



European
Commission



Social Scoreboard 2018

Headline indicators:
descriptions and
highlights



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The on-line charts are regularly updated:
<https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard/#>

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FOREWORD



Europe is going through a period of rapid change with new opportunities and new challenges arising from globalisation, the digital revolution, a changing world of work and an ageing society. The EU is stepping up to the challenge with the **European Pillar of Social Rights**, which delivers new and more effective rights for citizens in this changing environment.

However, the success of the Pillar depends on its implementation. The Commission has taken concrete initiatives. We have presented legislative proposals to address key societal challenges like digitalisation and work-life balance. We have proposed an ambitious EU budget to support investment in people. And we are monitoring progress in the implementation in the Member States through the European Semester of economic and social policy coordination. In this context, the **Social Scoreboard** is a key instrument to monitor progress. It has **14 indicators**, which cover the three areas of the Pillar: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions and social protection and inclusion.

Results from the Social Scoreboard feed into the **European Semester**. They will be analysed in detail in the 2019 Joint Employment Report and in the country reports, contributing to the evidence base for the formulation of country-specific recommendations.

The scoreboard is an important tool at our disposal to assess and support fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems now and in the future.

Marianne Thyssen

Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility

INTRODUCTION

The Social Scoreboard includes **14 headline indicators** (presented in this brochure) and **21 secondary indicators** to assess employment and social trends at large.

The 2018 Scoreboard reflects the work done and the methodology agreed by in cooperation with the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee to more effectively track important aspects of the European Pillar of Social Rights, in particular in the domain of equal opportunities, dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions. The Social Scoreboard helps monitoring the situation of Member States on measurable dimensions of the Pillar, complementing the existing monitoring tools, in particular the Employment Performance Monitor and the Social Protection Performance Monitor. Compared to 2017, it now includes two new headline indicators: "long-term unemployment rate" and "net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage", respectively replacing "participants in active labour market policies per 100 persons wanting to work" and "compensation of employees per hour worked, in euro".

The agreed methodology evaluates the situation and developments in Member States by looking at levels and yearly changes of each of the headline indicators. Levels and changes are classified according to their distance from the unweighted EU average. Member States' performances on levels and changes are then combined so that each Member State is assigned to one of seven categories: "best performers", "better than average", "good but to monitor", "on average/neutral", "weak but improving", "to watch" and "critical situations". Further details on this methodology and a detailed analysis of the fourteen headline indicators can be found in the Draft Joint Employment Report 2019.

You can explore the data, compare EU countries' performance and create your own graph, tables and maps at: <https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard>

Equal opportunities and access to labour market

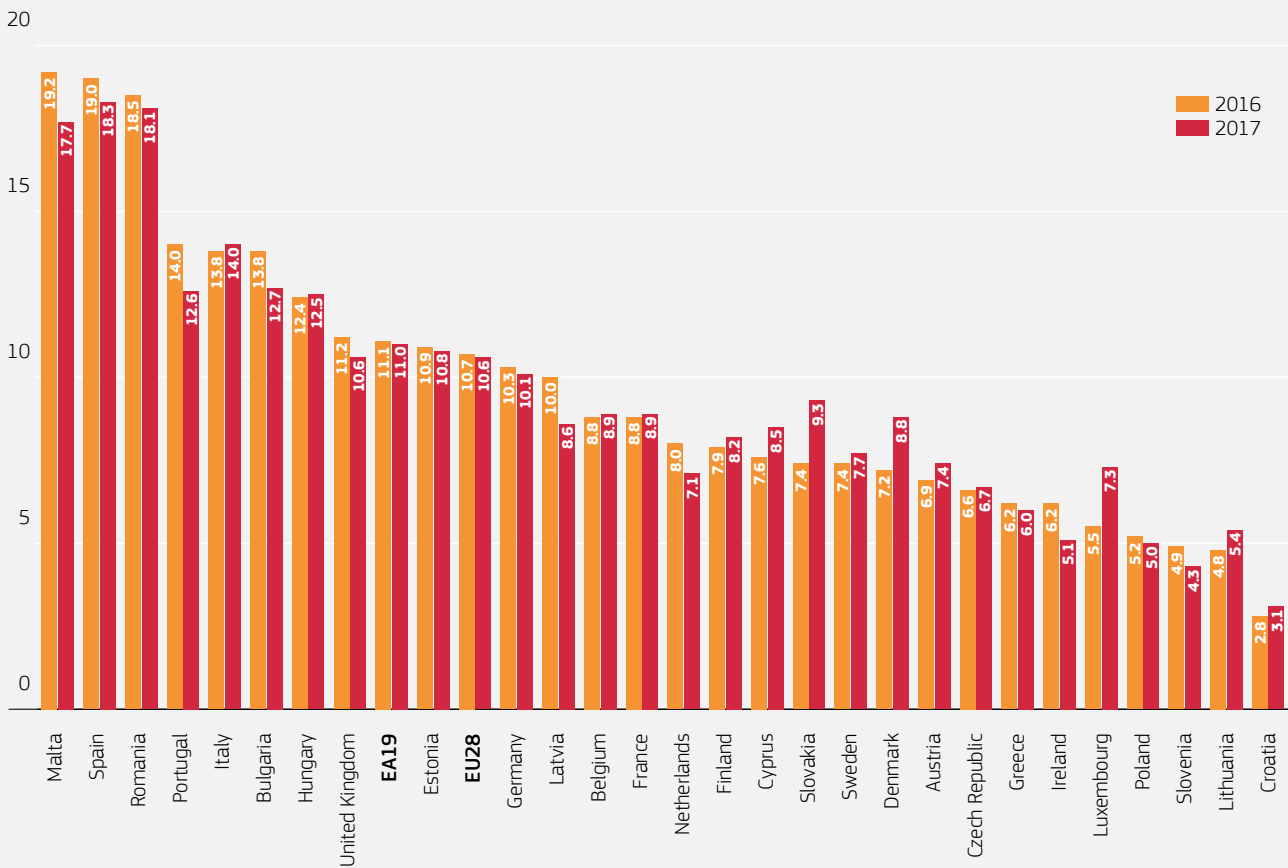
1. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING

EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING (% OF POPULATION AGED 18-24)

Description: Early leaver from education and training refers to a person aged 18 to 24 who has completed at most lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training. The indicator is expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18 to 24.

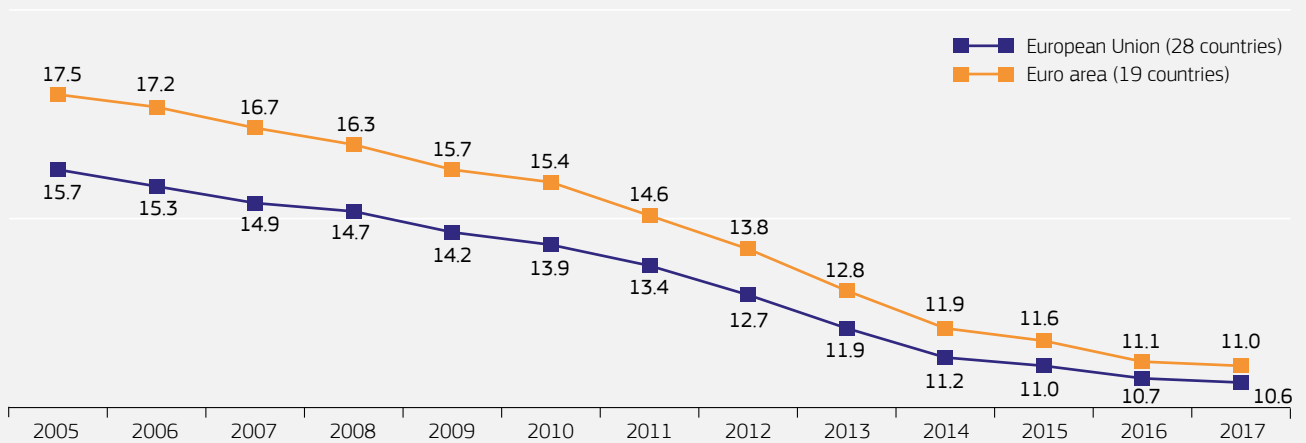
Highlights: In the EU, the share of early leavers from education and training has been falling continuously since 2005. Despite improvements in some southern EU Member States, disparities across EU Member States persist up to now (ranging from 3.1% in Croatia to 18.3 in Spain, 2017).

Figure 1: Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24) in EU Member States



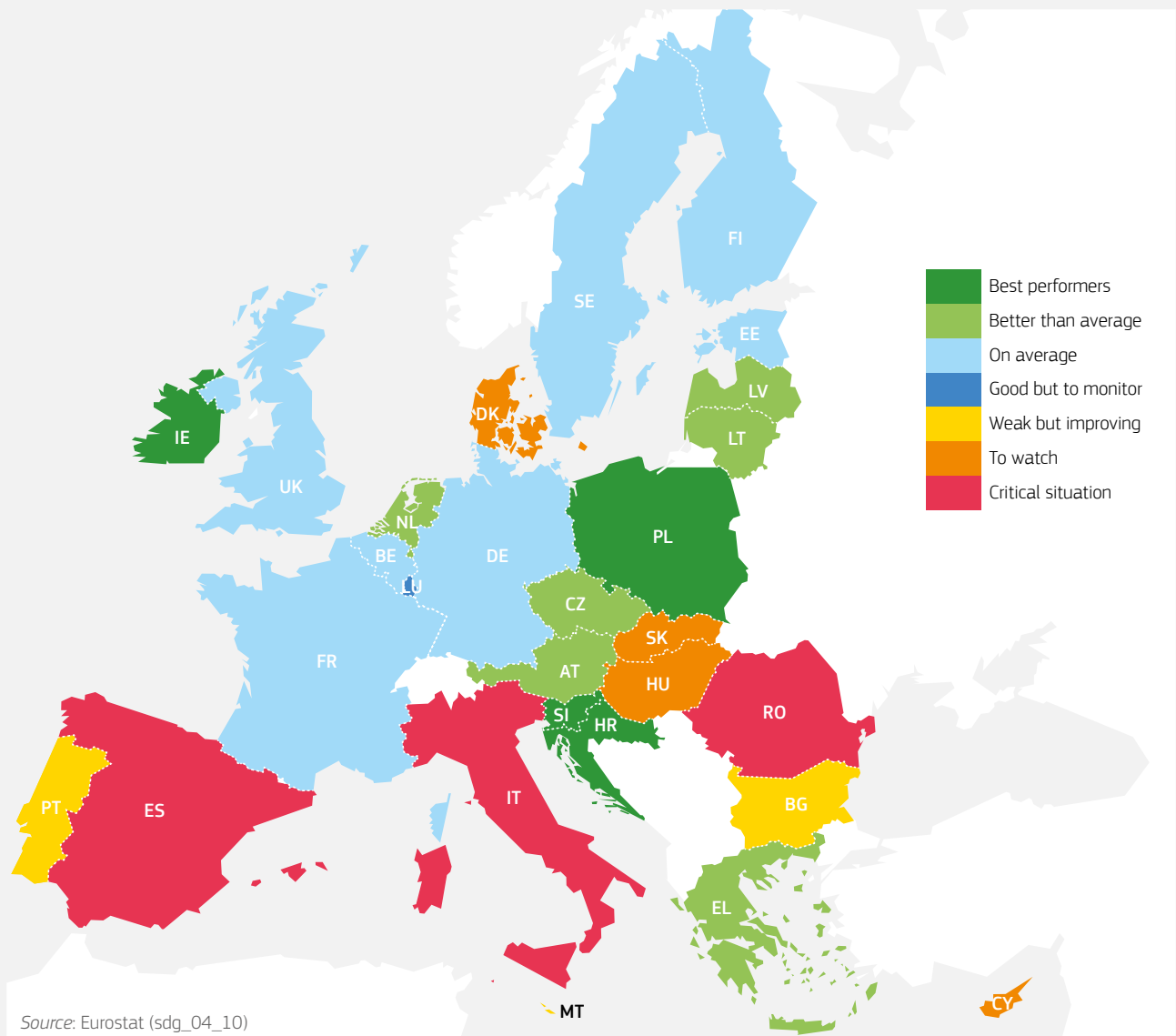
Source: Eurostat (sdg_04_10)

Figure 2: Share of early leavers from education and training in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (sdg_04_10)

Figure 3: Share of early leavers from education and training in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (sdg_04_10)

Equal opportunities and access to labour market

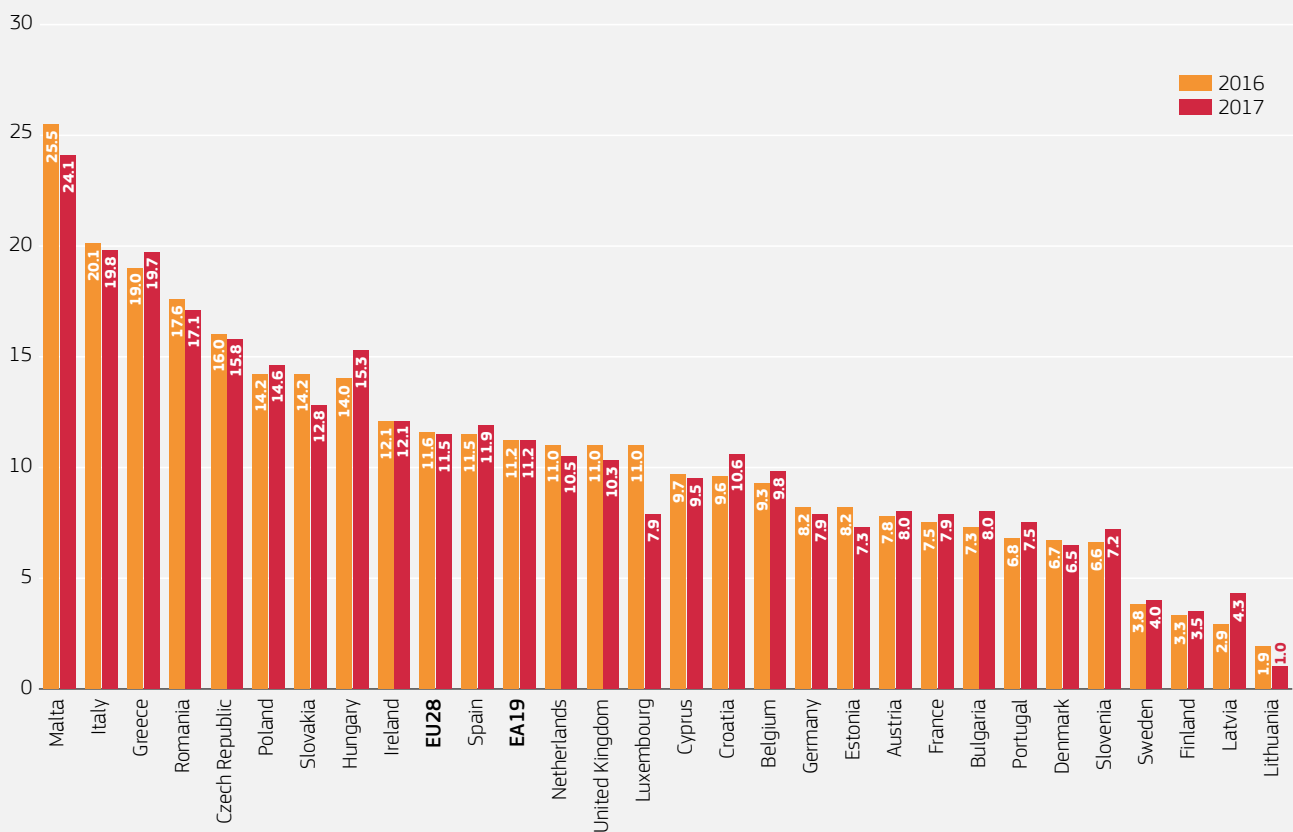
2. GENDER EQUALITY IN THE LABOUR MARKET

GENDER EMPLOYMENT GAP

Description: The gender employment gap measures the difference in the employment rates between men and women aged 20-64.

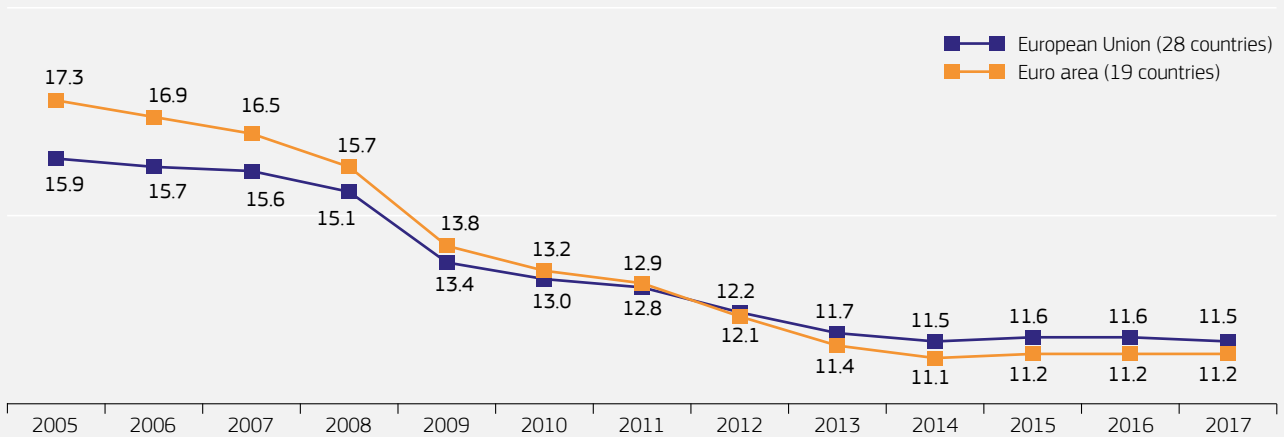
Highlights: On average in the EU, the gender employment gap decreased from 15.9% in 2005 to 11.5% in 2017. In 2017, the gender employment gaps ranges from 1.0% in Lithuania to 24.1% in Malta.

Figure 4: Gender employment gap



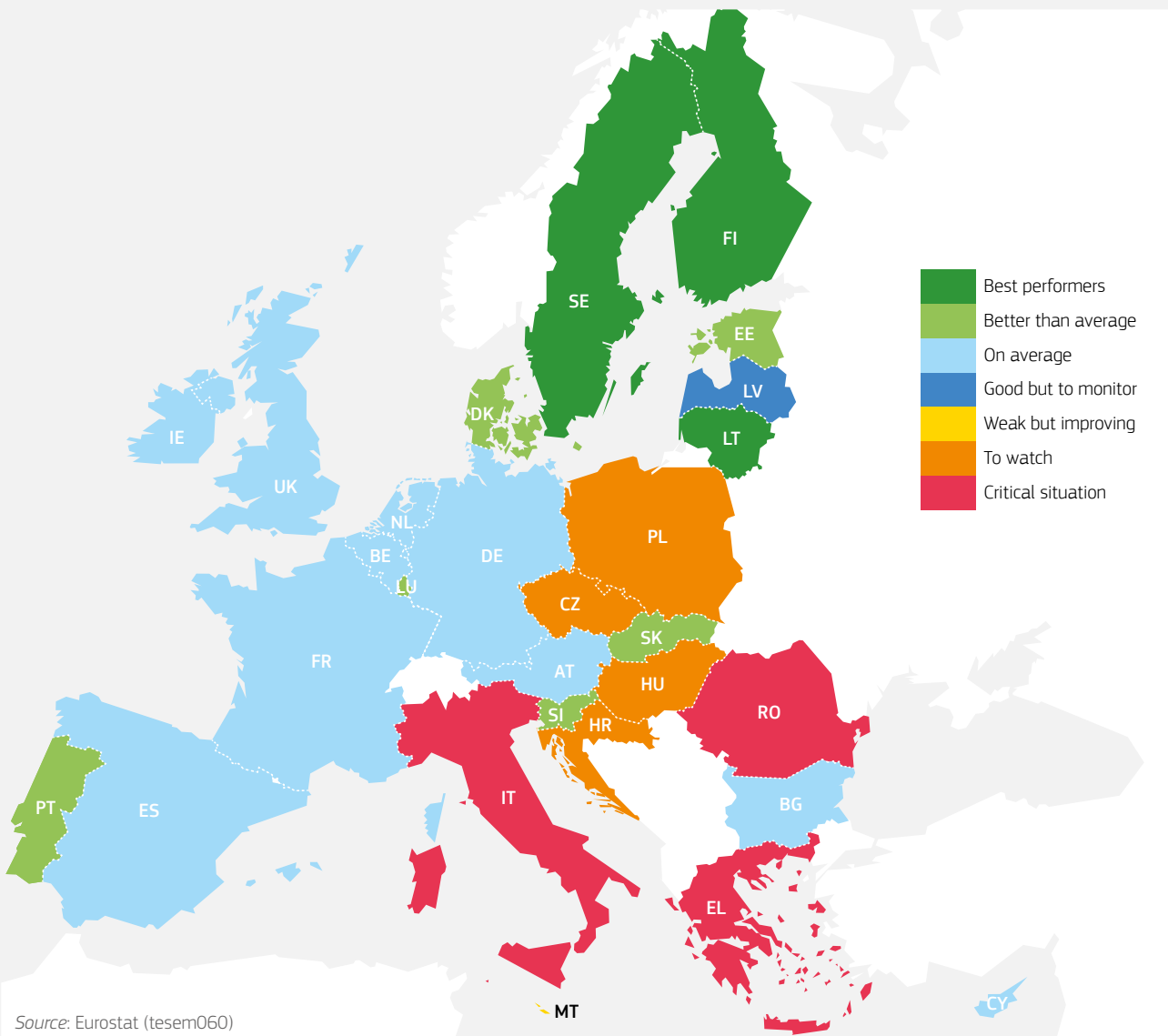
Source: Eurostat (tesem060)

Figure 5: Gender employment gap in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem060)

Figure 6: Gender employment gap in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem060)

Equal opportunities and access to labour market

3. INEQUALITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY

INCOME INEQUALITY MEASURED BY THE QUINTILE SHARE RATIO (S80/S20)

Description: The income quintile share ratio or S80/S20 ratio is a measure of the inequality of income distribution. It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).

Highlights: The inequality of income distribution in the EU has increased slightly since 2010, with the richest 20% of the population earning about five times more than the poorest 20%. Additional efforts are needed to bridge the gap between the “haves” and the “have nots”. The income quintile share ratio ranges from 8.2 in Bulgaria to 3.4 in the Czech Republic and Slovenia.

Figure 7: Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20)

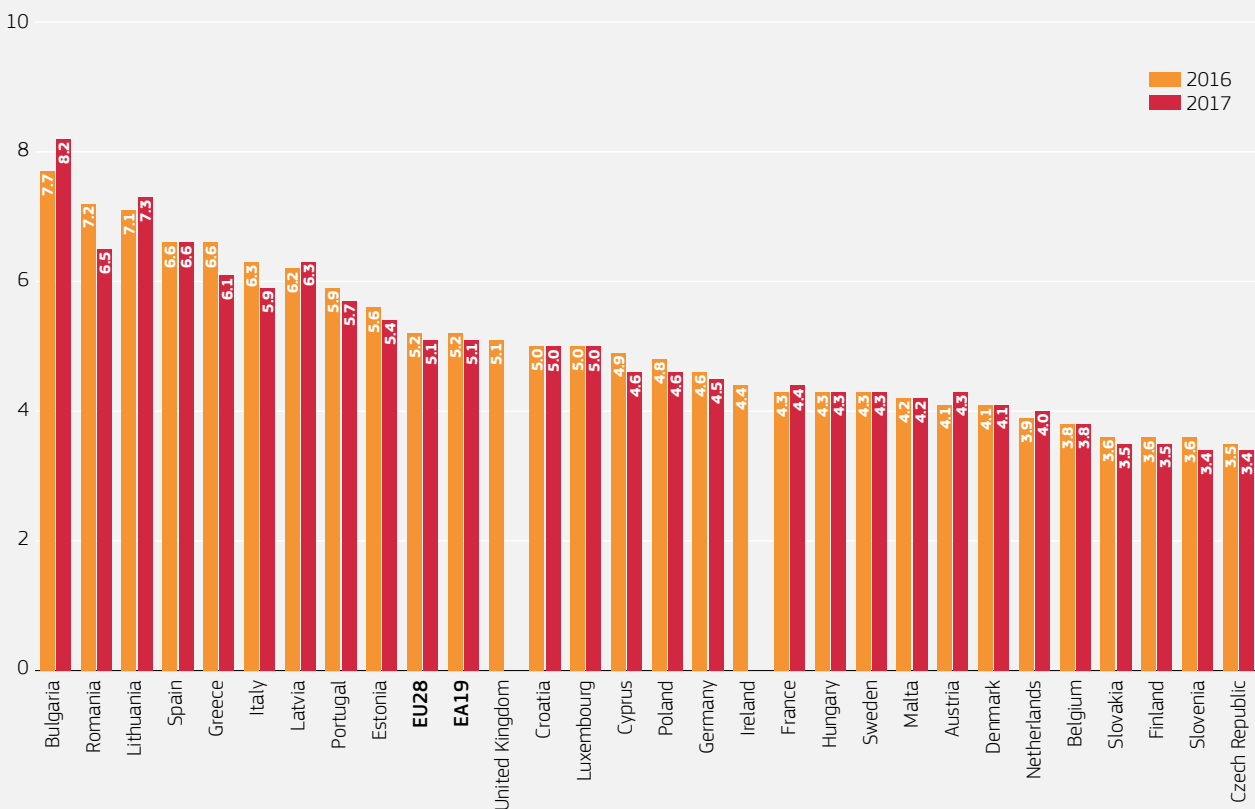
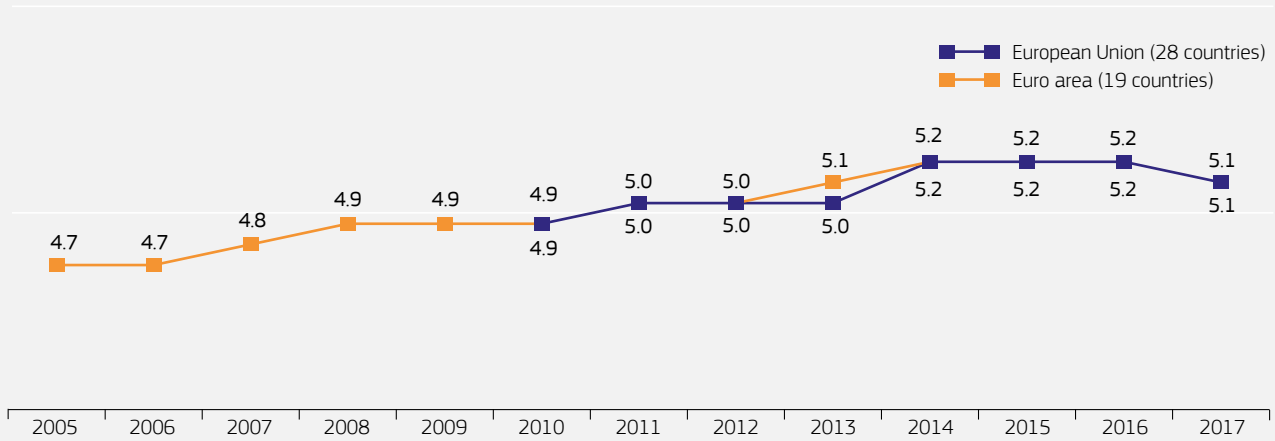
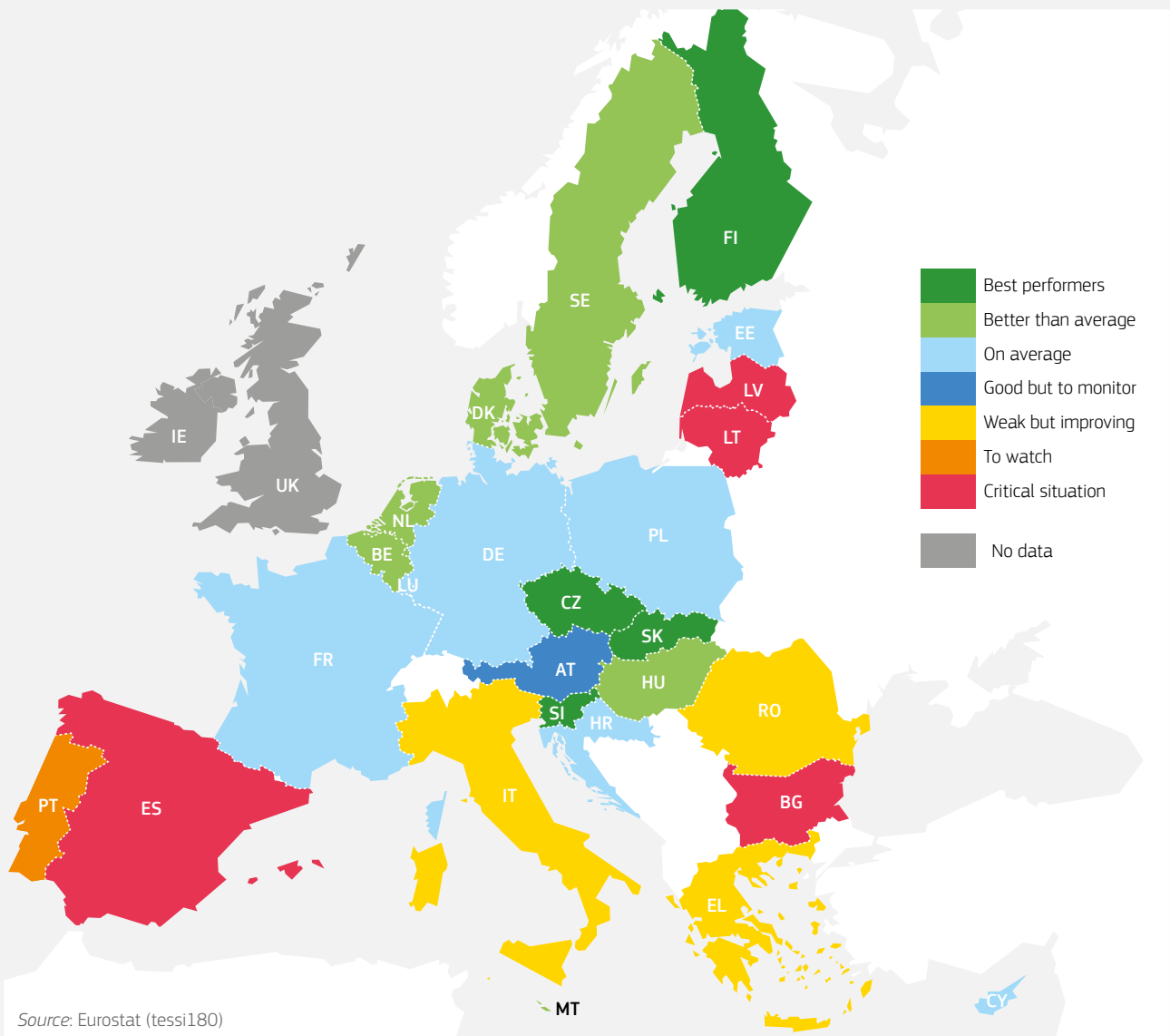


Figure 8: Income quintile share ratio in the EU 28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tessi180)

Figure 9: Income quintile share ratio in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (tessi180)

Equal opportunities and access to labour market

4. LIVING CONDITIONS AND POVERTY

PEOPLE AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (AROPE) (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)

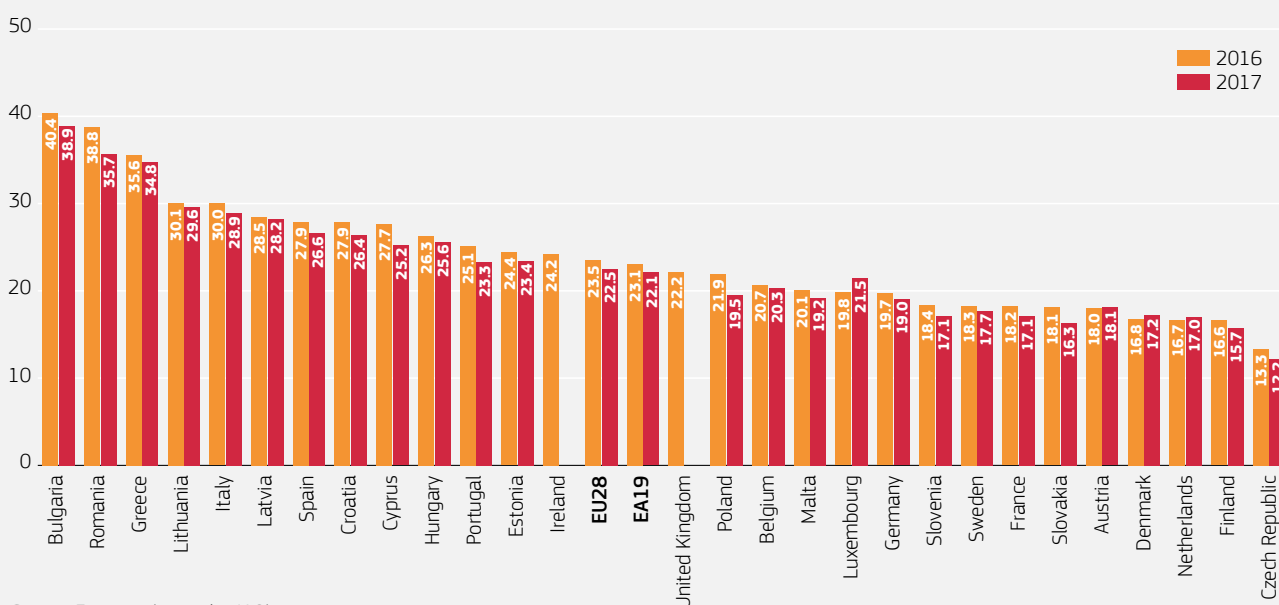
Description: This is a measure of relative poverty. People are considered to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion if they experience one or more of the following three conditions:

- Living conditions constrained by a lack of resources as measured in terms of being deprived of four of nine items: unable to afford 1) to pay rent/mortgage or utility bills on time; 2) to keep their home adequately warm; 3) to face unexpected expenses; 4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day; 5) a one week holiday away from home; 6) a car, 7) a washing machine, 8) a colour TV or 9) a telephone (including mobile phone). This indicator captures absolute poverty in some degree and is measured in the same way in all Member States.

- Living in a jobless household or household with very low work intensity—where on average those of working-age (18–59) worked less than 20% of their potential total working hours over the past year, either because of not being employed or working part-time rather than full-time (students are excluded from the calculation).
- Living in a household where the income is significantly lower than that of the population as a whole (below 60% of the median equivalised disposable income).

Highlights: In 2017, one out of five people in the EU is at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Close to 30% of young people aged 18 to 24; 34% of people with at most lower secondary education, and 65% of unemployed people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Figure 10: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (% of total population)



Source: Eurostat (tepsr_lm410)

Figure 11: Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in EU Member States (2005-2017)

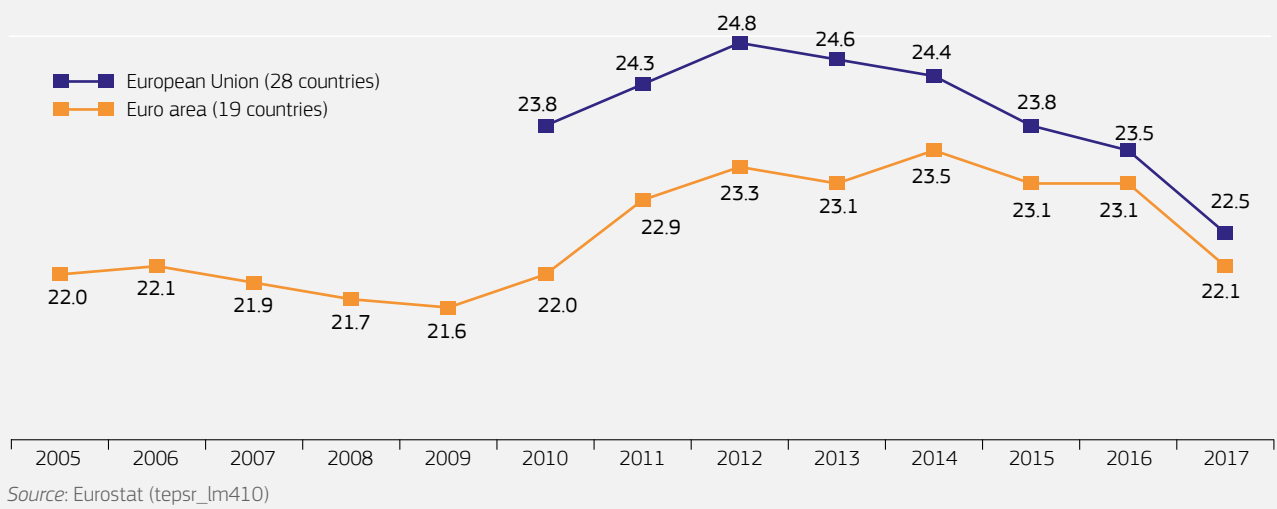
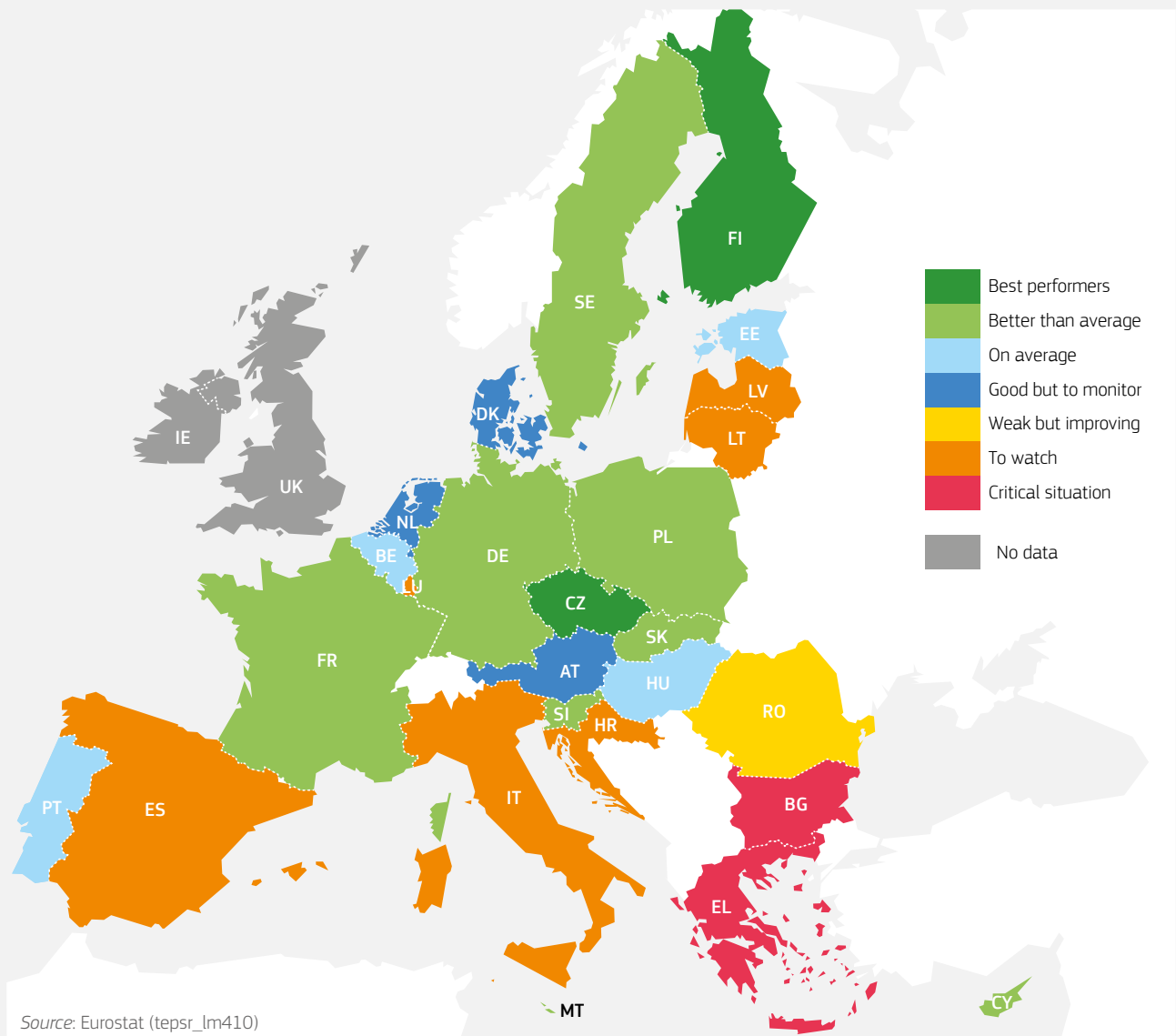


Figure 12: Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in EU Member States (2017)



Equal opportunities and access to labour market

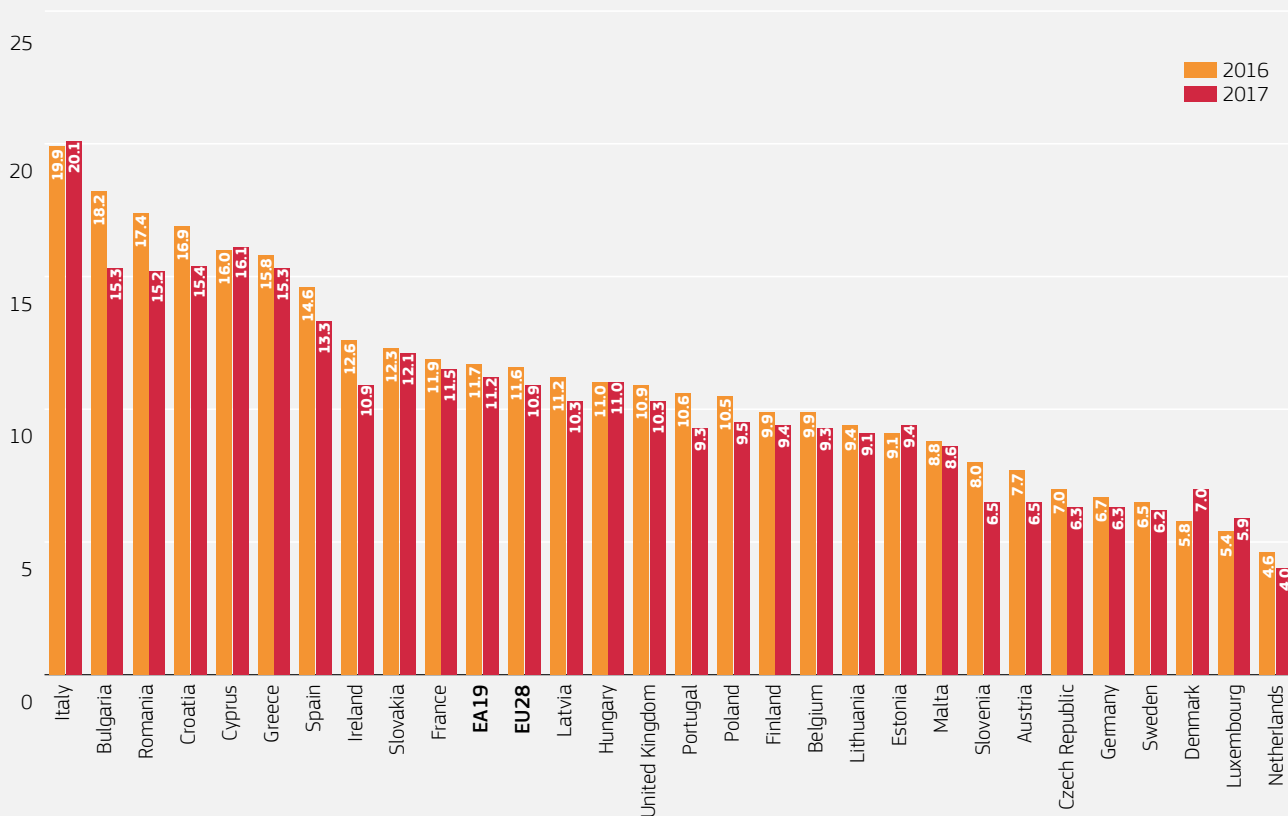
5. YOUTH

YOUNG PEOPLE NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT NOR IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING (NEET RATE) (% OF POPULATION AGED 15-24)

Description: This is an indicator of young people neither in employment nor in education and training. It corresponds to the share of the population aged 15 to 24 who are not employed and not involved in education or training.

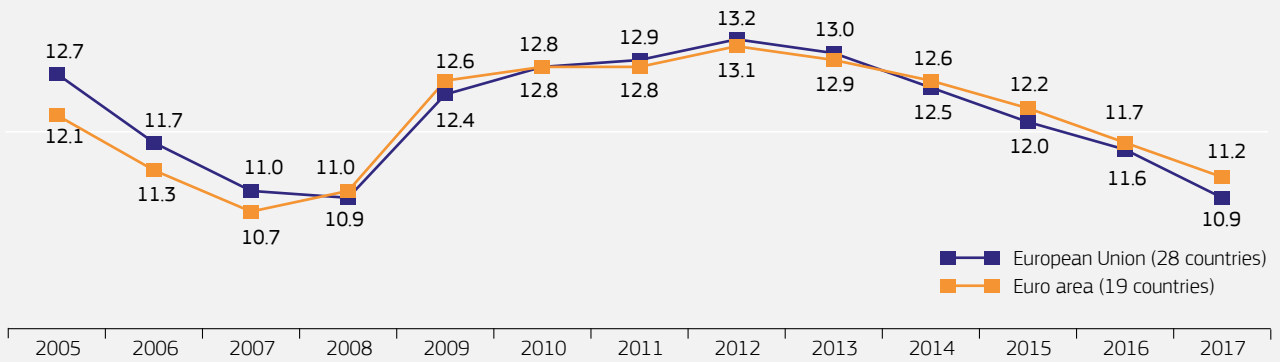
Highlights: The share of young people neither in employment nor in education and training declined from 13.2% in 2012 to 10.9% in 2017. Considerable differences are found between Member States, with the NEET ranging in 2017 from 4.0 in the Netherlands to 20.1 in Italy.

Figure 13: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET rate)
(% of population aged 15-24)



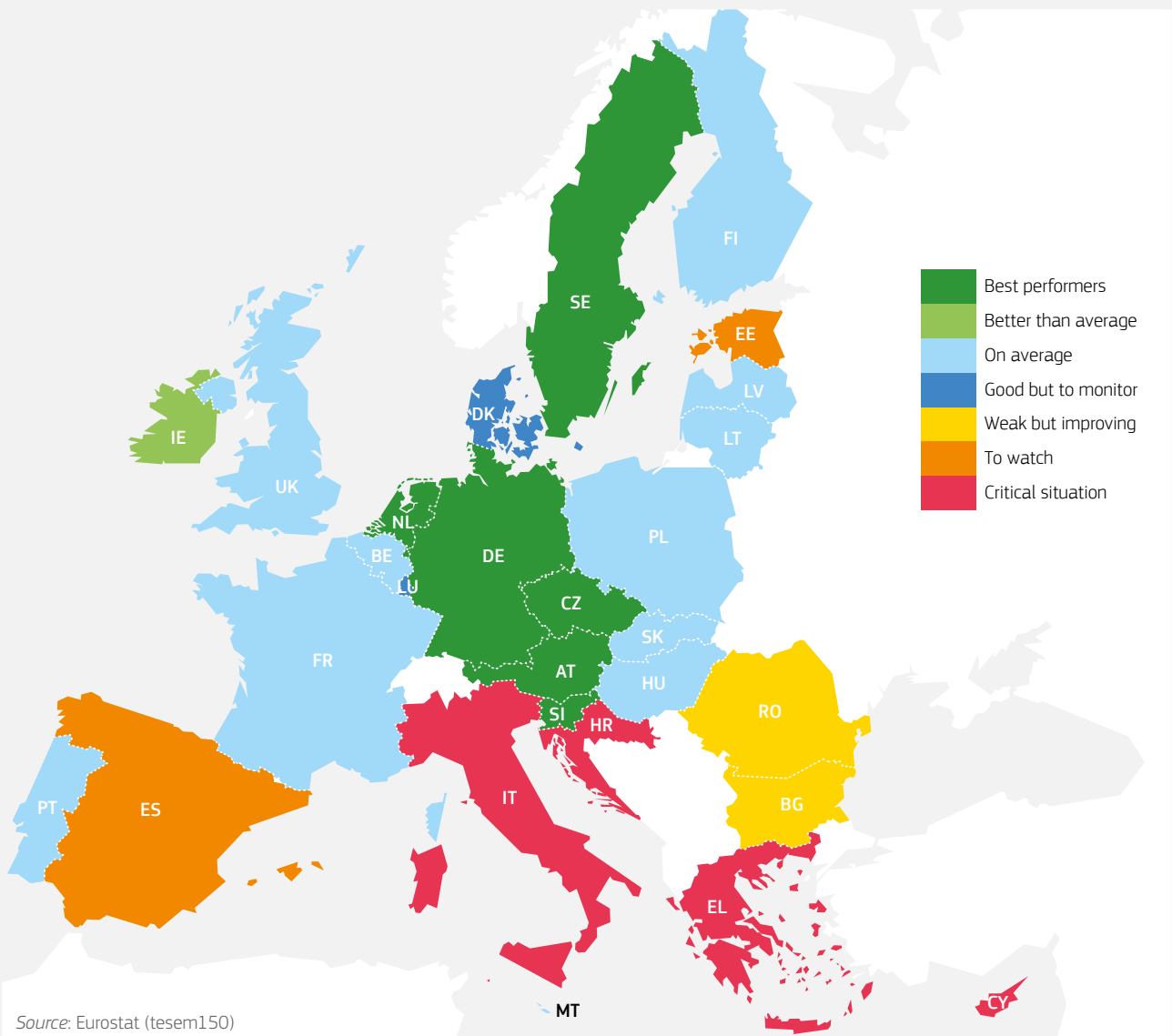
Source: Eurostat (tesem150)

Figure 14: NEET rate in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem150)

Figure 15: NEET rate in EU Member States (2017)



Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

6. LABOUR FORCE STRUCTURE

EMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 20-64)

Description: The employment rate is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the total population in the 20-64 age group.

Highlights: Employment rate in the EU continued to increase in 2017, reaching its highest level since 2008 (72.2% for the working age population). Employment rates increased in all Member States except Denmark. Employment rates are higher among highly-educated persons compared to persons with lower education level.

Figure 16: Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64)

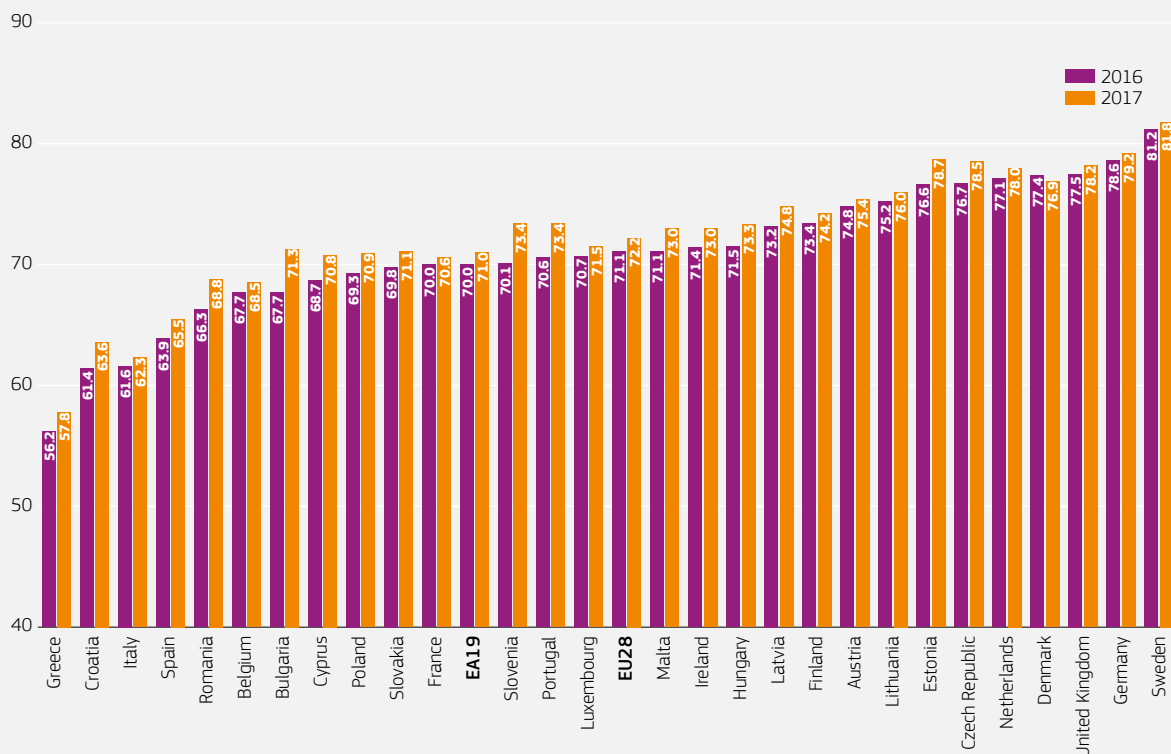
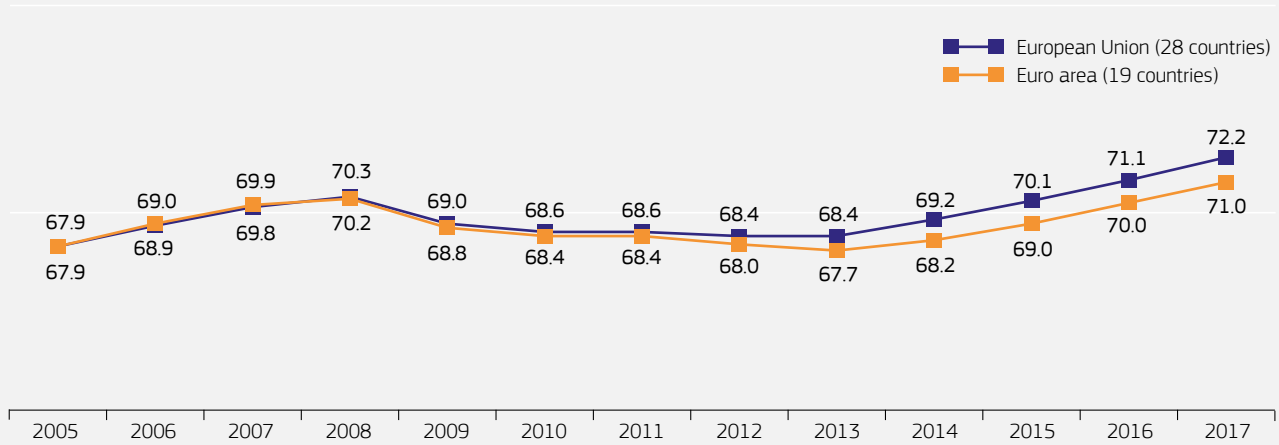
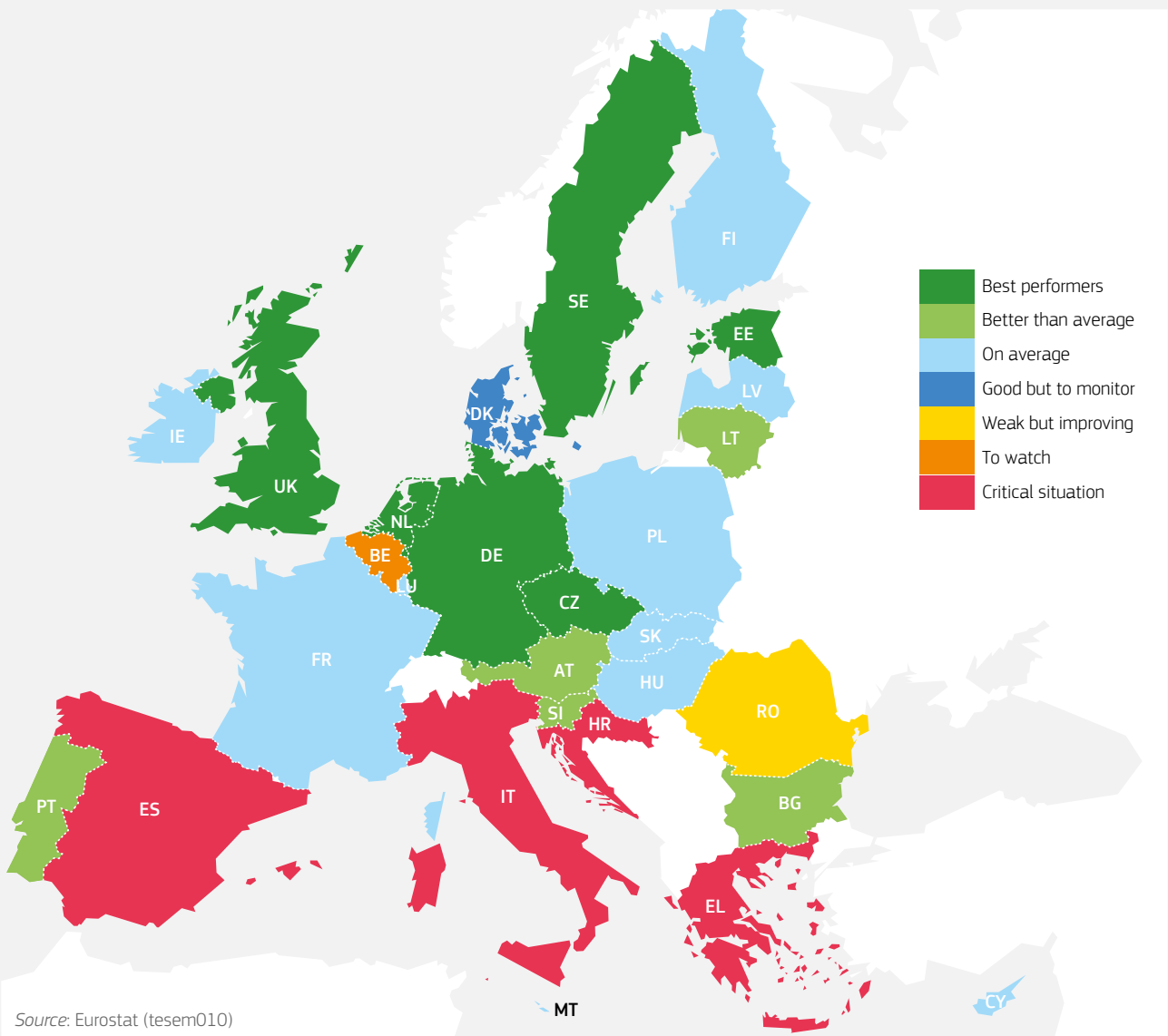


Figure 17: Employment rate in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem010)

Figure 18: Employment rate in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem010)

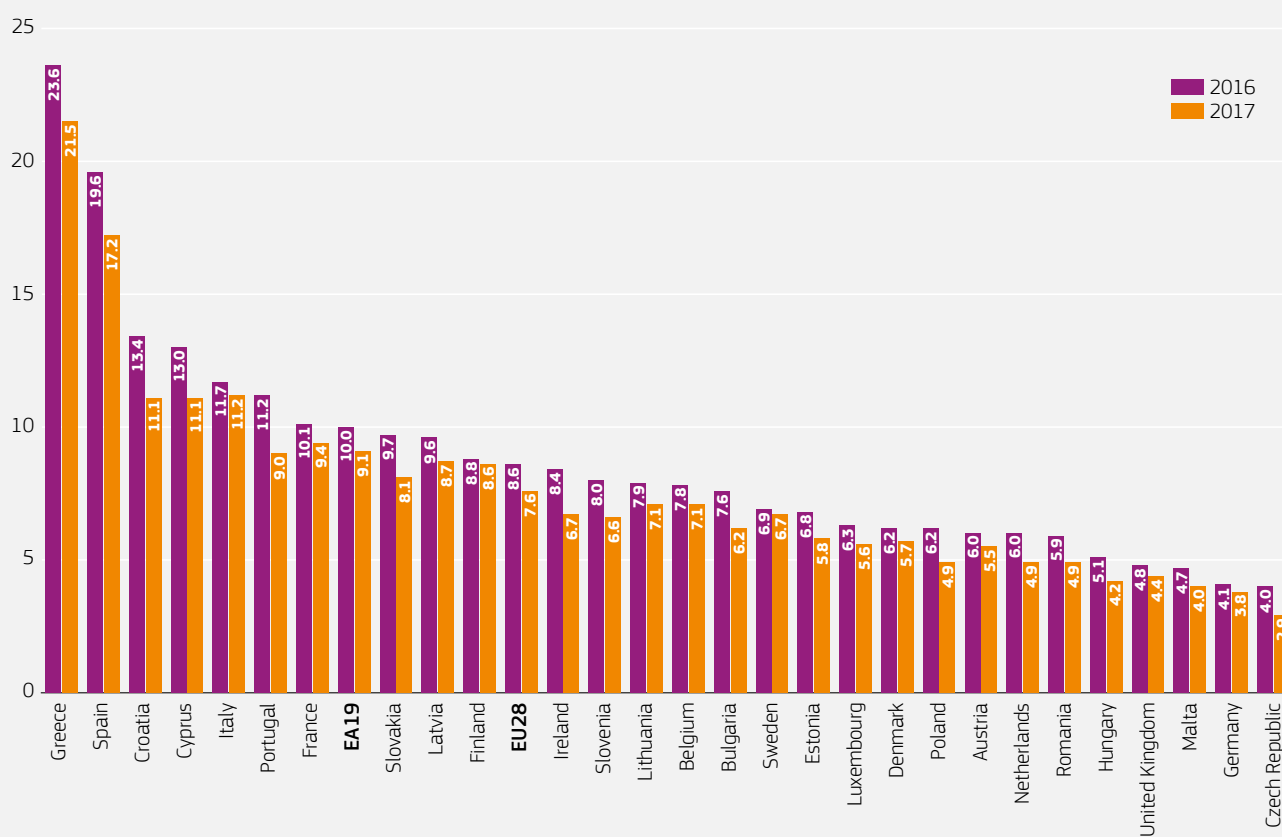
Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF ACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15-74)

Description: An unemployed person is defined as someone without work during the reference week; available to start work within the next two weeks (or has already found a job to start within the next three months); actively having sought employment at some time during the last four weeks. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

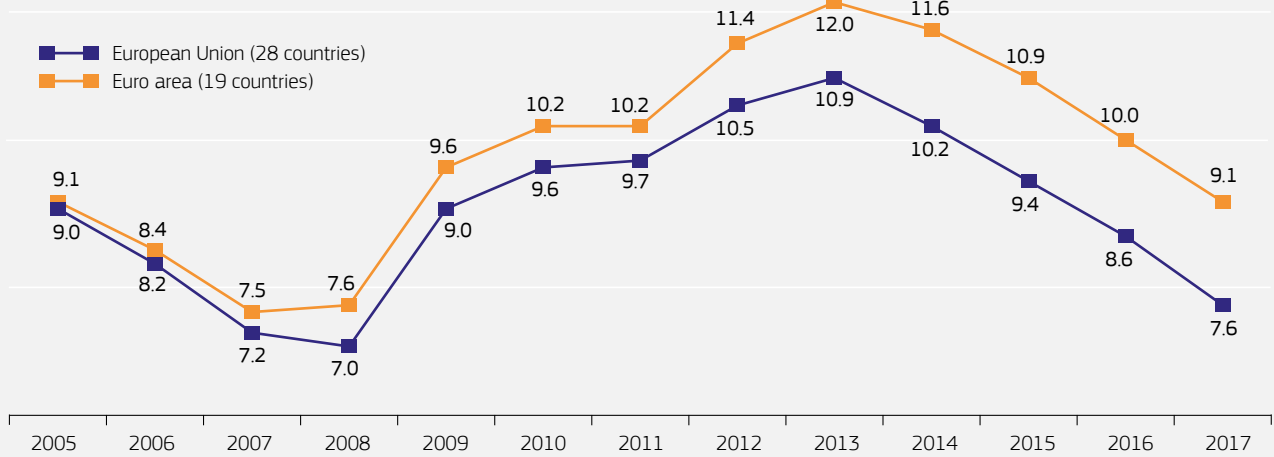
Highlights: Unemployment rates ranged from 2.9% in the Czech Republic to 21.5% in Greece, in 2017. Some Member States showed an increase and others a decrease in their unemployment rate compared to their pre-crisis situation.

Figure 19: Unemployment rate (% of active population aged 15-74)



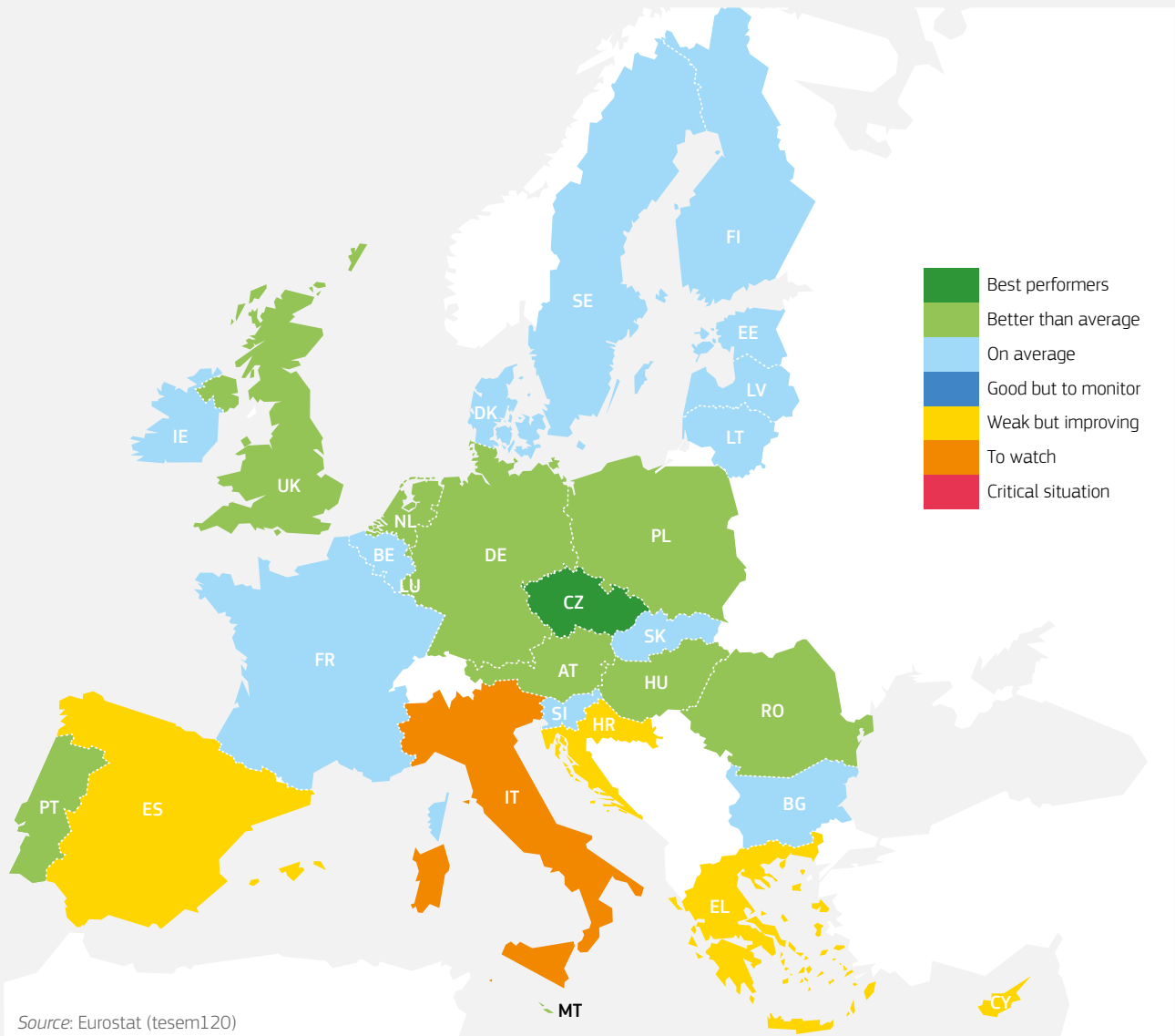
Source: Eurostat (tesem120)

Figure 20: Unemployment rate in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem120)

Figure 21: Unemployment rate in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem120)

Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

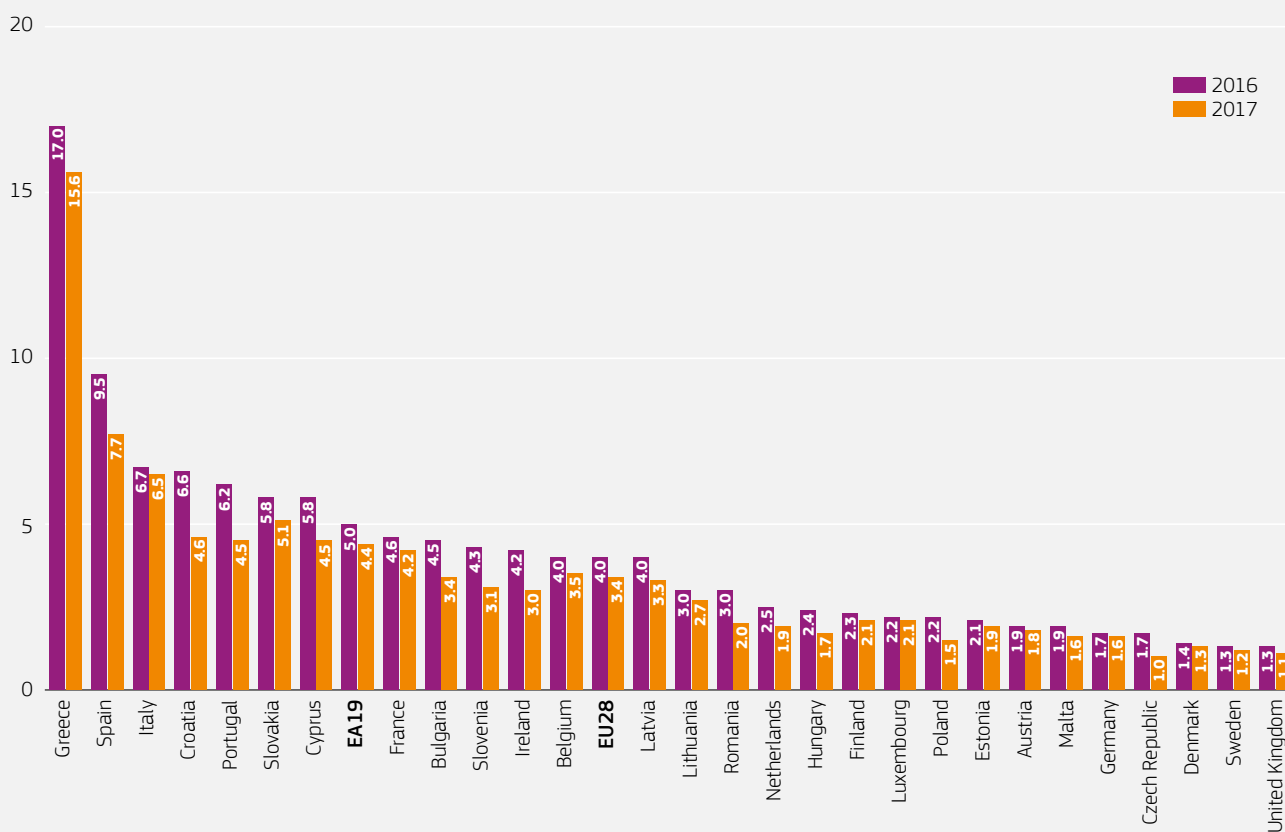
7. LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF ACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15-74)

Description: The “long-term unemployment rate” expresses the number of long-term unemployed (12 months and more) aged 15-74 as a percentage of the active population of the same age.

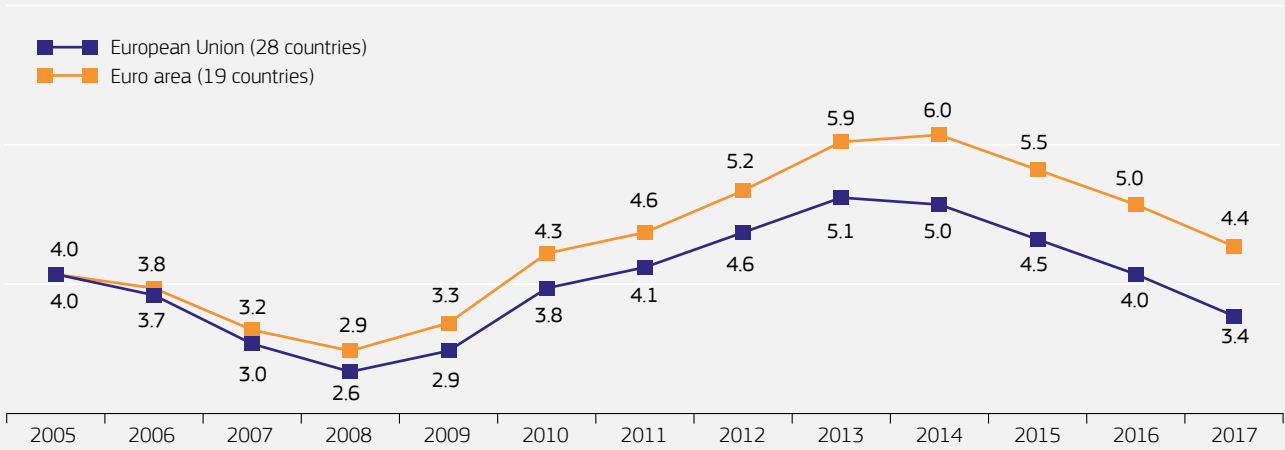
Highlights: In 2017, the long-term unemployment rate declined to 3.4% on the back of the economic recovery. This is significantly lower than the 5.1% that was reached at the peak of the crisis in 2013. The long-term unemployment rate ranges between 1.0% in Czech Republic and 15.6% in Greece.

Figure 22: Long-term unemployment rate (% of active population aged 15-74)



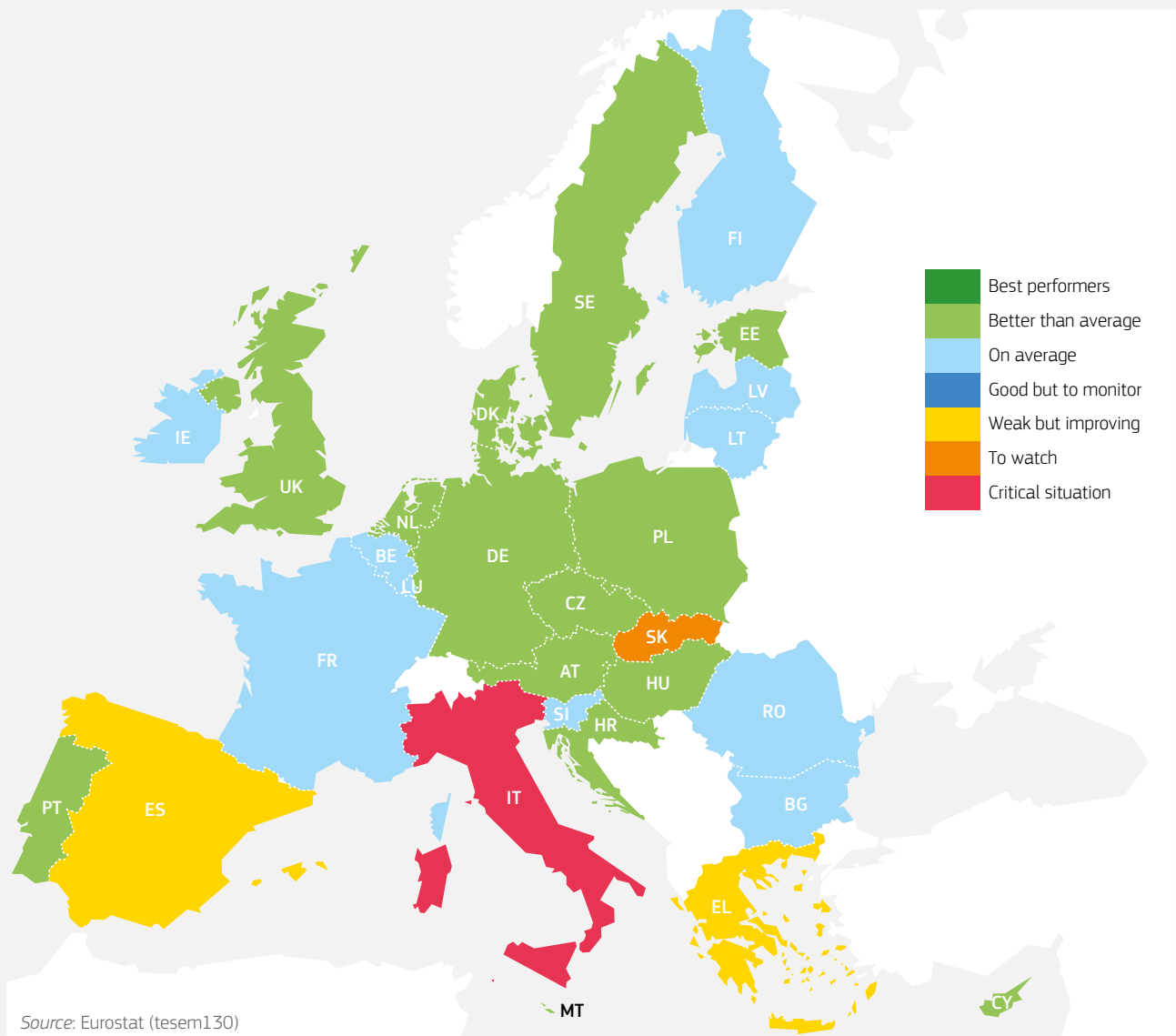
Source: Eurostat (tesem130)

Figure 23: Long-term unemployment rate in the EU28 and euro are (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem130)

Figure 24: Long-term unemployment rate in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (tesem130)

Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

8. INCOME, INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT-RELATED

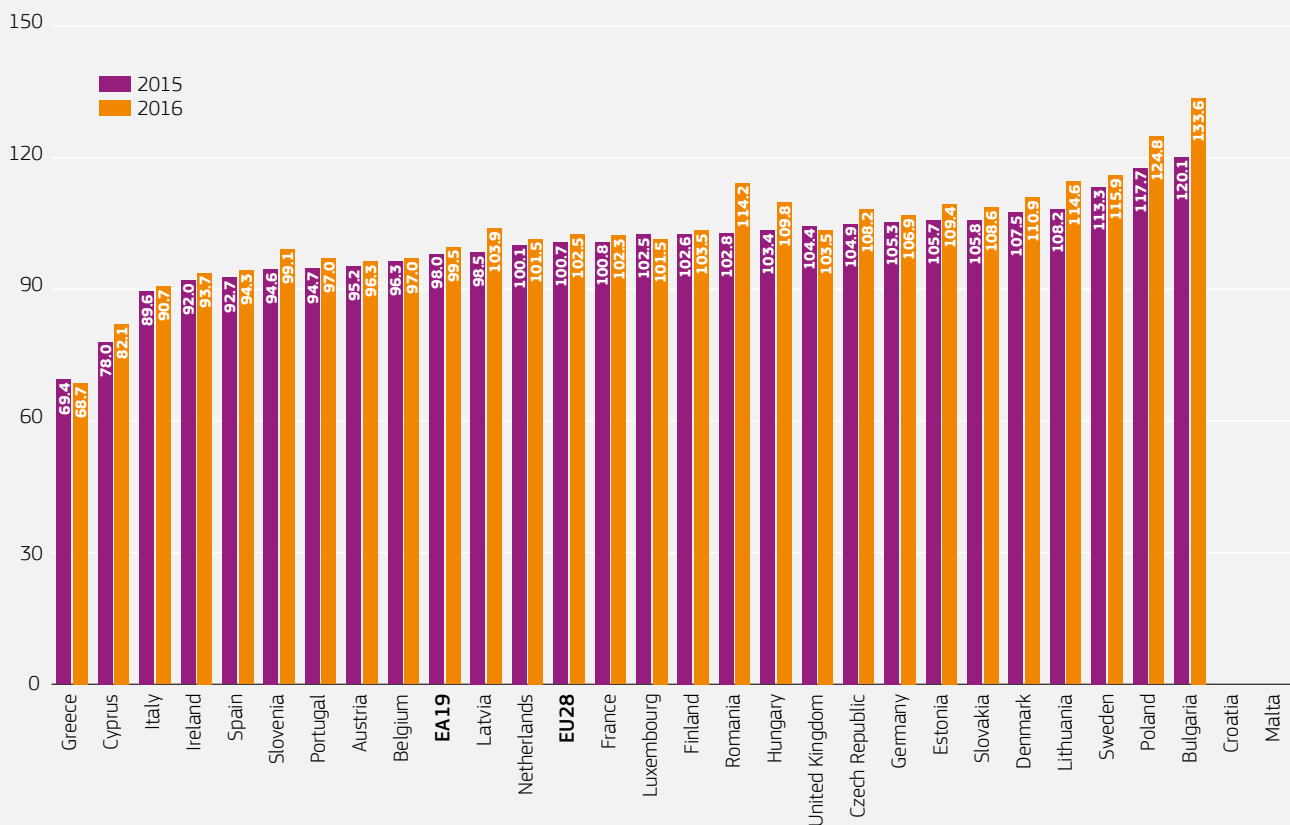
REAL UNADJUSTED GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME (INDEX 2008=100)

Description: This measures the amount of money that all households have available for spending or saving after income redistribution (e.g. taxes, social contributions and benefits).

The real unadjusted gross disposable income of households per capita (index 2008=100) is calculated as the unadjusted gross disposable income of households and non-profit institutions serving households divided by the price deflator (price index) of household final consumption expenditure and by the total resident population. Then the indicator is indexed with base year 2008.

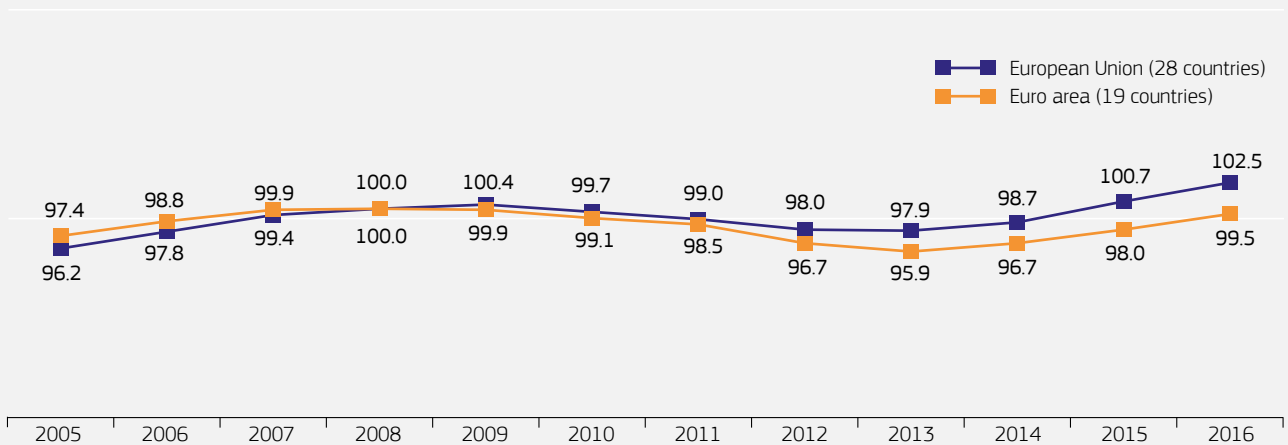
Highlights: Since 2008, the real unadjusted gross disposable income has shown a mixed trend, considerably increasing in some Member States like Bulgaria, Poland and Sweden, while decreasing in nine (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain).

Figure 25: Real unadjusted gross disposable income (index 2008=100)



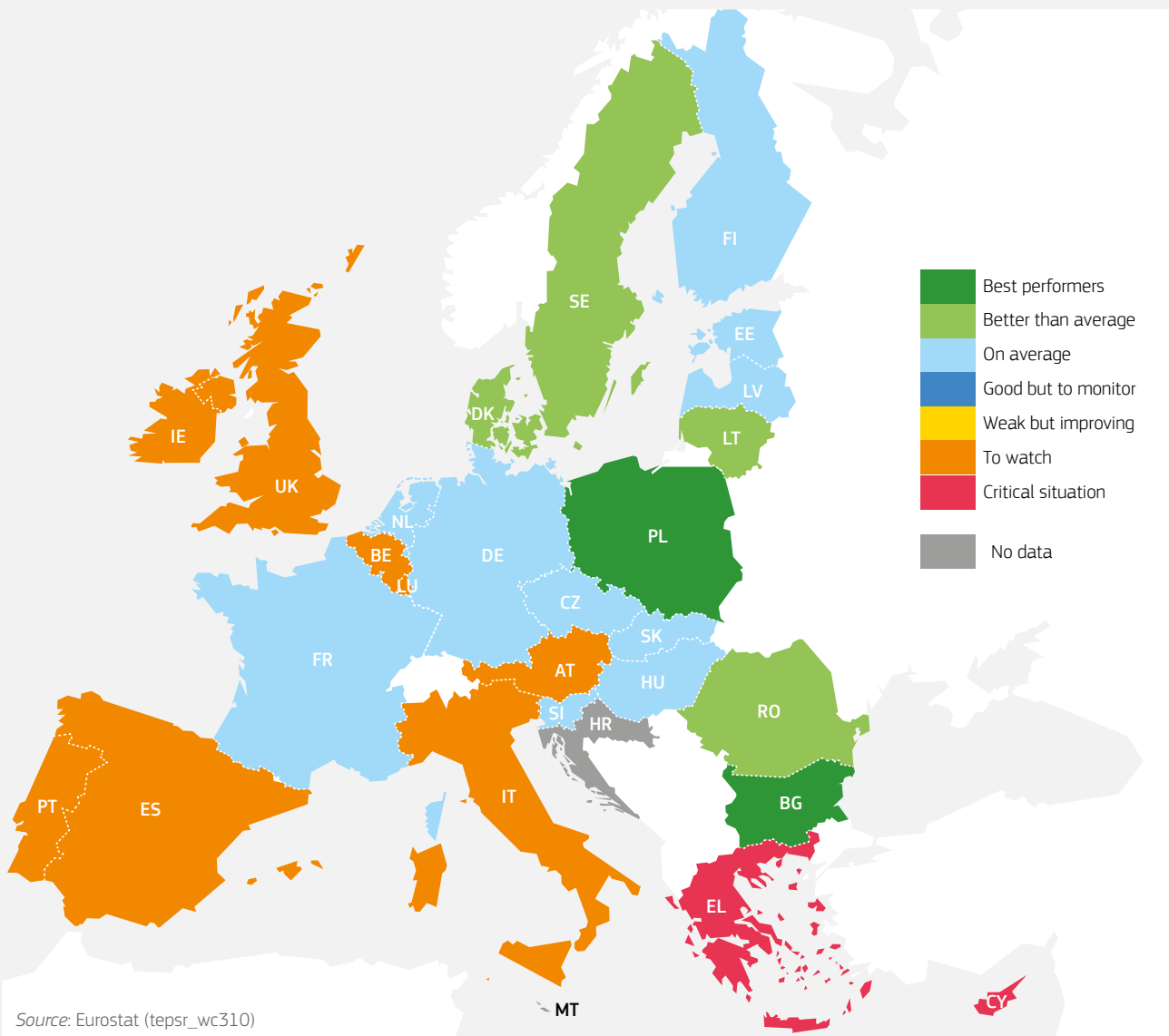
Source: Eurostat (tepsr_wc310)

Figure 26: Real unadjusted gross disposable income in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2016)



Source: Eurostat (tepsr_wc310)

Figure 27: Real unadjusted gross disposable income in EU Member States (2016)



Source: Eurostat (tepsr_wc310)

Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

NET EARNINGS OF A FULL-TIME SINGLE WORKER WITHOUT CHILDREN EARNING AN AVERAGE WAGE (PPS)

Description: This is the measure of the net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage. It is calculated from the gross annual earnings of a single full-time worker without children earning the average wage by deducting the employee's social security contributions and income taxes. It is expressed in purchasing power standard (PPS), an artificial common reference currency unit used in the EU which eliminates the differences of price levels between countries. A PPS allows to buy the same volume of goods and services in all the countries.

Highlights: The net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage are converging in Europe, with fast growth in Central and Eastern Europe and slow growth in Western and Southern Europe, in particular for the Member States that were mostly affected by the crisis. Despite convergence, net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage largely differ between Member States in 2016, ranging from 32 320 PPS in Luxembourg to 9 329 PPS in Bulgaria.

Figure 28: Net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage (levels in pps, three years average)

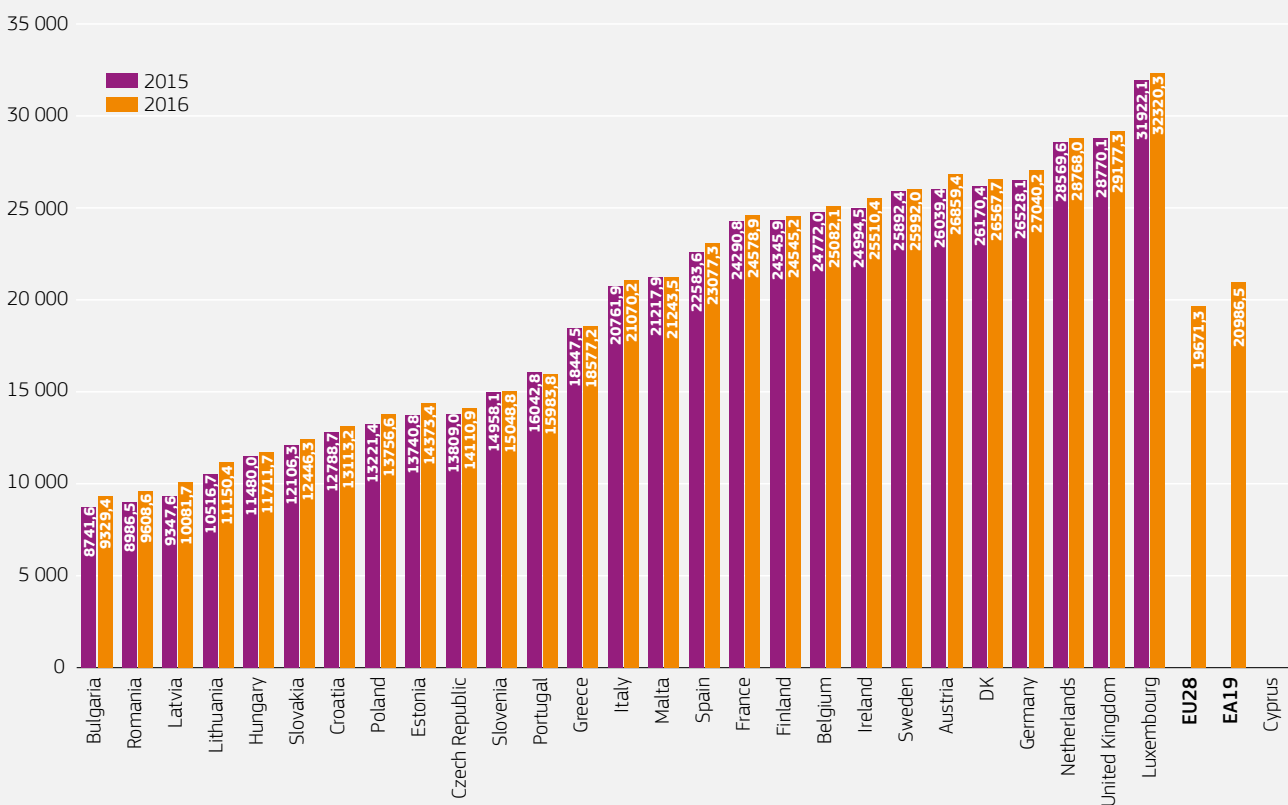
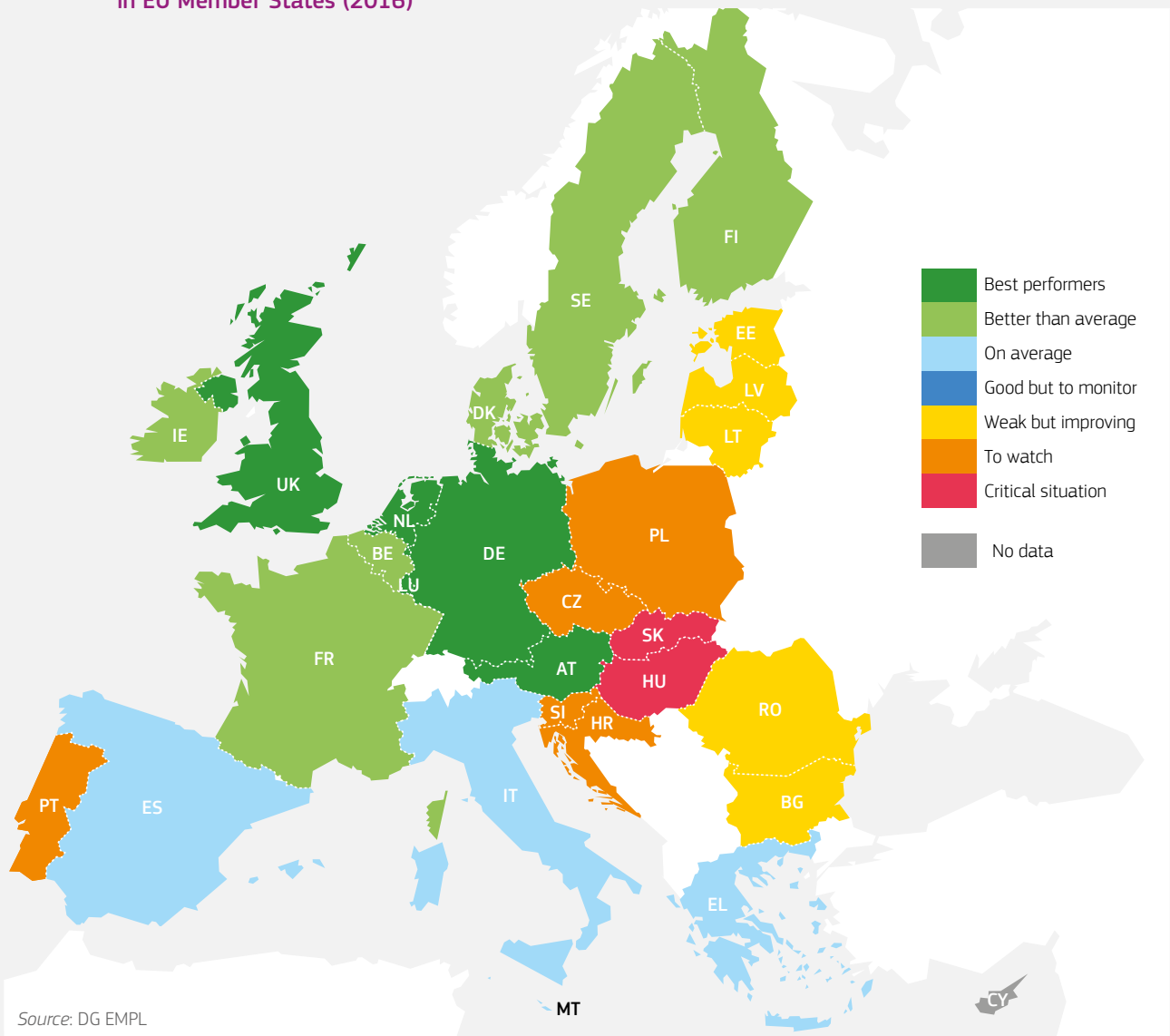


Figure 29: Net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage in EU Member States (2016)



Public support / social protection and inclusion

9. IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON REDUCING POVERTY

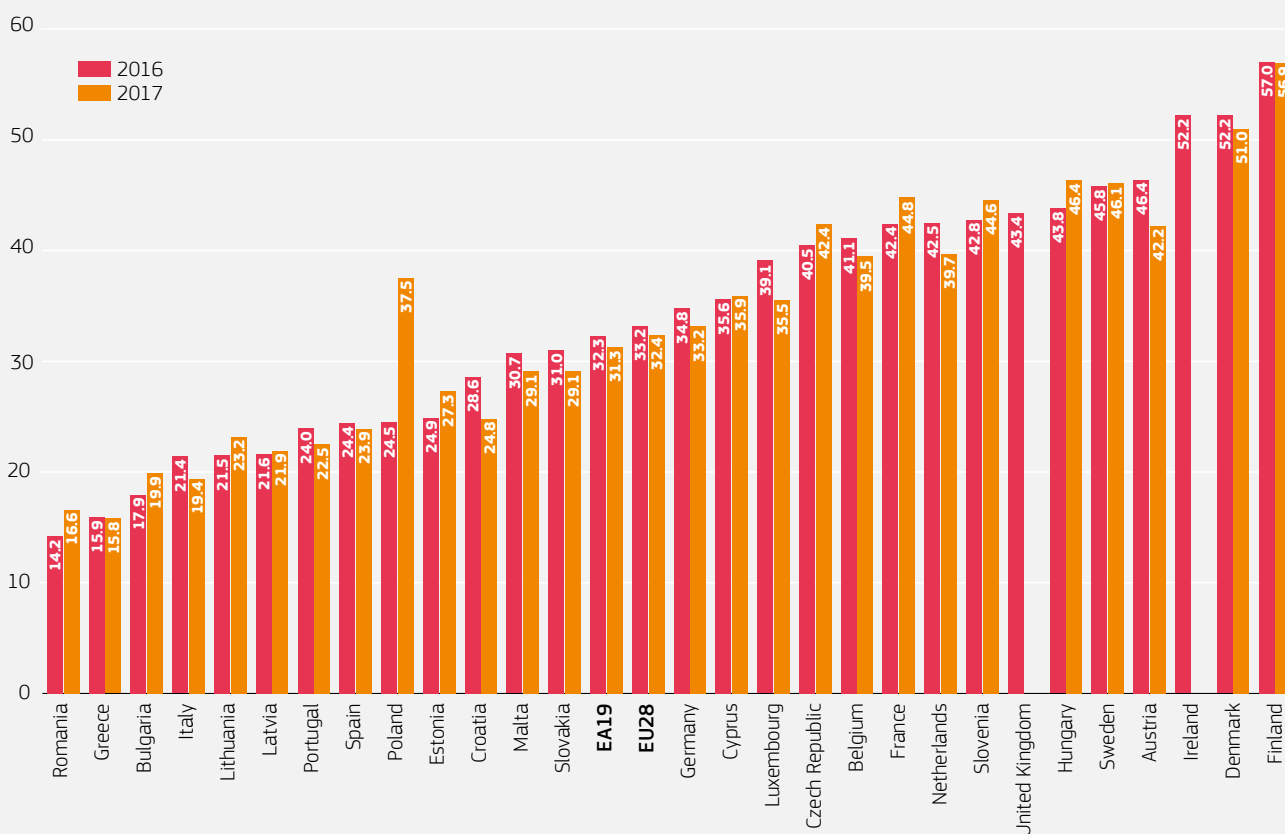
IMPACT OF SOCIAL TRANSFERS (OTHER THAN PENSIONS) ON POVERTY REDUCTION

Description: This measures the reduction in percentage of the risk of poverty rate, due to social transfers. It is calculated by comparing at-risk-of-poverty rates before social transfers with those after transfers.

Social transfers include retirement and widows'/ widowers' pensions; unemployment benefits; family-related benefits; sickness and invalidity benefits; education-related benefits; housing allowances; social assistance; and other benefits.

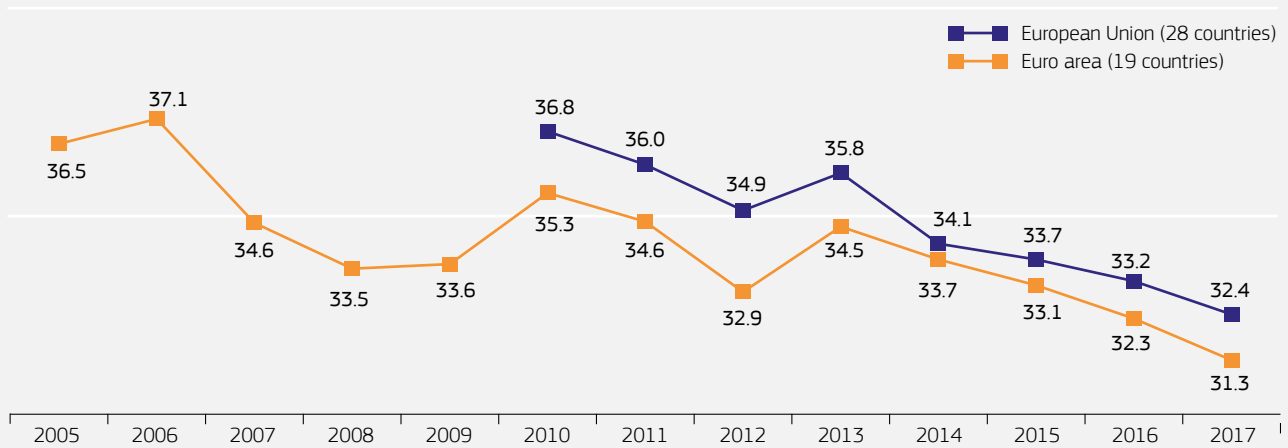
Highlights: in 2017, social transfers reduced the share of people at risk of poverty in almost one third of its original value (32.4%). This impact ranged widely across Member States from 15.8 percentage points in Greece to 56.9 percentage points in Finland. The impact of social transfers on reducing poverty has fallen modestly compared to 2016, in line with a reduced effect of automatic stabilisers in a phase of economic expansion.

Figure 29: Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction



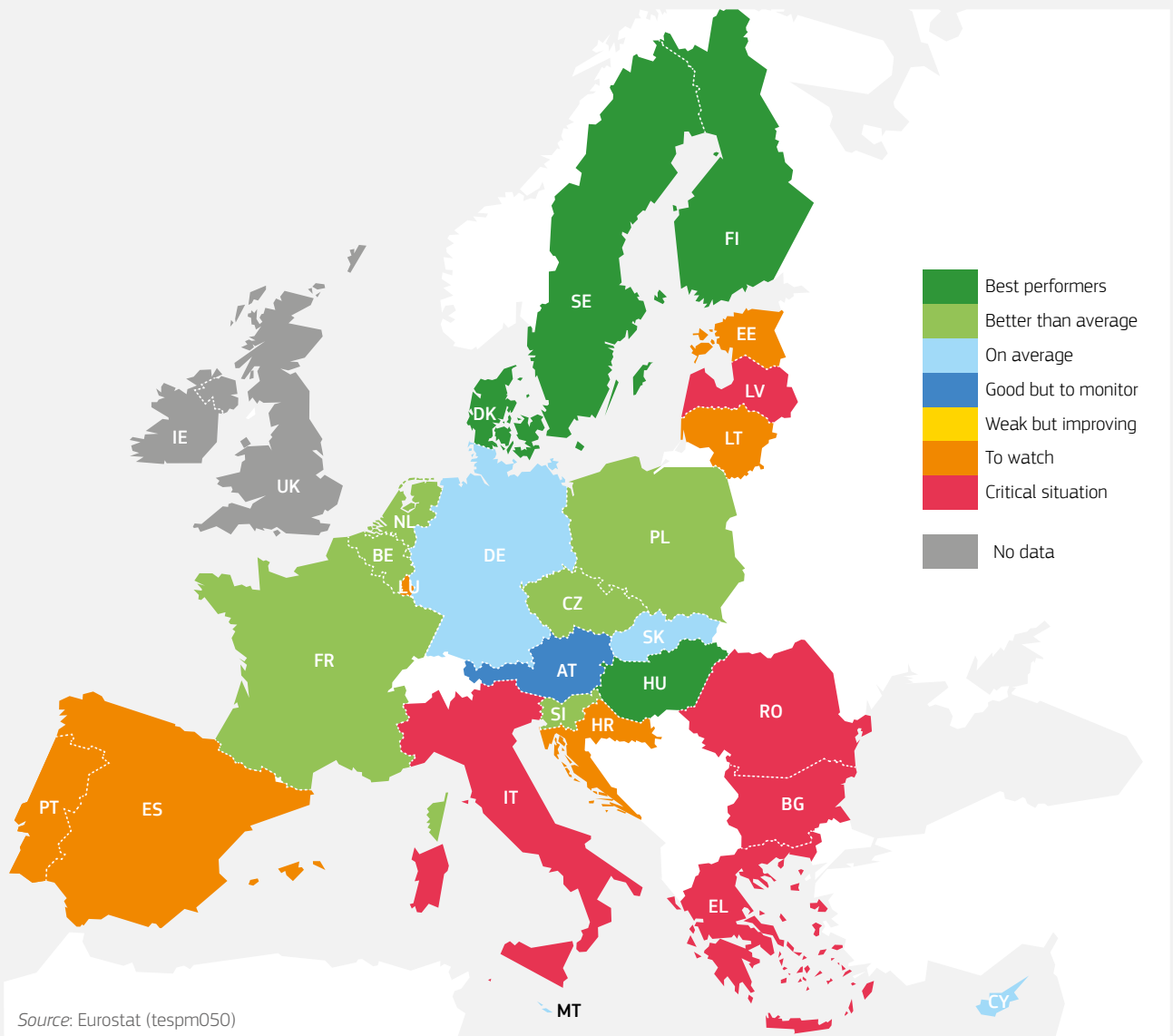
Source: Eurostat (tespm050)

Figure 30: Impact of social transfers in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2017)



Source: Eurostat (tespm050)

Figure 31: Impact of social transfers in EU Member States (2017)



Source: Eurostat (tespm050)

Public support / social protection and inclusion

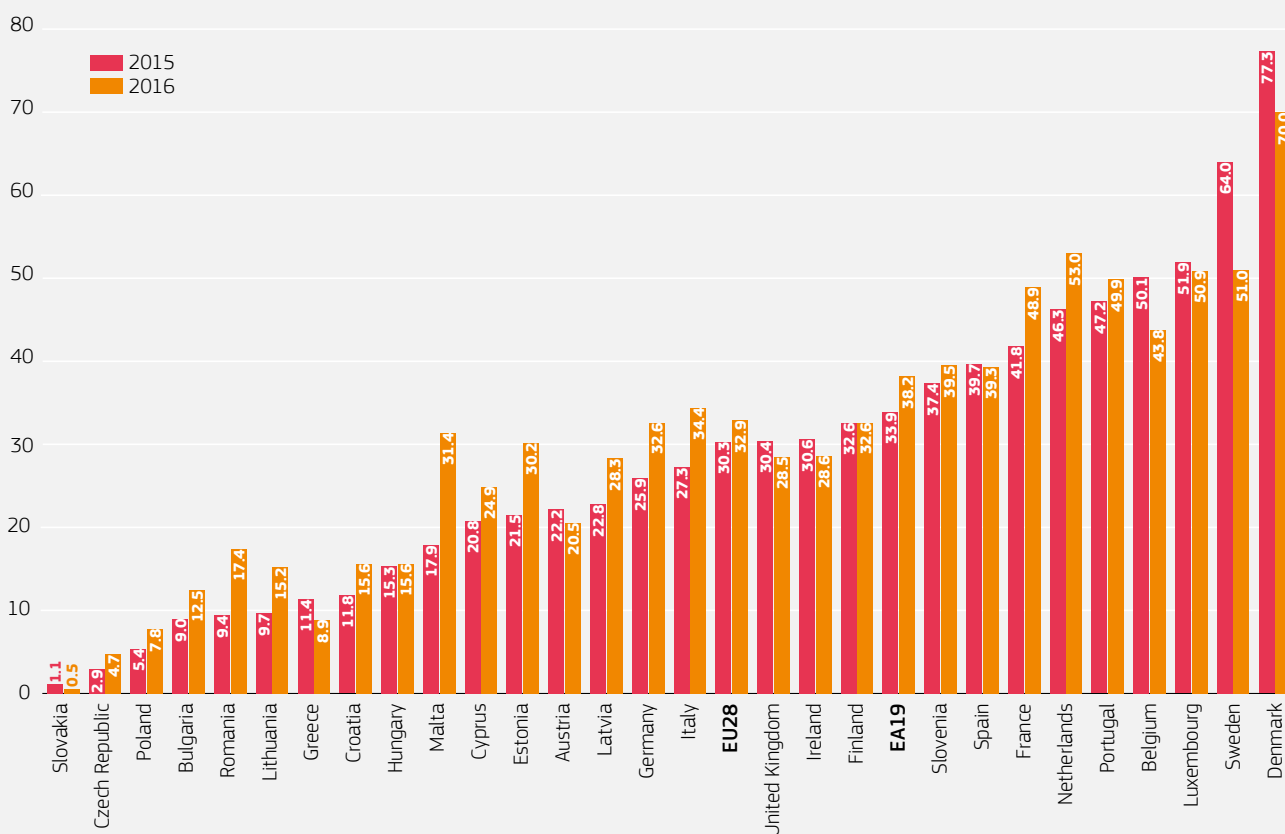
10. EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

CHILDREN AGED LESS THAN 3 YEARS IN FORMAL CHILDCARE

Description: Children cared for in formal child care, expressed as a percentage of all children of the same age group.

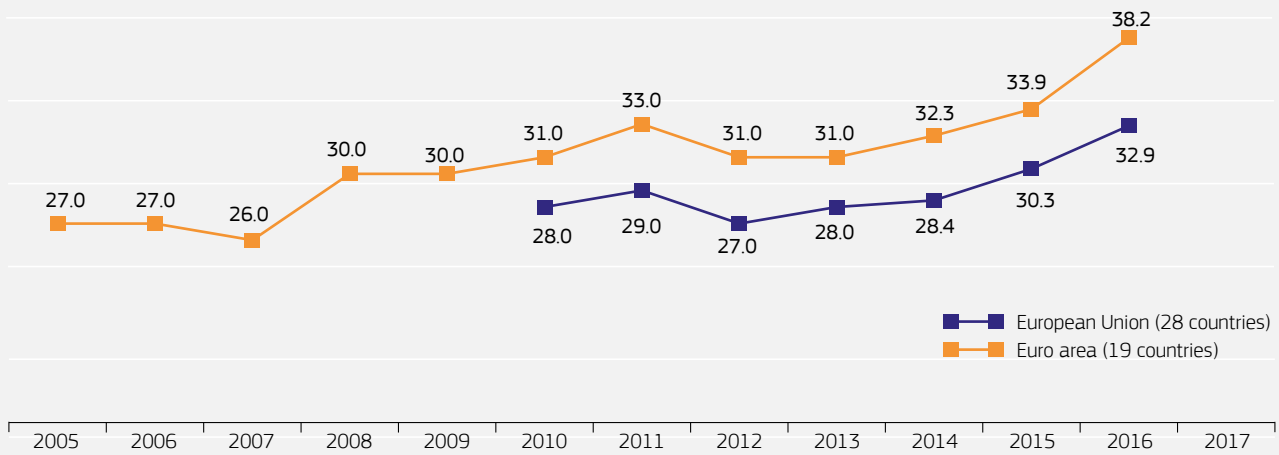
Highlights: In 2016, the share of children aged 0-3 in formal childcare ranged from 0.5% in Slovakia to 70.0% Denmark. In the long-run, investment in childcare and pre-primary education offers higher returns and is more likely to help children from low socioeconomic status.

Figure 32: Children in formal childcare (% of children aged less than 3 years)



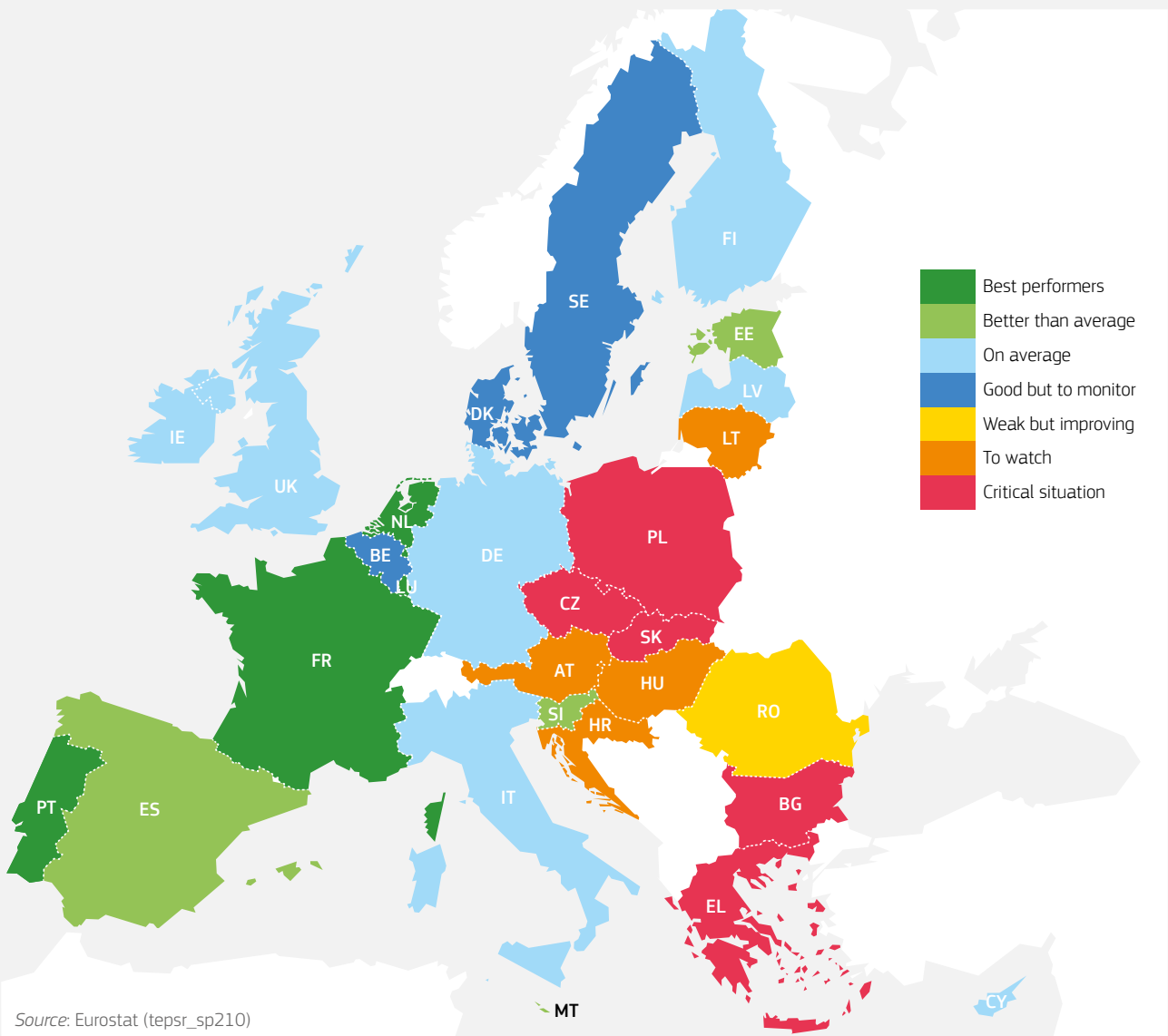
Source: Eurostat (tepsr_sp210)

Figure 33: Children in formal childcare in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2016)



Source: Eurostat (tepsr_sp210)

Figure 34: Children in formal childcare in EU Member States (2016)



Source: Eurostat (tepsr_sp210)

Public support / social protection and inclusion

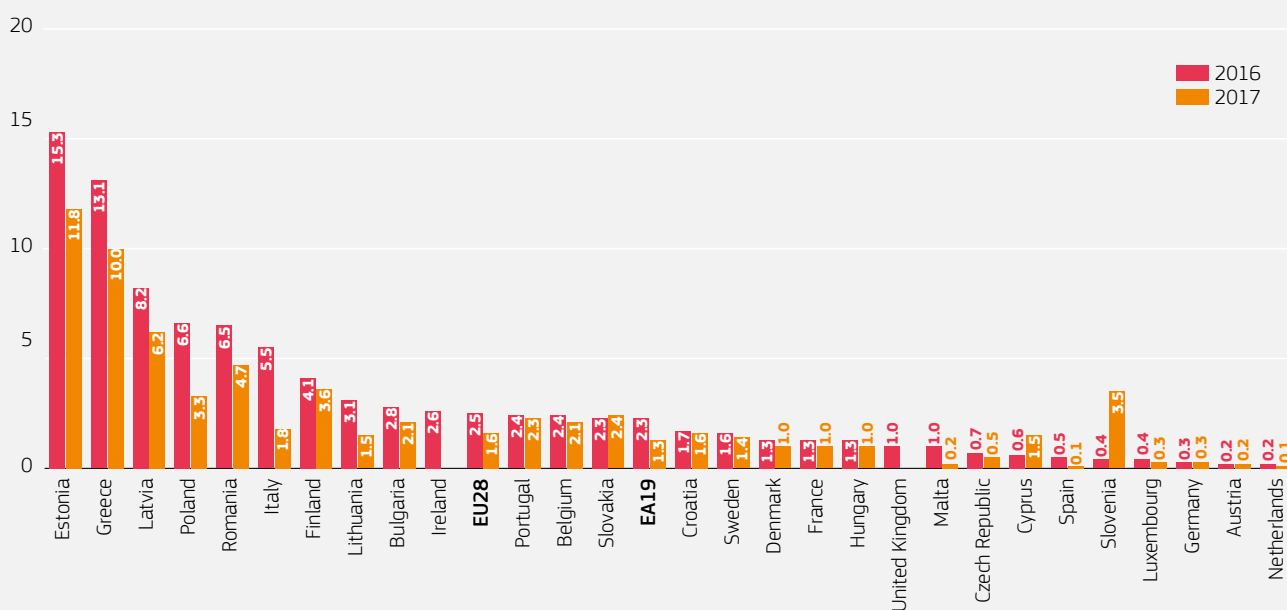
11. HEALTHCARE

SELF-REPORTED UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL CARE (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)

Description: Self-reported unmet needs for medical care concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed examination or treatment for a specific type of health care, but did not have it or did not seek it, during the previous 12 months, because of the following three reasons: 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' and 'Too far to travel'. Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment excluding dental care) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

Highlights: The share of the population reporting that they are not able to meet their medical needs, in particular for financial reasons, has dropped significantly in 2017, reaching 1.6% in the EU. The main reason for people in low income groups to report unmet health care needs was that care was too expensive. In 2017, the share of the population reporting that they are not able to meet their medical needs ranged from merely 0.1% in Austria and the Netherlands to more than 10% in Greece and in Estonia.

Figure 35: Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of total population)



Public support / social protection and inclusion

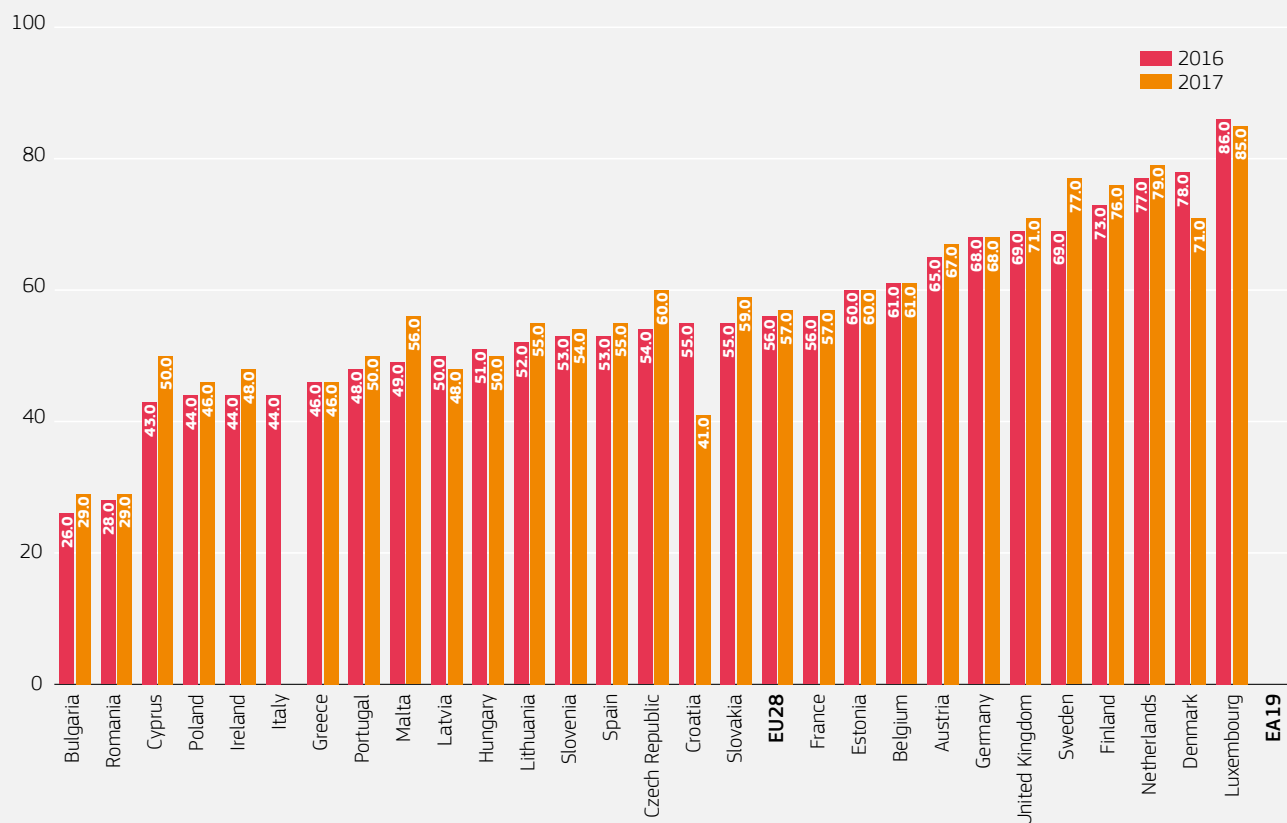
12. DIGITAL ACCESS

INDIVIDUALS' LEVEL OF DIGITAL SKILLS

Description: This is the share of people with either basic or above basic overall digital skills expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16-74 years. Basic or above basic digital skills include selected activities performed by individuals on the internet in four specific areas (information, communication, problem solving, content creation).

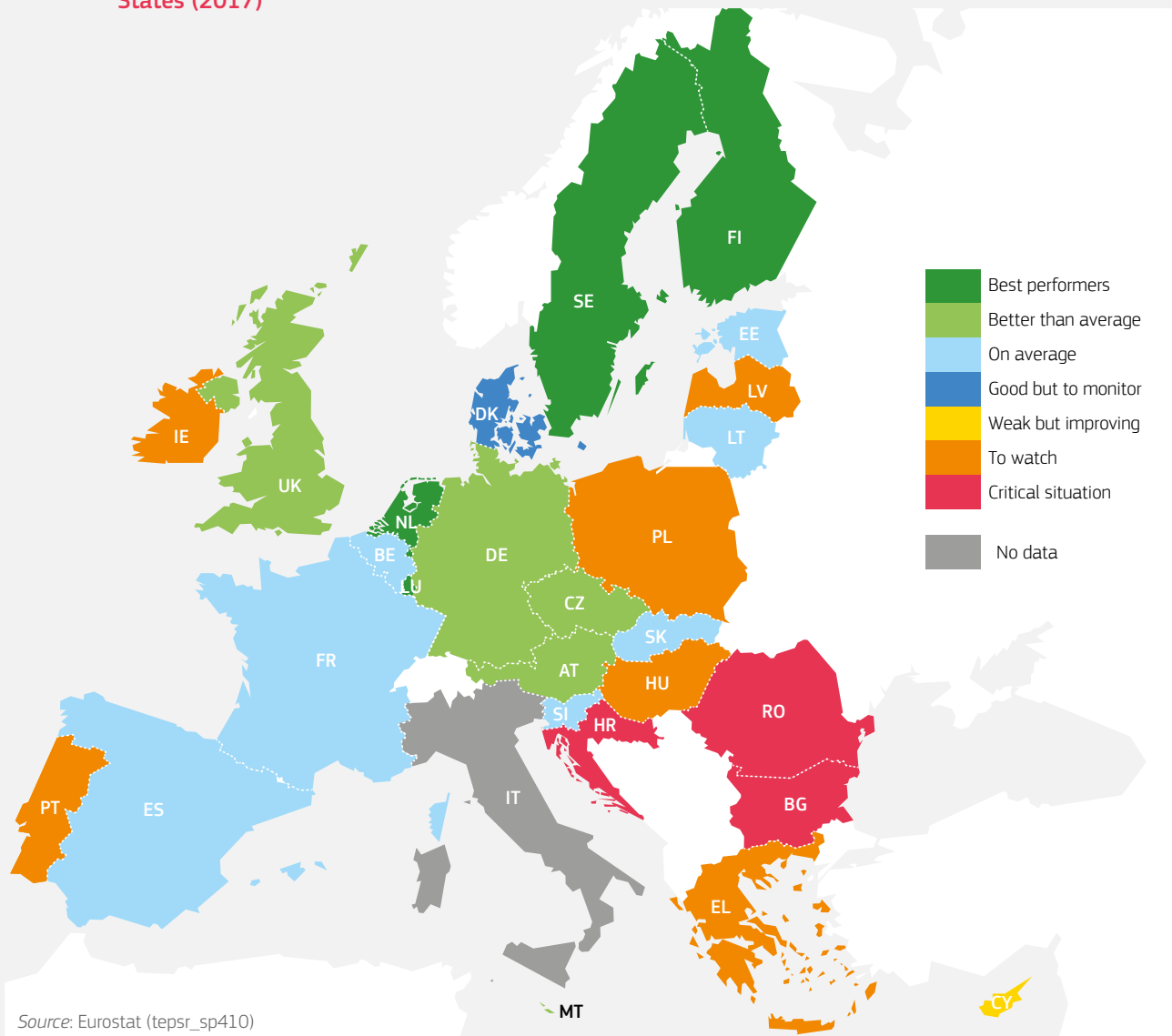
Highlights: In 2017, 43% of the EU population did not have basic digital skills. This ranges from 71% in Bulgaria to 15% in Luxembourg.

Figure 37: Population with at least basic digital skills (% of total population aged 16-74)



Source: Eurostat (tepsr_sp410)

Figure 38: Population with at least basic digital skills (% of total population aged 16-74) in EU Member States (2017)



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