



European Commission



Social Scoreboard

Key findings

#SocialRights

Building a fairer Europe and strengthening its social dimension is a key priority for this Commission. The European Pillar of Social Rights is accompanied by a 'social scoreboard' which will monitor the implementation of the Pillar by tracking trends and performances across EU countries in 12 areas and will feed into the European Semester of economic policy coordination. The scoreboard will also serve to assess progress towards a social 'triple A' for the EU as a whole.

For more information on the European Pillar of Social Rights, please visit ec.europa.eu/european-pillar-social-rights.

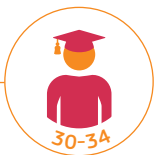
AREA 1

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Fewer young people leave school without an upper secondary degree



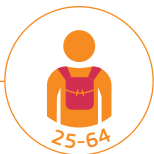
More young people have university level education



2005 28.1% → 2015 38.7%



More people participate in lifelong learning activities



2005 9.6% → 2015 10.7%

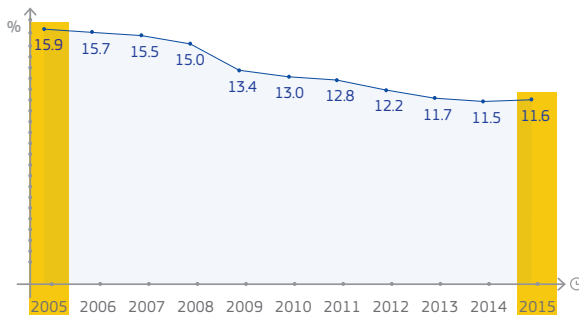


Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks)

AREA
2

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE LABOUR MARKET

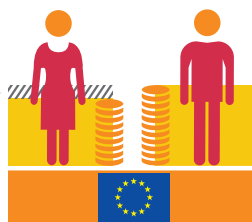
The difference between employment rates of women and men is going down



Men and women still don't earn the same



2015 **Women** earn on average **16.3%** less than men
(average gross hourly earnings)



AREA
3

INEQUALITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY

Income is unequally distributed



2015 **The 20% richest households** earn over **5 times more** than the poorest 20%



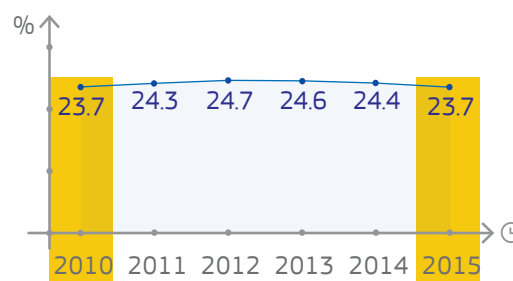
AREA
4

LIVING CONDITIONS AND POVERTY

Fewer people are at risk of poverty or social exclusion



2015 **1 in 4** individuals in the EU is at risk of poverty or social exclusion



AREA 5

YOUTH

The number of young people who neither work nor study has decreased



AREA 6

LABOUR FORCE STRUCTURE

More people have a job



The employment rate was above **70%** of the working age population in 2015 for the first time since 2008

People with a low level of education have more difficulties to find a job



2015 Only **1/2** of EU citizens without an upper secondary education are employed

Fewer young people are unemployed



5.6 million young people are unemployed

4.6 million young people are unemployed



AREA
7

LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

Participation in activation measures (labour market policies) is highly heterogeneous in the EU Member States



AREA
8

INCOME, INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT RELATED

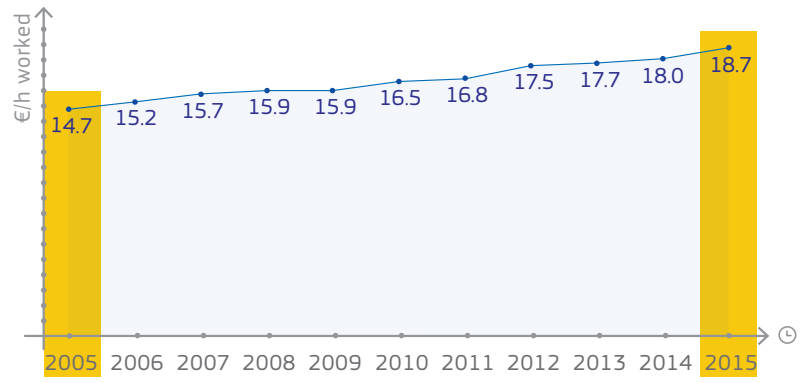
Households have higher incomes than in the past



2005-2015 Ⓞ
Real gross household income
has increased continuously since 2005
- with the only exception of the year 2009



Employee remuneration has continued to increase, even during the crisis years



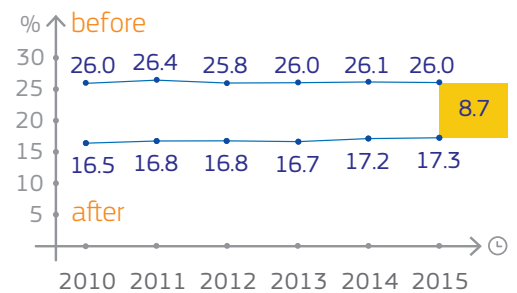
AREA
9

IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON REDUCING POVERTY

Social transfers help to reduce poverty



2015 Ⓞ
Social transfers reduced the share
of **people at risk of poverty** by
8.7 percentage points



AREA 10

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

The share of children aged 0-3 in formal childcare varies widely between Member States



1.1% 2015 77.3%



AREA 11

HEALTHCARE

Fewer people report that their medical needs are not met



After the crisis, the number of people who report unmet healthcare needs increased

BUT it dropped in 2015



AREA 12

DIGITAL ACCESS

Digital skills are still not widespread



2015 45% of EU citizens didn't have basic digital skills

Data sources:

Area 1: Education, skills and lifelong learning
 - Share of early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)
Eurostat: edat_lfse_14
 - Tertiary education attainment (% of population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education)
Eurostat: edat_lfse_03
 - Lifelong learning (% of population aged 25-64 having received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey)
Eurostat: trng_lfse_01

Area 2: Gender equality in the labour market
 - Gender employment gap
Eurostat: lfsi_emp_a
 - Unadjusted gender pay gap per hour in %
Eurostat: tsdsc340

Area 3: Inequality and upward mobility
 Income inequality (quintile share ratio S80/S20)
Eurostat: ilc_di11

Area 4: Living conditions and poverty
 At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)
Eurostat: ilc_peps01

Area 5: Youth
 Youth neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) rate (age group 15-24)
Eurostat: edat_lfse_20

Area 6: Labour force structure
 - Employment rate (20-64 age group, educational attainment)
Eurostat: lfsa_ergaed
 - Youth unemployment rate (15-24 age group)
Eurostat: lfsa_urgaed

Area 7: Labour market dynamics
 Participants in activation – support – labour market policies per 100 persons who want to work (DG EMPL)
Eurostat: lmp_ind_actsup

Area 8: Income, including employment-related
 - Real adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita (Index 2008=100)
Eurostat: tec00113
 - Compensation of employees per hour worked
Eurostat: nama_10_a10; nama_10_a10_e

Area 9: Impact of public policies on reducing poverty
 Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction: difference between the share of people at risk of poverty rate before and after social transfers
Eurostat: ilc_li10; ilc_li02.

Area 10: Early childhood care
 Children in formal childcare (proportion of children in same age group, age 0-3)
Eurostat: ilc_caindformal

Area 11: Healthcare
 Self-reported unmet need for medical care (EU SILC)
Eurostat: tespm110

Area 12: Digital access
 Individuals' level of digital skills (share of population with basic overall digital skills or above basic overall digital skills) (DG CONNECT)
Eurostat: isoc_sk_dskl_i