Scoreboard of key employment & social indicators relevant for the well-functioning of the EMU

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### Scoreboard to be analysed in the 2014 Joint Employment Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Unemployment rate (%)</th>
<th>NEET (%) (Not in employment, education and training rate) and Youth employment rate</th>
<th>Change in Real gross disposable income of households (GDHI)</th>
<th>At-risk-of-poverty rate -18-64 (%)</th>
<th>Inequality ($80/$20 ratio)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target population</td>
<td>Active population</td>
<td>Youth (18-24)</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>Working age population</td>
<td>Total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source and change</td>
<td>LFS (annual change)</td>
<td>LFS (annual change)</td>
<td>National accounts</td>
<td>EU-SILC (annual change)</td>
<td>EU-SILC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for indicator**
- General labour market developments; loss of output and productivity; competitiveness; social cohesion
- Loss of employability and productivity; skills relevance; performance of education and labour market institutions; competitiveness; social cohesion
- Aggregate demand; adequacy of labour market incomes; effectiveness of replacement income schemes
- General poverty developments (focus on real incomes of poor people); social cohesion; erosion of human capital
- Labour market segmentation and precariousness; equality of opportunity; aggregate demand and social cohesion

**EPM, SPPM and JAF would be used to support the reading of headline indicators**

**Detailed reading of the scoreboard would be based on the Employment Performance Monitor (EPM), Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and Joint Assessment Framework in their entirety.**

*For illustrative purposes, some examples of indicators are listed below that show how the EPM, SPPM and JAF would support the interpretation of the main indicators:*

- Long-term unemployment share; Employment rate (m/w, by age, skill level); Involuntary part time/temporary employment; Job vacancy rate (average over 3 years); Other indicators on ALMP coverage
- Youth unemployment rate; NEETs broken down by age 15-18, 18-19, 20-24; Employment rate of young people; Early school leavers
- Contribution of work income (employees and self-employed) to GDHI; Real unit labour costs; Household saving rate; Household debt to income ratio; Coverage rates of unemployment benefits
- Anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate (%); Depth of poverty, At-risk of poverty gap; Other dimensions of poverty: In-work poverty, jobless households; Severe material deprivation, AROPE by age (child poverty, working-age poverty, elderly poverty)
- Indicators of segmentation (Involuntary temporary/part-time employment, labour market transitions (by type of contract or pay level, etc.)); Indicators of other inequalities in the LM (Literacy score gap (PISA)); Gender pay gap; Earnings inequality (excl. people out of work)
Divergence in unemployment rates (15-74)

Unemployment rate

Source: Eurostat
Divergence in NEET rates (15-24)

Source: Eurostat
Divergence in GHDI developments

Change in real Gross Household Disposable Income

Source: National accounts
Divergence in poverty developments

At-risk-of-poverty (% of total 18-64 population)

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC
Divergence in inequality developments

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC