



SOCIAL SCOREBOARD

#SocialRights

EUROPEAN SEMESTER

#EuropeanSemester





MONITORING EU MEMBER STATES' PERFORMANCE UNDER THE EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

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 tracks trends and performances across EU countries in three areas related to the principles under the Pillar. The Scoreboard feeds into the European Semester of economic policy coordination and serves to assess progress towards a social 'triple A' for the EU as a whole.

For more information: ec.europa.eu/european-pillar-social-rights

HOW CAN I USE THE SOCIAL SCOREBOARD?

Based on real-life data, the Scoreboard¹ allows you to:

-  Zoom in on EU Member States' performance on social issues over time
-  Monitor convergence between EU Member States and general trends
-  Compare the performance of each of the 28 Member States at a given moment in time
-  Create your own graphs, tables and maps

WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM THE SOCIAL SCOREBOARD?

The Social Scoreboard includes 14 headline indicators which are used to compare Member States' performance in the 2018 Joint Employment Report, as developed together with the Member States. Performance is evaluated based on two criteria: the level of the indicator itself, and the progress made in one year.

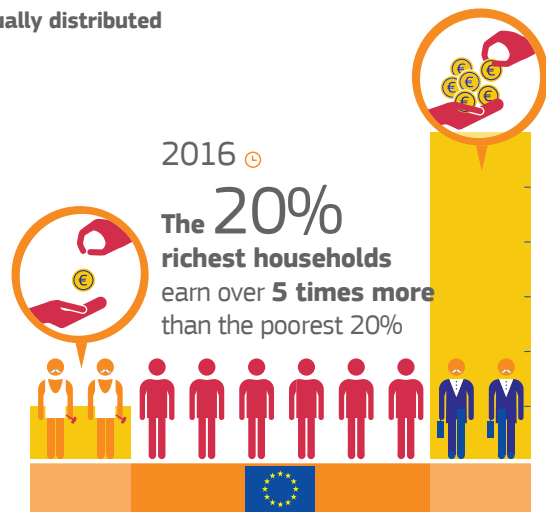
The Social Scoreboard was first presented in April 2017 and has been discussed with the Member States. A number of indicators are being refined in view of the 2019 Joint Employment Report. The analysis provided by the Social Scoreboard feeds into the preparation of the Country Reports prepared in the context of the European Semester and in the dialogue with Member States throughout the year. It complements the more qualitative assessment of economic and social challenges across the EU.

¹ <https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard>

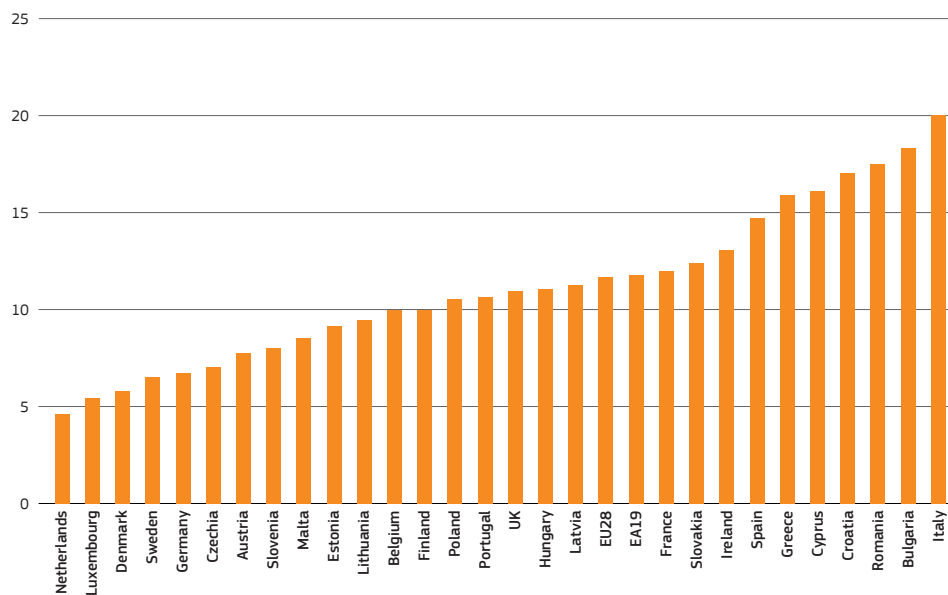
CHAPTER I - EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESS TO THE LABOUR MARKET

INEQUALITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY

Income is unequally distributed



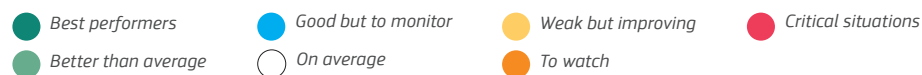
YOUNG PEOPLE NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT NOR IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING (NEET RATE) (% OF POPULATION AGED 15–24), 2016



Source: Eurostat

SOCIAL SCOREBOARD INDICATORS

	Early leavers from education and training	Gender employment gap	Income inequality	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs)
	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016
AUSTRIA	●	●	●	●	●
BELGIUM	○	●	●	○	●
BULGARIA	●	●	●	●	●
CROATIA	●	○	○	●	●
CYPRUS	●	●	○	●	●
CZECH REPUBLIC	●	●	●	●	●
DENMARK	●	●	●	●	●
ESTONIA	○	○	●	○	●
FINLAND	○	●	●	●	○
FRANCE	○	●	●	●	○
GERMANY	○	○	○	●	●
GREECE	●	●	●	●	●
HUNGARY	●	●	●	●	○
IRELAND	●	○	○	●	○
ITALY	●	●	●	●	●
LATVIA	○	●	●	●	●
LITHUANIA	●	●	●	●	●
LUXEMBOURG	●	○	●	●	●
MALTA	●	●	●	●	●
NETHERLANDS	○	○	●	●	●
POLAND	●	●	○	○	○
PORTUGAL	●	●	●	○	○
ROMANIA	●	●	●	●	●
SLOVAKIA	○	●	●	●	○
SLOVENIA	●	●	●	●	●
SPAIN	●	○	●	●	●
SWEDEN	○	●	●	●	●
UNITED KINGDOM	○	○	○	○	○



CHAPTER II - DYNAMIC LABOUR MARKETS AND FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS

REAL GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

Households have higher incomes than in the past

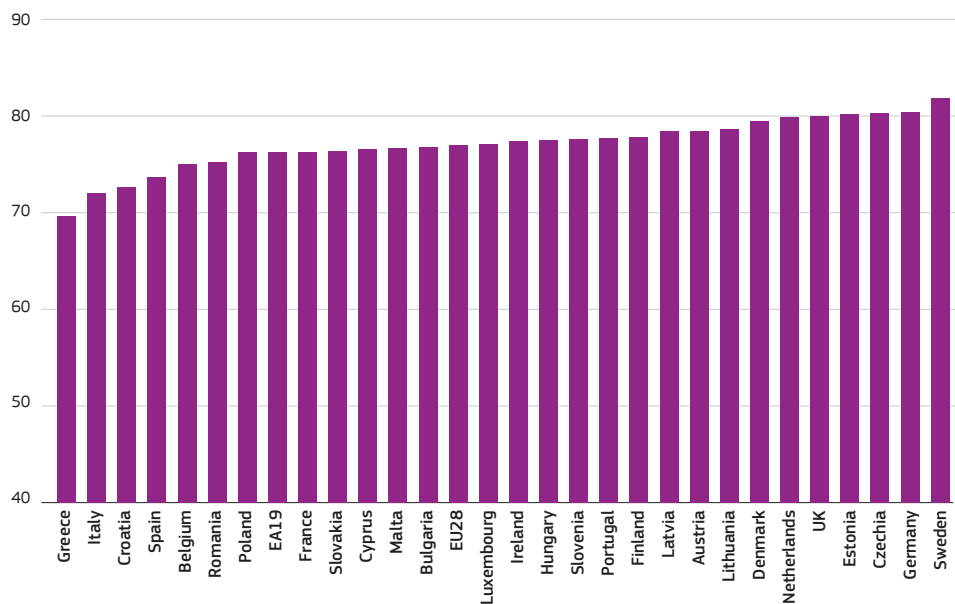


2005-2016

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



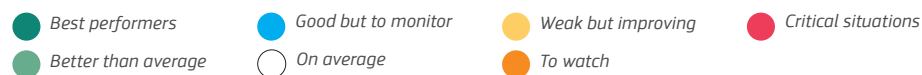
EMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF POPULATION AGED 20-64), 2017 Q3



Source: Eurostat

SOCIAL SCOREBOARD INDICATORS

	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	GDHI per capita growth
	2016	2016	2015
AUSTRIA			
BELGIUM			
BULGARIA			
CROATIA			
CYPRUS			
CZECH REPUBLIC			
DENMARK			
ESTONIA			
FINLAND			
FRANCE			
GERMANY			
GREECE			
HUNGARY			
IRELAND			
ITALY			
LATVIA			
LITHUANIA			
LUXEMBOURG			
MALTA			
NETHERLANDS			
POLAND			
PORTUGAL			
ROMANIA			
SLOVAKIA			
SLOVENIA			
SPAIN			
SWEDEN			
UNITED KINGDOM			



CHAPTER III - PUBLIC SUPPORT / SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INCLUSION

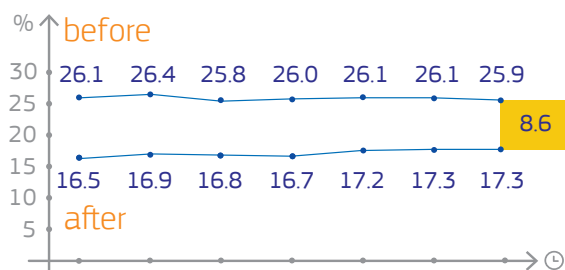
IMPACT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION ON REDUCING POVERTY

Social transfers help to reduce poverty

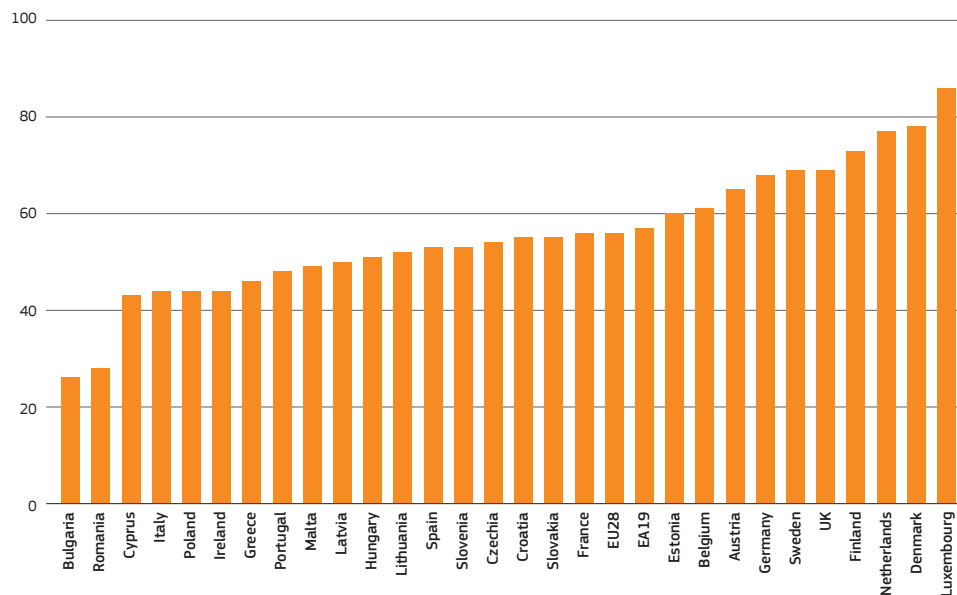


2016

Social transfers reduced the share of people at risk of poverty by **8.6** percentage points



POPULATION WITH AT LEAST BASIC DIGITAL SKILLS (% OF TOTAL POPULATION AGED 16-74), 2016



Source: Eurostat

	SOCIAL SCOREBOARD INDICATORS			
	Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction	Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	Individuals' level of digital skills
	2016	2015	2015	2017
AUSTRIA	●	●	●	●
BELGIUM	●	●	○	○
BULGARIA	●	●	○	●
CROATIA	●	●	○	●
CYPRUS	○	●	●	●
CZECH REPUBLIC	●	●	●	●
DENMARK	●	●	●	●
ESTONIA	●	○	●	○
FINLAND	●	○	●	●
FRANCE	●	●	●	○
GERMANY	○	○	●	●
GREECE	●	●	●	●
HUNGARY	●	●	○	●
IRELAND	●	○	○	●
ITALY	●	○	●	
LATVIA	●	○	●	●
LITHUANIA	●	●	○	○
LUXEMBOURG	●	●	●	●
MALTA	○	●	●	●
NETHERLANDS	●	●	●	●
POLAND	●	●	●	●
PORTUGAL	●	●	○	●
ROMANIA	●	●	●	●
SLOVAKIA	●	●	○	○
SLOVENIA	●	○	●	○
SPAIN	●	●	●	○
SWEDEN	●	●	●	●
UNITED KINGDOM	●	○	○	●

● Best performers
 ● Good but to monitor
 ● Weak but improving
 ● Critical situations
● Better than average
 ○ On average
● To watch