



European  
Commission



# Social Scoreboard 2017

Headline indicators:  
descriptions and  
highlights

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|-------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Print | ISBN 978-92-79-68031-1 | doi:10.2767/04591  | KE-01-17-363-EN-C |
| PDF   | ISBN 978-92-79-68034-2 | doi:10.2767/890530 | KE-01-17-363-EN-N |

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## Equal opportunities and access to labour market

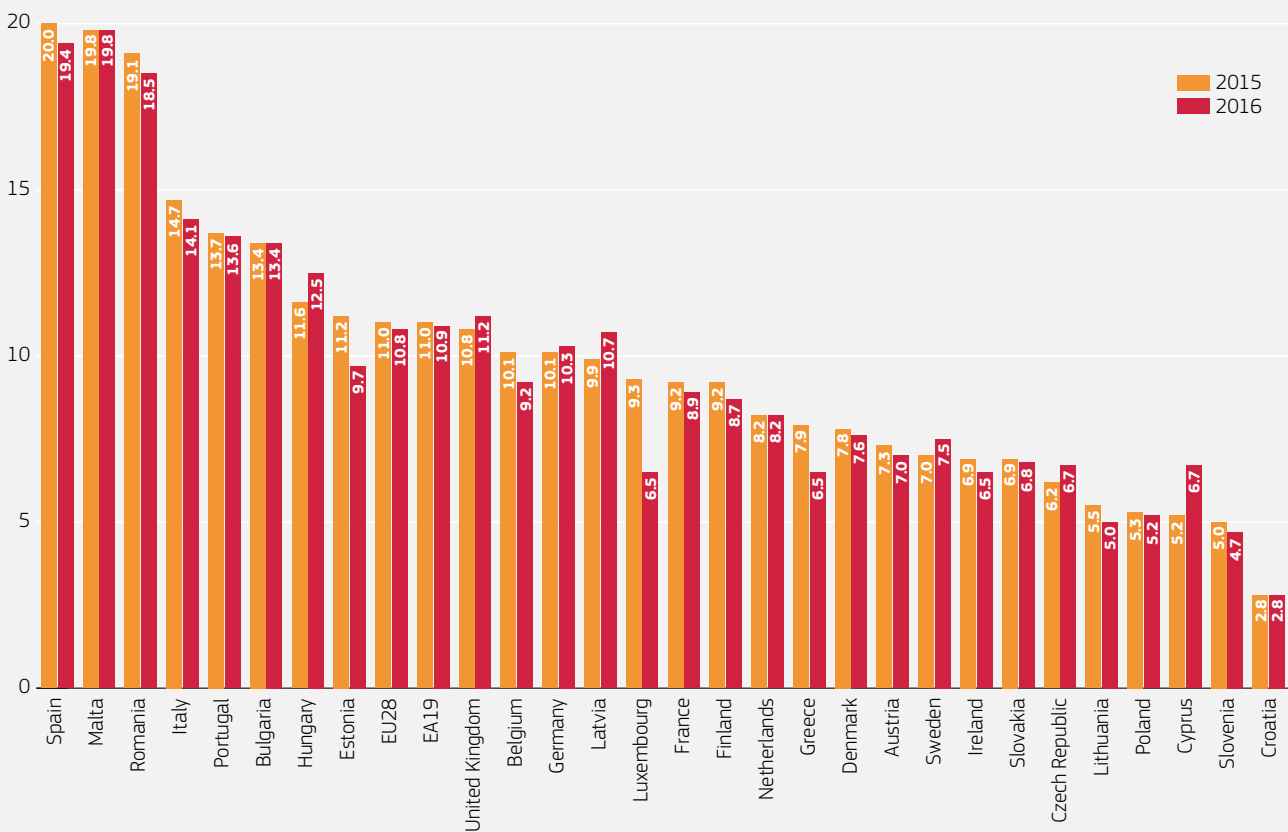
# 1. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING

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

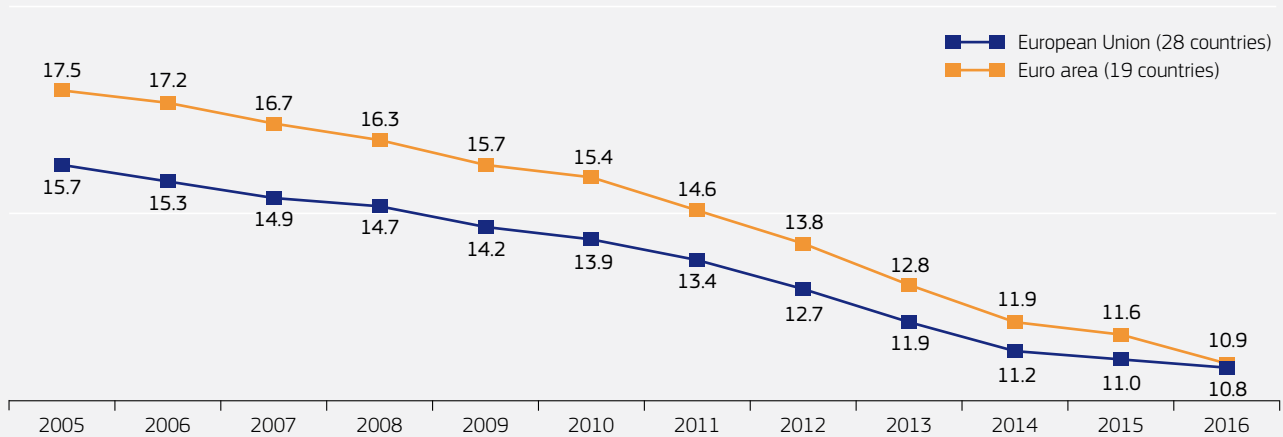
**Description:** Early leaver from education and training refers to a person aged 18 to 24 who has completed at most lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training. The indicator is expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18 to 24.

**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 2.8% in Croatia to 19.4% in Spain, 2016).

**Figure 1:** Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24) in EU Member States (2015)

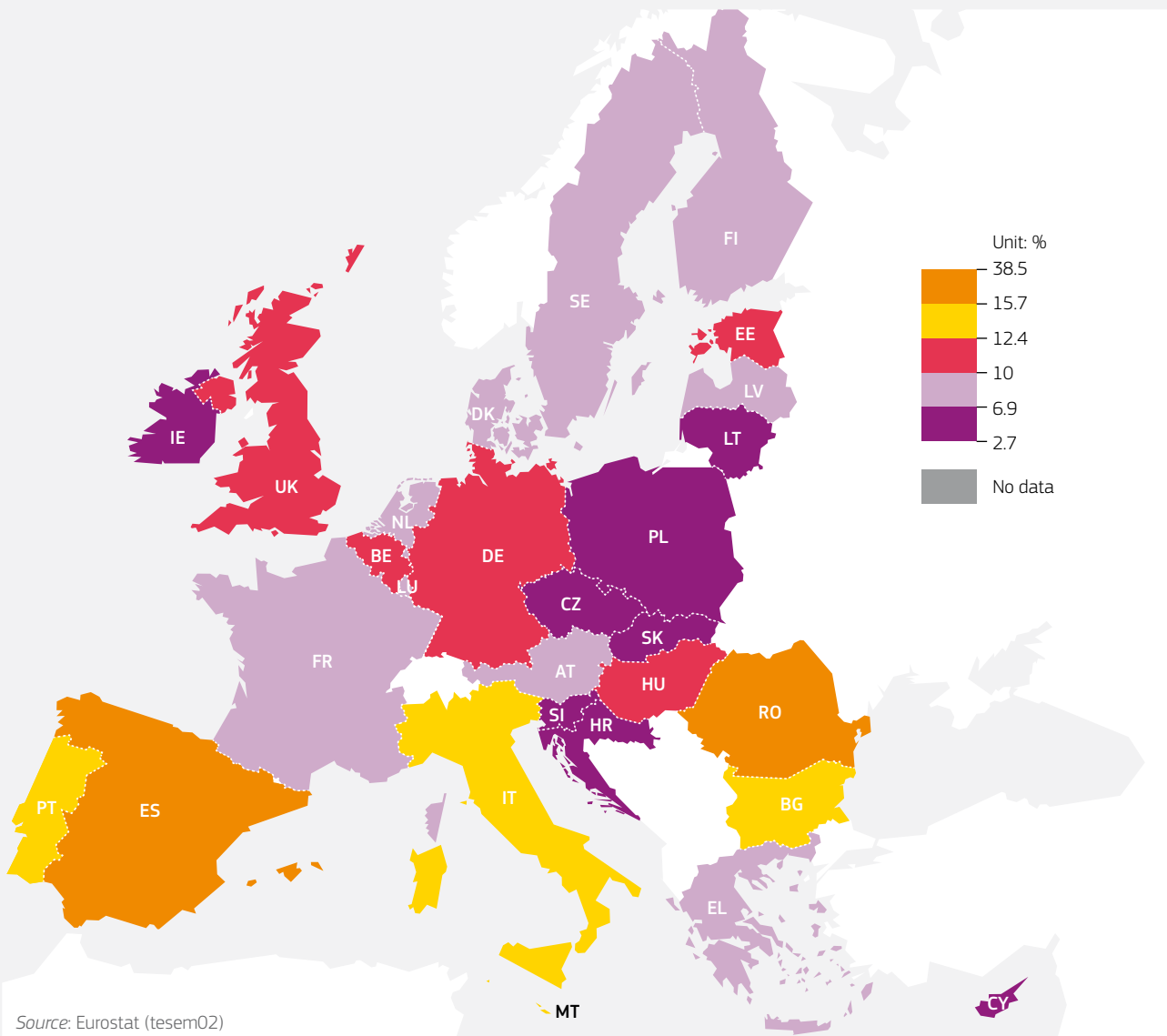


**Figure 2: Share of early leavers from education and training in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)**



Source: Eurostat (tesem02)

**Figure 3: Share of early leavers from education and training in EU Member States (2015)**



Source: Eurostat (tesem02)

## Equal opportunities and access to labour market

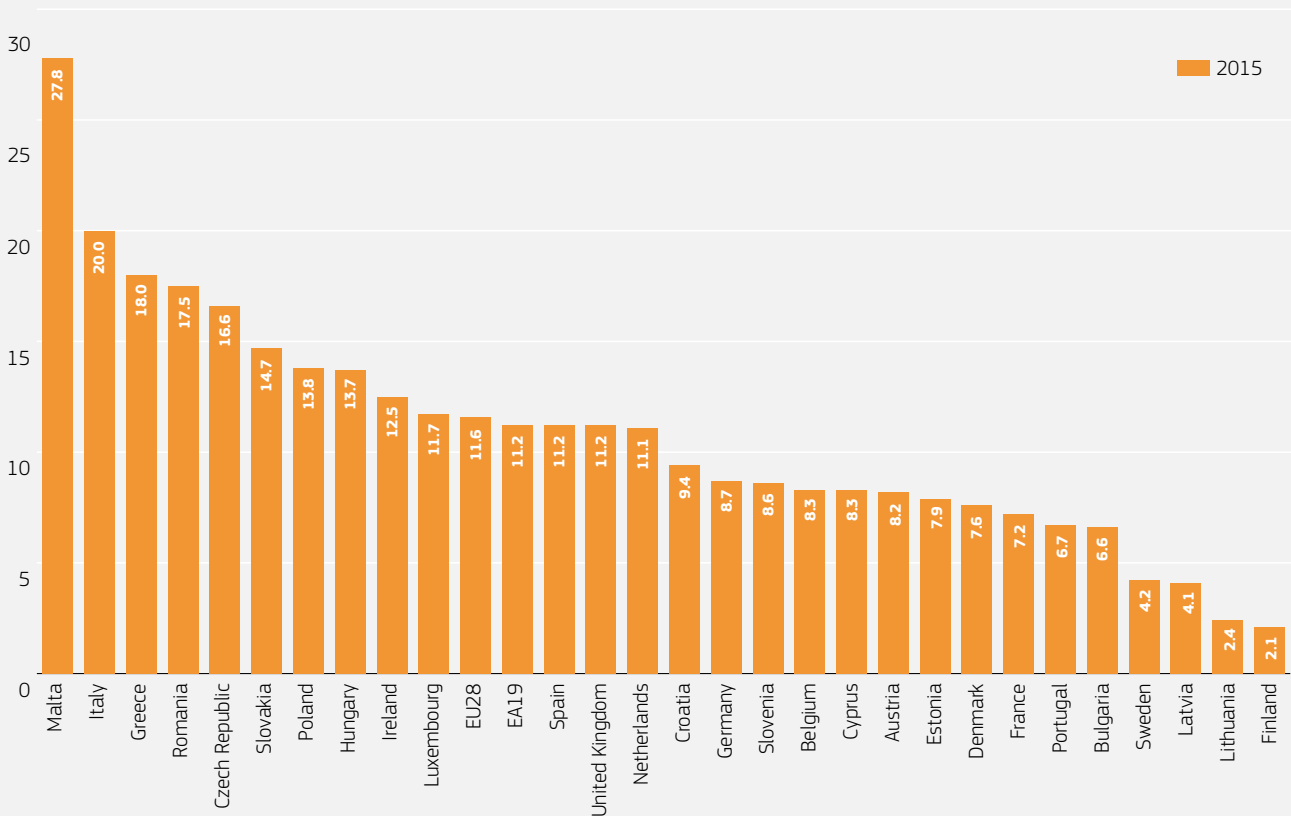
# 2. GENDER EQUALITY IN THE LABOUR MARKET

### GENDER EMPLOYMENT GAP

**Description:** Difference in the employment rates between men and women aged 20-64.

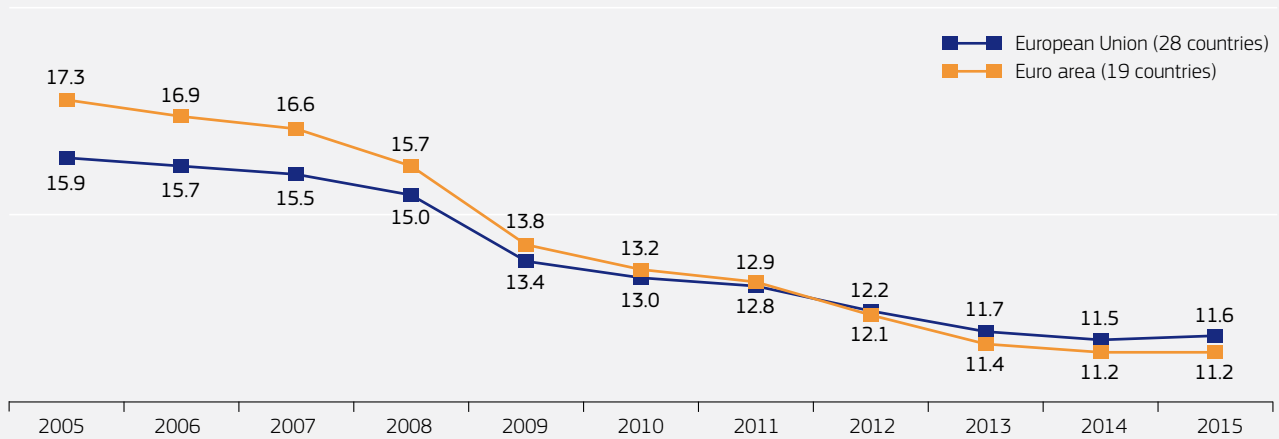
**Highlights:** The reduction of the gender employment gap seems to be on the right track. On average in the EU, this difference decreased from 15.9% in 2005 to 11.6% in 2015. Yet, the declining trend in the gender employment gap in recent years is to some extent due to a decreasing employment of men (unfavourable development); and not only due to an increasing employment rate of women (favourable development). In 2015, gender employment gaps range from 2.1% in Finland to 27.8% in Malta.

Figure 4: Gender employment gap



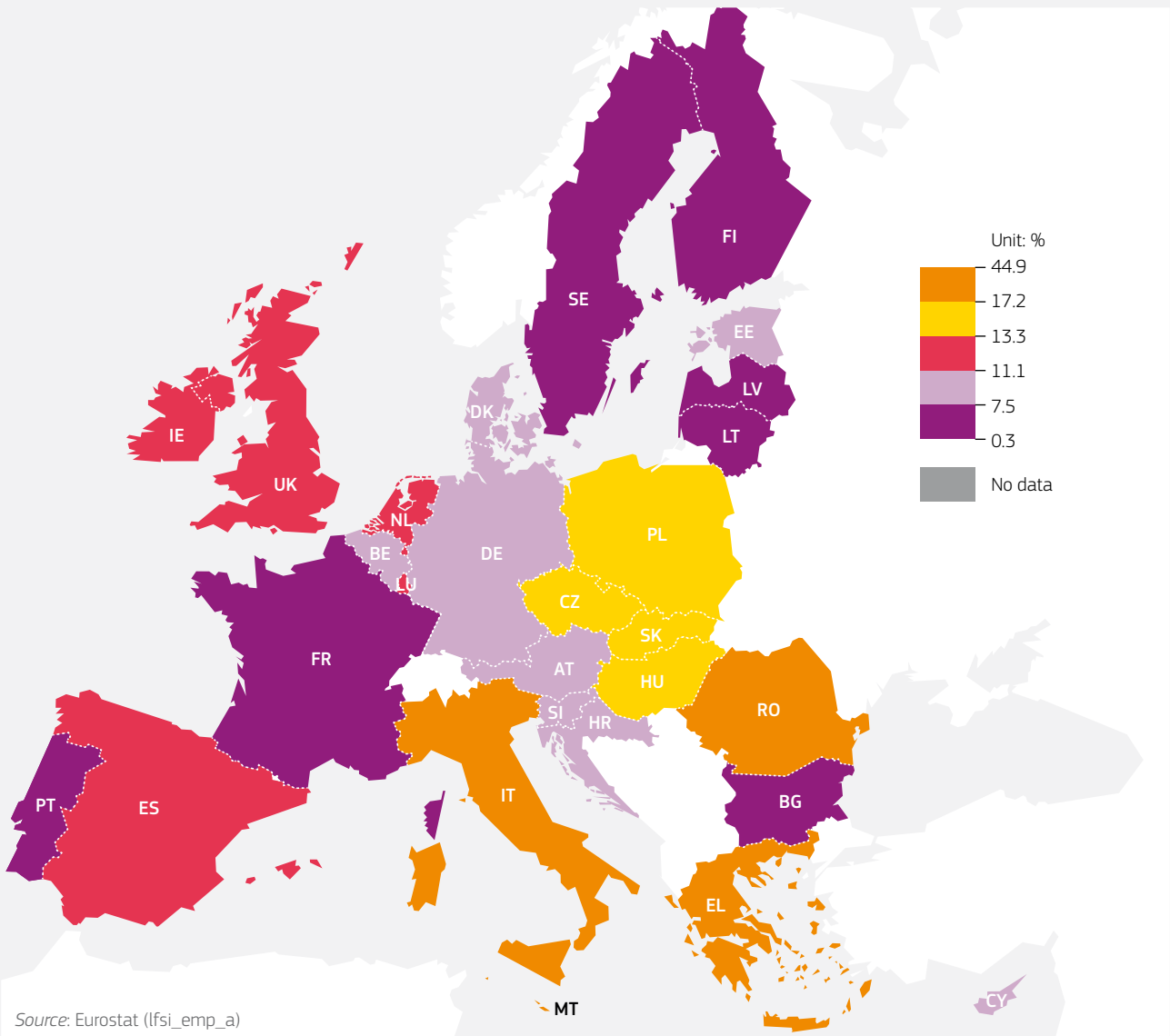
Source: Eurostat (lfsi\_emp\_a)

**Figure 5: Gender employment gap in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)**



Source: Eurostat (lfsi\_emp\_a)

**Figure 6: Gender employment gap in EU Member States (2015)**



Source: Eurostat (lfsi\_emp\_a)

## Equal opportunities and access to labour market

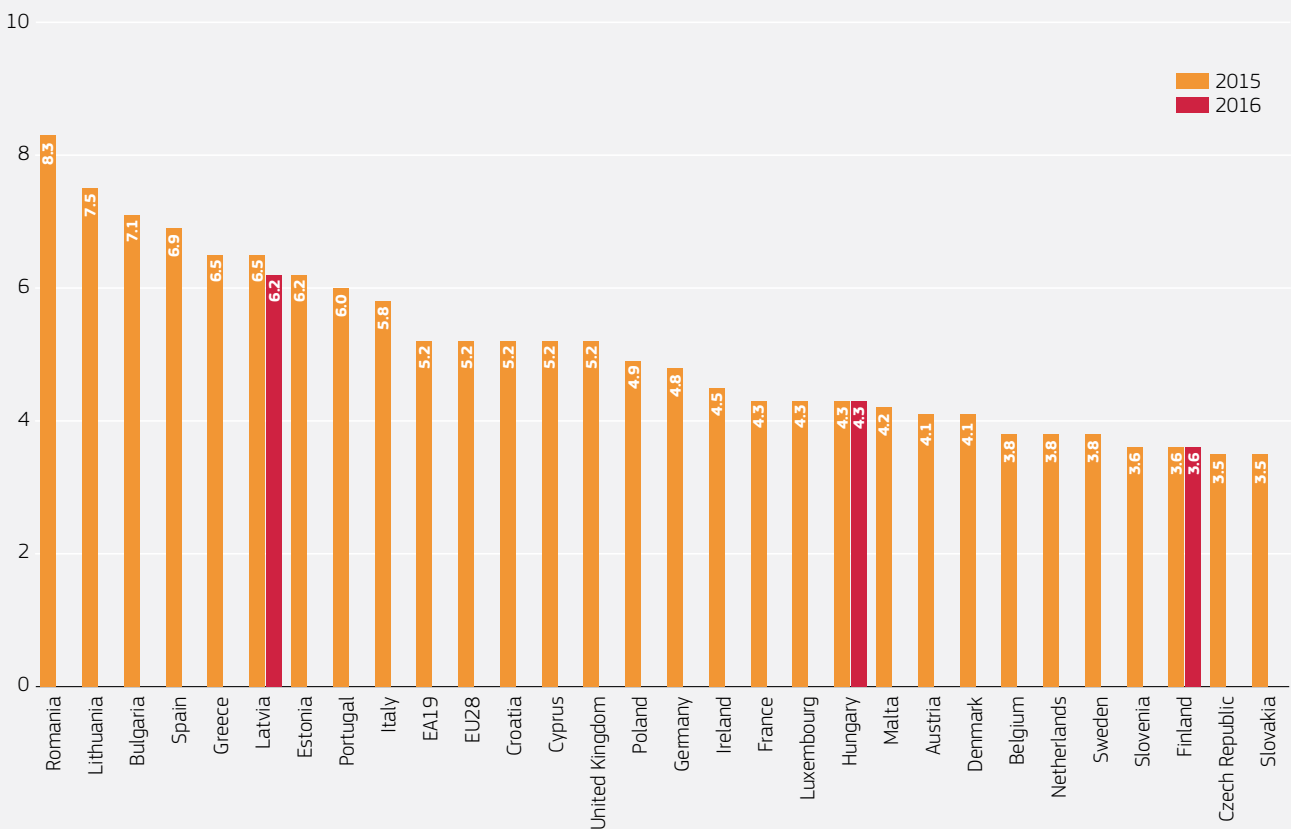
### 3. INEQUALITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY

#### 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).

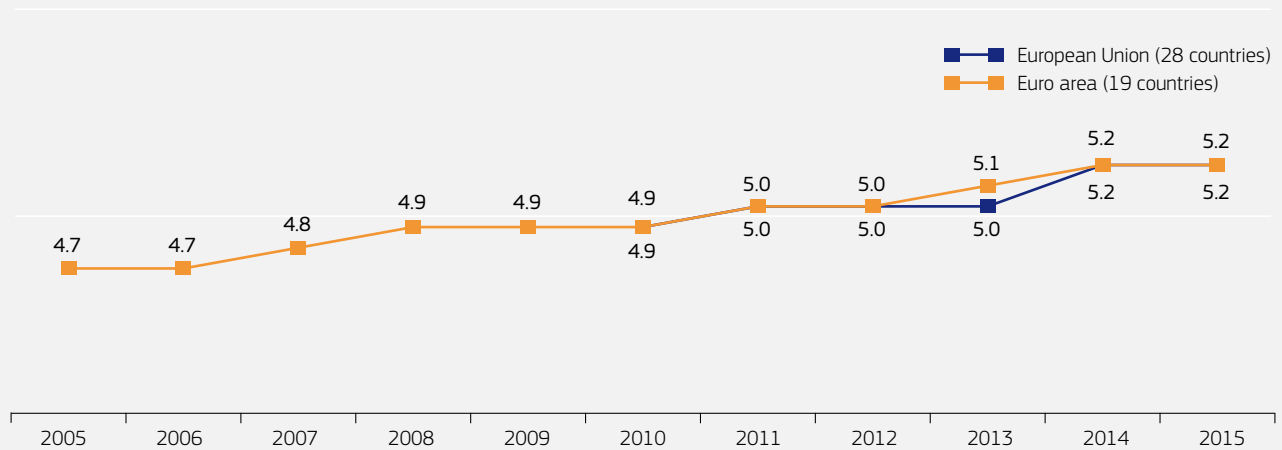
**Highlights:** The inequality of income distribution in the EU has increased slightly since 2010, with the richest 20% of the population earning about five times more than the poorest 20%. Additional efforts need to be done to bridge the gap between the “haves” and the “have nots”. Considerable differences are found between Member States, with the income quintile share ratio ranging in 2015 from 8.3 in Romania to 3.5 in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

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



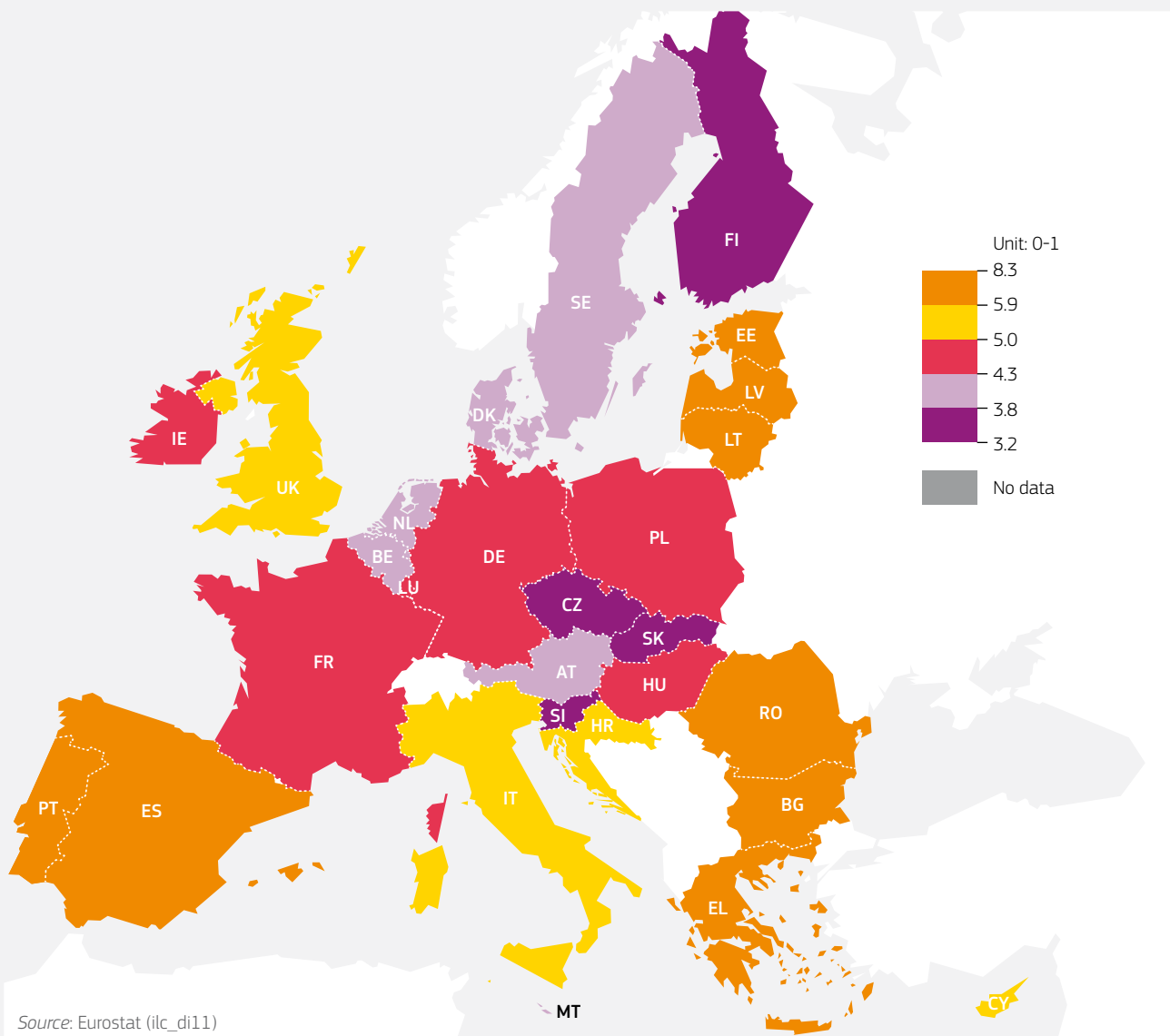


**Figure 8: Income quintile share ratio in the EU 28 and euro area (2005-2015)**



Source: Eurostat (ilc\_di11)

**Figure 9: Income quintile share ratio in EU Member States (2015)**



Source: Eurostat (ilc\_di11)

## 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:** People are considered to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion if they experience one or more of the following three conditions:

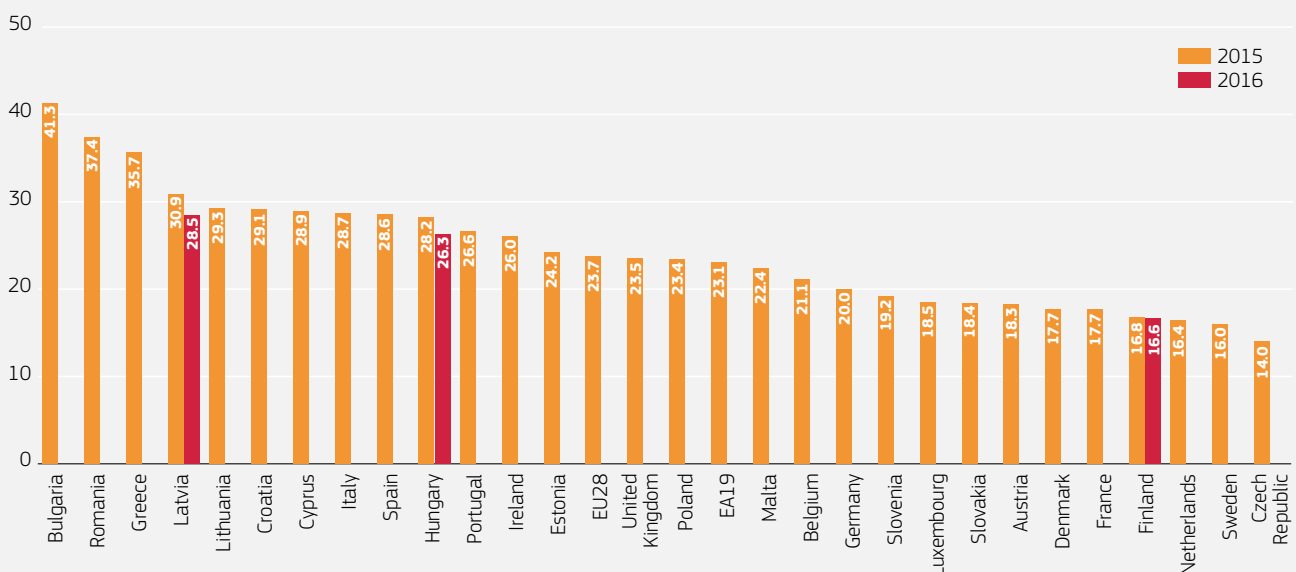
- Being severely materially deprived—with living conditions constrained by a lack of resources as measured in terms of being deprived of four of nine items: unable to afford 1) to pay rent/ mortgage or utility bills on time; 2) to keep their home adequately warm; 3) to face unexpected expenses; 4) to 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).

- Being at risk of poverty—living in a household with an ‘equivalised disposable income’ (equivalised means adjusted for the size and composition of households) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

This is a measure of relative poverty. The total number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is less than the sum of the numbers in each category, as many fall into more than one of these categories.

**Highlights:** In 2015, one out of four people in the EU is at risk of poverty or social exclusion. A detailed look reveals that one third of young people aged 18 to 24, one third of people with at most lower secondary education, and two thirds 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 (ilc\_peps01)

Figure 11: Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in EU Member States (2015)

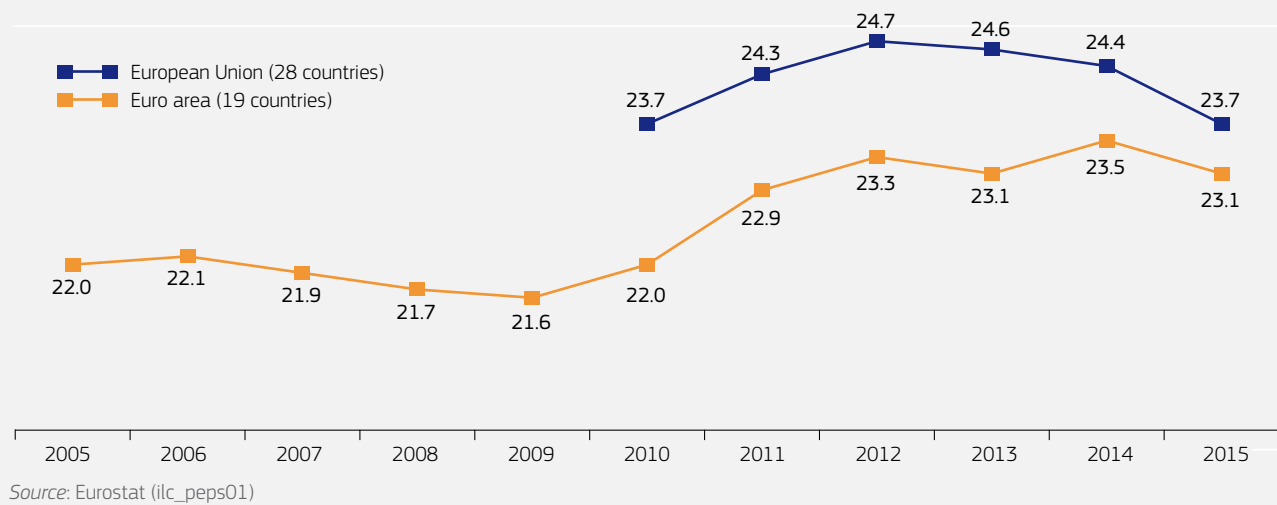
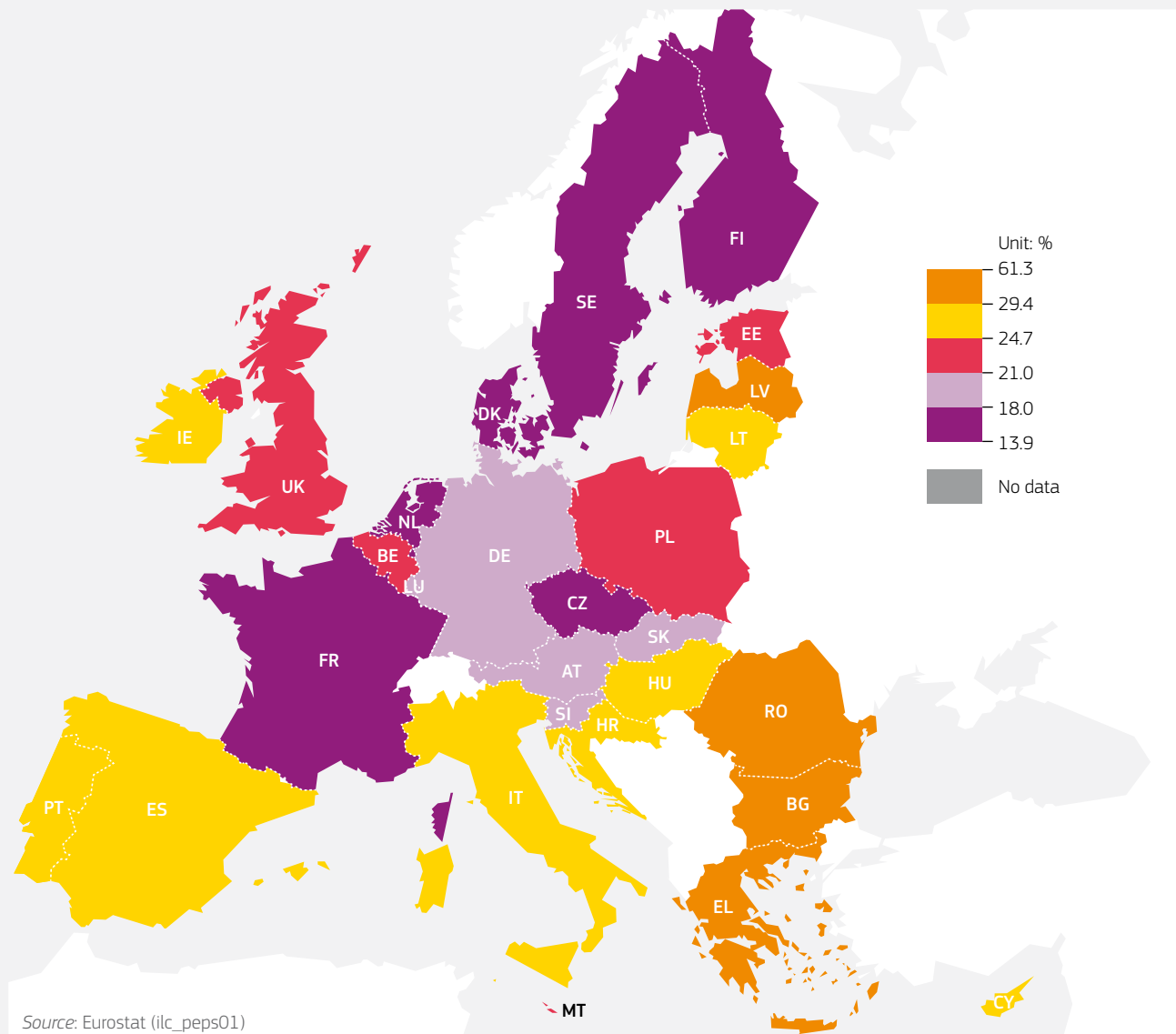


Figure 12: Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in EU Member States (2015)



## Equal opportunities and access to labour market

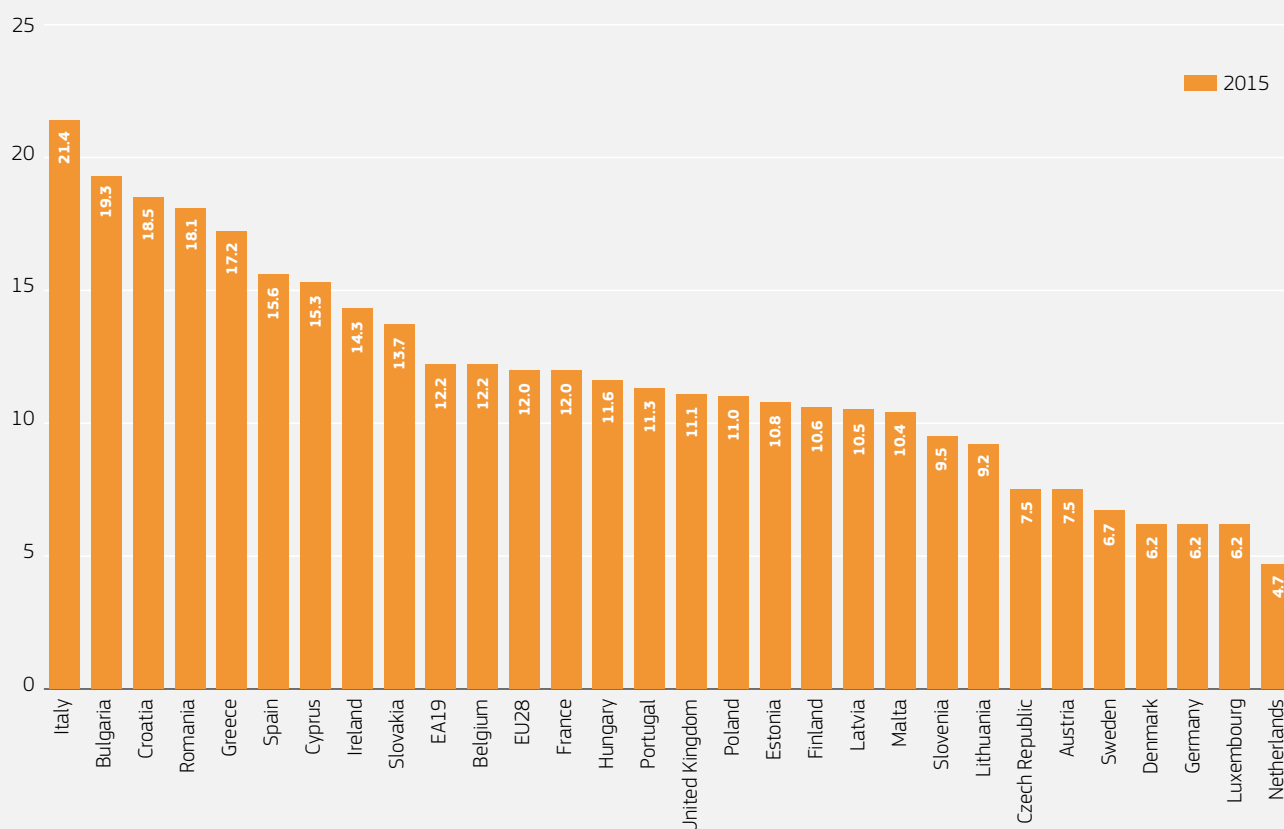
### 5. YOUTH

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

**Description:** Young people neither in employment nor in education and training corresponds to the share of the population aged 15 to 24 who are not employed and not involved in education or training.

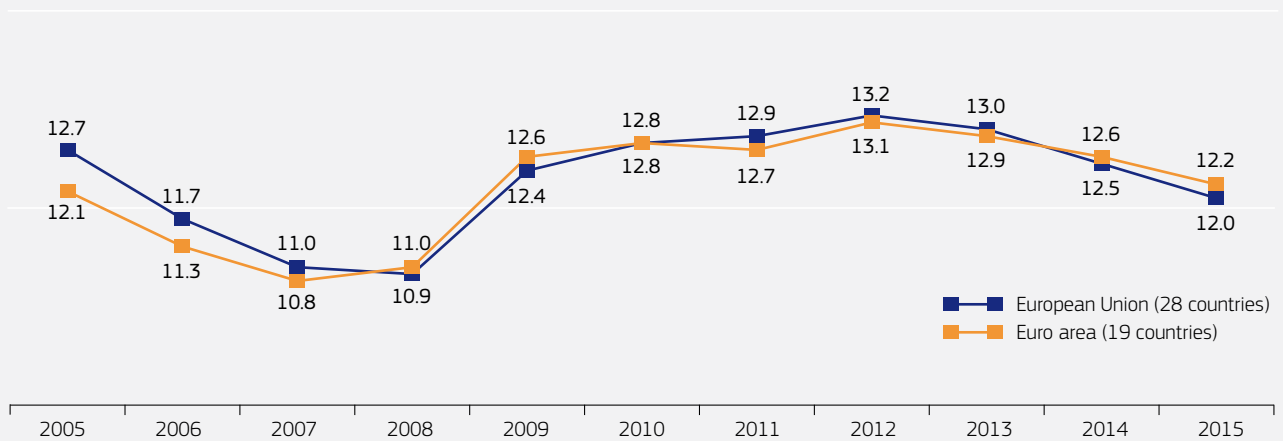
**Highlights:** The share of young people neither in employment nor in education and training declined from 13.2% in 2012 to 12.2% in 2015. Considerable differences are found between Member States, with the NEET rate ranging in 2015 from 4.7 in the Netherlands to 21.4 in Italy.

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



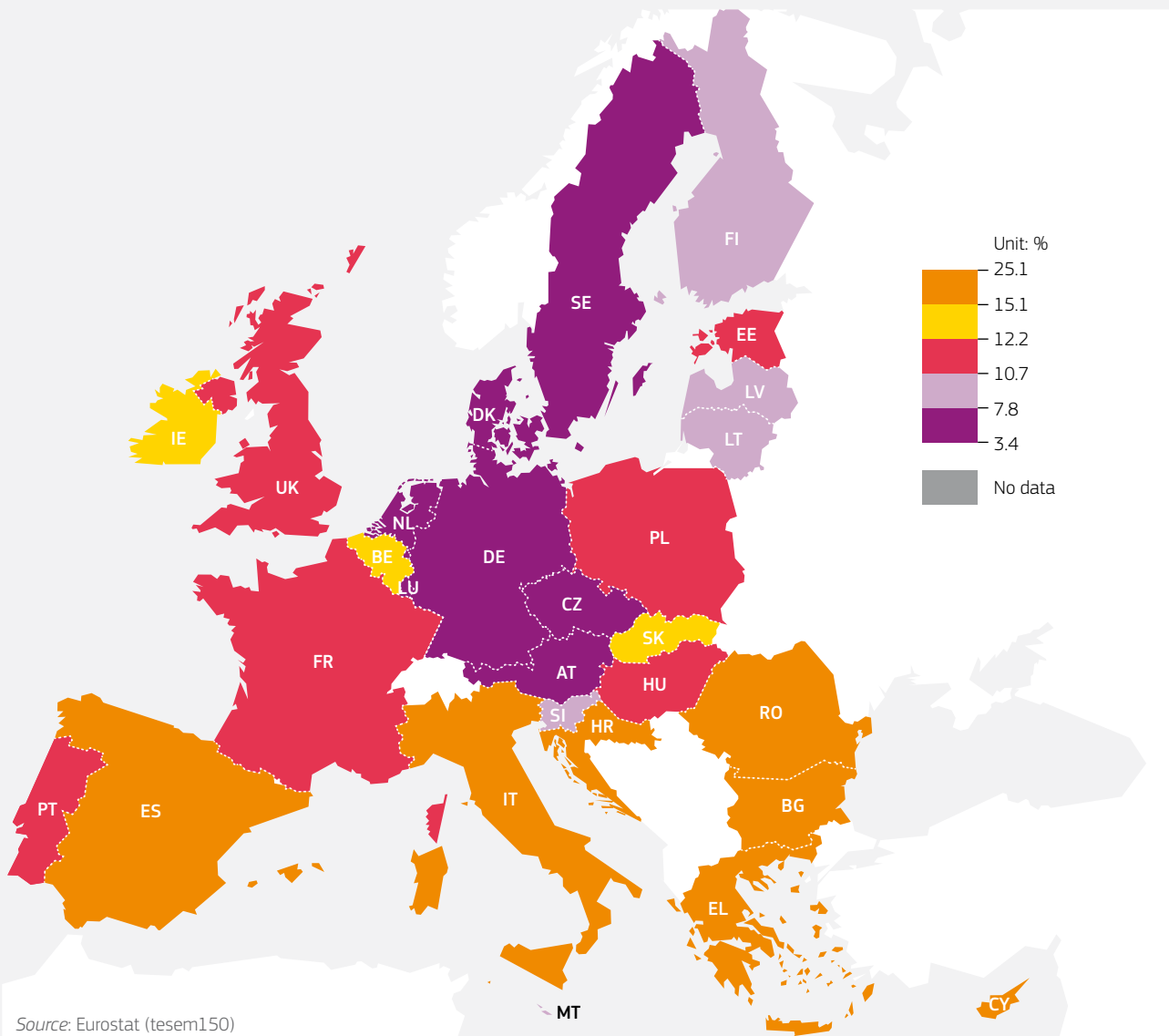
Source: Eurostat (tesem150)

Figure 14: NEET rate in the EU28 and euro area (2000-2015)



Source: Eurostat (tesem150)

Figure 15: NEET rate in EU Member States (2015)



Source: Eurostat (tesem150)

## Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

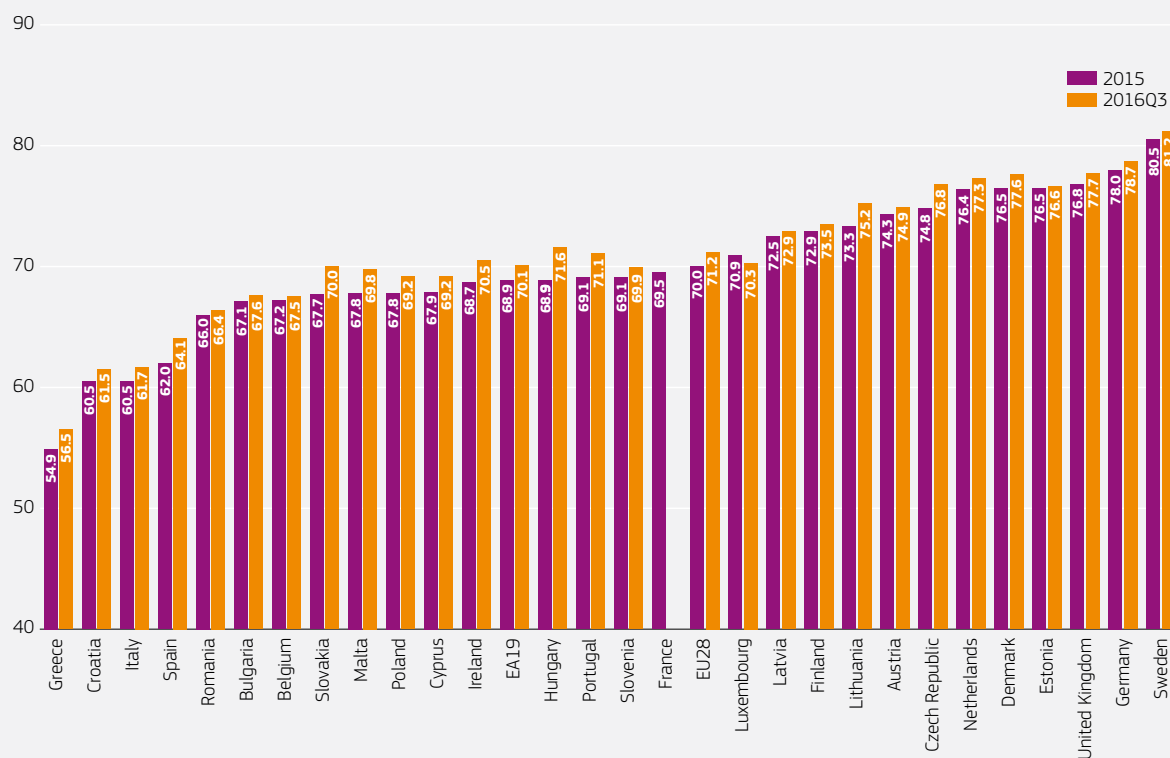
### 6. LABOUR FORCE STRUCTURE

#### 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 same age group.

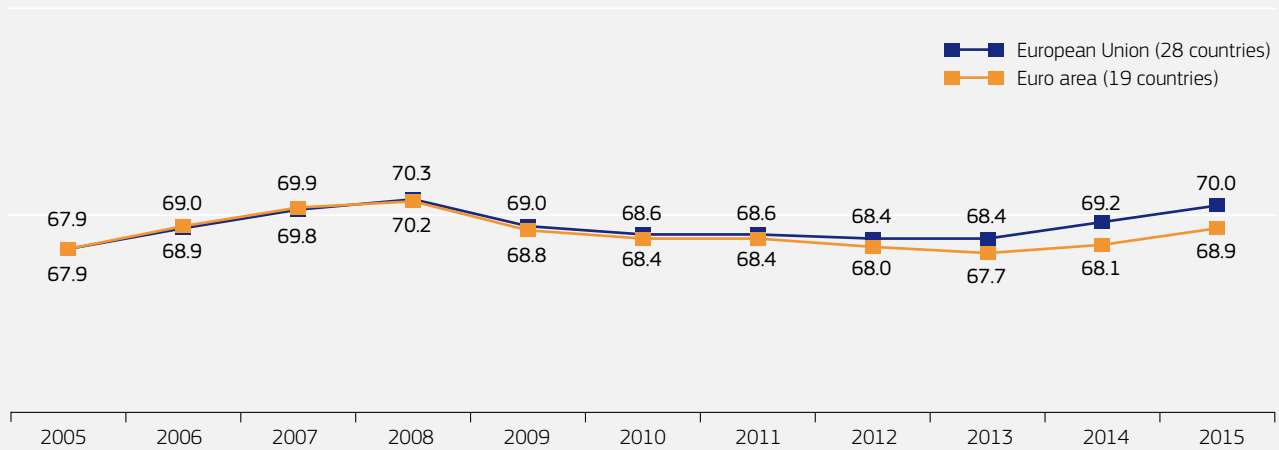
**Highlights:** For the first time since 2008, the employment rate in the EU reached 70% for the working age population (20 – 64 years) in 2015. In 2016, modest or notable improvements in the employment rates were recorded for most Member States. The educational background has a distinct influence on employability, as employment rates are higher among highly-educated persons compared to persons with lower education level.

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



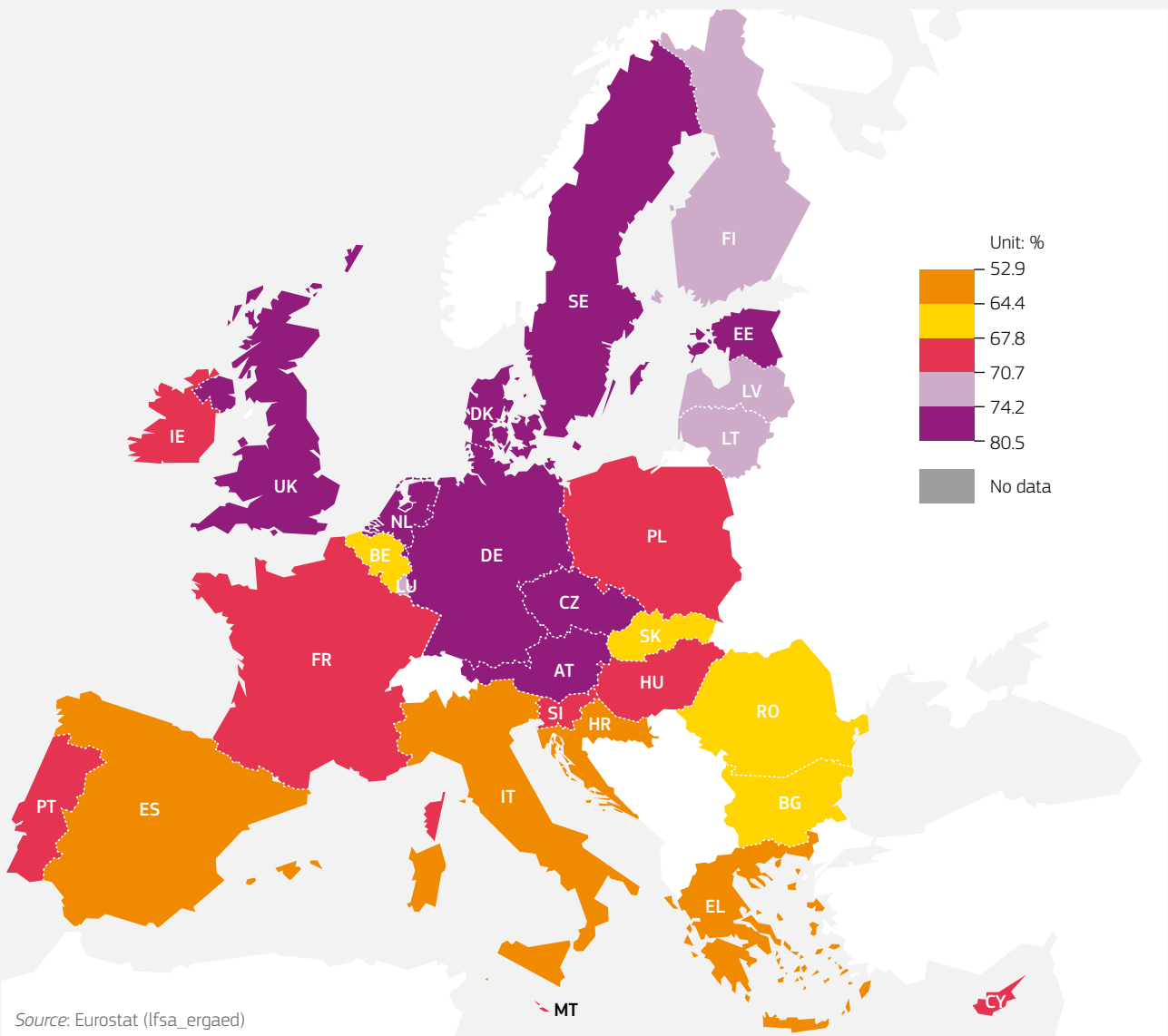
Source: Eurostat (lfsa\_ergaed)

Figure 17: Employment rate in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)



Source: Eurostat (lfsa\_ergaed)

Figure 18: Employment rate in EU Member States (2015)



Source: Eurostat (lfsa\_ergaed)

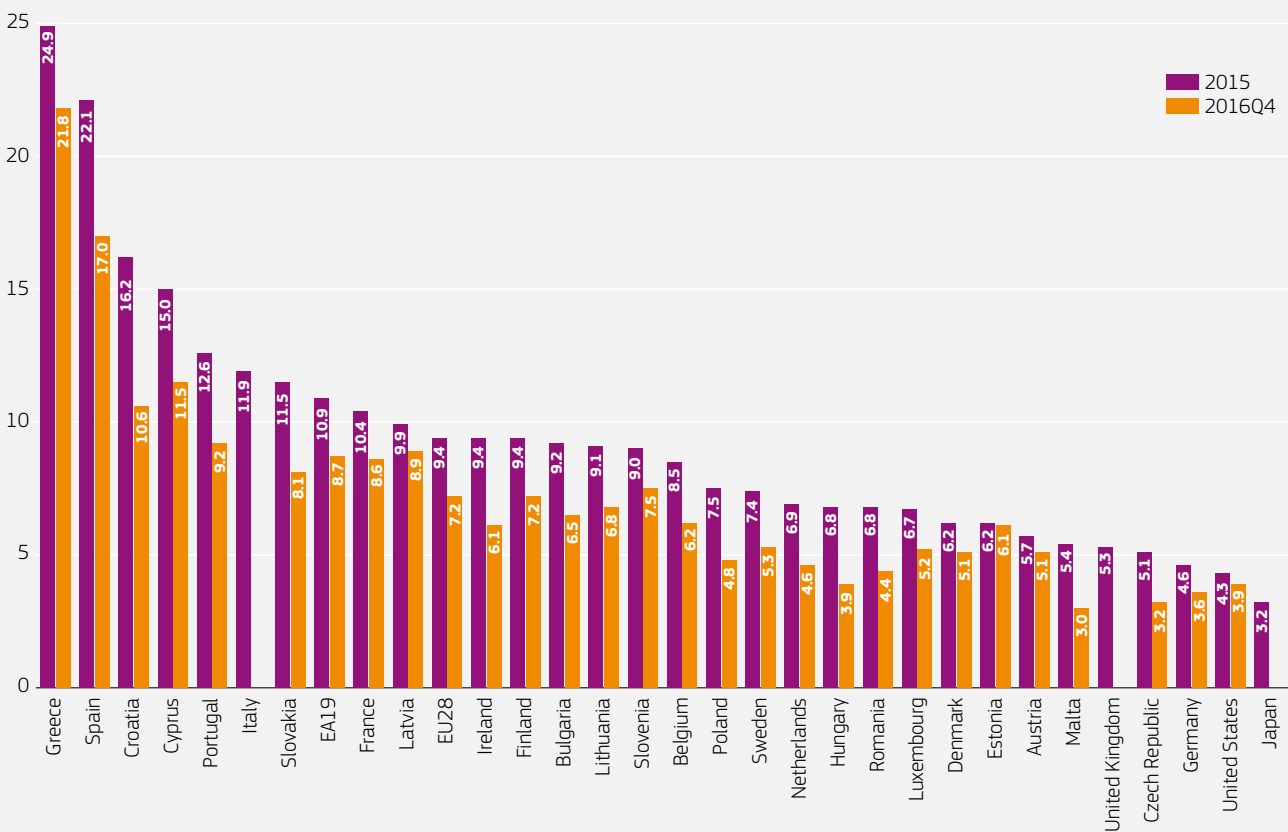
## Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

### 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 differ widely across EU Member States from 4.6% in Germany to 24.9% in Greece, in 2015. Moreover, the impact of the financial and economic crisis on unemployment rates in the Member States has also been heterogeneous, with some Member States showing an increase and others a decrease in their unemployment rate compared to their pre-crisis situation. All EU Member States had higher unemployment rates than the United States and Japan, in 2015.

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



Source: Eurostat (lfsa\_urgaed)





## Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

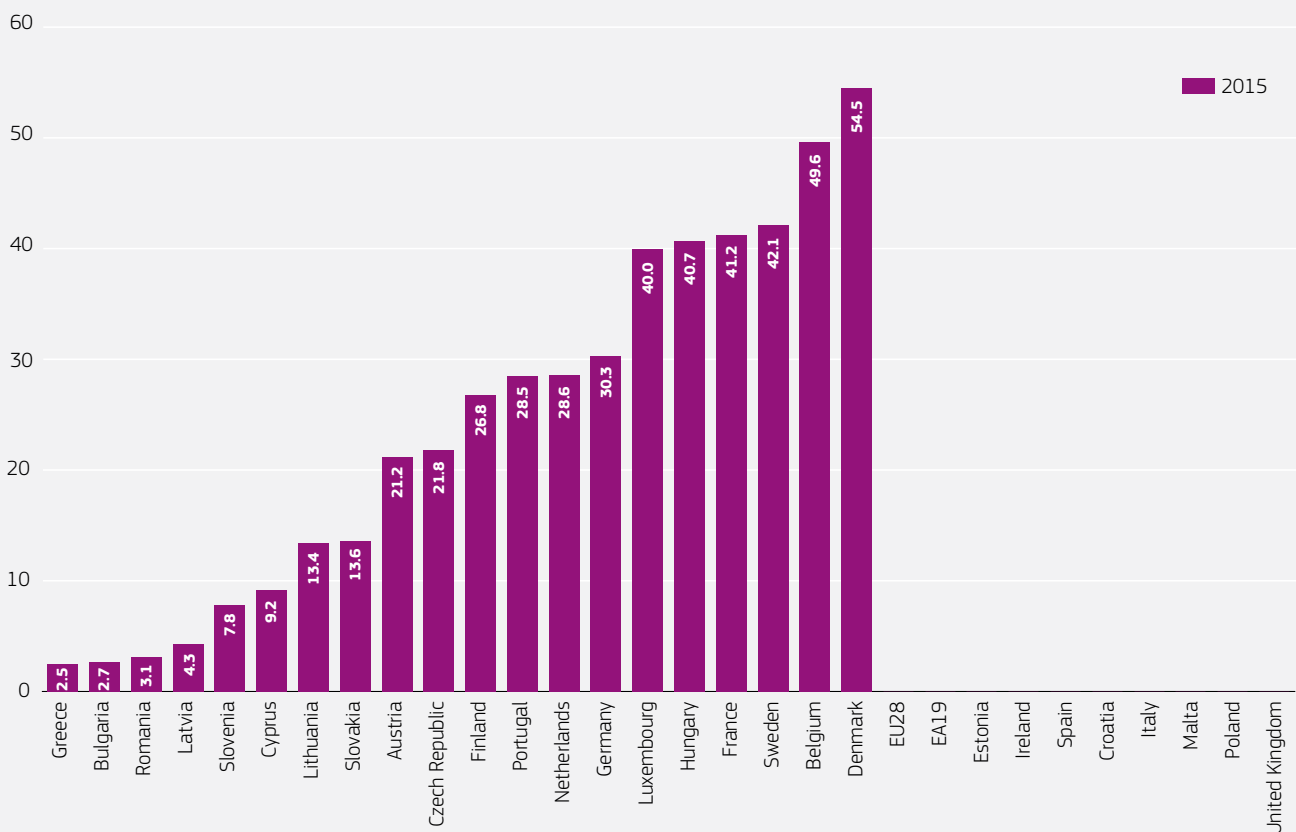
### 7. LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

#### PARTICIPANTS IN ACTIVATION-SUPPORT — LABOUR MARKET POLICIES PER 100 PERSONS WHO WANT TO WORK (TOTAL)

**Description:** The share of participants to activation –support- labour market policies per 100 persons who want to work. These labour market policies cover interventions that provide temporary support for groups that are disadvantaged in the labour market and which aim at activating the unemployed, helping people move from involuntary inactivity into employment, or maintaining the jobs of persons threatened by unemployment. Types of intervention: training, employment incentives, supported employment and rehabilitation, direct job creation and start-up incentives.

**Highlights:** In 2015, the number of participants varied widely in the EU Member States, ranging from less than 3% in Greece and Bulgaria to nearly 50% or more in Belgium and Denmark. No data availability for Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Croatia, Italy, Malta, Poland and the United Kingdom.

**Figure 22: Participants in activation-support — labour market policies per 100 persons who want to work (total)**



Source: Eurostat (Imp\_ind\_actsup)

## Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

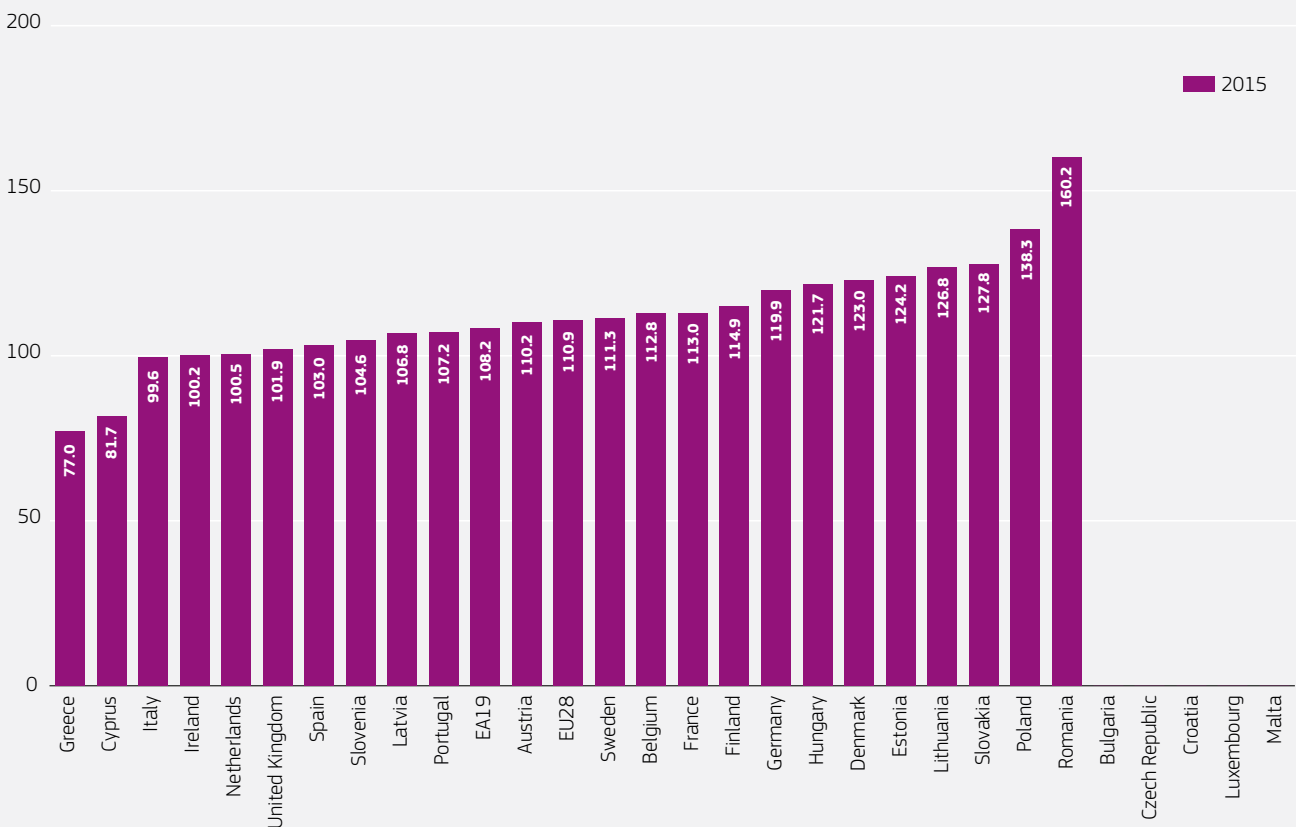
# 8. INCOME, INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT-RELATED

### REAL GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME (INDEX 2008=100)

**Description:** Real adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is calculated as the adjusted gross disposable income of households and non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) divided by the purchasing power parities (PPP) of the actual individual consumption of households and by the total resident population, and then indexed at 2008=100.

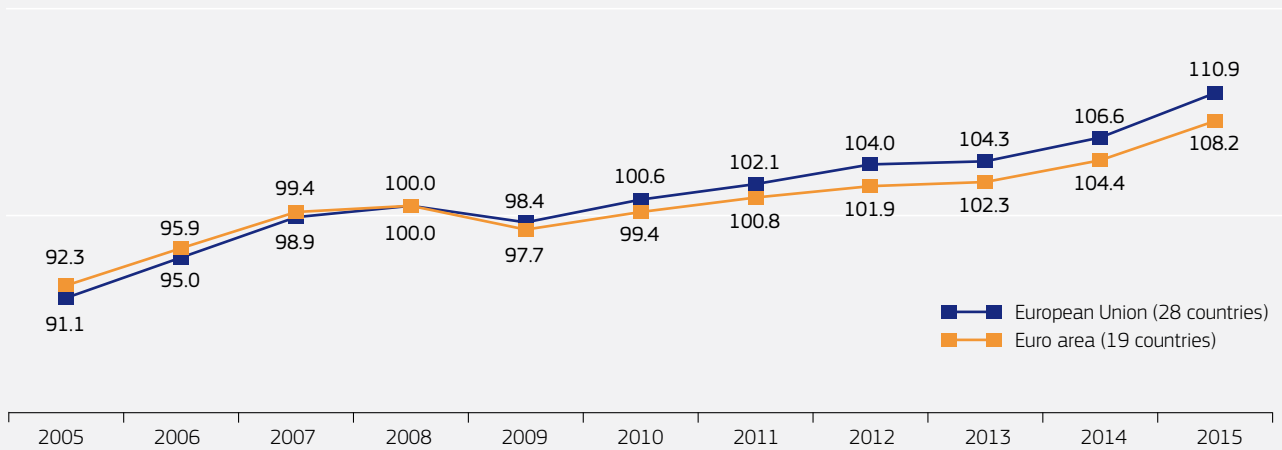
**Highlights:** Since 2005, the real gross household disposable income has shown a quite robust upward trend. In 2015, only two EU Member States – Greece and Cyprus – had less real gross household disposable income compared to 2008.

Figure 23: Real gross household disposable income (index 2008=100)



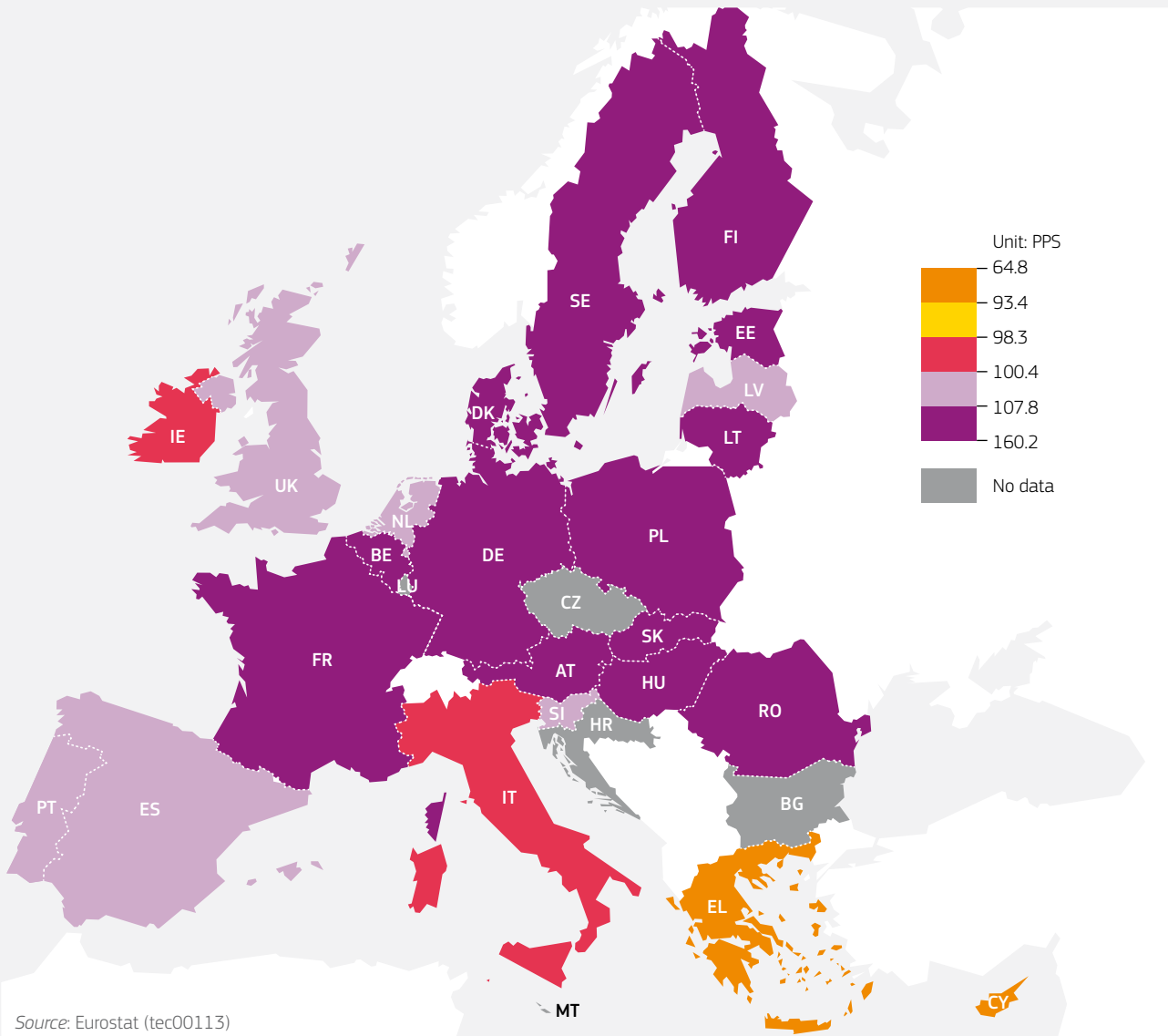
Source: Eurostat (tec00113)

Figure 24: Real gross household disposable income in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)



Source: Eurostat (tec00113)

Figure 25: Real gross household disposable income in EU Member States (2015)



Source: Eurostat (tec00113)

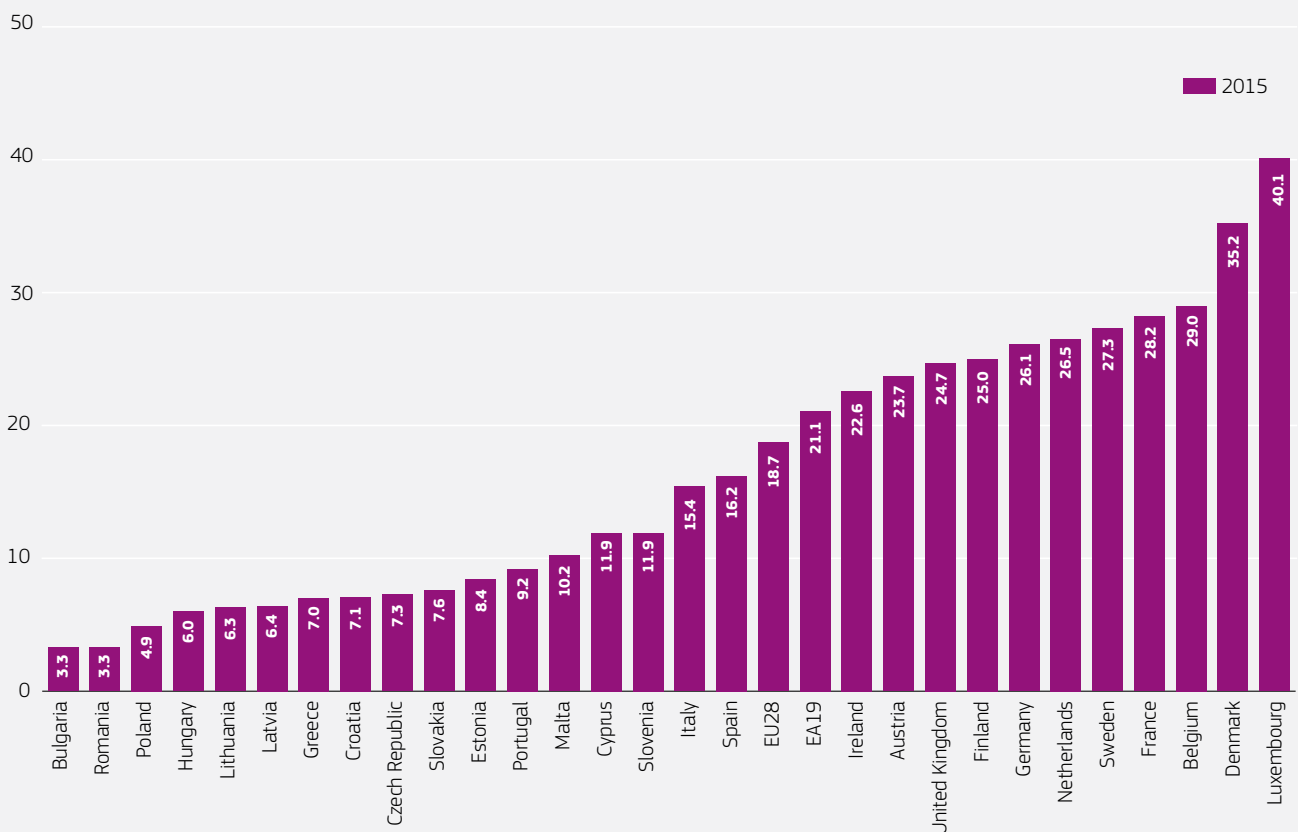
## Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

### COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES PER HOUR WORKED (EUROS)

**Description:** Compensation of employees includes wages, salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions.

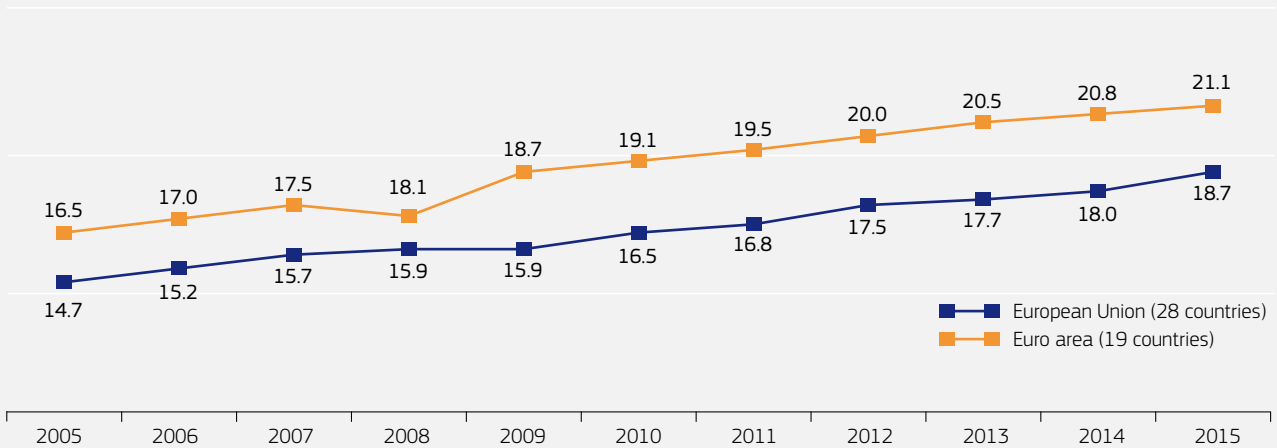
**Highlights:** Compensation per employee has not ceased to increase, even so during the crisis years. Considerable differences are found between Member States, with the compensation per employee ranging in 2015 from 3.3 € per hour worked in Bulgaria and Romania to 40.1 € in Luxembourg.

Figure 26: Compensation of employees per hour worked (euros)



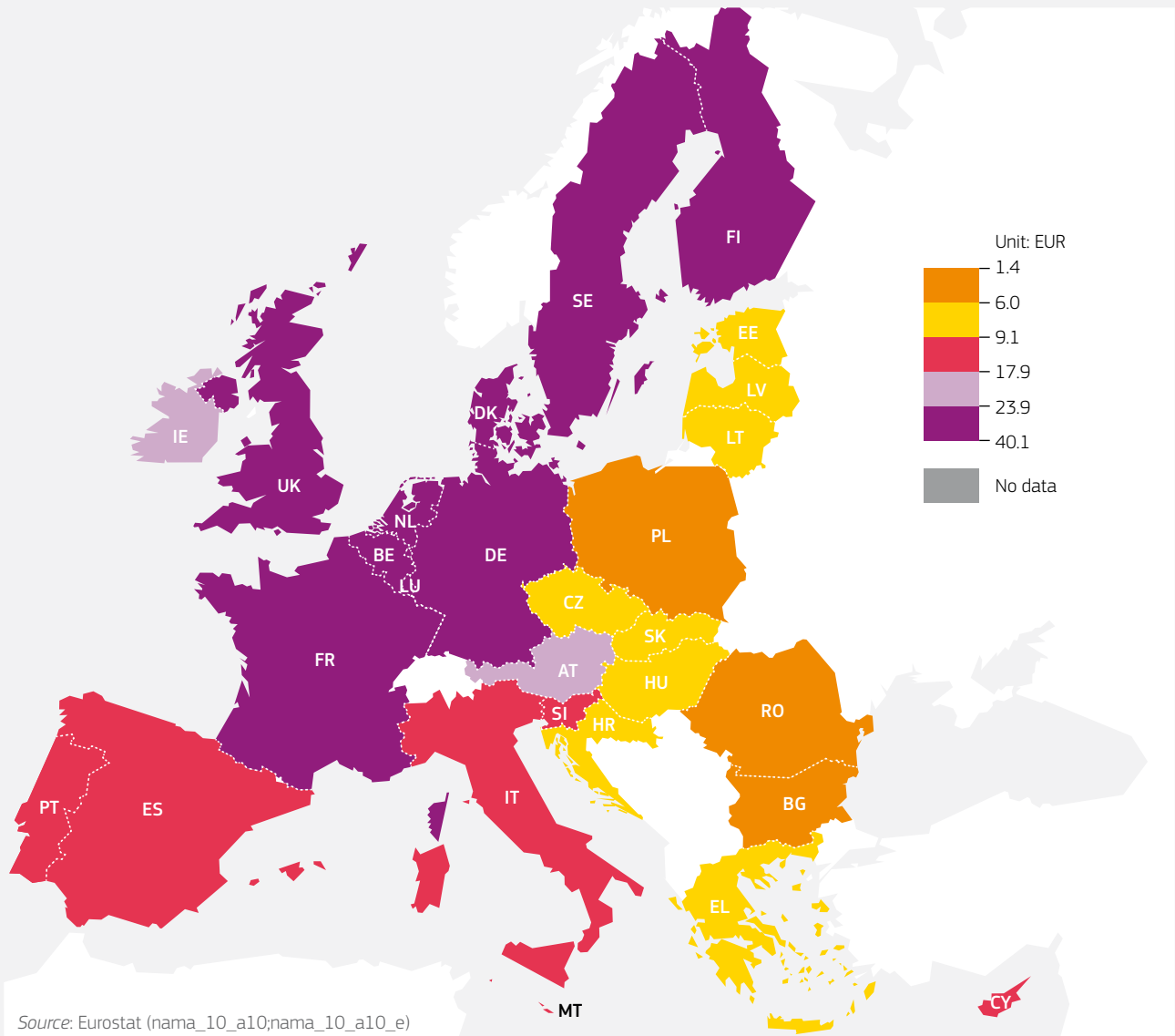
Source: Eurostat (nama\_10\_a10;nama\_10\_a10\_e)

Figure 27: Compensation of employees per hour worked in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)



Source: Eurostat (nama\_10\_a10;nama\_10\_a10\_e)

Figure 28: Compensation of employees per hour worked in EU Member States (2015)



## Public support / social protection and inclusion

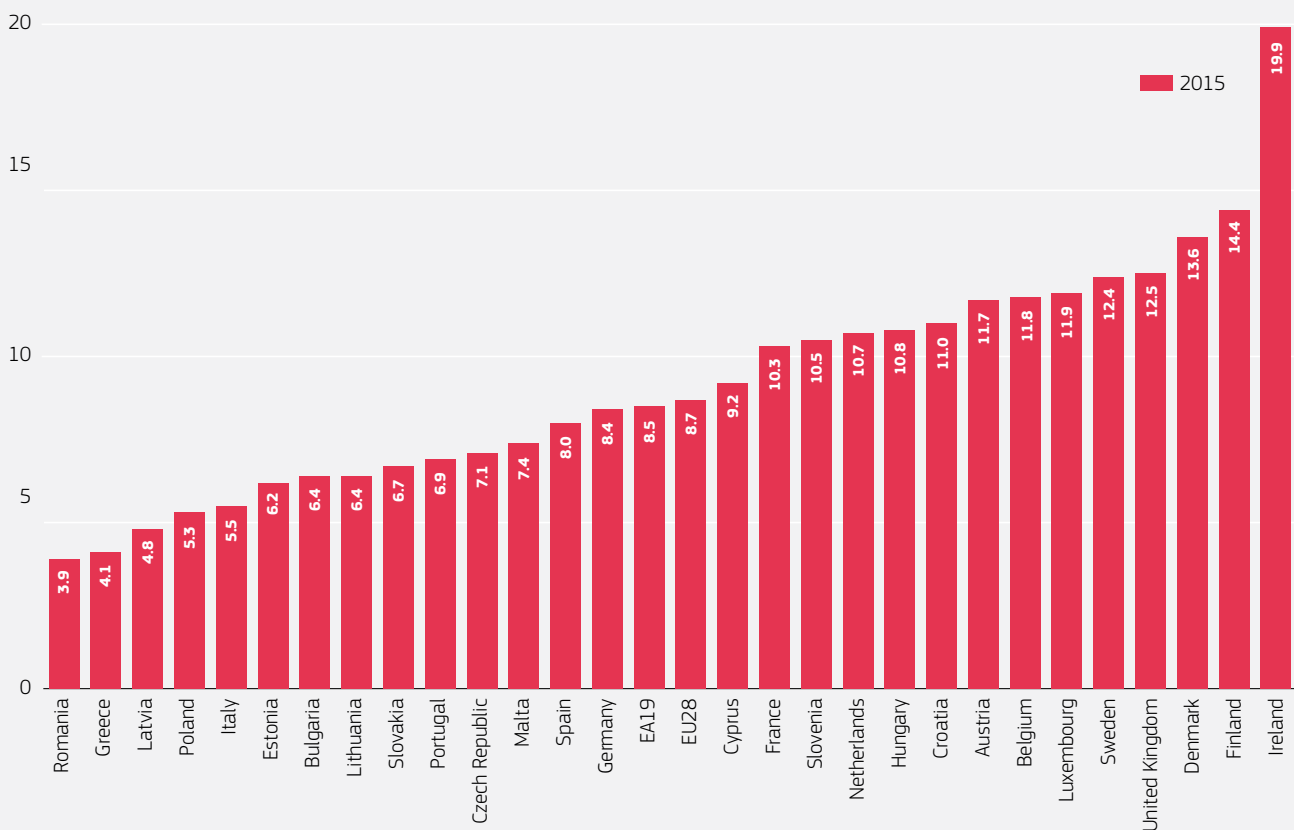
## 9. IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON REDUCING POVERTY

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

**Description:** Reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate expressed in % due to social transfers; this is calculated as the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers.

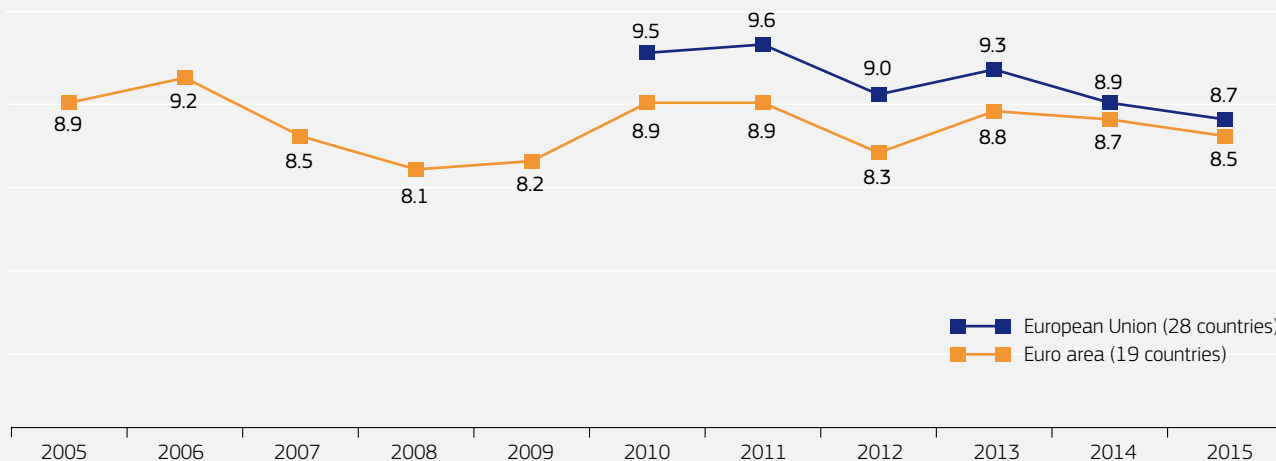
**Highlights:** In 2015, social transfers reduced the share of people at risk of poverty by 8.7 percentage points (from 26.0% down to 17.3%). This impact ranged widely across Member States from 3.9 percentage points in Romania to almost 20 percentage points in Ireland.

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



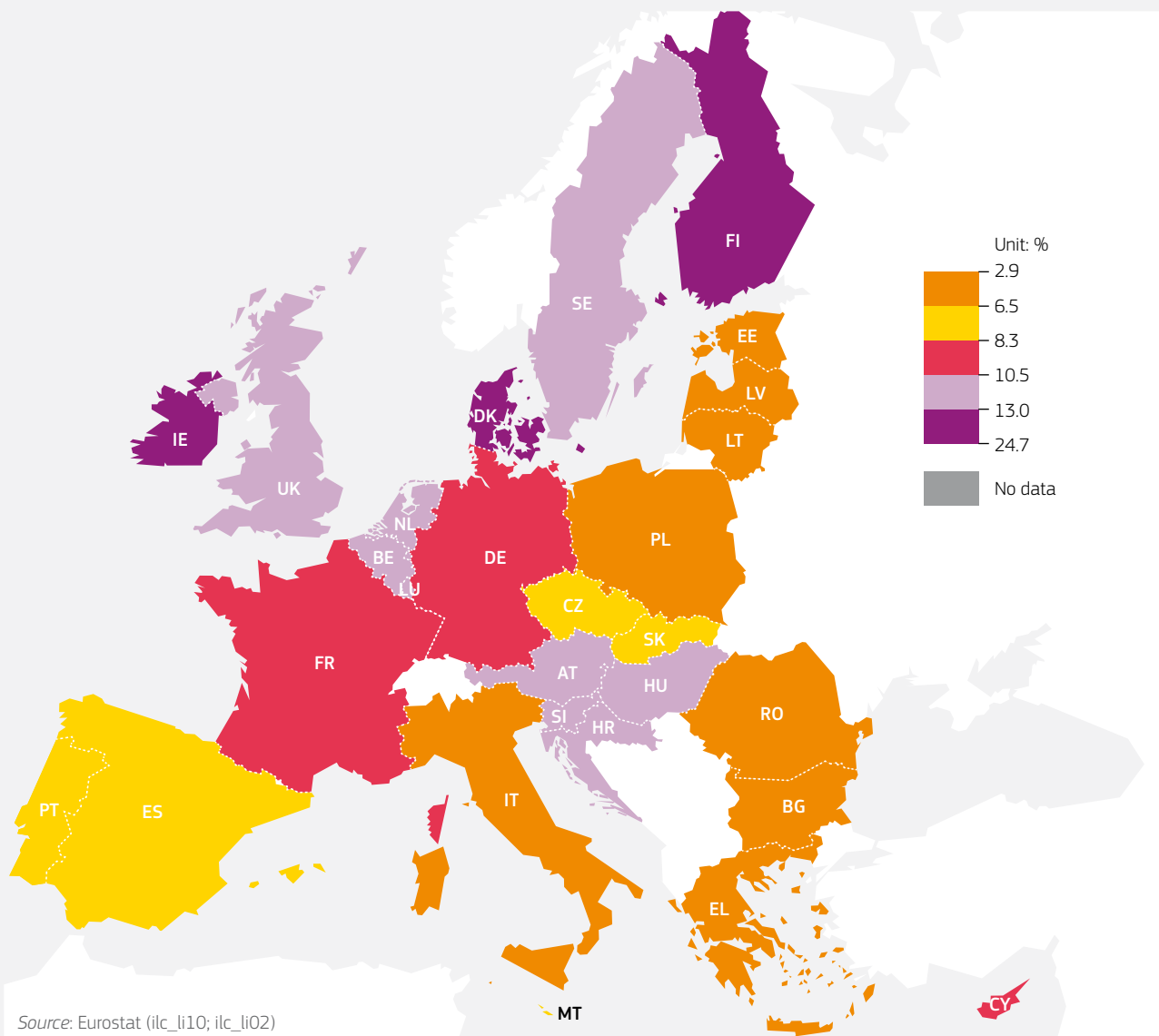
Source: Eurostat (ilc\_li10; ilc\_li02)

Figure 30: Impact of social transfers in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)



Source: Eurostat (ilc\_li10; ilc\_li02)

Figure 31: Impact of social transfers in EU Member States (2015)



Source: Eurostat (ilc\_li10; ilc\_li02)



## Public support / social protection and inclusion

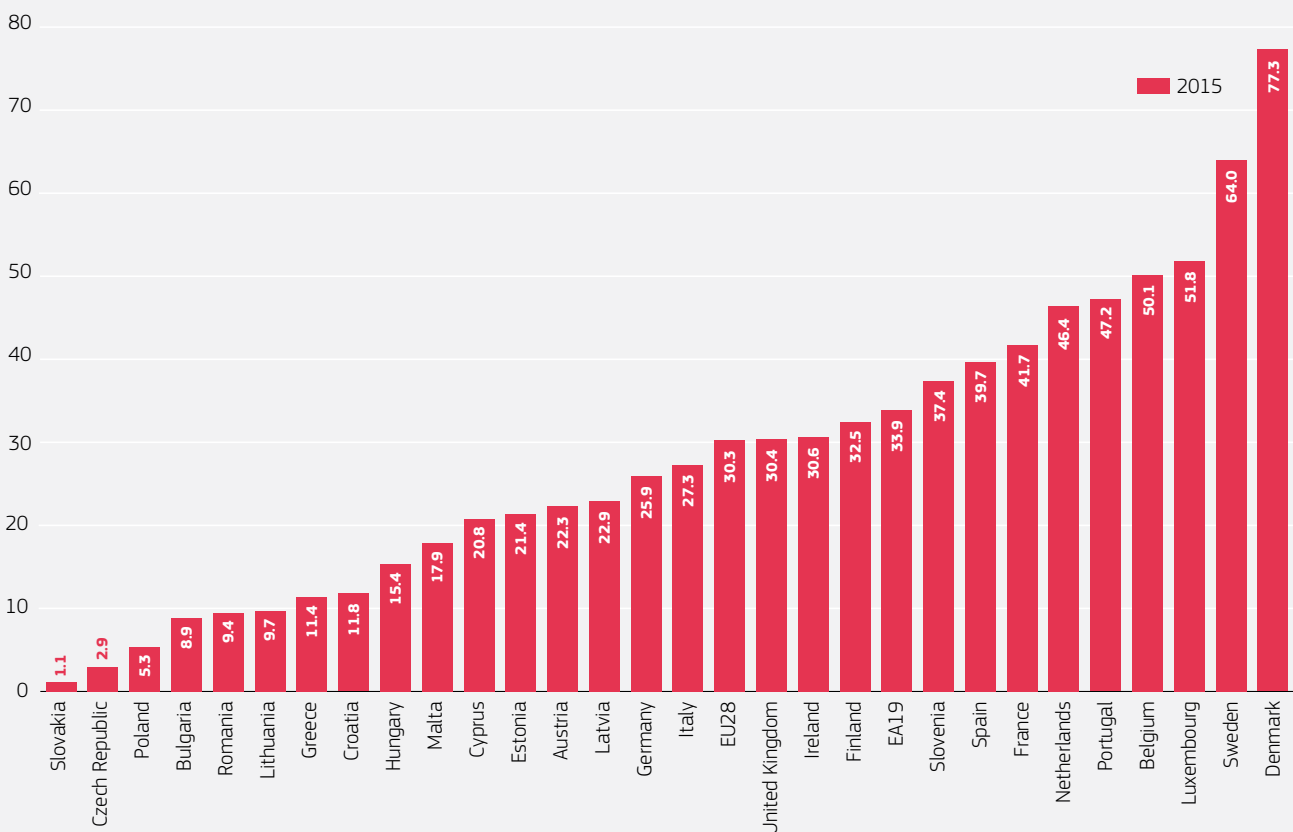
## 10. EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

## 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.

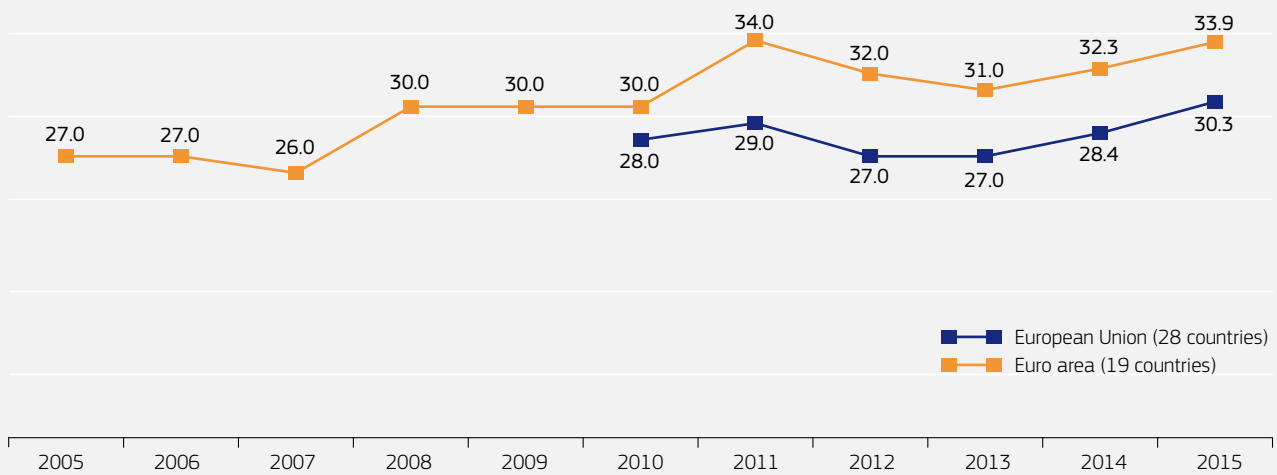
**Highlights:** In 2015, the share of children aged 0-3 in formal childcare ranges widely across Member States, from 1.1% in Slovakia to 77.3% Denmark. Given the low association between this indicator and the labour force participation of women, differences across Member States seem to be driven by cultural differences (family based childcare versus formal). In the long-run, investment in childcare and pre-primary education offers higher returns and is more likely to help children from low socio-economic status.

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



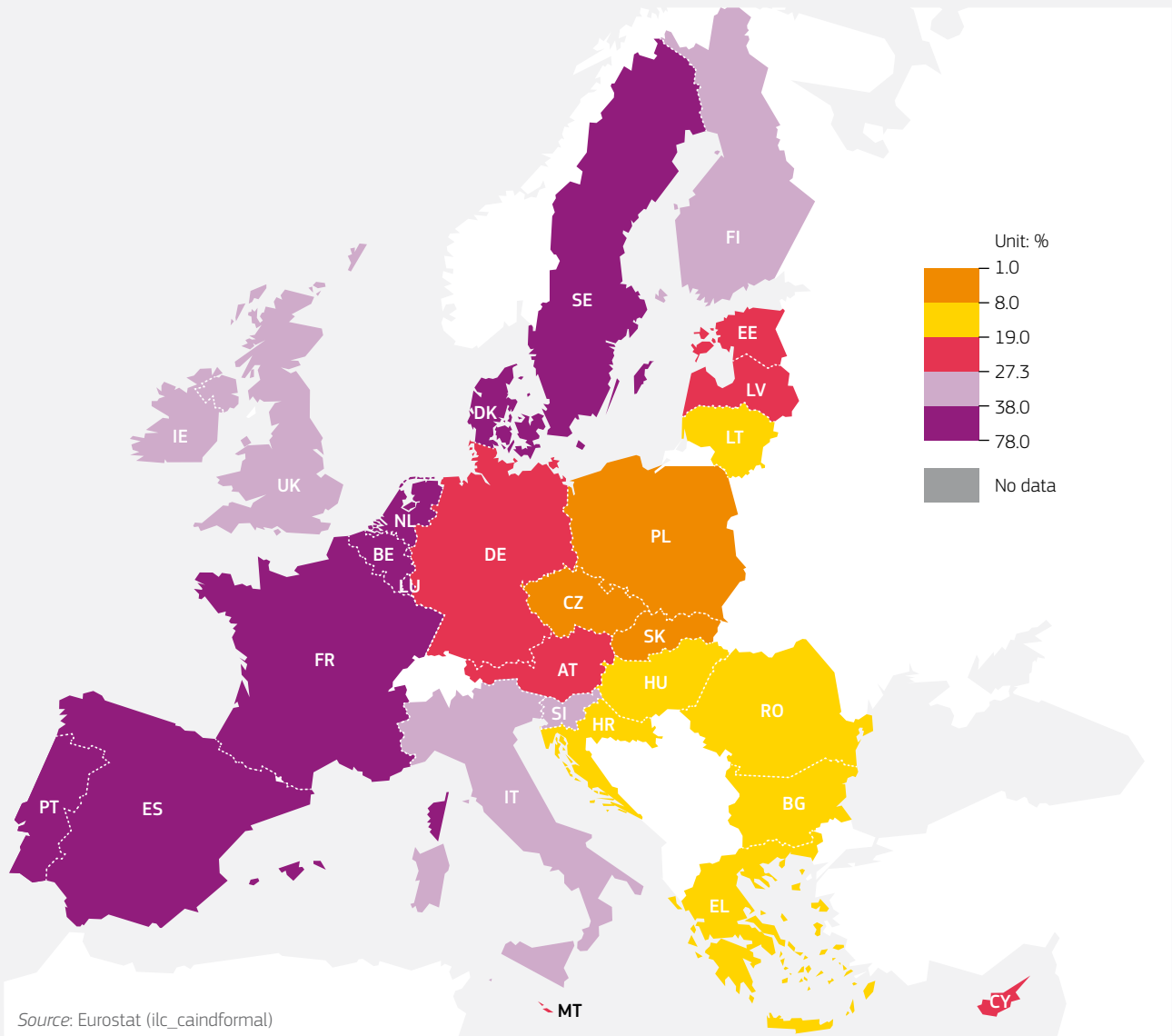
Source: Eurostat (ilc\_caindformal)

Figure 33: Children in formal childcare in the EU28 and euro area (2005-2015)



Source: Eurostat (ilc\_caindformal)

Figure 34: Children in formal childcare in EU Member States (2015)



Source: Eurostat (ilc\_caindformal)

## Public support / social protection and inclusion

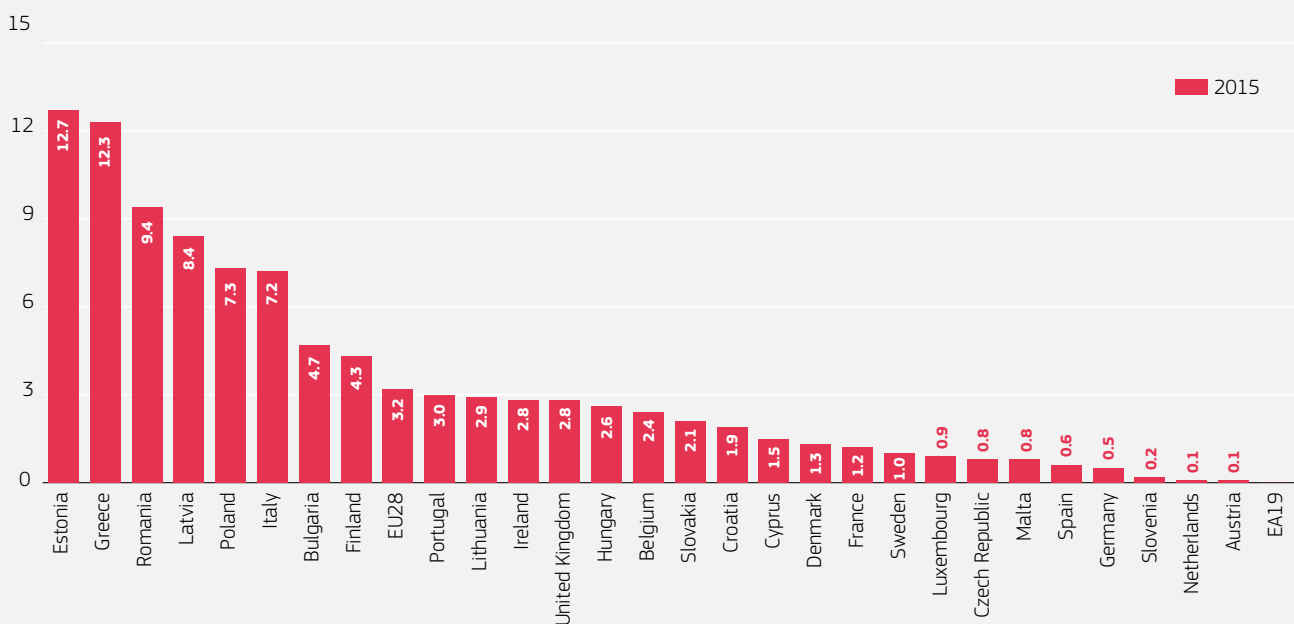
## 11. HEALTHCARE

## 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 because of the following three reasons: 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' and 'Too far to travel'. The problems that people report in obtaining care when they are ill often reflect significant barriers to care. 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. Data are collected from the 'European Statistics of Income and Living Condition' survey and refer to such needs during the previous 12 months. Data are expressed as percentages within the population aged 16 years old and over living in private households.

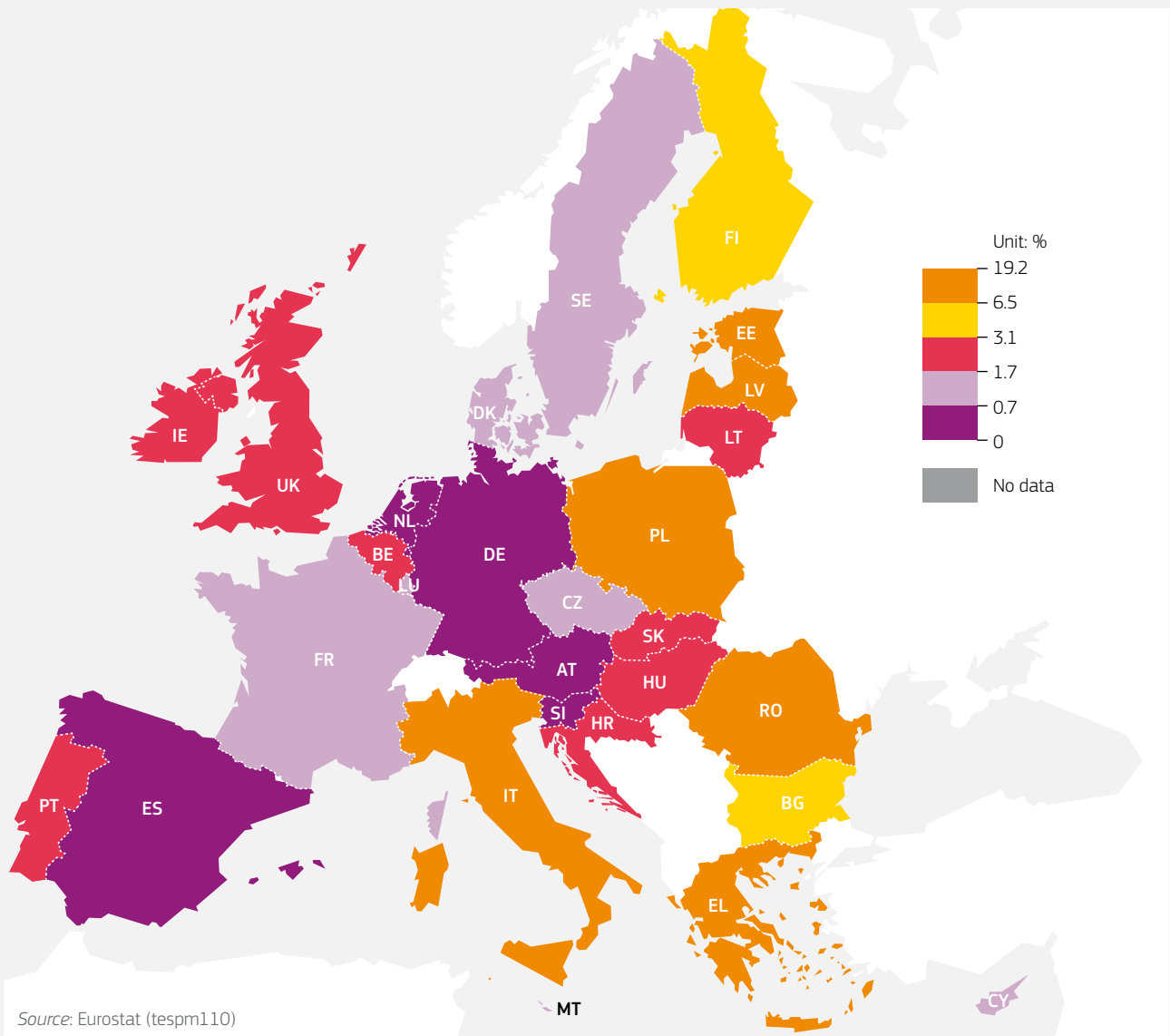
**Highlights:** The share of the population reporting that they are not able to meet their medical needs, in particular for financial reasons, showed an increasing trend after the crisis. On average across EU countries, four times more people in low income groups reported unmet medical needs for financial, geographic or waiting time reasons as did people in high income groups (6.4% versus 1.5%). The main reason for people in low income groups to report unmet health care needs was that care was too expensive. Any increase in unmet care needs, particularly among people with low income, may result in poorer health status for the population affected and increase health inequalities. In 2015, 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)



Source: Eurostat (tespm110)

Figure 36: Self-reported unmet need for medical care in EU Member States (2015)



## Public support / social protection and inclusion

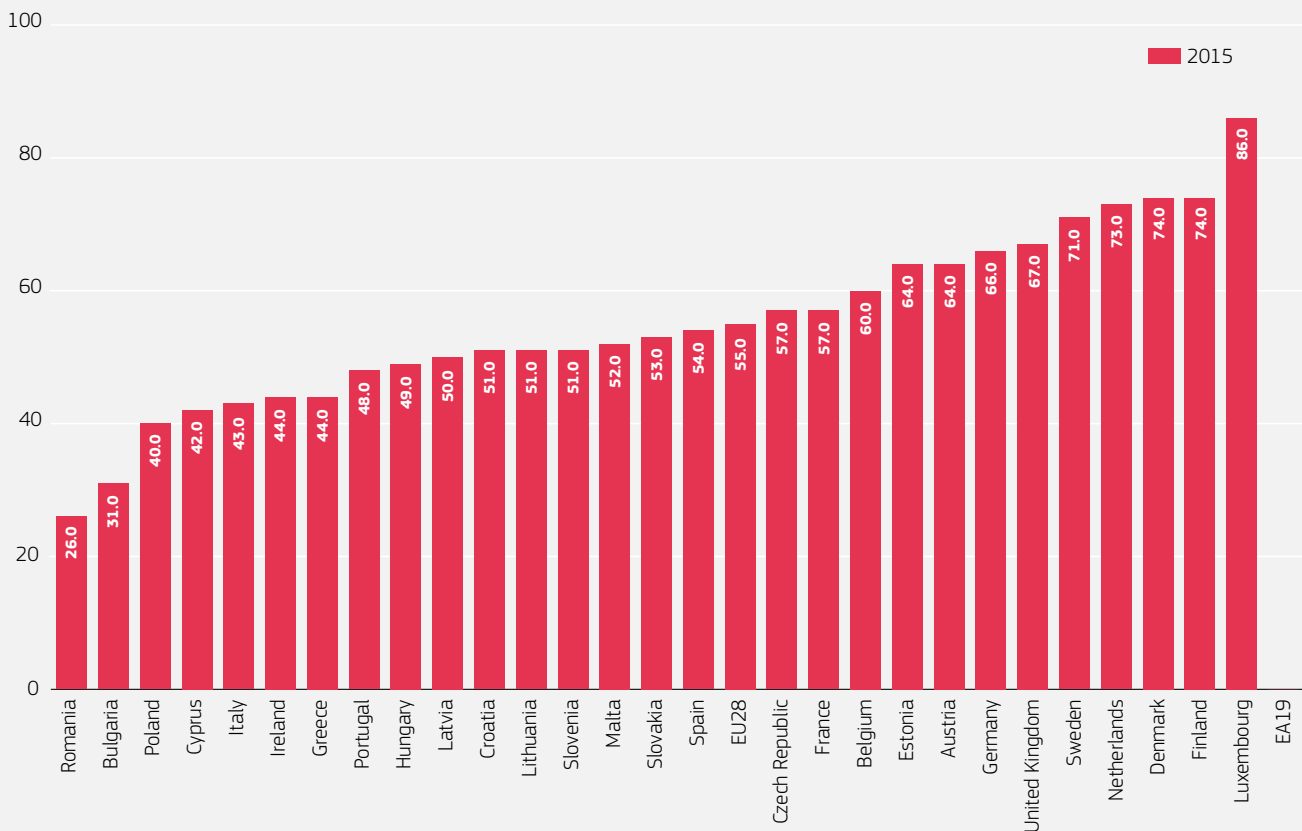
## 12. DIGITAL ACCESS

## INDIVIDUALS' LEVEL OF DIGITAL SKILLS

**Description:** Share of people with either basic or above basic overall digital skills expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16-74 years.

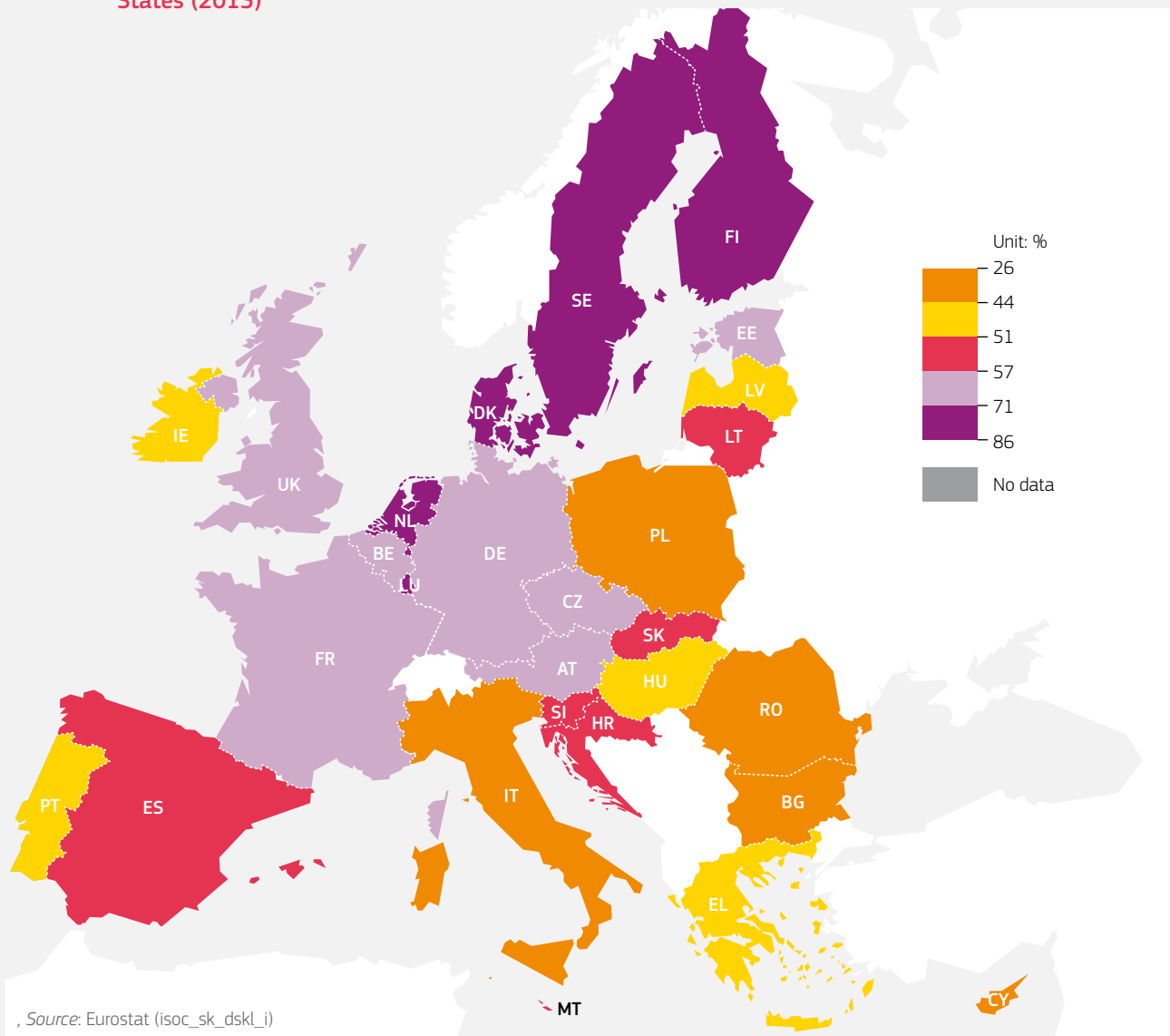
**Highlights:** Digital skills are central to a knowledge based economy and increasingly important in daily life. However, the level of digital skills of the EU population seems insufficient. In 2015, 45% of the EU population did not have basic digital skills.

**Figure 37: Population with at least basic digital skills (% of total population aged 16-74) in 2015**



Source: Eurostat (isoc\_sk\_dskl\_i)

**Figure 38: Population with at least basic digital skills (% of total population aged 16-74) in EU Member States (2015)**



## **Getting in touch with the EU**

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|-------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Print | ISBN 978-92-79-68031-1 | doi:10.2767/04591  | KE-01-17-363-EN-C |
| PDF   | ISBN 978-92-79-68034-2 | doi:10.2767/890530 | KE-01-17-363-EN-N |