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ANNEXES 1 to 6

**ANNEXES**

*to the*

**PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT EMPLOYMENT REPORT  
FROM THE COMMISSION AND THE COUNCIL**

**accompanying the Communication from the Commission  
on the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2020**

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Equal opportunities and access to the labour market														
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)			Gender employment gap (pps)			Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)			At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)			Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-24)		
Year	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>EU28</b>	10.7	10.6	10.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	23.5	22.4	21.9	11.6	10.9	10.5
<b>EA19</b>	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	23.1	22.1	21.5	11.7	11.2	10.6
<b>EUnw</b>	9.5	9.4	9.3	10.6	10.5	10.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	23.8	22.8	21.9	11.0	10.4	9.6
<b>EAnw</b>	9.5	9.4	9.1	10.3	10.1	10.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	23.2	22.3	21.7	10.8	10.2	9.4
<b>BE</b>	8.8	8.9 b	8.6	9.3	9.8 b	8.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	20.7	20.3	19.8	9.9	9.3 b	9.2
<b>BG</b>	13.8	12.7	12.7	7.3	8.0	8.2	7.7 b	8.2	7.7	40.4 b	38.9	32.8	18.2	15.3	15.0
<b>CZ</b>	6.6	6.7	6.2	16.0	15.8	15.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	13.3	12.2	12.2	7.0	6.3	5.6
<b>DK</b>	7.2 b	8.8 b	10.2	6.7 b	6.5 b	6.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	16.8	17.2	17.4	5.8 b	7.0 b	6.8
<b>DE</b>	10.3	10.1	10.3	8.2	7.9	8.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	19.7	19.0	18.7	6.7	6.3	5.9
<b>EE</b>	10.9	10.8	11.3	8.2	7.3	7.8	5.6	5.4	5.1	24.4	23.4	24.4	9.1	9.4	9.8
<b>IE</b>	6.0	5.0 b	5.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	4.4	4.6	4.2 p	24.4	22.7	21.1 p	12.6	10.9 b	10.1
<b>EL</b>	6.2	6.0	4.7	19.0	19.7	21.0	6.6	6.1	5.5	35.6	34.8	31.8	15.8	15.3	14.1
<b>ES</b>	19.0	18.3	17.9	11.5	11.9	12.1	6.6	6.6	6.0	27.9	26.6	26.1	14.6	13.3	12.4
<b>FR</b>	8.8	8.9	8.9	7.5	7.9	7.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	18.2	17.0	17.4	11.9	11.5	11.1
<b>HR</b>	2.8 u	3.1	3.3	9.6	10.6	10.2	5.0	5.0	5.0 p	27.9	26.4	24.8	16.9	15.4	13.6
<b>IT</b>	13.8	14.0	14.5	20.1	19.8	19.8	6.3	5.9	6.1	30.0	28.9	27.3	19.9	20.1	19.2
<b>CY</b>	7.6	8.5	7.8	9.7	9.5	10.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	27.7	25.2	23.9	16.0	16.1	13.2
<b>LV</b>	10.0	8.6	8.3	2.9	4.3	4.2	6.2	6.3	6.8	28.5	28.2	28.4	11.2	10.3	7.8
<b>LT</b>	4.8	5.4	4.6	1.9	1.0	2.3	7.1	7.3	7.1	30.1	29.6	28.3	9.4	9.1	8.0
<b>LU</b>	5.5	7.3	6.3	11.0	7.9	8.0	5.0 b	5.0	5.7	19.8 b	21.5	21.9	5.4	5.9	5.3
<b>HU</b>	12.4	12.5	12.5	14.0	15.3	15.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	26.3	25.6	19.6	11.0	11.0	10.7
<b>MT</b>	19.2	17.7 b	17.4	25.5	24.1	21.9	4.2	4.2	4.3	20.3	19.3	19.0	8.8	8.6 b	7.3
<b>NL</b>	8.0	7.1	7.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	3.9 b	4.0	4.1	16.7 b	17.0	16.7	4.6	4.0	4.2
<b>AT</b>	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	18.0	18.1	17.5	7.7	6.5	6.8
<b>PL</b>	5.2	5.0	4.8 b	14.2	14.6	14.4	4.8	4.6	4.3	21.9	19.5	18.9	10.5	9.5	8.7 b
<b>PT</b>	14.0	12.6	11.8	6.8	7.5	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	25.1	23.3	21.6	10.6	9.3	8.4
<b>RO</b>	18.5	18.1	16.4	17.6	17.1	18.3	7.2	6.5	7.2	38.8	35.7	32.5	17.4	15.2	14.5
<b>SI</b>	4.9	4.3	4.2	6.6	7.2	7.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	18.4	17.1	16.2	8.0	6.5	6.6
<b>SK</b>	7.4	9.3	8.6	14.2	12.8	13.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	18.1	16.3	16.3	12.3	12.1	10.2
<b>FI</b>	7.9	8.2	8.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	16.6	15.7	16.5	9.9	9.4	8.5
<b>SE</b>	7.4	7.7	9.3 p	3.8	4.0	4.3 p	4.3	4.3	4.1	18.3	17.7	18.0	6.5	6.2	6.1 p
<b>UK</b>	11.2	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.2	9.9	5.1	5.4 b	6.0 p	22.2	22.0 b	23.6 p	10.9	10.3	10.4

Source: Eurostat.

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area.

Flags – b: break in time series; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

## Annex 1 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions														
	Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)			Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)			Long term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)			Real GDHI per capita (2008 = 100)			Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning the average wage (PPS)		
Year	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017	2018
<b>EU28</b>	71.1	72.2	73.2	8.6	7.6	6.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	101.0	102.9	104.3	:	:	:
<b>EA19</b>	70.0	71.0	72.0	10.0	9.1	8.2	5.0	4.4	3.8	98.1	99.8	101.0	:	:	:
<b>EUnw</b>	71.1	72.5	73.9	8.7	7.6	6.6	4.1	3.4	2.7	100.6	103.9	106.7	19868	20265	20600
<b>EAnw</b>	70.6	72.0	73.4	9.6	8.5	7.4	4.7	4.0	3.2	96.7	99.4	101.5	21267	21628	21947
<b>BE</b>	67.7	68.5 b	69.7	7.8	7.1 b	6.0	4.0	3.5 b	2.9	98.0	99.1	100.4	25086	25339	25593
<b>BG</b>	67.7	71.3	72.4	7.6	6.2	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.0	116.5	122.1	127.8	9348	9883	10388
<b>CZ</b>	76.7	78.5	79.9	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	104.9	108.2	109.9	14185	14635	15282
<b>DK</b>	77.4 b	76.9 b	78.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	1.4 b	1.3 b	1.1	107.4	111.7	113.3	26497	26864	27055
<b>DE</b>	78.6	79.2	79.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	105.9	107.7	109.1	27203	27549	27870
<b>EE</b>	76.6	78.7	79.5	6.8	5.8	5.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	107.4	111.4	115.8	14500	15234	16160
<b>IE</b>	71.4	73.0	74.1	8.4	6.7	5.8	4.2	3.0	2.1	93.5	97.3	101.3	29744	30940	32061
<b>EL</b>	56.2	57.8	59.5	23.6	21.5	19.3	17.0	15.6	13.6	69.6	68.8	69.3	19074	18848	18745
<b>ES</b>	63.9	65.5	67.0	19.6	17.2	15.3	9.5	7.7	6.4	91.7	93.9	95.0	23063	23270	23140
<b>FR</b>	70.0	70.6	71.3	10.1	9.4	9.1	4.6	4.2	3.8	100.8	102.0	103.0	24594	24784	25009
<b>HR</b>	61.4	63.6	65.2	13.4	11.0	8.4	6.6	4.6	3.4	:	:	:	13118	13577	13796
<b>IT</b>	61.6	62.3	63.0	11.7	11.2	10.6	6.7	6.5	6.2	89.8	91.0	91.9	21287	21547	21730
<b>CY</b>	68.7	70.8	73.9	13.0	11.1	8.4	5.8	4.5	2.7	79.8	85.2	88.9	:	:	:
<b>LV</b>	73.2	74.8	76.8	9.6	8.7	7.4	4.0	3.3	3.1	98.6	104.0	108.0	10062	10696	11269
<b>LT</b>	75.2	76.0	77.8	7.9	7.1	6.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	107.8	116.2	118.7	11141	11797	12528
<b>LU</b>	70.7	71.5	72.1	6.3	5.6	5.5	2.2	2.1	1.4	102.3	101.7	104.4	32538	33149	33492
<b>HU</b>	71.5	73.3	74.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.4	103.8	108.7	113.5	11730	12224	12924
<b>MT</b>	71.1	73.0	75.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	1.9	1.6	1.1	:	:	:	21197	21503	21747
<b>NL</b>	77.1	78.0	79.2	6.0	4.9	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	100.1	101.9	102.4	28329	28514	28493
<b>AT</b>	74.8	75.4	76.2	6.0	5.5	4.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	95.3	96.4	96.9	26949	27722	28284
<b>PL</b>	69.3	70.9	72.2	6.2	4.9	3.9	2.2	1.5	1.0	117.7	124.7	128.0	13770	14193	14638
<b>PT</b>	70.6	73.4	75.4	11.2	9.0	7.0	6.2	4.5	3.1	96.3	99.2	101.0	16039	15971	15985
<b>RO</b>	66.3	68.8	69.9	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.0	1.8	106.0	116.4	131.0	9671	10570	10816
<b>SI</b>	70.1	73.4	75.4	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.3	3.1	2.2	95.0	99.7	102.7	15080	15207	15391
<b>SK</b>	69.8	71.1	72.4	9.7	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.1	4.0	105.8	109.6	113.5	12465	12663	12950
<b>FI</b>	73.4	74.2	76.3	8.8	8.6	7.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	102.3	103.7	104.9	24459	24564	24594
<b>SE</b>	81.2	81.8	82.6 p	6.9	6.7	6.3	1.3	1.2	1.2 p	113.0	115.6	116.6	26050	26045	26189
<b>UK</b>	77.5	78.2	78.7	4.8	4.3	4.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	106.8	106.3	107.0	29265	29874	30065

Source: Eurostat, OECD.

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. Real GDHI per capita is measured using 'unadjusted income' (i.e. without including social transfers in kind) and without correction for purchasing power standards. Net earnings of a full time single workers earning the average wage should be read and interpreted in conjunction with other indicators, such as the in-work poverty rate, the ratio between the fifth and the first decile of the wage distribution (D5/D1) and other relevant EPM/SPPM and JAF indicators. For this indicator 3-year averages are used to smooth out short-term fluctuations.

Flags – b: break in time series; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

## Annex 1 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Public support / Social protection and inclusion											
	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (%)			Children aged less than 3 years old in formal childcare (%)			Self-reported unmet need for medical care (%)			Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)		
Year	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU28</b>	33.2	34.0	33.2	32.9	34.2	35.1	2.6	1.7	2.0	55.0	56.0	57.0
<b>EA19</b>	32.3	32.0	31.7	38.1	39.2	39.2	2.3	1.3	1.4	:	:	:
<b>EUnw</b>	34.3	34.5	34.0	29.9	32.2	33.4	3.1	2.5	2.8	55.3	55.6	57.4
<b>EAnw</b>	34.1	33.6	33.3	32.3	35.3	36.9	3.4	2.7	3.0	56.7	57.1	59.7
<b>BE</b>	41.1	39.5	34.7	43.8	52.9	54.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	60.0	61.0	61.0
<b>BG</b>	17.9 b	19.9	25.4	12.5	9.4	16.2	2.8 b	2.1	1.9	31.0	26.0	29.0
<b>CZ</b>	40.5	42.4	38.5	4.7	6.5	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	57.0	54.0	60.0
<b>DK</b>	52.2	51.0	47.3	70.0	71.7	63.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	75.0	78.0	71.0
<b>DE</b>	34.8	33.2	33.3	32.6	30.3	29.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	67.0	68.0	68.0
<b>EE</b>	24.9	27.3	26.8	30.2	27.1	28.3	15.3	11.8	16.4	65.0	60.0	60.0
<b>IE</b>	51.5	52.6	51.8 p	28.6	34.4	37.7 p	2.5	2.8	2.0 p	44.0	44.0	48.0
<b>EL</b>	15.9	15.8	20.3	8.9	20.5	40.9	13.1	10.0	8.8	44.0	46.0	46.0
<b>ES</b>	24.4	23.9	22.9	39.3	45.8	50.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	54.0	53.0	55.0
<b>FR</b>	42.4	45.0	44.4	48.9	50.5	50.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	57.0	56.0	57.0
<b>HR</b>	28.6	24.8	24.9	15.7	15.9	17.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	51.0	55.0	41.0
<b>IT</b>	21.4	19.4	21.6	34.4	28.6	25.7	5.5	1.8	2.4	43.0	44.0	:
<b>CY</b>	35.6	35.9	36.4	24.8	28.1	31.4	0.6	1.5	1.4	43.0	43.0	50.0
<b>LV</b>	21.6	21.9	19.1	28.3	28.4	27.4	8.2	6.2	6.2	49.0	50.0	48.0
<b>LT</b>	21.5	23.2	22.9	15.2	20.3	20.8	3.1	1.5	2.2	51.0	52.0	55.0
<b>LU</b>	39.1 b	35.5	33.5	50.9	60.8	60.5	0.4 b	0.3	0.3	86.0	86.0	85.0
<b>HU</b>	43.8	46.4	48.8	15.6	13.8	16.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	50.0	51.0	50.0
<b>MT</b>	30.7	30.1	30.6	31.3	36.6	32.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	53.0	50.0	57.0
<b>NL</b>	42.5 b	39.7	39.0	53.0	61.6	56.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	72.0	77.0	79.0
<b>AT</b>	46.4	42.2	43.3	20.6	18.2	20.0	0.2 b	0.2	0.1	64.0	65.0	67.0
<b>PL</b>	24.5	37.5	40.3	7.9	11.6	10.9	6.6	3.3 b	4.2	40.0	44.0	46.0
<b>PT</b>	24.0	22.5	23.8	49.9	47.5	50.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	48.0	48.0	50.0
<b>RO</b>	14.2	16.6	16.1	17.4	15.7	13.2	6.5	4.7	4.9	26.0	28.0	29.0
<b>SI</b>	42.8	44.6	43.2	39.6	44.8	46.3	0.4	3.5	3.3	51.0	53.0	54.0
<b>SK</b>	31.0	29.1	31.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	53.0	55.0	59.0
<b>FI</b>	57.0	56.9	53.7	32.7	33.3	37.2	4.1	3.6	4.7	74.0	73.0	76.0
<b>SE</b>	45.8	46.1	43.3	51.0	52.7	49.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	72.0	69.0	77.0
<b>UK</b>	43.4	41.8 b	35.9 p	28.4	33.2 b	38.7 p	1.0	3.3 b	4.5 p	67.0	69.0	71.0

Source: Eurostat.

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area.

Flags – b: break in time series; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

## Annex 2. Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Equal opportunities and access to the labour market														
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)			Gender employment gap (pps)			Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)			At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)			Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-24)		
	2018			2018			2018			2018			2018		
	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU
EU28	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.9	0.3
EA19	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	-0.6	1.0	0.1
EUnw	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1
BE	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-2.2	-1.5	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-2.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.6
BG	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	-2.4	0.1	-0.5	2.8	-0.5	-6.1	10.9	-5.2	-0.3	5.4	0.4
CZ	-0.5	-3.1	-0.3	-0.6	4.6	-0.7	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	0.0	-9.7	0.9	-0.7	-4.0	0.0
DK	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.2	-3.9	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.2	-4.5	1.1	-0.2	-2.8	0.5
DE	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	-2.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-3.2	0.6	-0.4	-3.7	0.3
EE	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	-2.8	0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	1.0	2.5	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.1
IE	0.0	-4.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.6 p	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	0.5	-0.1
EL	-1.3	-4.6	-1.1	1.3	10.4	1.2	-0.6	0.6	-0.5	-3.0	9.9	-2.1	-1.2	4.5	-0.5
ES	-0.4	8.6	-0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.6	1.1	-0.5	-0.5	4.2	0.4	-0.9	2.8	-0.2
FR	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-3.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.4	-4.5	1.3	-0.4	1.5	0.3
HR	0.2	-6.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.6 p	2.9	-0.7	-1.8	4.0	-1.1
IT	0.5	5.2	0.7	0.0	9.2	-0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	-1.6	5.4	-0.7	-0.9	9.6	-0.2
CY	-0.7	-1.5	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	2.0	-0.4	-2.9	3.6	-2.2
LV	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-6.4	-0.2	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	6.5	1.1	-2.5	-1.8	-1.8
LT	-0.8	-4.7	-0.6	1.3	-8.3	1.2	-0.2	2.2	-0.2	-1.3	6.4	-0.4	-1.1	-1.6	-0.4
LU	-1.0	-3.0	-0.8	0.1	-2.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	-0.6	-4.3	0.1
HU	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	4.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-6.0	-2.3	-5.1	-0.3	1.1	0.4
MT	-0.3	8.1	-0.1	-2.2	11.3	-2.3	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.3	-2.9	0.6	-1.3	-2.3	-0.6
NL	0.2	-2.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.3	-5.2	0.6	0.2	-5.4	0.9
AT	-0.1	-2.0	0.1	1.0	-1.6	0.9	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	-4.4	0.3	0.3	-2.8	1.0
PL	-0.2	-4.5	0.0	-0.2 b	3.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-3.0	0.3	-0.8 b	-0.9	-0.1
PT	-0.8	2.5	-0.6	-0.7	-3.8	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.4	-1.7	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-1.2	-0.2
RO	-1.7	7.1	-1.5	1.2	7.7	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.7	-3.2	10.6	-2.3	-0.7	4.9	0.0
SI	-0.1	-5.1	0.1	0.1	-3.3	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.0	-0.9	-5.7	0.0	0.1	-3.0	0.8
SK	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	0.9	3.1	0.8	-0.5	-1.9	-0.4	0.0	-5.6	0.9	-1.9	0.6	-1.2
FI	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.2	-6.9	0.1	0.1	-1.3	0.1	0.8	-5.4	1.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2
SE	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.3 p	-6.3	0.2	-0.2 p	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	-3.9	1.2	-0.1 p	-3.5	0.6
UK	0.1	1.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.6 p	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.8

Source: Eurostat.

\* indicates statistically significant changes.

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. On 2 December 2019, statistical significance estimates for changes of LFS and SILC-based indicators are not available.

Flags – b: break in time series; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

## Annex 2 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions														
	Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)			Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)			Long term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)			Real GDHI per capita (2008 = 100)			Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning the average wage		
	2018			2018			2018			2017			2018		
	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU
EU28	1.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	-2.4	-1.1	:	:	:
EA19	1.0	-1.5	-0.5	-0.9	1.6	0.1	-0.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	-5.7	-1.3	:	:	:
EUnw	1.5	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
EAnw	1.4	-0.6	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	-0.1	2.1	-5.2	-0.4	1.9	1347	-0.6
BE	0.8 b	-4.0	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	-6.3	-1.2	0.2	4993	-2.3
BG	3.6	-1.2	2.1	-1.0	-1.4	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.2	4.7	21.1	2.2	7.4	-10211	4.9
CZ	1.8	6.0	0.3	-0.7	-4.4	0.3	-0.3	-2.0	0.3	1.6	3.2	-0.9	3.8	-5318	1.3
DK	-0.5 b	4.4	-2.0	-0.7	-1.5	0.3	-0.2	-1.6	0.4	1.4	6.6	-1.1	0.5	6455	-2.0
DE	0.6	6.7	-0.9	-0.4	-3.2	0.6	-0.2	-1.3	0.4	1.3	2.4	-1.2	1.0	7270	-1.5
EE	2.1	6.2	0.6	-0.4	-1.2	0.6	-0.6	-1.4	0.0	3.9	9.1	1.5	6.0	-4440	3.5
IE	1.6	0.5	0.1	-0.9	-0.8	0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	4.1	-5.4	1.6	5.2	11461	2.7
EL	1.6	-14.7	0.1	-2.2	12.7	-1.2	-2.0	10.9	-1.4	0.8	-37.4	-1.7	-0.7	-1855	-3.2
ES	1.6	-7.0	0.1	-1.9	8.7	-0.9	-1.3	3.7	-0.7	1.1	-11.7	-1.3	-0.6	2540	-3.1
FR	0.6	-1.9	-0.9	-0.3	2.5	0.7	-0.4	1.1	0.2	1.0	-3.7	-1.4	0.3	4409	-2.2
HR	2.2	-8.9	0.7	-2.6	1.8	-1.6	-1.2	0.7	-0.6	:	:	:	1.7	-6803	-0.8
IT	0.7	-10.2	-0.8	-0.6	4.0	0.4	-0.3	3.5	0.3	0.9	-14.8	-1.5	0.1	1131	-2.4
CY	2.1	-1.7	0.6	-2.7	1.8	-1.7	-1.8	0.0	-1.2	4.4	-17.8	1.9	:	:	:
LV	1.6	2.3	0.1	-1.3	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.4	3.8	1.3	1.3	5.6	-9331	3.1
LT	0.8	3.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	2.2	12.0	-0.3	6.7	-8072	4.2
LU	0.8	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	-1.1	0.9	-0.7	-1.3	-0.1	2.7	-2.3	0.2	1.3	12893	-1.2
HU	1.8	0.8	0.3	-0.5	-2.9	0.5	-0.3	-1.3	0.3	4.4	6.8	2.0	7.8	-7676	5.3
MT	1.9	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-2.9	0.7	-0.5	-1.6	0.1	:	:	:	1.8	1147	-0.7
NL	0.9	5.5	-0.6	-1.1	-2.8	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	0.1	0.5	-4.3	-2.0	0.4	7893	-2.1
AT	0.6	2.9	-0.9	-0.6	-1.7	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	0.2	0.4	-9.8	-2.0	1.8	7685	-0.7
PL	1.6	-1.6	0.1	-1.0	-2.7	0.0	-0.5	-1.7	0.1	2.7	21.3	0.2	4.5	-5961	2.0
PT	2.8	0.9	1.3	-2.0	0.4	-1.0	-1.4	0.4	-0.8	1.8	-5.7	-0.7	1.4	-4615	-1.1
RO	2.5	-3.7	1.0	-0.7	-2.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	0.4	12.6	24.3	10.1	4.8	-9784	2.3
SI	3.3	0.9	1.8	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	3.0	-4.0	0.6	1.3	-5208	-1.2
SK	1.3	-1.4	-0.2	-1.6	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	1.3	-0.5	3.6	6.8	1.1	2.9	-7650	0.4
FI	0.8	1.7	-0.7	-1.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	0.1	1.1	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	3994	-2.3
SE	0.6 p	9.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	0.0 p	-1.5	0.6	0.8	9.9	-1.6	1.1	5589	-1.4
UK	0.7	5.7	-0.8	-0.3	-2.6	0.7	0.0	-1.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	-1.8	1.1	9465	-1.4

Source: Eurostat, OECD.

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. Real GDHI per capita is measured using 'unadjusted income' (i.e. without including social transfers in kind) and without correction for purchasing power standards. Net earnings of a full time single workers earning the average wage should be read and interpreted in conjunction with other indicators, such as the in-work poverty rate, the ratio between the fifth and the first decile of the wage distribution (D5/D1) and other relevant EPM/SPPM and JAF indicators. For this indicator, the distance to the EU average is expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) while the changes are expressed in real terms in national currency; 3-year averages are used for both levels and changes to smooth out short-term fluctuations. On 2 December 2019, statistical significance estimates for changes of LFS and SILC-based indicators are not available.

Flags – b: break in time series; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

## Annex 2 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Public support / Social protection and inclusion											
	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (%)			Children aged less than 3 years old in formal childcare (%)			Self-reported unmet need for medical care (%)			Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)		
	2017			2016			2017			2017		
	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU
EU28	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	0.9	1.7	-0.4	0.3	-0.8	0.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.3
EA19	-0.3	-2.3	0.2	0.0	5.8	-1.3	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	:	:	:
EUnw	-0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	1.6	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.4	0.6
BE	-4.9	0.6	-4.4	1.1	20.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	3.6	-1.3
BG	5.6	-8.6	6.0	6.8	-17.2	5.5	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	3.0	-28.4	1.7
CZ	-4.0	4.4	-3.5	2.5	-24.4	1.2	-0.2	-2.5	-0.4	6.0	2.6	4.7
DK	-3.7	13.3	-3.2	-8.5	29.8	-9.8	0.3	-1.5	0.1	-7.0	13.6	-8.3
DE	0.1	-0.7	0.6	-0.5	-3.6	-1.8	-0.1	-2.6	-0.3	0.0	10.6	-1.3
EE	-0.6	-7.3	-0.1	1.2	-5.1	-0.1	4.6	13.6	4.4	0.0	2.6	-1.3
IE	-0.8 p	17.8	-0.4	3.3 p	4.3	2.0	-0.8 p	-0.8	-1.0	4.0	-9.4	2.7
EL	4.4	-13.8	4.9	20.4	7.5	19.1	-1.2	6.0	-1.4	0.0	-11.4	-1.3
ES	-1.0	-11.1	-0.6	4.7	17.1	3.4	0.1	-2.6	-0.1	2.0	-2.4	0.7
FR	-0.6	10.4	-0.2	-0.5	16.6	-1.8	0.2	-1.6	0.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.3
HR	0.1	-9.1	0.5	1.9	-15.6	0.6	-0.2	-1.4	-0.4	-14.0	-16.4	-15.3
IT	2.2	-12.4	2.6	-2.9	-7.7	-4.2	0.6	-0.4	0.4	:	:	:
CY	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.3	-2.0	2.0	-0.1	-1.4	-0.3	7.0	-7.4	5.7
LV	-2.8	-14.9	-2.4	-1.0	-6.0	-2.3	0.0	3.4	-0.2	-2.0	-9.4	-3.3
LT	-0.3	-11.1	0.2	0.5	-12.6	-0.8	0.7	-0.6	0.5	3.0	-2.4	1.7
LU	-2.1	-0.6	-1.6	-0.3	27.1	-1.6	0.0	-2.5	-0.2	-1.0	27.6	-2.3
HU	2.4	14.8	2.8	2.7	-16.9	1.4	-0.2	-2.0	-0.4	-1.0	-7.4	-2.3
MT	0.5	-3.4	0.9	-4.5	-1.3	-5.8	0.0	-2.6	-0.2	7.0	-0.4	5.7
NL	-0.7	5.0	-0.3	-4.8	23.4	-6.1	0.1	-2.6	-0.1	2.0	21.6	0.7
AT	1.1	9.2	1.5	1.8	-13.4	0.5	-0.1	-2.7	-0.3	2.0	9.6	0.7
PL	2.8	6.3	3.3	-0.7	-22.5	-2.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	2.0	-11.4	0.7
PT	1.3	-10.2	1.8	2.7	16.8	1.4	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	2.0	-7.4	0.7
RO	-0.5	-17.9	-0.1	-2.5	-20.2	-3.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	1.0	-28.4	-0.3
SI	-1.4	9.1	-1.0	1.5	12.9	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	1.0	-3.4	-0.3
SK	1.9	-2.9	2.4	0.8	-32.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.7
FI	-3.3	19.7	-2.8	3.9	3.8	2.6	1.1	1.9	0.9	3.0	18.6	1.7
SE	-2.8	9.2	-2.4	-3.3	16.0	-4.6	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	8.0	19.6	6.7
UK	-5.9 p	1.9	-5.4	5.5 p	5.3	4.2	1.2 p	1.7	1.0	2.0	13.6	0.7

Source: Eurostat.

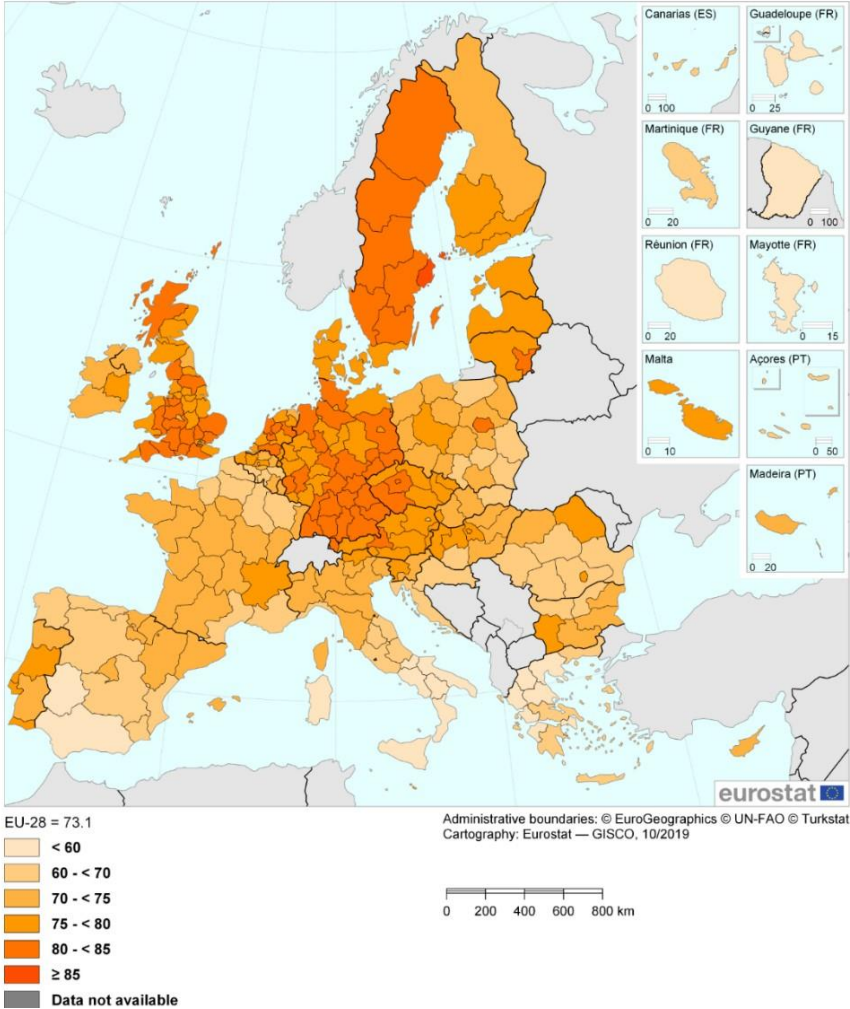
\* indicates statistically significant changes.

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. On 2 December 2019, statistical significance estimates for changes of LFS and SILC-based indicators are not available.

Flags – b: break in time series; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

**Annex 3. Regional breakdown of selected social scoreboard headline indicators**

**Figure 1. Employment rate, 2018**  
 (% , share of people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions)

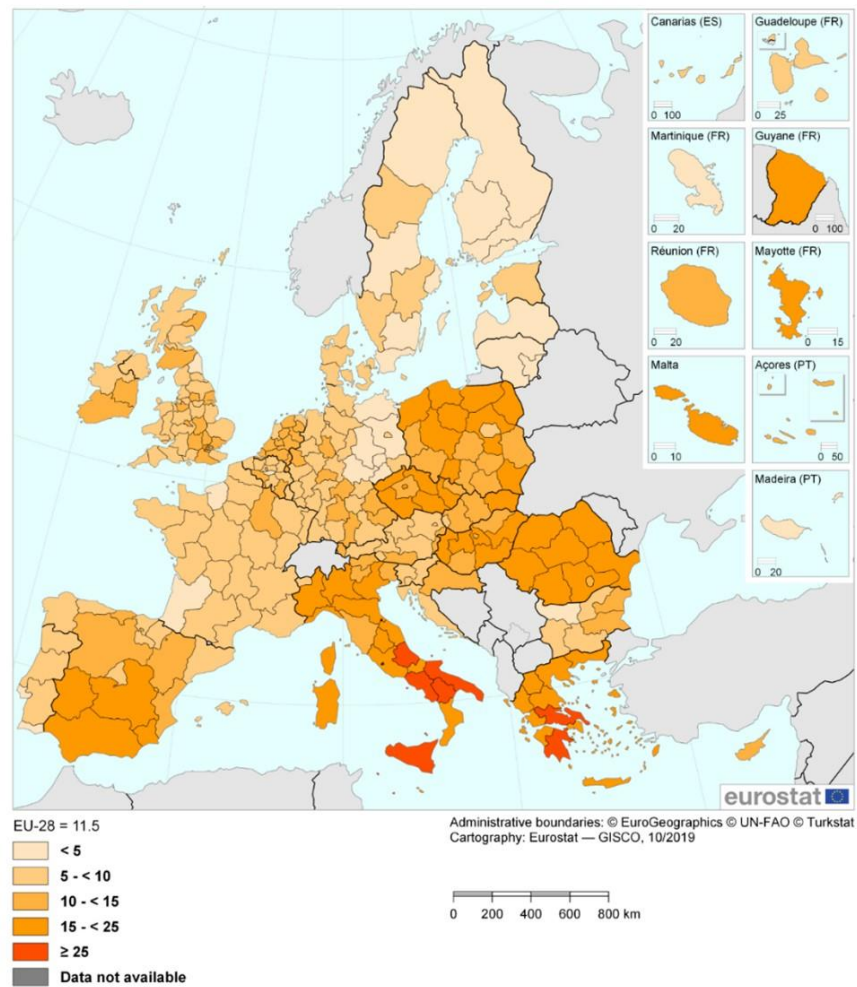


Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst\_r\_lfe2emptrn)



## Figure 2. Gender employment gap, 2018

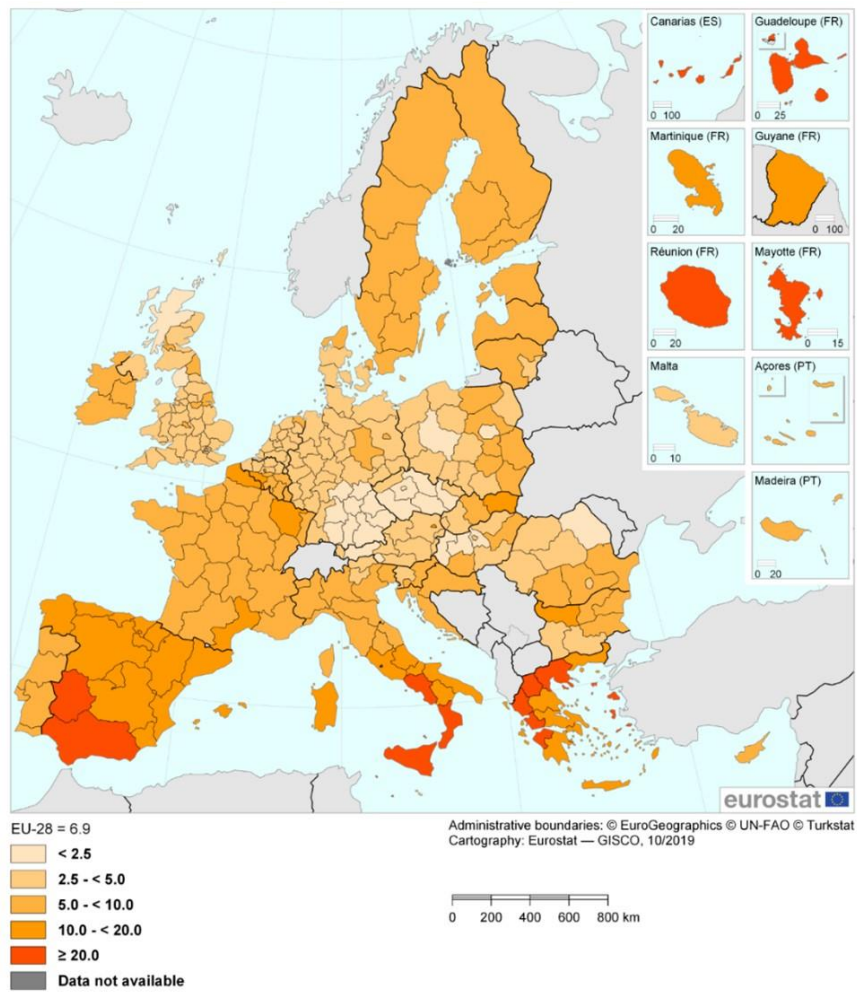
(percentage points difference, male employment rate minus female employment rate, based on people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions)



Note: the gender employment gap is defined as the difference between the male employment rate and the female employment rate among those persons aged 20-64 years; the male employment rate was consistently higher than the female employment rate across all regions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst\_r\_lfe2emprtn)

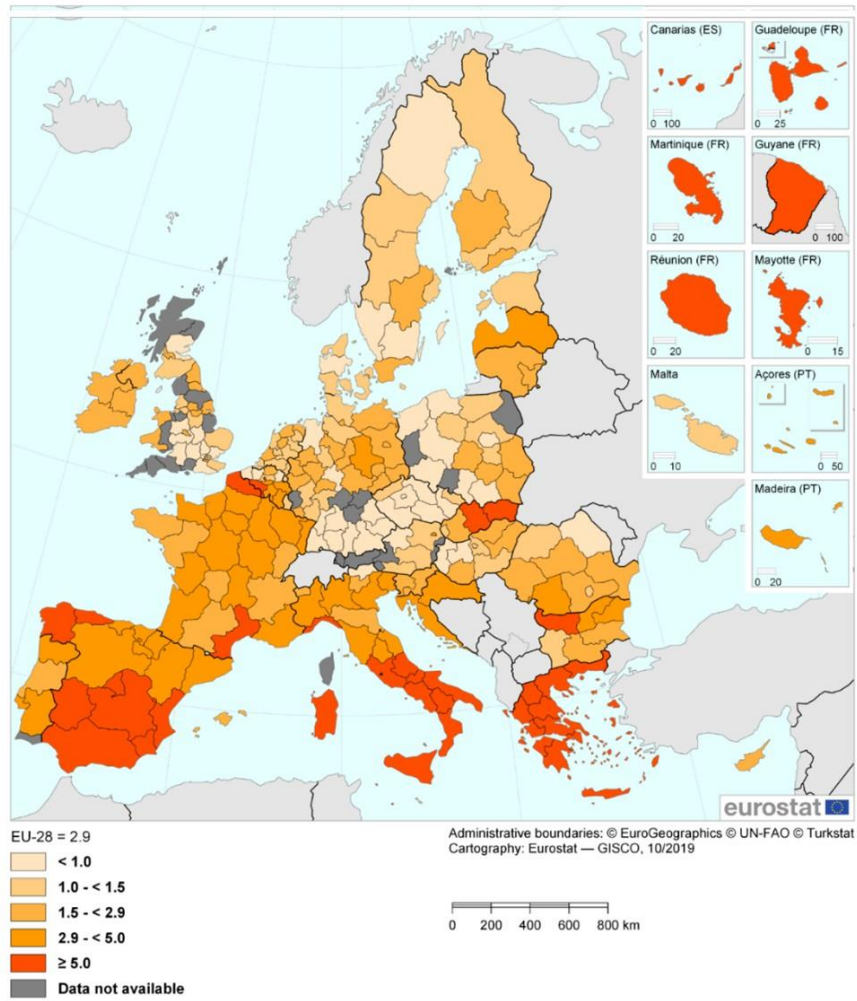
**Figure 3. Unemployment rate, 2018**  
 (% , share of labour force aged 15-74 years, by NUTS 2 regions)



Note: Corse (FRM0), Burgenland (AT11), Lubuskie (PL43), Opolskie (PL52), Cumbria (UKD1), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UKK3), North Eastern Scotland (UKM5) and Highlands and Islands (UKM6), low reliability.

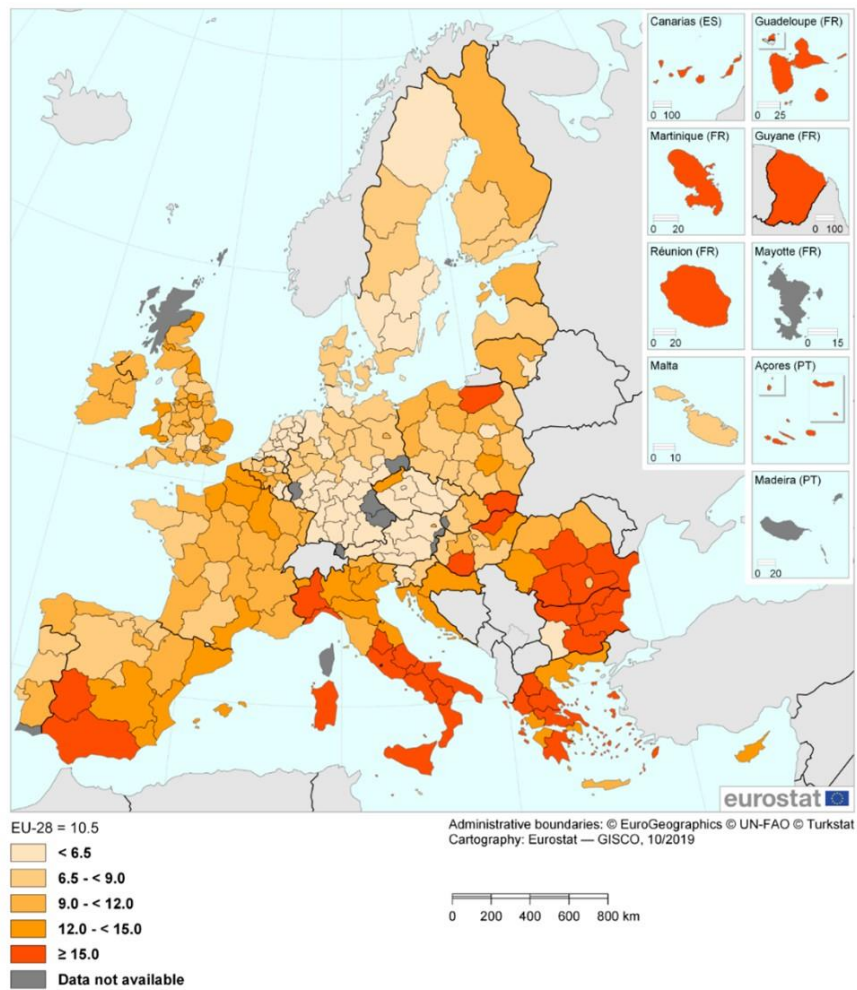
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst\_r\_lfu3rt)

**Figure 4. Long-term unemployment rate (12 months or more), 2018**  
 (% , share of active population, by NUTS 2 regions)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tgs00053)

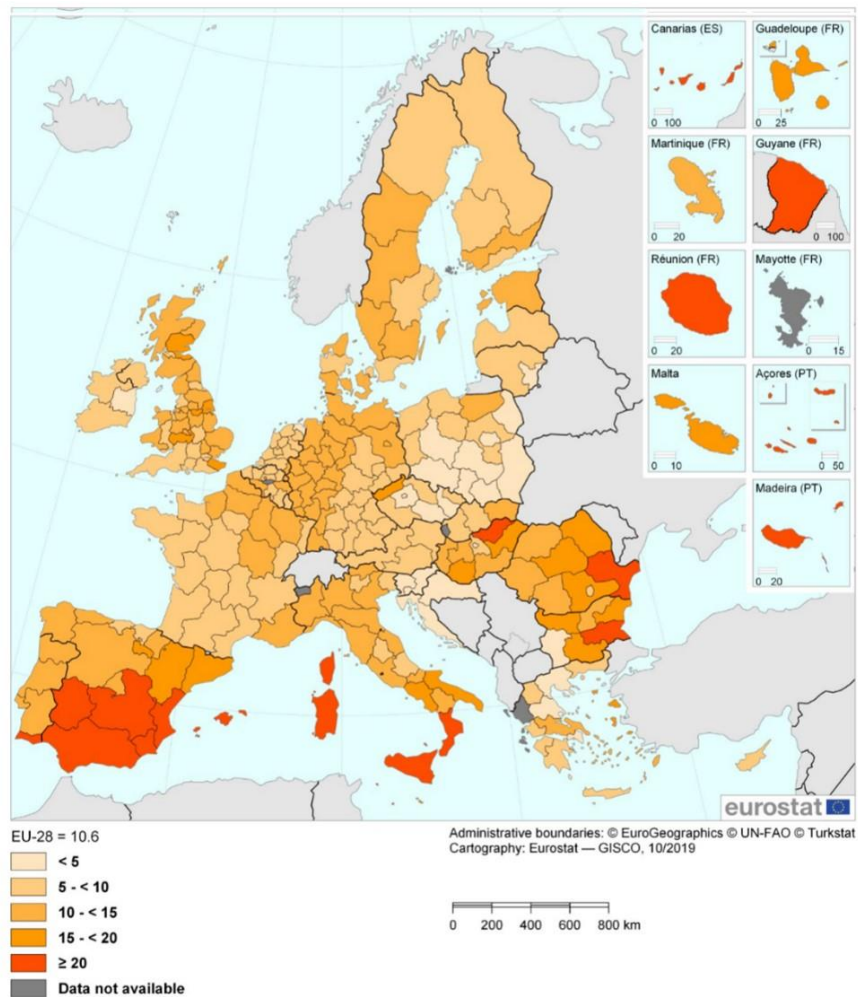
**Figure 5. Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET), 2018**  
 (% , share of people aged 15-24 years, by NUTS 2 regions)



Note: includes data of low reliability for some regions (too many to document). Break in series for all regions in Poland.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat\_lfse\_22)

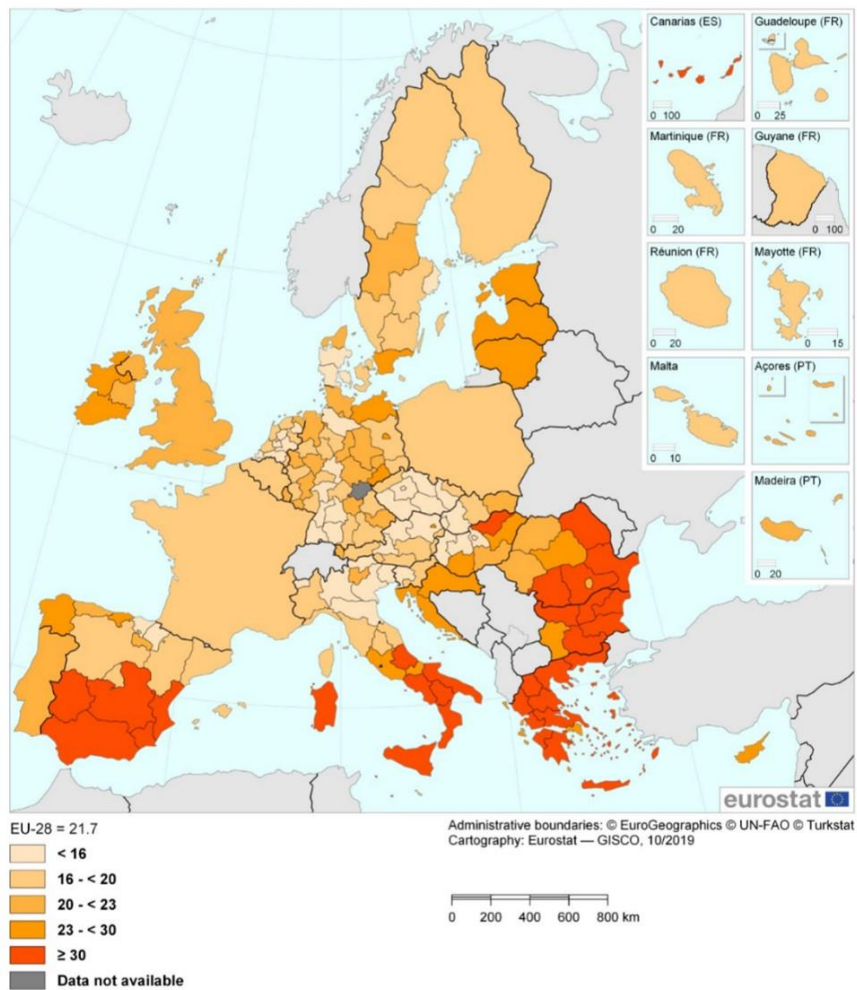
**Figure 6. Early leavers from education and training, 2018**  
 (% , share of people aged 18-24 years, by NUTS 2 regions)



Note: includes data of low reliability for some regions (too many to document). Austria, Makroregion Południowo-Zachodni (PL5), Makroregion Centralny (PL7), Makroregion Wschodni (PL8), London (UKI), South West (England) (UKK): NUTS level 1. Dresden (DED2), Voreio Aigaio (EL41), Notio Aigaio (EL42), Peloponissos (EL65), Małopolskie (PL21), North Yorkshire (UKE2), North Eastern Scotland (UKM5): 2017. Trier (DEB2), Thessalia (EL61), Região Autónoma de Madeira (PT30): 2016. Prov. Luxembourg (BE34), Dytiki Makedonia (EL53), Warszawski stołeczny (PL91) and Highlands and Islands (UKM6): 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat\_lfse\_16)

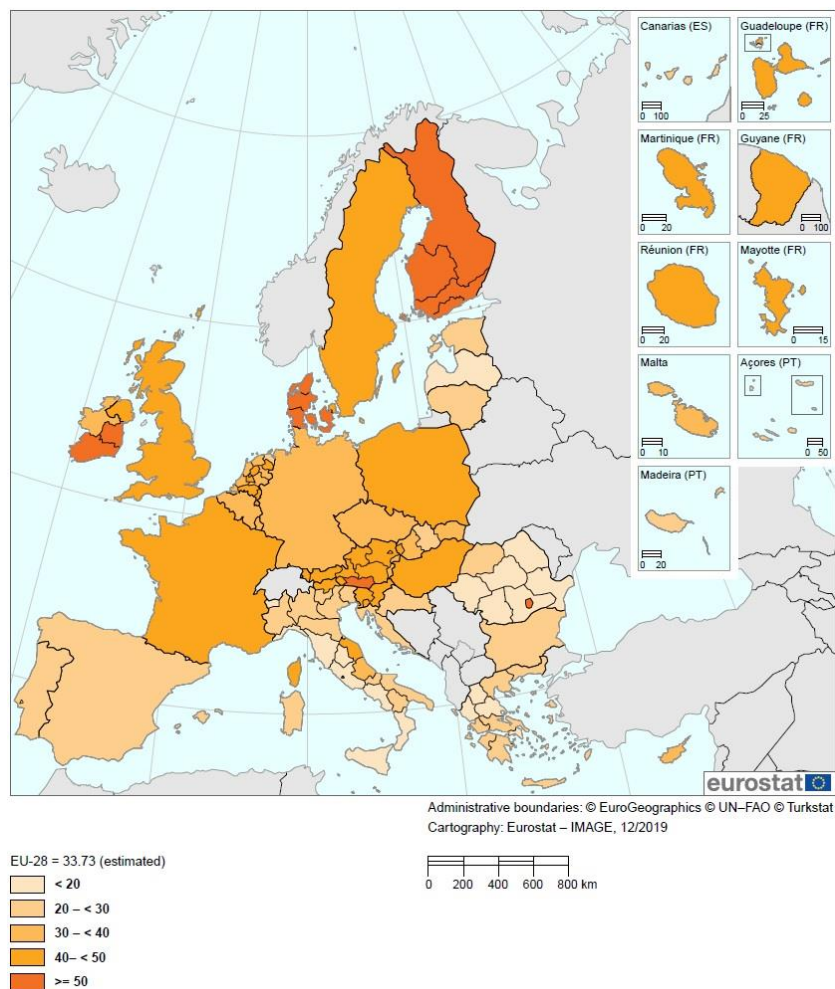
**Figure 7. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2018**  
 (% , by NUTS 2 regions)



Note: Belgium, France, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Finland and United Kingdom: national data. Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Austria, Slovakia and United Kingdom: 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_peps11 and ilc\_peps01)

**Figure 8. Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction, 2018**  
 (% , by NUTS 2 regions)

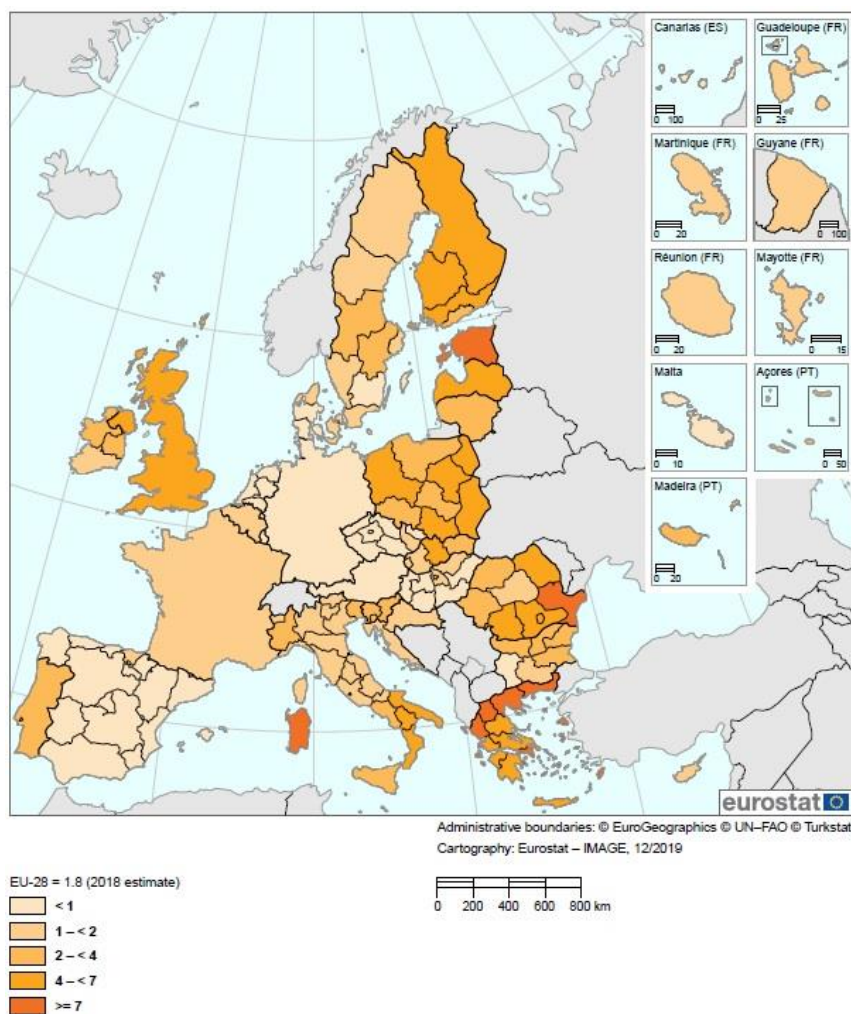


Note: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Spain, France, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Sweden: national data. Denmark, Slovenia and Finland: 2017. Austria: 2017, estimates; Burgenland (AT11): low reliability. Ireland: provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tespm050\_r)

### Figure 9. Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination, 2018

(%, self-reported unmet needs because of 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' or 'Too far to travel', NUTS 2 regions)

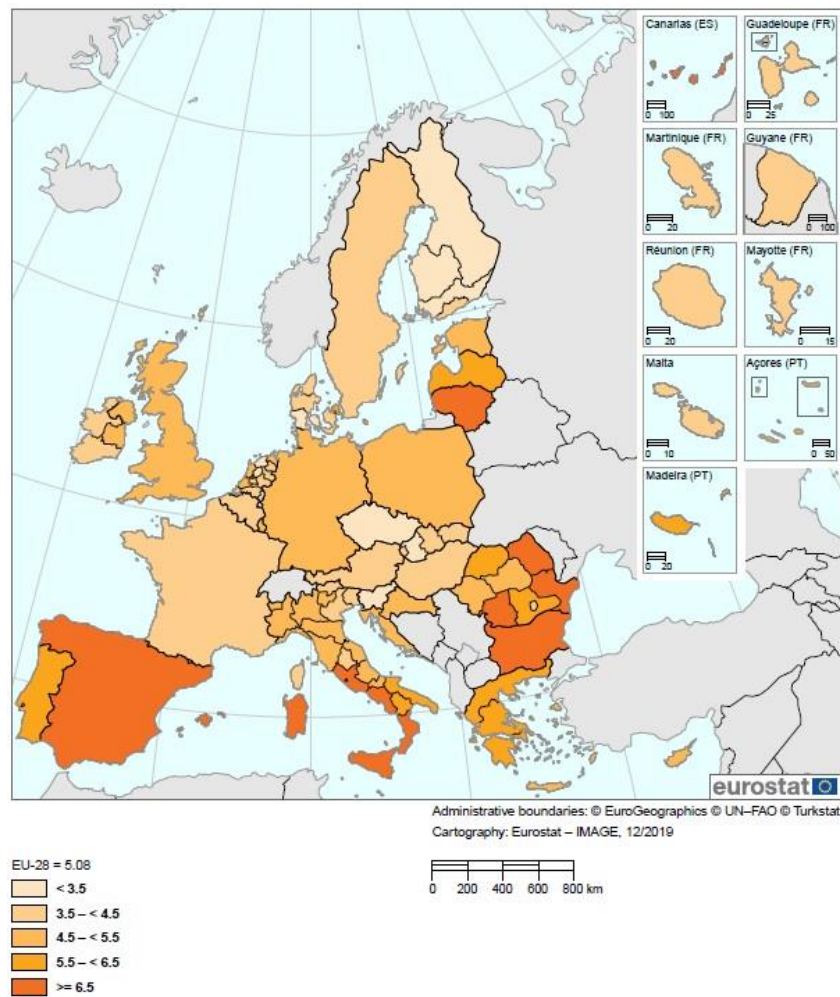


Note: Netherlands and Poland: NUTS level 1. Belgium, Germany, France, Lithuania, Austria and Portugal: national data. United Kingdom: national data, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hlth\_silc\_08\_r and tespm110)



**Figure 10. Income quintile share ratio, 2017**  
(index, by NUTS 2 regions)



Note: Greece: NUTS level 1. Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Spain, France, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom: national data. Ireland: 2018, provisional. Netherlands: 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc\_di11\_r and ilc\_di11)

## Annex 4. Methodological note on the identification of trends and levels in the scoreboard

In mid-2015 the European Commission, the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee agreed on a methodology for assessing Member States' performance on the scoreboard of key employment and social indicators. As part of the agreement, the methodology aimed at providing, for each indicator, a measure of the relative standing of each Member State within the distribution of the indicator values (scores) of the EU. The methodology is applied jointly to year-levels (levels) as well as to one-year changes (changes), thus enabling a holistic assessment of MS performance<sup>1</sup>.

In 2017 the Commission in agreement with the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee has decided to apply the methodology to the social scoreboard accompanying the European Pillar of Social Rights.

For each indicator, levels and changes are converted to standard scores (also known as z-scores) to apply the same metric to all the indicators. This is achieved by standardising raw values of both levels and changes according to the formula:

$$z - score \text{ for } MS_x = \frac{[MS_x \text{ indicator} - \text{average } (MS \text{ indicator})]}{\text{standard deviation } (MS \text{ indicator})}$$

Then the distributions of scores (separately for levels and changes) are analysed. This approach enables expressing for each Member State its raw indicator value in terms of how many standard deviations it deviates from the (unweighted) average. The performance of each MS is assessed and classified on the basis of the resulting z-scores against a set of pre-defined thresholds, set as standard deviation multiples.

The most important issue within this approach is setting cut-off points. Given that no parametric assumption can be made about the distribution of the observed raw values<sup>2</sup>, it is common to use a “rule of thumb” in selecting the thresholds. According to the analysis of the key indicators used in the scoreboard, it was agreed to consider:

1. Any score below -1 as a very good performance
2. Any score between -1 and -0.5 as a good performance
3. Any score between -0.5 and 0.5 as a neutral performance
4. Any score between 0.5 and 1 as a bad performance
5. Any score higher than 1 as a very bad performance<sup>3</sup>

**Table 1: Z-scores threshold values**

		z-scores threshold values				
		-1.0	-0.5	0	0.5	1.0
		(lower than)	(lower than)	(between)	(Higher than)	(Higher than)
		Assessment				
Levels		Very Low	Low	On average	High	Very High
Changes		Much lower than average	Lower than average	On average	Higher than average	Much higher than average

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of the new indicator "net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage" for which 3-year averages are used for both levels and changes to smooth out short-term fluctuations.

<sup>2</sup> Both normality and T-shaped distribution tests were carried out resulting in the rejection of any distributional hypothesis.

<sup>3</sup> In case of normality, chosen cut-off points roughly corresponds to 15 %, 30%, 50%, 70% and 85% of cumulative distribution.

By combining the evaluation of levels and changes it is then possible to classify the overall performance of a country according to each indicator within one of the following seven categories. The colour coding is reflected in the respective figures in the body of the report.

The tables below provide the classification based on z-scores for those indicators for which a low value is assessed as a good performance (e.g. unemployment rate, AROPE, etc).

<b>Best performers</b>	scoring less than -1.0 in levels and less than 1.0 in changes	Member States with levels much better than the EU average and with the situation improving or not deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Better than average</b>	scoring between -1.0 and -0.5 in levels and less than 1 in changes <u>or</u> scoring between -0.5 and 0.5 in levels and less than -1.0 in changes	Member States with levels better than the EU average and with the situation improving or not deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Good but to monitor</b>	scoring less than -0.5 in levels and more than 1.0 in changes, <i>and</i> presenting a change higher than zero <sup>4</sup>	Member States with levels better or much better than the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>On average / neutral</b>	scoring between -0.5 and 0.5 in levels and between -1.0 and 1.0 in changes	Member States with levels on average and with the situation not improving nor deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Weak but improving</b>	scoring more than 0.5 in levels and less than -1.0 in changes	Member States with levels worse or much worse than the EU average but with the situation improving much faster than the EU average
<b>To watch</b>	scoring between 0.5 and 1.0 in levels and more than -1.0 in changes <u>or</u> scoring between -0.5 and 0.5 in levels and more than 1.0 in changes ( <i>and</i> presenting a change higher than zero <sup>5</sup> )	This category groups two different cases: i) Member States with levels worse than the EU average and with the situation deteriorating or not improving sufficiently fast; ii) Member States with levels in line with the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Critical situations</b>	scoring more than 1.0 in levels and more than -1.0 in changes	Member States with levels much worse than the EU average and with the situation deteriorating or not improving sufficiently fast

Level	Change				
	Much lower than average	Lower than average	On average	Higher than average	Much higher than average
Very low					
Low					
On average					
High					
Very high					

<sup>4</sup> The latter condition prevents a Member State presenting "low" or "very low" level to be flagged as "deteriorating" when showing a change "much higher than average", but still improving.

<sup>5</sup> The latter condition prevents a Member State presenting an "on average" level to be flagged as "to watch" when showing a change "much higher than average", but still improving.

The tables below provide the classification based on z-scores for those indicators for which a high value is assessed as a good performance (e.g. employment rate, participation into childcare, etc).

<b>Best performers</b>	scoring more than 1.0 in levels and more than -1.0 in changes	Member States with levels much better than the EU average and with the situation improving or not deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Better than average</b>	scoring between 1.0 and 0.5 in levels and more than -1.0 in changes <u>or</u> scoring between -0.5 and 0.5 in levels and more than 1.0 in changes	Member States with levels better than the EU average and with the situation improving or not deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Good but to monitor</b>	scoring more than 0.5 in levels and less than -1.0 in changes, <i>and</i> presenting a change lower than zero <sup>6</sup>	Member States with levels better or much better than the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>On average / neutral</b>	scoring between -0.5 and 0.5 in levels and between -1.0 and 1.0 in changes	Member States with levels on average and with the situation not improving nor deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Weak but improving</b>	scoring less than -0.5 in levels and more than 1.0 in changes	Member States with levels worse or much worse than the EU average but with the situation improving much faster than the EU average
<b>To watch</b>	scoring between -0.5 and -1.0 in levels and less than 1.0 in changes <u>or</u> scoring between -0.5 and 0.5 in levels and less than -1.0 in changes ( <i>and</i> presenting a change lower than zero <sup>7</sup> )	This category groups two different cases: i) Member States with levels worse than the EU average and with the situation deteriorating or not improving sufficiently fast; ii) Member States with levels in line with the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average
<b>Critical situations</b>	scoring less than 1.0 in levels and less than 1.0 in changes	Member States with levels much worse than the EU average and with the situation deteriorating or not improving sufficiently fast

Level	Change				
	Much higher than average	Higher than average	On average	Lower than average	Much lower than average
Very high					
High					
On average					
Low					
Very low					

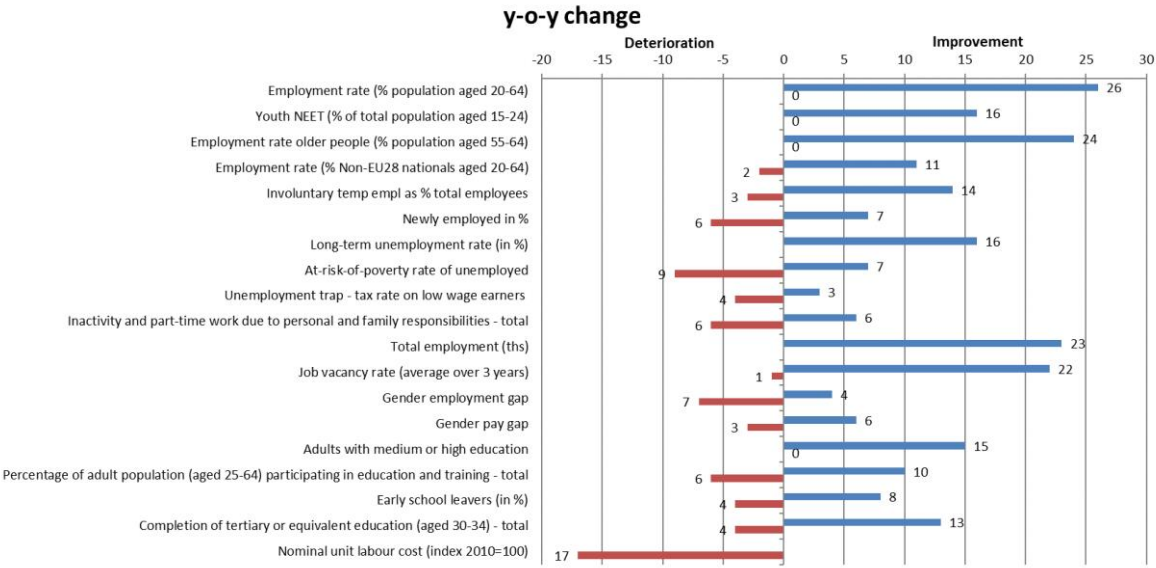
<sup>6</sup> The latter condition prevents a Member State presenting "high" or "very high" level to be flagged as "deteriorating" when showing a change "much lower than average", but still improving.

<sup>7</sup> The latter condition prevents a Member State presenting an "on average" level to be flagged as "to watch" when showing a change "much lower than average", but still improving.

*Cut-off points summary table*

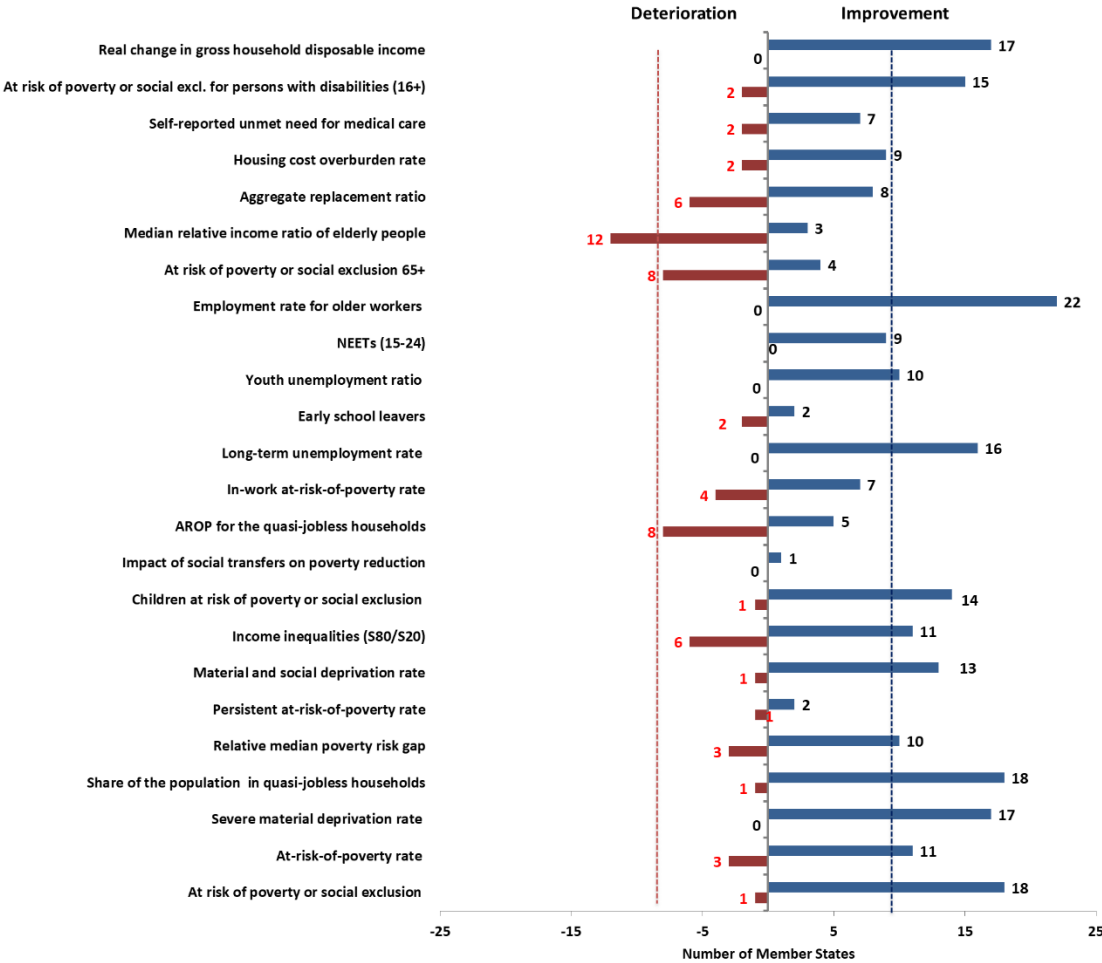
		<b>Very low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>On average</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Very high</b>
<b>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)</b>	Levels	less than 5.3%	less than 7.3%	between 7.3% and 11.2%	more than 11.2%	more than 13.2%
	Changes	less than -0.9 pps	less than -0.5pps	between -0.5 pps and 0.2pps	more than 0.2pps	more than 0.8pps
<b>Gender employment gap (pps)</b>	Levels	less than 5.4%	less than 8.0%	between 8.0% and 13.2%	more than 13.2%	more than 15.8%
	Changes	less than -0.7 pps	less than -0.3pps	between -0.3 pps and 0.5pps	more than 0.5pps	more than 0.8pps
<b>Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)</b>	Levels	less than 3.7	less than 4.3	between 4.3 and 5.5	more than 5.5	more than 6.2
	Changes	less than -0.4	less than -0.2	between -0.2 and 0.1	more than 0.1	more than 0.3
<b>At risk of poverty or social exclusion (%)</b>	Levels	less than 16.4%	less than 19.1%	between 19.1% and 24.6%	more than 24.6%	more than 27.4%
	Changes	less than -2.8pps	less than -1.9pps	between -1.9pps and 0.0pps	more than 0.0pps	more than 0.9pps
<b>Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-24)</b>	Levels	less than 6.1%	less than 7.9%	between 7.9% and 11.4%	more than 11.4%	more than 13.2%
	Changes	less than -1.5pps	less than -1.1pps	between -1.1pps and -0.3pps	more than -0.3pps	more than 0.1pps
<b>Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)</b>	Levels	less than 68.5%	less than 71.2%	between 71.2% and 76.6%	more than 76.6%	more than 79.3%
	Changes	less than 0.7pps	less than 1.0pps	between 1.0pps and 1.7pps	more than 1.7pps	more than 2.0pps
<b>Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)</b>	Levels	less than 2.9%	less than 4.8%	between 4.8% and 8.4%	more than 8.4%	more than 10.2%
	Changes	less than -1.7pps	less than -1.4pps	between -1.4pps and -0.7pps	more than -0.7pps	more than -0.1pps
<b>Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)</b>	Levels	less than 0.2%	less than 1.4%	between 1.4% and 4.0%	more than 4.0%	more than 5.3%
	Changes	less than -1.2pps	less than -0.9pps	between -0.9pps and -0.4pps	more than -0.4pps	more than -0.1pps
<b>Real GDHI per capita (2008 = 100)</b>	Levels	less than 93.6	less than 100.1	between 100.1 and 113.2	more than 113.2	more than 119.8
	Changes	less than 0.0pps	less than 1.2pps	between 1.2pps and 3.7pps	more than 3.7pps	more than 4.9pps
<b>Net earnings of a full time single worker earning the average wage (levels in PPS, changes in national currency in real terms)</b>	Levels	less than 13,381	less than 16,990	between 16,990 and 24,209	more than 24,209	more than 27,819
	Changes	less than -0.1%	less than 1.2%	between 1.2% and 3.8%	more than 3.8%	more than 5.1%
<b>Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (%)</b>	Levels	less than 23.4%	less than 28.7%	between 28.7% and 39.3%	more than 39.3%	more than 44.6%
	Changes	less than -3.1pps	less than -1.8pps	between -1.8pps and 0.9pps	more than 0.9pps	more than 2.2pps
<b>Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (%)</b>	Levels	less than 16.4%	less than 24.9%	between 24.9% and 41.9%	more than 41.9%	more than 50.4%
	Changes	less than -3.8pps	less than -1.3pps	between -1.3pps and 3.8pps	more than 3.8pps	more than 6.3pps
<b>Self-reported unmet need for medical care (%)</b>	Levels	less than -0.6%	less than 1.1%	between 1.1% and 4.4%	more than 4.4%	more than 6.1%
	Changes	less than -0.8pps	less than -0.3pps	between -0.3pps and 0.7pps	more than 0.7pps	more than 1.2pps
<b>Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)</b>	Levels	less than 43.4%	less than 50.4%	between 50.4% and 64.3%	more than 64.3%	more than 71.3%
	Changes	less than -3.0pps	less than -0.9pps	between -0.9pps and 3.5pps	more than 3.5pps	more than 5.6pps

**Annex 5: Summary overview of the ‘employment trends to watch’ and number of Member States with deterioration or improvement as identified by the 2019 Employment Performance Monitor (EPM).**



Note: 2017-2018 changes, except 2016-2017 for at-risk-of poverty rate of unemployed, unemployment trap and gender pay gap.

**Annex 6: Summary overview of the ‘social trends to watch’ and number of Member States with deterioration or improvement over 2016-2017 as identified by the 2019 update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor.**



Note: for EU-SILC based indicators the changes generally actually refer to 2015-2016 for income and household work intensity indicators. For LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETs (15-24), ER (55-64)) the changes refer to the period 2017-2018.