	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.3	6	6	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.3	7.4 <sup>b</sup>
<b>SE</b>	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.2	9	8.8	8.8	8.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.1	8	5.4 <sup>b</sup>

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

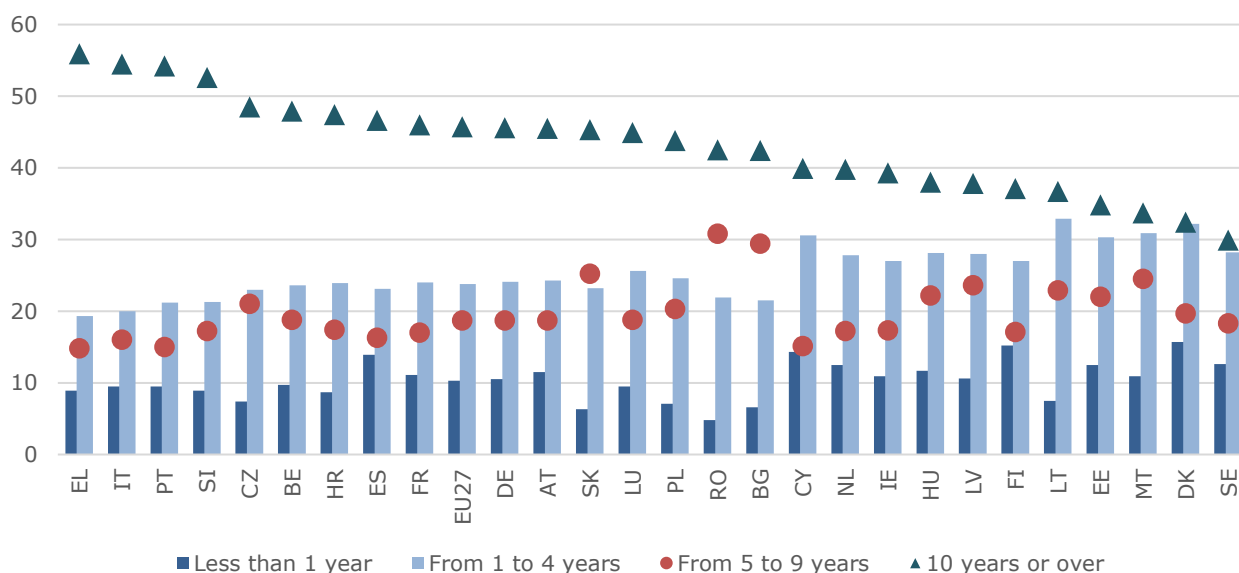
"b": break in time series;

"bd": break in time series, definition varies.

## Job tenure of employed persons

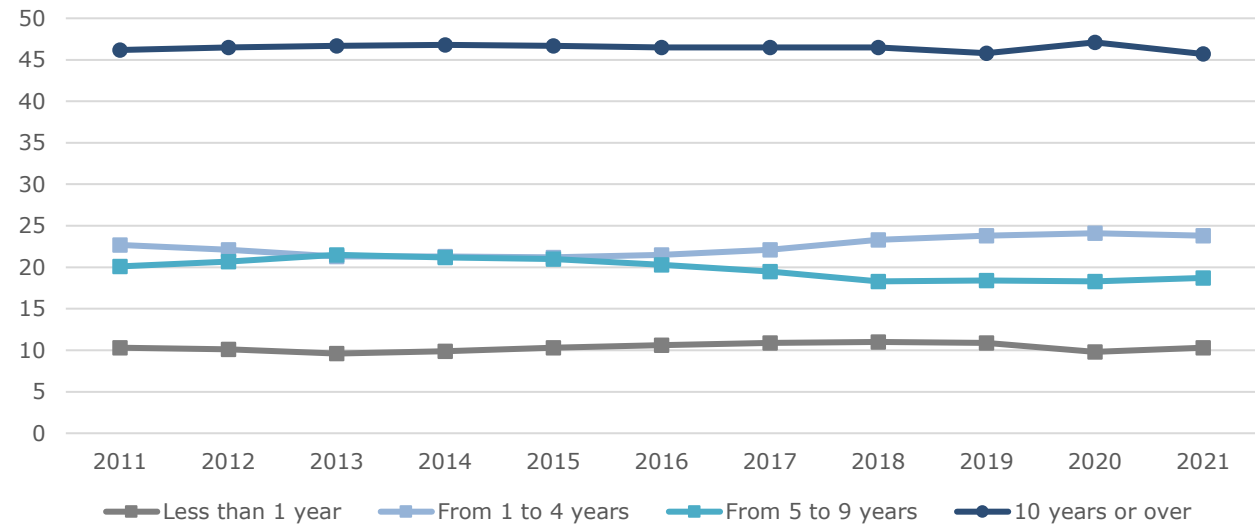
- Long job tenures remained the norm in EU27 for the past decade, with 45.7% of employed persons having spent more than 10 years with their current employer, or as a self-employed person in current main job, in 2021.
- In all Member States the self-employed (with or without employees) hold on average a longer job tenure than employees, except in France, Luxembourg and Slovenia.
- 34.1% of all employed persons have a job tenure shorter or equal to 4 years, while only 18.7% of them have been in the current job for a period between 5 and 9 years.

**Figure 3.5: Job tenure of employed persons by Member State (aged 25+), 2021 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

**Figure 3.6: Job tenure of employed persons in EU27 (aged 25+), 2011-2021 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.  
Note: Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

**Table 3.8: Distribution of employed persons by job tenure and labour market status (aged 25+), 2021 (%)**

	10 years of over				From 5 to 9 years				From 1 to 4 years				Less than 1 year			
	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees
<b>EU27</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>AT</b>	45.5	43.3	67.6	56	18.7	19	15	18.9	24.3	25.4	14.5	17.8	11.5	12.4	2.9 <sup>u</sup>	7.3
<b>BE</b>	47.9	47.1	63.4	49	18.8	18.5	20.1	20.1	23.6	24.3	12.9	22.1	9.7	10	3.6	8.7
<b>BG</b>	42.4	40.6	61.5	54.4	29.4	29.8	24.4	26.1	21.5	22.5	11.7	15.1	6.6	7	:	4.5
<b>CY</b>	39.9	38.8	50	45.2	15.1	14.9	20.4	16.5	30.6	31.5	24.5	26	14.3	14.8	:	12.3
<b>CZ</b>	48.5	46	75.1	58.8	21	21.5	14	18.9	23	24.4	9.4	17.5	7.4	8	1.3 <sup>u</sup>	4.7
<b>DE</b>	45.6	43.7	68.6	58.9	18.7	19	14.6	16.9	24.1	25	13	17	10.5	11.1	3.5	6.9
<b>DK</b>	32.4	30.5	53.6	47	19.7	19.8	19.2	19	32.2	33.1	23	24.7	15.7	16.6	4.2 <sup>u</sup>	9.3
<b>EE</b>	34.8	33	51.9	46.4	22	21.8	24.6	22	30.3	31.5	19.3	22.4	12.5	13.2	3.7 <sup>u</sup>	8.8
<b>EL</b>	55.9	47.5	73.4	75.7	14.8	15.5	15.9	11.5	19.3	24	8.1	9.3	8.9	12	1.5	2.3
<b>ES</b>	46.6 <sup>d</sup>	45.1 <sup>d</sup>	64.9 <sup>d</sup>	50.7 <sup>d</sup>	16.3 <sup>d</sup>	15.6 <sup>d</sup>	19.3 <sup>d</sup>	19.9 <sup>d</sup>	23.1 <sup>d</sup>	24 <sup>d</sup>	12.9 <sup>d</sup>	21 <sup>d</sup>	13.9 <sup>d</sup>	15.3 <sup>d</sup>	2.8 <sup>d</sup>	8.4 <sup>d</sup>
<b>FI</b>	37.1	35.6	54.5	41.7	17.1	17.7	18.3	12.5	27	28.9	17.9	16.2	15.2	16.7	4.5	7.8
<b>FR</b>	46 <sup>d</sup>	46.7 <sup>d</sup>	50.6 <sup>d</sup>	36.4 <sup>d</sup>	17 <sup>d</sup>	16.5 <sup>d</sup>	20.2 <sup>d</sup>	20.2 <sup>d</sup>	24 <sup>d</sup>	23.4 <sup>d</sup>	23 <sup>d</sup>	31.1 <sup>d</sup>	11.1 <sup>d</sup>	11.5 <sup>d</sup>	4.5 <sup>d</sup>	10.8 <sup>d</sup>
<b>HR</b>	47.4	46.2	58	50.4	17.4	17.5	20.3	13.3	23.9	24.7	17.5	23.4	8.7	9.1	3.3 <sup>u</sup>	7.2 <sup>u</sup>
<b>HU</b>	38	35.8	62	47.7	22.2	22.8	18.8	17.1	28.1	29	16.1	26.3	11.7	12.4	3.1	9
<b>IE</b>	39.3	36.2	67	53.3	17.3	17.9	13.9	14.1	27	29	10.7	17.6	10.9	12.1	: <sup>u</sup>	5.4
<b>IT</b>	54.5	51.6	74.1	61.4	16	16.2	14.3	15.8	20	21.4	9.9	16.7	9.5	10.8	1.6	6.2
<b>LT</b>	36.7	35.4	48.1	44.9	22.9	23.1	25.8	20.6	32.9	33.9	22.3	26.3	7.5	7.5	:	8.1
<b>LU</b>	44.9	45	58.5	35.9	18.8	18.7	17.7	23	25.6	26.2	14.2	25.9	9.5	9.2	8.1 <sup>u</sup>	14.3
<b>LV</b>	37.8	36	51.9	46.9	23.6	23.4	25.5	24.9	28	29.3	18.7	20.4	10.6	11.3	:	7.7
<b>MT</b>	33.7	31.8	57.6	36.6	24.5	24.9	19.7	23.5	30.9	31.7	17	31	10.9	11.6	5.7 <sup>u</sup>	8.8
<b>NL</b>	39.8	38.1	59.2	43.5	17.2	16.5	17.9	21.4	27.8	29.3	12.9	23.5	12.5	13.8	2.8	7.6
<b>PL</b>	43.8	40.3	59.1	56.4	20.3	21.1	19.1	17.1	24.6	26.4	14.6	18.5	7.1	7.8	3.1	4.7
<b>PT</b>	54.2	52.7	71	58.5	15	15.1	14.4	15.1	21.2	21.9	12.8	19.9	9.5	10.3	1.8 <sup>u</sup>	6.5
<b>RO</b>	42.5	40.1	55.6	54.2	30.8	32.3	24	21.5	21.9	23.2	17.8	15.2	4.8	4.4	:	9.2
<b>SE</b>	29.9	33.3	:	:	18.3	20.6	:	:	28.2	31.6	:	1.6 <sup>u</sup>	12.6	14.1	: <sup>c</sup>	:
<b>SI</b>	52.6	51.7	65.2	49.3	17.2	16.8	20.3	21.9	21.3	21.9	12.6	22.9	8.9	9.6	1.9 <sup>u</sup>	5.6
<b>SK</b>	45.3	43.9	66.4	50	25.2	25.3	23.7	24.8	23.2	24	:	20.9	6.3	6.8	:	4.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: ":" data not available; "d": definition varies; "u": low reliability.



## Low-wage earners

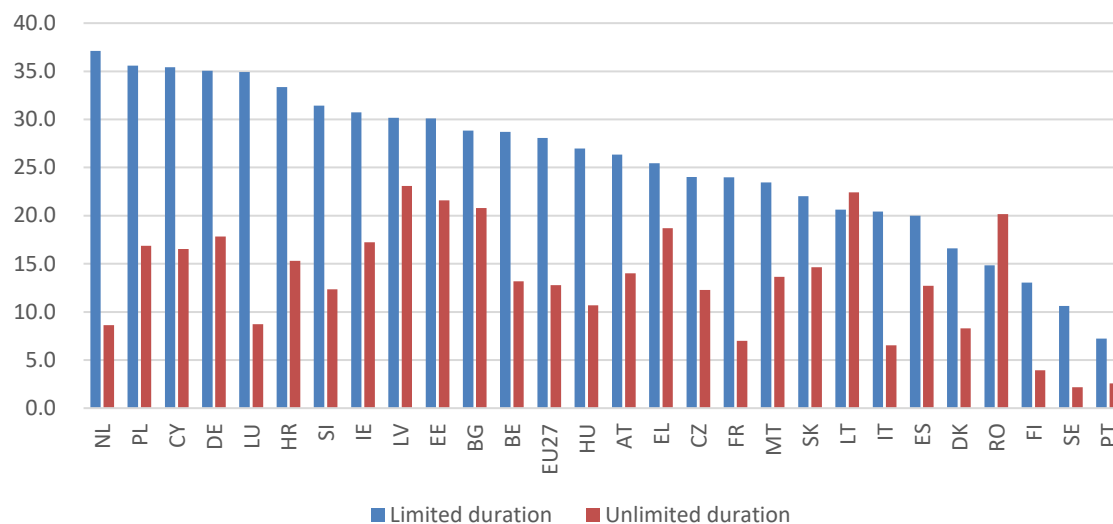
- In 2018, employees in temporary contracts in the EU were more than twice as likely to be low-wage earners as employees on permanent contracts.
- At EU level, the proportion of low-wage earners in EU27 declined for both types of contracts between 2014-18 but more markedly among temporary employees (-3.6pps) compared to permanent employees (-1.5pp). This was due notably to a sharp decline in the proportion of low-wage earners among temporary employees recorded in EL (-16.9pps), HR (-12.2pps) and PT (-11.7pps).

**Table 3.9: Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees (excluding apprentices) by employment contract, 2018**

	Unlimited duration	Limited duration
<b>EU27</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>BE</b>	13.2	28.7
<b>BG</b>	20.8	28.9
<b>CZ</b>	12.3	24.0
<b>DK</b>	8.3	16.6
<b>DE</b>	17.8	35.1
<b>EE</b>	21.6	30.1
<b>IE</b>	17.2	30.7
<b>EL</b>	18.7	25.5
<b>ES</b>	12.7	20.0
<b>FR</b>	7.0	24.0
<b>HR</b>	15.3	33.4
<b>IT</b>	6.5	20.4
<b>CY</b>	16.6	35.4
<b>LV</b>	23.1	30.2
<b>LT</b>	22.4	20.6
<b>LU</b>	8.7	34.9
<b>HU</b>	10.7	27.0
<b>MT</b>	13.7	23.4
<b>NL</b>	8.6	37.1
<b>AT</b>	14.0	26.3
<b>PL</b>	16.9	35.6
<b>PT</b>	2.6	7.2
<b>RO</b>	20.2	14.9
<b>SI</b>	12.4	31.4
<b>SK</b>	14.7	22.0
<b>FI</b>	3.9	13.0
<b>SE</b>	2.2	10.6

Source: Eurostat, Structure of Earnings Survey [EARN\_SES\_PUB1T]

**Figure 3.7: Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees (excluding apprentices) by employment contract, 2018**



Source: Eurostat, Structure of Earnings Survey [EARN\_SES\_PUB1T]

**Table 3.10: Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees (excluding apprentices) by employment contract, EU-27, 2010-2018**

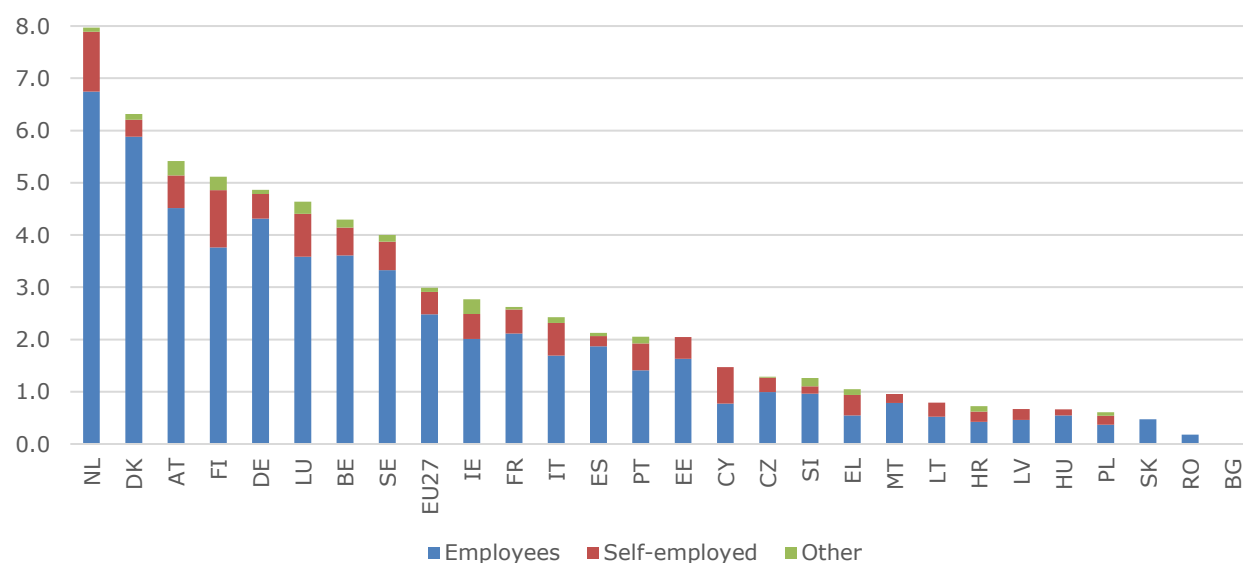
	2010		2014		2018	
	Unlimited duration	Limited duration	Unlimited duration	Limited duration	Unlimited duration	Limited duration
<b>EU27</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>BE</b>	5.1	22.4	2.8	11.6	13.2	28.7
<b>BG</b>	20.4	36.9	17.1	28.4	20.8	28.9
<b>CZ</b>	15.2	30.0	15.7	29.1	12.3	24.0
<b>DK</b>	8.1	9.7	8.3	14.5	8.3	16.6
<b>DE</b>	20.9	38.0	20.0	37.8	17.8	35.1
<b>EE</b>	23.8	23.1	22.7	23.8	21.6	30.1
<b>IE</b>	19.9	28.0	21.5	36.6	17.2	30.7
<b>EL</b>	11.5	23.6	19.4	42.4	18.7	25.5
<b>ES</b>	13.1	20.4	12.4	23.2	12.7	20.0
<b>FR</b>	5.2	18.1	7.1	24.1	7.0	24.0
<b>HR</b>	18.1	43.8	19.0	45.5	15.3	33.4
<b>IT</b>	11.1	26.7	8.1	21.2	6.5	20.4
<b>CY</b>	22.8	14.8	17.3	36.1	16.6	35.4
<b>LV</b>	27.4	34.4	25.5	24.2	23.1	30.2
<b>LT</b>	27.0	31.5	23.6	29.8	22.4	20.6
<b>LU</b>	11.1	34.6	9.8	35.3	8.7	34.9
<b>HU</b>	18.4	36.1	17.2	27.8	10.7	27.0
<b>MT</b>	16.8	27.1	14.0	24.2	13.7	23.4
<b>NL</b>	13.9	45.7	9.9	37.5	8.6	37.1
<b>AT</b>	14.4	26.3	14.0	27.3	14.0	26.3
<b>PL</b>	16.4	42.5	16.4	41.4	16.9	35.6
<b>PT</b>	14.0	23.0	9.6	19.0	2.6	7.2
<b>RO</b>	25.6	35.5	24.3	28.5	20.2	14.9
<b>SI</b>	12.4	30.0	14.5	32.9	12.4	31.4
<b>SK</b>	17.1	29.0	17.4	28.2	14.7	22.0
<b>FI</b>	4.3	16.8	3.7	15.6	3.9	13.0
<b>SE</b>	:	:	:	:	2.2	10.6

Source: Eurostat, Structure of Earnings Survey [EARN\_SES\_PUB1T]

## Short working hours

- In 2021, 3% of the EU population in employment worked less than 10 hours a week, a share mostly composed of employees (2.5%) and, to a lower extent, the self-employed (0.4%).
- This phenomenon was more frequent in the Netherlands (8.0%), Denmark (6.3%), and Austria (5.4%), in opposition to Member States such as Slovakia and Romania, with a share lower than 0.5% of all persons in employment.
- In certain Member States, the share of persons working less than 10 hours a week increased by more than 1pp. since 2011, such as in Luxembourg (+2.8), Belgium (+2.4), Finland (+1.9), Austria (+1.3), and Italy (+1.2). This may be partly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdown periods.

**Figure 3.8: Employed persons (aged 15-74) who worked less than 10 hours in reference week by Member State, 2021 (%)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: In this context, "other" category corresponds to family workers. Data for BG is not available.

**Table 3.11: Employed persons (aged 15-74) who worked less than 10 hours in reference week by Member State, 2021 (% of all persons employed)**

	Employed persons who worked less than 10h in reference week	of which:		
		Employees	Self-employed	Other
<b>EU27</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AT</b>	5.4	4.5	0.6	0.3
<b>BE</b>	4.3	3.6	0.5	0.2
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	0.0
<b>CY</b>	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.0
<b>CZ</b>	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0 <sup>u</sup>
<b>DE</b>	4.9	4.3	0.5	0.1 <sup>u</sup>
<b>DK</b>	6.3	5.9	0.3	0.1 <sup>u</sup>
<b>EE</b>	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0
<b>EL</b>	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
<b>ES</b>	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.1 <sup>u</sup>
<b>FI</b>	5.1	3.8	1.1	0.3
<b>FR</b>	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.0
<b>HR</b>	0.7	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	0.1 <sup>u</sup>
<b>HU</b>	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
<b>IE</b>	2.8	2.0	0.5	0.3
<b>IT</b>	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.1
<b>LT</b>	0.8	0.5	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.0
<b>LU</b>	4.6	3.6	0.8	0.2 <sup>u</sup>
<b>LV</b>	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
<b>MT</b>	1.0	0.8	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	0.0
<b>NL</b>	8.0	6.7	1.1	0.1
<b>PL</b>	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1 <sup>u</sup>
<b>PT</b>	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.1
<b>RO</b>	0.2	0.2	:	0.0
<b>SE</b>	4.0	3.3	0.5	0.1
<b>SI</b>	1.3	1.0	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	0.2 <sup>u</sup>
<b>SK</b>	0.5	0.5	:	0.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: In this context, "other" category corresponds to family workers.

":": data not available;

"u": low reliability.

**Table 3.12: Employed persons (aged 15-74) who worked less than 10 hours in reference week, 2011-2021 (% of all persons employed)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>EU27</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>AT</b>	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.4
<b>BE</b>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	4.3
<b>BG</b>	:	:	0.6	:	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	:
<b>CY</b>	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5
<b>CZ</b>	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
<b>DE</b>	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.9
<b>DK</b>	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.3
<b>EE</b>	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0
<b>EL</b>	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>ES</b>	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
<b>FI</b>	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.2	5.1
<b>FR</b>	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
<b>HR</b>	0.6	0.7	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	0.5 <sup>u</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
<b>HU</b>	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>IE</b>	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
<b>IT</b>	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4
<b>LT</b>	:	:	0.4	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8
<b>LU</b>	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.1	4.6
<b>LV</b>	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
<b>MT</b>	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0
<b>NL</b>	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.4	8.0
<b>PL</b>	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
<b>PT</b>	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1
<b>RO</b>	:	:	:	:	:	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2
<b>SE</b>	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.0
<b>SI</b>	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
<b>SK</b>	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: "u": low reliability.

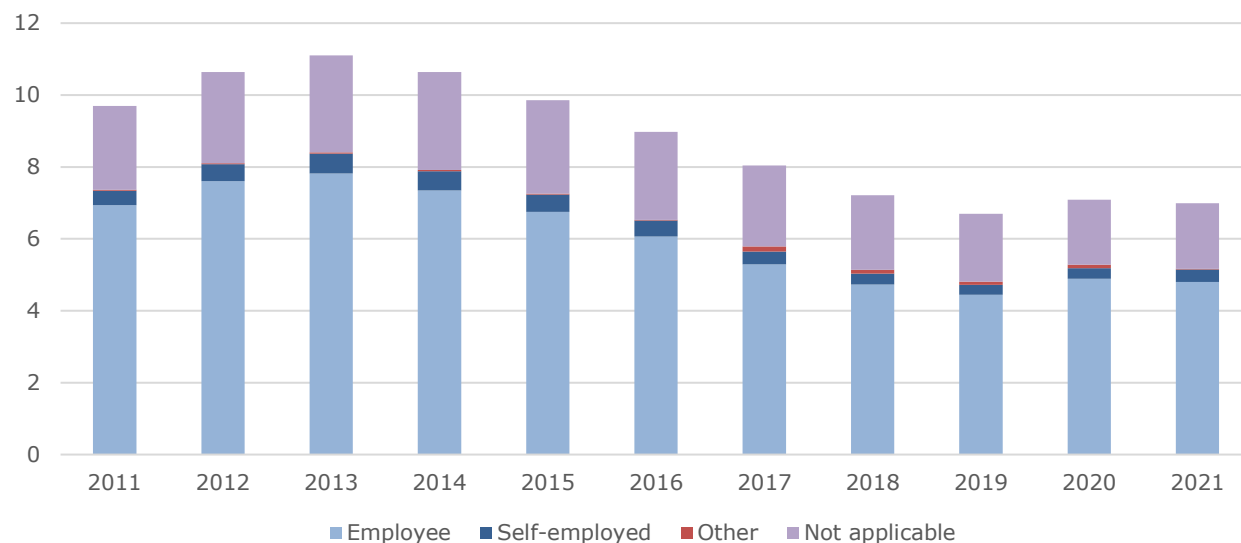
Note: Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

### **3.3 Occurrence of specific risks by labour market status**

#### **Unemployment**

- Following the downward trend in unemployment rates in EU27 in the last decade, the situation somehow deteriorated since the outbreak of the pandemic in 2019, with unemployment reaching 7.0% of the active population in 2021.
- Unemployment remains a frequent risk in many Member States, with the highest rates observed in Spain (14.8%), Greece (14.7%) and Italy (9.5%), in contrast to Denmark (2.5%), Czechia (2.8%), Poland (3.4%), Malta (3.5%) and Germany (3.6%).
- Historically, the proportion of employees among persons in unemployment is significant, accounting for 4.8% of the EU workforce, while the share of unemployed persons who were previously self-employed is negligible, amounting to 0.3% of the workforce.
- In addition to the lower overall share of the self-employed in the employed population (13.6% in 2021) and the longer job tenure, this trend may be related to the lack of coverage of self-employed by unemployment insurance in many Member States (or the challenges in reaching the minimum thresholds to benefit from it).

**Figure 3.9: Proportion of unemployed in the labour force (aged 15-74) by professional status in the last job, 2011-2021**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: 'Not applicable' refers to people who have never been in employment or who have already been in employment but have not worked in the last 8 years.

Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.



**Table 3.13: Proportion of unemployed in the labour force (aged 15-74) by professional status in the last job, 2021**

	Share of persons in unemployment	of which previous professional status			
		Employee	Self-employed	Other	Not applicable*
<b>EU27</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0<sup>u</sup></b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>AT</b>	6.2	5.1	0.3	:	0.9
<b>BE</b>	6.3	4.2	0.2	:	1.9
<b>BG</b>	5.3	3.7	0.2	:	1.3
<b>CY</b>	7.5	5.7	0.4	:	1.4
<b>CZ</b>	2.8	2.2	0.2	:	0.5
<b>DE</b>	3.6	2.4	0.1	:	1.0
<b>DK</b>	2.5	1.4	:	:	1.1
<b>EE</b>	6.1	5.4	:	:	0.8
<b>EL</b>	14.7	8.8	0.7	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	5.1
<b>ES</b>	14.8	12.0	0.6	0.0 <sup>u</sup>	2.2
<b>FI</b>	7.6	5.9	0.3	:	1.5
<b>FR</b>	7.9	6.1	0.3	:	1.5
<b>HR</b>	7.6	5.0	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	:	2.5
<b>HU</b>	4.0	3.1	0.1	:	0.8
<b>IE</b>	6.5	4.1	0.5	:	2.0
<b>IT</b>	9.5	5.3	0.8	0.0	3.4
<b>LT</b>	7.1	5.6	0.5	:	1.1
<b>LU</b>	5.4	3.4	0.3	:	1.7
<b>LV</b>	7.3	0.3	6.3	:	0.7
<b>MT</b>	3.5	2.6	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.7
<b>NL</b>	4.1	2.8	0.2	0.1	1.0
<b>PL</b>	3.4	2.3	0.2	:	0.9
<b>PT</b>	6.6	5.1	0.3	:	1.3
<b>RO</b>	5.6	1.6	0.3	:	3.6
<b>SE</b>	8.8	3.7	0.1	:	5.0
<b>SI</b>	4.7	3.5	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	:	1.0
<b>SK</b>	6.8	4.3	0.3	:	2.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: \*Relates to people who have never been in employment or who used to be in employment but have not worked in the last 8 years.

"-": data not available.

## **Absence due to maternity/paternity leave or sick leave**

- In 2021, the share of people absent from work due to parental or sick leave was higher for employees than for the self-employed, reaching 9.8% versus 6.5%. This trend is observed across all Member States, apart from Cyprus and Malta.
- On average, absenteeism from work due to sickness is more prevalent than maternity or paternity leave for both employees and the self-employed in EU27.
- Work leave due to maternity/paternity or sickness varies significantly across Member States. Employees in France (5.0%) and Portugal (4.9%) are amongst those with high absenteeism due to parental and sick leave combined, while the combined share for the self-employed is the highest in Spain (3.7%).

**Table 3.14: Share of employees and self-employed (aged 15-74) who were absent from work in the reference week, due to maternity/paternity leave or sick leave, 2021 (% of all employed persons)**

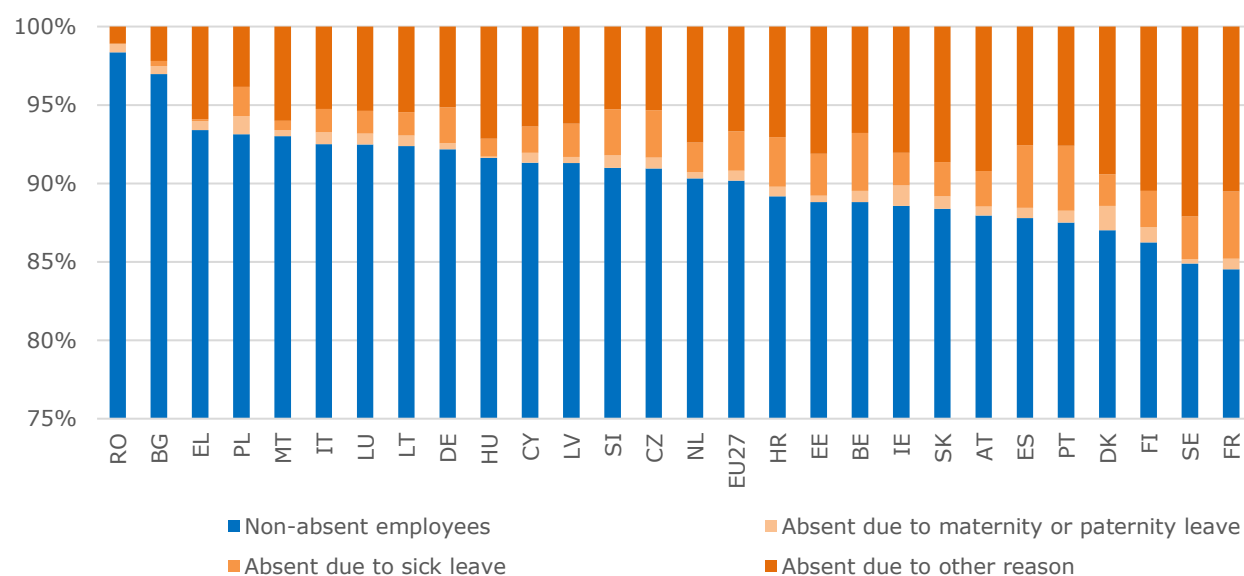
	Share of employees absent from work	of which		Share of self-employed absent from work	of which	
		in maternity or paternity leave	in sick leave		in maternity or paternity leave	in sick leave
<b>EU27</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>AT</b>	12.0	0.6	2.3	6.3	:	0.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>BE</b>	11.2	0.7	3.7	5.8	:	0.9
<b>BG</b>	3.0	0.5	0.3	:	:	:
<b>CY</b>	8.7	0.6	1.7	10.8	:	1.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>CZ</b>	9.0	0.7	3.0	6.9	:	1.1
<b>DE</b>	7.8	0.4	2.3	5.1	:	0.8 <sup>u</sup>
<b>DK</b>	13.0	1.6	2.0	6.6	:	:
<b>EE</b>	11.2	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	2.7	4.0	:	1.6 <sup>u</sup>
<b>EL</b>	6.6	0.6	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	4.8	:	:
<b>ES</b>	12.2	0.6	4.0	8.1	0.4	3.3
<b>FI</b>	13.8	1.0	2.3	7.6	:	1.9
<b>FR</b>	15.5	0.7	4.3	9.7	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	1.3
<b>HR</b>	10.8	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	3.2	4.1 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.8 <sup>u</sup>
<b>HU</b>	8.4	0.1 <sup>u</sup>	1.1	4.1	:	:
<b>IE</b>	11.4	1.3	2.1	6.8	:	:
<b>IT</b>	7.5	0.8	1.5	5.2	0.1	0.7
<b>LT</b>	7.6	0.7	1.5	4.5	:	0.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>LU</b>	7.5	0.7	1.4	2.4 <sup>u</sup>	:	:
<b>LV</b>	8.7	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	2.1	2.6 <sup>u</sup>	:	:
<b>MT</b>	7.0	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	0.6	7.1	:	:
<b>NL</b>	9.7	0.4	1.9	9.2	0.2 <sup>u</sup>	0.8
<b>PL</b>	6.9	1.2	1.8	2.1	:	0.7
<b>PT</b>	12.5	0.8	4.1	10.2	:	2.2
<b>RO</b>	1.6	0.5	0.0	:	:	:
<b>SE</b>	15.1	0.3	2.7	10.2	:	1.7
<b>SI</b>	9.0	0.8	2.9	4.1	:	1.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>SK</b>	11.6	0.8	2.2	8.6	:	1.1

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: "(": data not available;

"u": low reliability.

**Figure 3.10: Share of *employees* who were absent from work (aged 15-74) in the reference week, by reason (sick leave, maternity/paternity leave, other reasons), 2021 (% of all employees)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

**Figure 3.11: Share of *self-employed* who were absent from work (aged 15-74) in the reference week, by reason (sick leave, maternity/paternity leave, other reasons), 2021 (% of all self-employed)**



Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: Data for absent self-employed in BG and RO is unavailable; for some Member States, there is no absence breakdown available, as displayed in the table above.

**Table 3.15: Share of *employees* who were absent from work (aged 15-74) in the reference week, due to sick leave or maternity/paternity leave), 2011-2021 (% of all employees)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>EU27</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>AT</b>	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8
<b>BE</b>	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
<b>BG</b>	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8
<b>CY</b>	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.3
<b>CZ</b>	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.7
<b>DE</b>	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.7
<b>DK</b>	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
<b>EE</b>	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1
<b>EL</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
<b>ES</b>	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.3	4.6
<b>FI</b>	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3
<b>FR</b>	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.0
<b>HR</b>	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.7
<b>HU</b>	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.2
<b>IE</b>	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3
<b>IT</b>	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2
<b>LT</b>	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.2
<b>LU</b>	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
<b>LV</b>	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
<b>MT</b>	:	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.5 <sup>u</sup>	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	0.5	:	1.1	1.0
<b>NL</b>	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2
<b>PL</b>	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.0
<b>PT</b>	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.9
<b>RO</b>	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>SE</b>	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.4	3.0
<b>SI</b>	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	3.7
<b>SK</b>	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: "(": data not available;

"<sup>u</sup>": low reliability.

Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

**Table 3.16: Share of *self-employed* who were absent from work (aged 15-74) in the reference week, due to sick leave or maternity/paternity leave, 2011-2021 (% of all self-employed)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>EU27</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>AT</b>	:	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>BE</b>	0.4 <sup>u</sup>	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	0.5 <sup>u</sup>	0.5 <sup>u</sup>	0.8	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	1.0	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	1.3	0.9
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>CY</b>	1.2 <sup>u</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4 <sup>u</sup>	:	:	1.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>CZ</b>	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1
<b>DE</b>	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	:	0.8
<b>DK</b>	0.9 <sup>u</sup>	:	:	:	:	1.2 <sup>u</sup>	1.0 <sup>u</sup>	1.0 <sup>u</sup>	:	1.0 <sup>u</sup>	:
<b>EE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.6
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.3	3.7
<b>FI</b>	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2 <sup>u</sup>	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.9 <sup>u</sup>	1.9
<b>FR</b>	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6
<b>HR</b>	:	0.5 <sup>u</sup>	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	:	:	0.5 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	1.5 <sup>u</sup>	1.6 <sup>u</sup>	0.8 <sup>u</sup>
<b>HU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>IE</b>	:	:	:	:	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	:	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	:	:	:
<b>IT</b>	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
<b>LT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9 <sup>u</sup>	0.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>LV</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
<b>PL</b>	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7
<b>PT</b>	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.2
<b>RO</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>SE</b>	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.1 <sup>u</sup>	1.2 <sup>u</sup>	1.7
<b>SI</b>	2.9 <sup>u</sup>	1.5 <sup>u</sup>	1.7 <sup>u</sup>	1.6 <sup>u</sup>	2.2 <sup>u</sup>	2.3 <sup>u</sup>	0.9 <sup>u</sup>	2.7 <sup>u</sup>	2.1 <sup>u</sup>	2.3 <sup>u</sup>	1.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>SK</b>	:	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	0.6 <sup>u</sup>	1.0	0.7 <sup>u</sup>	0.8 <sup>u</sup>	:	1.1	1.1

Source: Eurostat, LFS.

Note: "(": data not available

"u": low reliability.

Note: Due to a revision of LFS methodology from 2021 onwards, there is a time series break for all Member States.

## **Accidents at work**

- 2.4% of employees and 1.9% of the self-employed reported an accident at work in 2020.
- These shares are well below the levels recorded in 2007 and 2013. However, this may be due to very special case of 2020 (situation of lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the strong reliance on telework).
- In 2020, the proportion of employed persons reporting an accident at work is particularly high in FI followed by SE and FR.

**Table 3.17: Percentage of persons reporting an accident at work by professional status (15-64)**

	2007			2013			2020		
	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed persons	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed persons	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed persons
<b>EU27</b>	3.2d	3.4d	2.6d	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.9
<b>BE</b>	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	3	1u	2.4	2.5	1.8
<b>BG</b>	0.6	0.6	:	0.4u	0.4u	:	0.7	0.7	:
<b>CZ</b>	2.6d	2.7d	3.2d	1.8	1.9	2.4	2	2	2.4
<b>DK</b>	5	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.2	2.7u	2.4	2.6	:
<b>DE</b>	2.9du	2.9d	1.7d	3.4	3.4	3.7	1.9p	1.9p	:
<b>EE</b>	2.4d	2.3d	3.8du	1.3	1.4	:	1.4	1.4	:
<b>IE</b>	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	:
<b>EL</b>	1.8	2	2	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	3.3
<b>ES</b>	3.9d	4.7d	2.6d	2.3	2.9	2	2.4	2.6	2
<b>FR</b>	5.4d	5.5d	3.1du	5.3	5.6	3.7u	4.6	4.7	3.7
<b>HR</b>	2.2	1.7u	2.7u	1.4u	1.4u	:	1u	1u	:
<b>IT</b>	2.7	3	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	1
<b>CY</b>	3	3	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.7u	1.8	1.6	2.5u
<b>LV</b>	2.2u	2.2u	:	1.4	1.5	:	0.8	0.8	:
<b>LT</b>	1u	1u	:	1.2	1.2	:	0.5	0.5	0.8u
<b>LU</b>	3.4d	3.7d	:du	3.9	4	2.8u	3.4	3.3	3.6u
<b>HU</b>	1d	1d	1.3d	0.8	0.8	0.7u	0.7	0.7	:
<b>MT</b>	3.6d	3.6d	:du	1.5u	1.5u	:	0.8	0.9u	:
<b>NL</b>	2.6d	2.6d	1.7d	:	:	:	1.2	1.2	1
<b>AT</b>	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.2u
<b>PL</b>	1.1d	1.1d	1.5d	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4
<b>PT</b>	3d	3.2d	3.1d	4	4.6	4	3.2	3.4	1.6
<b>RO</b>	2.3d	1.7d	4.6d	1.3	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.8
<b>SI</b>	3.9d	3.8d	4.9du	2.6	2.5	2.3u	1.5	1.5	2.2u
<b>SK</b>	1.6d	1.5d	3d	2.8	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.3	3.1
<b>FI</b>	6.3	6.8	8.6	8.5	9.4	11.1	9.6	9.8	11.5
<b>SE</b>	5.1d	6d	4.8d	4.9	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.1	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS module on Accidents at work and other work-related health problems (HSW\_AC8)

Note: ":": data not available. "d": definition differs. "u": low reliability.



## Work-related health problem

- Across the EU, self-employed are more likely (11.1%) than the employees (10.4%) to report work-related health problem in 2020 – and this is the case in 16 Member States.

**Table 3.18: Percentage of persons reporting a work-related health problem by professional status, 2020 (15-64)**

	Employed persons	Employees	Self-employed persons
<b>EU27</b>	10.3	10.4	11.1
<b>BE</b>	9.5	9.4	7.0
<b>BG</b>	3.3	2.8	3.6 <sup>u</sup>
<b>CZ</b>	5.4	5.0	6.5
<b>DK</b>	9.0 <sup>u</sup>	8.1	8.5
<b>DE</b>	10.2 <sup>p</sup>	9.8 <sup>p</sup>	7.5 <sup>p</sup>
<b>EE</b>	6.3	5.6	5.8 <sup>u</sup>
<b>IE</b>	3.1	2.6	3.2
<b>EL</b>	3.0	3.3	4.1
<b>ES</b>	6.5	7.5	7.0
<b>FR</b>	8.3	8.8	7.2
<b>HR</b>	5.6	4.8	7.8 <sup>u</sup>
<b>IT</b>	5.4	6.5	6.7
<b>CY</b>	3.1	2.9	5.5
<b>LV</b>	6.0	4.7	7.0
<b>LT</b>	1.8	1.2	1.0 <sup>u</sup>
<b>LU</b>	11.6	11.0	9.3
<b>HU</b>	2.5	1.9	1.8
<b>MT</b>	2.0	1.9	2.9 <sup>u</sup>
<b>NL</b>	7.4	5.0	3.9
<b>AT</b>	13.2	12.7	14.8
<b>PL</b>	36.6 <sup>d</sup>	36.9 <sup>d</sup>	43.5 <sup>d</sup>
<b>PT</b>	6.4	5.5	5.1
<b>RO</b>	3.0	2.5	2.9
<b>SI</b>	5.0	4.1	4.3 <sup>u</sup>
<b>SK</b>	7.5	7.6	7.2
<b>FI</b>	25.7	27.7	28.0
<b>SE</b>	20.3	21.8	17.5

Source: Eurostat, LFS module on Accidents at work and other work-related health problems (PC\_EMP\_PREEMP).

Note: "": data not available. "d": definition differs. "u": low reliability.