



European
Commission

SOCIAL SCOREBOARD

#SocialRights

21 November 2018

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 Scoreboard^{1,2} 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 2019 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 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.

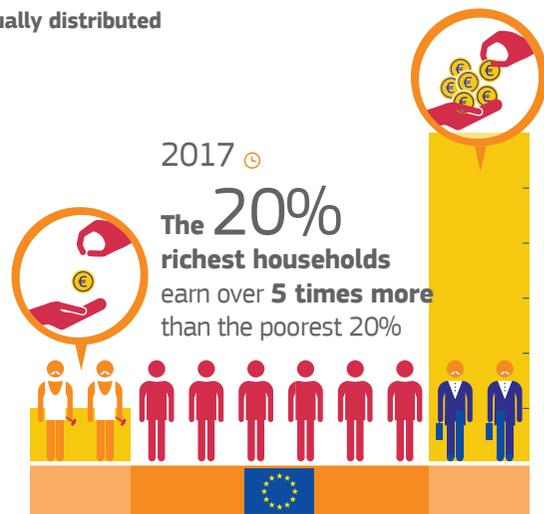
1 <https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard>

2 <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/european-pillar-of-social-rights/indicators/social-scoreboard-indicators>

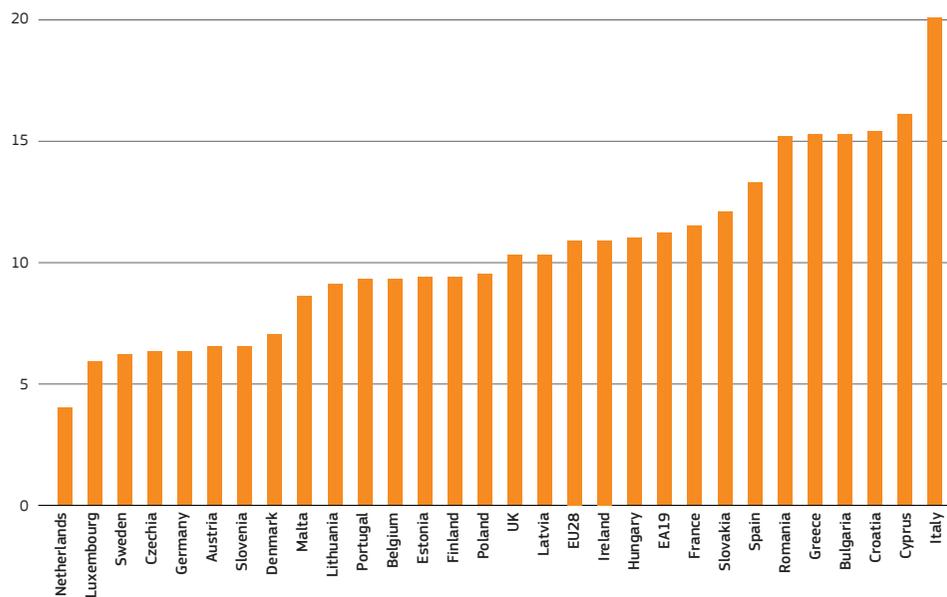
CHAPTER I - EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESS TO THE LABOUR MARKET

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), 2017



Source: Eurostat

SOCIAL SCOREBOARD INDICATORS

	Early leavers from education and training	Gender employment gap	Income quintile ratio	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs)
	2017	2017	2017	2017	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
 * Data not available

CHAPTER II - DYNAMIC LABOUR MARKETS AND FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS

REAL GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

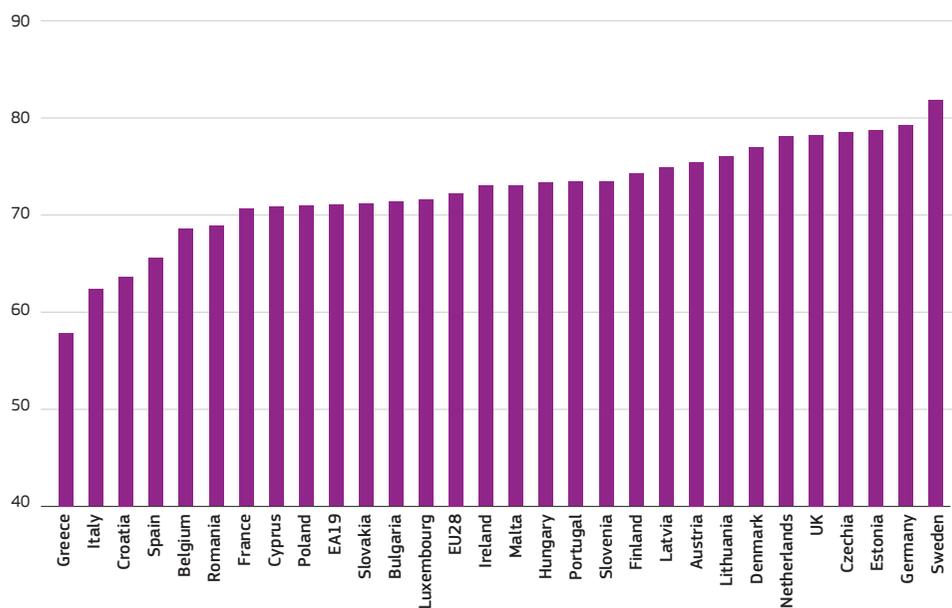
Households have higher incomes than in the past but this development has not benefitted everyone.



Real gross household income has increased continuously since 2013 but less than GDP.



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



Source: Eurostat

	SOCIAL SCOREBOARD INDICATORS				
	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Long-term unemployment rate	GDHI per capita growth	Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning AW
	2017	2017	2017	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	●	●	●	●	●

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CHAPTER III - PUBLIC SUPPORT / SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INCLUSION

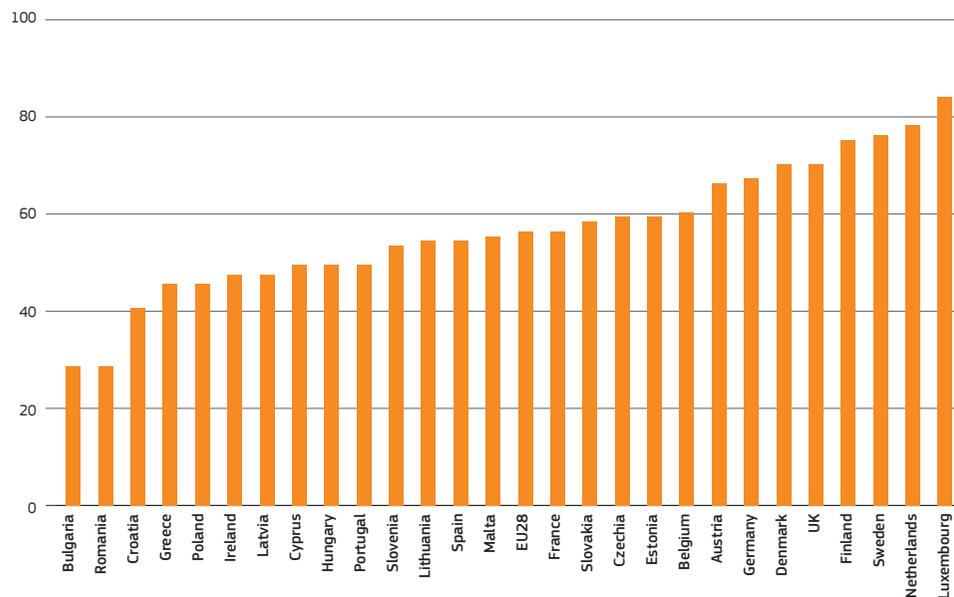
EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

Challenges remain to provide affordable and equal access to childcare and long-term care services.



The Barcelona target to provide childcare to at least **33%** of children under 3 years of age has been nominally reached. However, major differences persist among countries.

POPULATION WITH AT LEAST BASIC DIGITAL SKILLS (% OF TOTAL POPULATION AGED 16-74), 2017



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
	2017	2016	2017	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	*	●	*	●

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