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From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2023) 904 final ANNEXES 1 to 9
Subject:	ANNEXES to the PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT EMPLOYMENT REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION AND THE COUNCIL

Delegations will find attached document COM(2023) 904 final ANNEXES 1 to 9.

Encl.: COM(2023) 904 final ANNEXES 1 to 9



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Strasbourg, 21.11.2023
COM(2023) 904 final

ANNEXES 1 to 9

ANNEXES

to the

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

Annex 1: 2030 EU headline and national targets by Member State

	Employment (%)	Adult learning (%)	Poverty reduction (AROPE, thousand)
EU headline	78.0	60.0	-15000
All MS together	78.5	57.6	-15600*
BE	80.0	60.9	-279
BG	79.0	35.4	-787
CZ	82.2	45.0	-120
DK	80.0	60.0	-30 ⁽¹⁾
DE	83.0	65.0	-1200 ⁽²⁾
EE	81.3	52.3	-39
IE	78.2	64.2	-90
EL	71.1	40.0	-860
ES	76.0	60.0	-2815
FR	78.0	65.0	-1100
HR	75.0	55.0	-298
IT	73.0	60.0	-3200
CY	80.0	61.0	-10
LV	80.0	60.0	-95
LT	80.7	53.7	-223
LU	77.6	62.5	-4
HU	85.0	60.0	-292 ⁽³⁾
MT	84.6	57.6	⁽⁴⁾
NL	82.5	62.0	-163
AT	79.9	62.0	-204
PL	78.3	51.7	-1500
PT	80.0	60.0	-765
RO	74.7	17.4	-2532
SI	79.5	60.0	-9
SK	76.5	50.0	-70
FI	80.0	60.0	-100
SE	82.0	60.0	-15

Note: (*) The aggregate of the poverty reduction target for all Member States equals at least 15.6 million excluding Member States which do not express their target in terms of AROPE levels. (1) Denmark expresses its national poverty reduction target as a reduction in the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity (VLWI) by 30 000. (2) Germany expresses its national poverty reduction target as a reduction in the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity (VLWI) by 1.2 million, using 2020 as a baseline instead of 2019. (3) Hungary expresses its national poverty reduction target as a reduction of the material and social deprivation rate of families with children to 13%, and thereby a reduction of the number of people AROPE by 292 000. (4) Malta expresses its national poverty reduction target as a reduction of the AROPE rate by 3.1 percentage points.

Annex 2. Social scoreboard headline indicators

The analysis in the 2024 Joint Employment Report relies on the Social Scoreboard headline indicators endorsed by the Council.¹ Headline indicators respond to principles of parsimony, availability, comparability, and statistical robustness. The indicators, linked to each of the three Pillar chapters, are as follows:

- *Equal opportunities*
 - Adults' participation in learning during the last 12 months (age 25-64)
 - Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)
 - Share of individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)
 - Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) rate (% of population aged 15-29)
 - Gender employment gap (pps, population aged 20-64)
 - Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)
- *Fair working conditions*
 - Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64)²
 - Unemployment rate (% of active population aged 15-74)
 - Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)
 - Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per capita growth (2008=100)³
- *Social protection and inclusion*
 - At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate (% of total population)⁴
 - At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate for children (% of population aged 0-17)⁵

¹ The opinion by EMCO and SPC reporting on the agreement reached on the headline indicators of the revised Social Scoreboard was [endorsed by the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council on 14 June 2021](#).

² From 2021, in line with the [entering into force of the IESS regulation](#), Eurostat, through the National Statistical Institutes of Member States, collects data for the EU-LFS according to a revised methodology. This change aims to improve the labour market data but has to be observed when interpreting changes in indicators close to the time of the change, 1 January 2021. Affected are in addition the Youth NEET rate, the Unemployment rate, the Long-term unemployment rate, the Gender employment gap headline indicators.

³ GDHI is measured in real terms. As demanded by the [Social Protection Committee](#), this indicator uses 'unadjusted income' (i.e. without including social transfers in kind) and dropping reference to the use of purchasing power standards (PPS) units, used in the original version of the Social Scoreboard, for consistency with the indicators based on EU-SILC.

⁴ Together with its three components: at risk of poverty, total population (AROP 0+), severe material and social deprivation, total population (SMSD 0+) and share of people living in households with very low work intensity (quasi-jobless households), age 0-64 (VLWI 0-64). In 2021, the AROPE indicator was modified in view of the new EU 2030 headline target on reducing the number of persons at risk of poverty of social exclusion. In this context, two of its components were revised (the deprivation and the quasi-jobless households). The Severe material and social deprivation component replaces the component Severe Material Deprivation. The reference age group for quasi jobless household changed from 0-59 to 0-64. For all the indicators that depend on income in EU-SILC, the income reference period is defined as a 12-month period. Therefore, income variables involved in the computation of the AROP and VLWI indicators refer to the calendar year prior to the survey year except for Ireland (12 months preceding the survey response). The Severe material and social deprivation indicator does not have any income variable in its calculations; therefore, all the EU-SILC variables used to compute it refer to the survey year.

⁵ Together with its three sub-indicators: at risk of poverty, children (AROP 0-17), severe material and social deprivation, children (SMSD 0-17), and share of people living in households with very low work intensity (quasi jobless households), children (QJ 0-17). SMSD for children is a modified version of SMSD for the whole population, giving lower weight to adult items, in order to avoid making the indicator of children too sensitive to adult deprivations. Reference years are identical to those of indicators for the full population.

- Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (% reduction of AROP)⁶
- Disability employment gap (pps, age 20-64)⁷
- Housing cost overburden (% of total population)⁸
- Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (% of population aged 0-3)
- Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population 16+)⁹

The EMCO-SPC opinion indicates further steps for the full implementation of the revised Social Scoreboard.¹⁰ The ‘Disability employment gap’ headline indicator temporarily uses EU-SILC as the statistical source, but is set to switch to the EU-LFS for improved accuracy as of 2022, providing data in 2023. Commission services including Eurostat continue to monitor its quality and review the indicator as LFS-based data are available, and will support further steps to improve cross-country comparability and explore the development of additional indicators in this area. The headline indicator ‘Adult participation in learning during the past 12 months’ is also set to use the EU-LFS from 2022 on, after having been collected only through the Adult Education Survey before (with last edition for 2016). A thorough analysis of the data from the two surveys is being conducted to ensure their good quality and comparability. To make sure Employment Guidelines 6 and 7 are monitored, including with regard to active labour market policies, this Joint Employment Report exceptionally uses the indicator on adult participation in learning in the past 4 weeks (age 25-64).

⁶ This is measured as the percentage reduction, for the total population, of the at-risk-of poverty (AROP) rate after compared to that before monetary social transfers (other than pensions). It does not include in-kind transfers related to healthcare for instance.

⁷ The disability employment gap indicator is currently computed from the EU-SILC and based on the disability status as given by the Global Activity Limitation Index (GALI). Survey respondents answer the following questions: 1) ‘Are you limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you are ... severely limited; limited, but not severely; or not limited at all?’ Is answer to question 1) is ‘severely limited’ or ‘limited but not severely’, respondents answer the question 2) ‘Have you been limited for at least for the past 6 months? Yes or No?’. A person is considered disabled if the answer is ‘Yes’ to the second question. As computed from EU-SILC, one observes a correlation between the prevalence of disability based on the GALI concept and the disability employment gap based on it in year 2020 across Member States of the EU (Pearson correlation coefficient = -0.6).

⁸ The indicator measures the share of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40% of disposable income (both ‘net’ of housing allowances). The [Methodological Guidelines and Description of EU-SILC variables \(version April 2020\)](#) describes allowances (only means-tested ones included) as including rent benefits and benefits to owner-occupiers, but excluding tax benefits and capital transfers. The document defines housing costs as monthly and actually paid, connected with the household’s right to live in the accommodation. They include structural insurance (for tenants: if paid), services and charges (sewage removal, refuse removal, etc.; mandatory for owners, for tenants: if paid), regular maintenance and repairs, taxes (for tenant: on the dwelling, if applicable) and the cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas and heating). For owners paying a mortgage, related interest payments are included (any tax relief deducted, but housing benefits not deducted). For tenants at market price or at reduced price, also rental payment is included. For rent free tenants, housing benefits should not be deducted from the total housing cost.

⁹ Self-reported unmet needs for medical care concern a person’s subjective 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’. 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 (Eurostat definition). The problems that people report in obtaining care when they are ill can reflect barriers to care.

¹⁰ See [Opinion of the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee for a revised Social Scoreboard](#).

Annex 3. Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Equal opportunities													
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)			Share of individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)		Youth NEET rate (% of total population aged 15-29)			Gender employment gap (pps)			Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)		
Year	2020	2021	2022	2019	2021	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
EU27	9.9	9.8 b	9.6	:	53.9	13.8	13.1 b	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.7	4.9 b	5.0	4.7
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.9 b	5.0	:
EUnw	8.7	8.2 b	8.1	:	56.3	12.7	12.0 b	10.9	9.7	9.6	9.1	4.7	4.8	4.7
EAnw	8.5	7.9 b	7.8	:	58.5	12.6	11.6 b	10.5	9.0	8.8	8.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
BE	8.1	6.7 b	6.4	:	54.2	12.0	10.1 b	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.6	3.7	3.4	3.6
BG	12.8	12.2 b	10.5	:	31.2	18.1	17.6 b	15.1	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.3
CZ	7.6	6.4 b	6.2	:	59.7	11.0	10.9 b	11.4 b	15.3	15.4	14.9	3.3	3.4	3.5
DK	9.3	9.8 b	10.0	:	68.7	10.2	8.3 b	7.9	7.0	6.9	5.4	4.0 b	3.9	4.0
DE	10.1 b	12.5 b	12.2	:	48.9	9.1 b	9.5 b	8.6	7.5 b	7.4	7.8	4.9 b	5.0	4.4
EE	8.5	9.8 b	10.8	:	56.4	11.9	11.2 b	10.6	4.4	3.7	2.9	5.0	5.0	5.4
IE	5.0	3.3 b	3.7	:	70.5	14.2	9.8 b	8.7	12.7	10.0	11.3	4.1 b	3.8	4.1
EL	3.8	3.2 b	4.1	:	52.5	18.7	17.3 b	15.4	19.4	19.8	21.0	5.2	5.8	5.3
ES	16.0	13.3 b	13.9	:	64.2	17.3	14.1 bd	12.7	11.4	10.6 d	10.9 d	5.8	6.2	5.6
FR	8.0	7.8 b	7.6	:	62.0	14.0	12.8 bd	12.0	5.7	6.2 d	5.8 d	4.4 b	4.4	4.6 p
HR	2.2 u	2.4 bu	2.3 u	:	63.4	14.6	14.9 b	13.3	11.2	10.5	9.5	4.6	4.8	4.6
IT	13.1	12.7 b	11.5	:	45.6	23.3	23.1 b	19.0	19.7	19.2	19.7	5.8	5.9	5.6
CY	11.5	10.2 b	8.1	:	50.2	15.3	15.4 b	14.7	12.0	12.2	12.1	4.3	4.2	4.3 p
LV	7.2	7.3 b	6.7	:	50.8	11.9	12.1 b	11.3	3.7	4.8	3.1	6.3	6.6	6.3
LT	5.6	5.3 b	4.8	:	48.8	13.0	12.7 b	10.7	1.7	1.4	0.8	6.1	6.1	6.4
LU	8.2	9.3 b	8.2	:	63.8	7.7	8.8 b	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.5	5.0 b	4.6 b	4.7 b
HU	12.1	12.0 b	12.4	:	49.1	14.7	11.7 b	10.8	11.2	10.6	9.8	4.2	4.2	4.0
MT	12.6	10.7 b	10.1	:	61.2	9.5	9.5 b	7.2	17.8	16.4	13.1	4.7	5.0	4.8
NL	7.0	5.1 b	5.6	:	78.9	5.7	3.9 b	4.2	8.4	8.2	7.9	4.2	3.9	3.9
AT	8.1	8.0 b	8.4	:	63.3	9.5	9.4 b	9.1	8.4	8.6	7.8	4.1	4.1	4.3
PL	5.4	5.9 b	4.8	:	42.9	12.9	13.4 b	10.9	15.0	14.0	12.9	4.1	4.0	3.9
PT	8.9	5.9 b	6.0	:	55.3	11.0	9.5 b	8.4	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.1
RO	15.6	15.3 b	15.6	:	27.8	16.6	20.3 b	19.8	19.3	20.1	18.6	6.6	7.1	6.0
SI	4.1	3.1 bu	4.0	:	49.7	9.2	7.3 b	8.4	5.9	6.7	6.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
SK	7.6	7.8 b	7.4	:	55.2	15.2	14.2 b	12.3	7.3	8.5	8.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
FI	8.2	8.2 b	8.4	:	79.2	10.3	9.3 b	9.5	3.3	2.0	1.2	3.7	3.6	3.8
SE	7.7	8.4 b	8.8	:	66.5	7.2	6.0 b	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.8	4.1	4.0	4.4

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. Due to substantial changes in the definition of the share of individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills indicator in 2021, a comparable value for 2019 is not available and analysis of this indicator in the report relies, exceptionally, only on 2021 levels (assuming ‘no change’ for all Member States, also the EU average).

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

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 3 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Fair working conditions											
	Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)			Unemployment rate (% of active population aged 15-74)			Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)			GDHI per capita growth (2008=100)		
Year	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021
EU27	71.7	73.1	74.6	7.2	7.1	6.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	107.9	109.9	109.6
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUnw	73.4	74.6	76.4	7.0	6.6	5.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	114.6	116.8	116.3
Eanw	73.1	74.4	76.2	7.7	7.2	6.2	2.6	2.8	2.4	109.8	112.8	111.5
BE	69.7	70.6	71.9	5.8	6.3	5.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	103.7	105.6	102.9
BG	72.7	73.2	75.7	6.1	5.3	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.3			
CZ	79.7	80.0	81.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	120.6	125.8	121.2
DK	77.8	79.1	80.1	5.6	5.1	4.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	117.1	116.9	118.8
DE	78.2 b	79.4	80.7	3.7 b	3.7	3.1	1.1 b	1.2	1.0	113.8	113.9	113.6
EE	79.1	79.3	81.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	128.1	133.6	125.6
IE	72.1	74.9	78.2	5.9	6.2	4.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	108.5	110.8	
EL	58.3	62.6	66.3	17.6	14.7	12.5	10.5	9.2	7.7	73.3	78.5	79.9
ES	65.7	67.7 d	69.5 d	15.5	14.8 d	12.9 d	5.0	6.2 d	5.0 d	96.5	98.7	95.9
FR	72.1	73.2 d	74.0 d	8.0	7.9 d	7.3 d	1.9	2.3 d	2.0 d	106.1	108.6	108.8
HR	66.9	68.2	69.7	7.5	7.6	7.0	2.1	2.8	2.4	111.9	120.4	126.9
IT	61.9	62.7	64.8	9.3	9.5	8.1	5.1	5.4	4.6	92.4	95.7	94.4
CY	74.9	75.9	77.9	7.6	7.5	6.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	98.3	104.9	104.1
LV	76.9	75.3	77.0	8.1	7.6	6.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	120.9	126.4	123.6
LT	76.7	77.4	79.0	8.5	7.1	6.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	145.0	149.4	141.4
LU	72.1	74.1	74.8	6.8	5.3	4.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	111.9	111.2	111.2
HU	77.5	78.8	80.2	4.1	4.1	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	132.8	142.9	145.5
MT	77.3	79.1	81.1	4.4	3.4	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	130.1	133.1	133.4
NL	80.8	81.7	82.9	4.9	4.2	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	108.6	110.7	111.9
AT	74.8	75.6	77.3	6.0	6.2	4.8	1.7	2.0	1.2	95.7	97.2	99.4
PL	72.7	75.4	76.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	150.8	148.1	149.9
PT	74.2	75.9	77.5	7.0	6.6	6.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	105.9	109.2	109.9
RO	65.2	67.1	68.5	6.1	5.6	5.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	142.8		
SI	74.8	76.1	77.9	5.0	4.8	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	114.3	118.7	118.4
SK	74.6	74.6	76.7	6.7	6.8	6.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	124.1	126.9	124.4
FI	75.5	76.8	78.4	7.7	7.7	6.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	109.5	111.0	108.9
SE	80.1	80.7	82.2	8.5	8.8	7.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	118.4	122.4	121.5

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.

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

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 3 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Social protection and inclusion											
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (% of total population)			At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (% of population aged 0-17)			Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (% reduction of AROP)			Disability employment gap (percentage points)		
Year	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
EU27	21.6 b	21.7	21.6	24.0 b	24.4	24.7	33.2 b	37.1	35.3	24.4	23.1	21.4
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	33.6 b	37.7	:	23.2	22.1	:
Eunw	20.6	20.7	20.7	22.0	22.2	21.8	35.0	37.6	34.0 b	25.6	24.2	24.4
Eanw	20.3	20.5	20.5	21.8	22.1	21.7	35.2	37.6	34.2 b	24.2	23.9	23.1
BE	20.3	18.8	18.7	22.0	20.5	19.6	44.9	53.3	48.8 b	36.3	38.0	35.3
BG	33.5	31.7	32.2	35.5	33.0	33.9	20.4	29.8	24.4 b	33.0	22.1	29.5
CZ	11.5	10.8	11.8	12.9	13.7	13.4	40.6	46.6	40.0 b	25.6	25.9	22.7
DK	16.8 b	17.3	17.1	13.4 b	14.0	13.8	52.4 b	53.9	50.4 b	18.1	7.9	9.9
DE	20.4 b	21.0	20.9	22.3 b	23.7	24.0	34.6 b	40.3	42.1 b	32.4 b	30.5	24.0
EE	22.8	22.2	25.2	17.4	17.4	16.6	31.7	30.6	28.1	20.6	18.7	26.2
IE	20.1 b	20.0	20.7	23.5 b	22.8	22.7	54.0 b	60.7	56.4 b	38.8	41.3	37.0
EL	27.4	28.3	26.3	30.8	32.0	28.1	24.7	20.7	20.3 b	27.7	23.8	25.9
ES	27.0	27.8	26.0	31.6	33.4	32.2	23.4	30.5	27.4 b	21.6	15.9	14.6
FR	19.3 b	19.2	21.0 p	23.9 b	22.8	27.5 p	46.2 b	46.4	42.01 p	23.7 b	24.1	20.8 p
HR	20.5	20.9	19.9	18.4	18.6	18.1	23.1	20.7	20.4 b	32.9	28.7	36.0
IT	24.9	25.2	24.4	28.9	29.7	28.5	21.0	29.5	25.8 b	14.9	14.9	14.0
CY	17.6	17.3	16.7 p	19.0	19.2	18.1 p	34.7	37.6	30.9 p	23.5	27.0	25.7 p
LV	25.1	26.1	26.0	19.7	20.1	19.8	23.4	23.5	25.0 b	16.7	16.6	20.8
LT	24.5	23.5	24.6	23.1	21.6	22.4	29.4	35.3	30.3 b	22.7	23.9	35.0
LU	19.9 b	21.1 b	19.4 b	24.2 b	29.4 b	24.0 b	39.4 b	34.2 b	33.6 b	22.1 b	15.4 b	8.5 b
HU	19.4	19.4	18.4	21.7	23.3	18.1	44.1	50.6	36.7 b	31.2	28.8	32.4
MT	19.9	20.3	20.1	22.3	23.2	23.1	21.0	26.2	26.4 b	29.4	27.0	30.1
NL	16.0	16.6	16.5	15.8	14.9	13.9	36.8	36.6	33.8 b	25.4	25.8	25.2
AT	16.7	17.3	17.5	21.9	22.8	21.6	41.1	44.1	42.0 b	20.5	26.3	23.8
PL	17.0	16.8	15.9	16.1	16.5	16.7	36.8	35.7	38.6 b	31.3	34.2	31.3
PT	20.0	22.4	20.1	21.9	22.9	20.7	26.0	20.0	23.7 b	18.2	16.2	13.1
RO	35.6	34.5	34.4	40.7	41.7	41.5	15.8	17.9	16.5 b	30.4	32.6	32.0
SI	14.3	13.2	13.3	12.1	11.0	10.3	44.6	44.8	37.3 b	21.7	21.1	18.8
SK	13.8	15.6	16.5	18.4	19.7	24.7	40.0	43.1	33.8 b	23.6	25.3	21.0
FI	14.9	14.2	16.3 b	14.5	13.2	14.9 b	51.4	57.7	49.8	19.8	22.2	19.0
SE	17.7	17.2	18.6	20.2	19.7	19.9	42.7	44.5	39.9	28.9	19.9	25.7

Note: Eunw and Eanw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area.

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

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 3 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Social protection and inclusion (continued)								
	Housing cost overburden (% of total population)			Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (% of population under 3-years-old)			Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population 16+)		
Year	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
EU27	7.8	8.9	9.1	30.2e	37.9	35.7	1.9 e	2.0	2.2
EA19	8.0	8.7 e	:	:	:	:	1.8 e	1.9	:
EUnw	7.2	7.2	7.9	29.7	34.2	34.5	2.3	2.2	2.6
EAnw	6.9	6.9	7.4	32.5	36.9	37.3	2.6	2.4	2.8
BE	7.8	7.5	7.7	54.6	51.7	52.7	1.5	1.7	1.0
BG	14.4	11.6	15.1	15.0	18.7	17.4	1.4	1.0	1.0
CZ	6.5	6.2	6.9	4.8	4.9	6.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
DK	14.1 b	15.5	14.7	67.7	69.1	74.7	1.7	1.3	2.1
DE	9.0 b	11.0	11.8	16.4 b	31.4	23.9	0.1 b	0.1	0.3
EE	4.4	4.4	4.9	26.7	25.7	33.7	13.0	8.1	9.1
IE	4.5 b	2.5	3.9	19.4 b	15.1	19.1	2.0 b	2.0	2.6
EL	33.3	28.8	26.7	21.5	32.3	29.1	6.5	6.4	9.0
ES	8.2	9.9	9.2	45.5	55.3	48.6	0.4	1.1	1.2
FR	5.6 b	:	6.5 p	:	57.1	56.2 p	2.7 b	2.8	3.2 p
HR	4.2	4.5	3.8	20.4	33.3	27.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
IT	7.2	7.2	6.6	:	33.4	30.9	:	1.8	1.8
CY	1.9	2.5	2.5 p	18.5	27.4	24.4	0.4	0.1	0.1 p
LV	4.8	4.9	5.4	24.2	29.2	32.7	5.3	4.0	5.4
LT	2.7	2.7	3.5	16.2	21.4	22.8	1.7	2.4	2.9
LU	8.5 b	5.1 b	15.3 b	63.2 b	62.0	54.7 b	0.1 b	1.0 b	0.5 b
HU	4.9	2.4	8.1	10.5	13.8	12.9	0.7	1.1	1.4
MT	2.8	2.7	2.9	29.7	24.0	43.1	0.0 n	0.1	0.3
NL	8.3	8.3	10.0	67.6	74.2	72.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
AT	6.3	6.1	7.4	21.1	28.5	23.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
PL	4.9 b	5.7	5.6	11.2	17.2	15.9	1.9	2.7	2.3
PT	4.1	5.9	5.0	43.5	43.3	47.6	1.6	2.3	2.9
RO	7.1	7.6	8.5	6.8	9.5	12.3	4.7	4.4	4.9
SI	4.4	4.1	4.1	44.3	47.5	52.3	2.7	4.8	3.7
SK	3.2	7.1	2.5	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.8
FI	4.1	4.3	5.4	35.8	39.1	40.0	5.4	4.4	6.5
SE	8.3	8.5	9.1	54.1	55.8	54.4	1.5	1.3	1.8

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

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

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 4. Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Equal opportunities														
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)			Share of individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)			Youth NEET rate (% of total population aged 15-29)			Gender employment gap (percentage points)			Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)		
	2022			2021			2022			2022			2022		
	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
EU27	-0.2 b	1.5	-0.1	:	-2.4	:	-1.4b	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	1.6	0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.2
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUnw	-0.1 b	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	:	-1.1b	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.1 b	-0.3	0.0	:	2.2	:	-1.1b	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
BE	-0.3 b	-1.7	-0.2	:	-2.1	:	-0.9 b	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.5	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.2
BG	-1.7 b	2.4	-1.6	:	-25.1	:	-2.5 b	4.2	-1.4	-0.7	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2	2.6	-0.1
CZ	-0.2 b	-1.9	-0.1	:	3.4	:	0.5 b	0.5	1.6	-0.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	-1.2	0.1
DK	0.2 b	1.9	0.3	:	12.4	:	-0.4 b	-3.0	0.7	-1.5	-3.7	-1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.2
DE	-0.3 b	4.1	-0.2	:	-7.4	:	-0.9 b	-2.3	0.2	0.4	-1.3	0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5
EE	1.0 b	2.7	1.1	:	0.1	:	-0.6 b	-0.3	0.5	-0.8	-6.2	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
IE	0.4 b	-4.4	0.5	:	14.2	:	-1.1 b	-2.2	0.0	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	-0.6	0.3
EL	0.9 b	-4.0	1.0	:	-3.8	:	-1.9 b	4.5	-0.8	1.2	11.9	1.7	-0.5	0.6	-0.4
ES	0.6 b	5.8	0.7	:	7.9	:	-1.4 bd	1.8	-0.3	0.3 d	1.8	0.8	-0.6	1.0	-0.5
FR	-0.2 b	-0.5	-0.1	:	5.7	:	-0.8 bd	1.1	0.3	-0.4 d	-3.3	0.1	0.2 p	-0.1	0.3
HR	-0.1 bu	-5.8	0.0	:	7.1	:	-1.6 b	2.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
IT	-1.2 b	3.4	-1.1	:	-10.7	:	-4.1 b	8.1	-3.0	0.5	10.6	1.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.1
CY	-2.1 b	0.0	-2.0	:	-6.1	:	-0.7 b	3.8	0.4	-0.1	3.0	0.4	0.1 p	-0.4	0.2
LV	-0.6 b	-1.4	-0.5	:	-5.5	:	-0.8 b	0.4	0.3	-1.7	-6.0	-1.2	-0.3	1.7	-0.2
LT	-0.5 b	-3.3	-0.4	:	-7.5	:	-2.0 b	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-8.3	-0.1	0.3	1.7	0.3
LU	-1.1 b	0.1	-1.0	:	7.5	:	-1.4 b	-3.5	-0.3	-0.9	-2.6	-0.4	0.1 b	0.1	0.2
HU	0.4 b	4.3	0.5	:	-7.2	:	-0.9 b	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1
MT	-0.6 b	2.0	-0.5	:	4.9	:	-2.3 b	-3.7	-1.2	-3.3	4.0	-2.8	-0.3	0.1	-0.2
NL	0.5 b	-2.5	0.6	:	22.6	:	0.3 b	-6.7	1.4	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.2
AT	0.4 b	0.3	0.5	:	7.0	:	-0.3 b	-1.8	0.8	-0.8	-1.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.3
PL	-1.1 b	-3.3	-1.0	:	-13.4	:	-2.5 b	0.0	-1.4	-1.1	3.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
PT	0.1 b	-2.1	0.2	:	-1.0	:	-1.1 b	-2.5	0.0	-0.3	-3.5	0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.4
RO	0.3 b	7.5	0.4	:	-28.5	:	-0.5 b	8.9	0.6	-1.5	9.5	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	-1.0
SI	1.0 bu	-4.0	1.1	:	-6.6	:	1.2 b	-2.4	2.2	0.2	-2.2	0.7	0.0	-1.4	0.1
SK	-0.4 b	-0.7	-0.3	:	-1.1	:	-1.9 b	1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	-1.6	0.0
FI	0.2 b	0.3	0.3	:	22.9	:	0.2 b	-1.4	1.3	-0.8	-7.9	-0.3	0.2	-0.9	0.3
SE	0.4 b	0.7	0.5	:	10.2	:	-0.3 b	-5.2	0.8	0.5	-3.3	1.0	0.3	-0.3	0.4

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. The distance to the EU average is computed on the non-weighted average. Due to substantial changes in the definition of the share of individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills indicator in 2021, a comparable value for 2019 is not available. Therefore, changes are not computed and analysis of this indicator in the report relies, exceptionally, only on 2021 levels (assuming ‘no change’ for all Member States, also the EU average).

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

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 4 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Fair working conditions											
	Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)			Unemployment rate (% of active population aged 15-74)			Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)			GDHI per capita growth (2008=100)		
	2022			2022			2022			2021		
	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
EU27	1.5	-1.8	-0.2	-0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-6.8	0.3
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUnw	1.7	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0
EAnw	1.8	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-4.8	-0.5
BE	1.3	-4.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-2.6	-13.4	-2.0
BG	2.5	-0.7	0.8	-1.0	-1.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	:	:	:
CZ	1.3	4.9	-0.4	-0.6	-3.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	0.1	-3.6	4.9	-3.1
DK	1.0	3.7	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	-0.2	1.6	2.5	2.2
DE	1.3	4.3	-0.4	-0.6	-2.7	0.3	-0.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.2	-2.7	0.4
EE	2.6	5.5	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.0	-6.0	9.3	-5.4
IE	3.3	1.8	1.6	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	:	:	:
EL	3.7	-10.1	2.0	-2.2	6.7	-1.3	-1.5	5.6	-1.2	1.8	-36.4	2.4
ES	1.8 d	-6.9	0.1	-1.9 d	7.1	-1.0	-1.2 d	2.9	-0.9	-2.9	-20.5	-2.3
FR	0.8 d	-2.4	-0.9	-0.6 d	1.5	0.3	-0.3 d	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-7.6	0.7
HR	1.5	-6.7	-0.2	-0.6	1.2	0.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	5.3	10.6	5.9
IT	2.1	-11.6	0.4	-1.4	2.3	-0.5	-0.8	2.5	-0.5	-1.3	-21.9	-0.7
CY	2.0	1.5	0.3	-0.7	1.0	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.8	-12.2	-0.2
LV	1.7	0.6	0.0	-0.7	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-2.2	7.3	-1.6
LT	1.6	2.6	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.3	25.1	-4.8
LU	0.7	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-1.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	-5.1	0.5
HU	1.4	3.8	-0.3	-0.5	-2.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	1.9	29.2	2.4
MT	2.0	4.7	0.3	-0.5	-2.9	0.4	0.1	-1.1	0.4	0.3	17.1	0.8
NL	1.2	6.5	-0.5	-0.7	-2.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.4	0.2	1.1	-4.4	1.7
AT	1.7	0.9	0.0	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.5	2.2	-16.9	2.8
PL	1.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-2.9	0.4	0.0	-1.2	0.3	1.2	33.6	1.8
PT	1.6	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	-6.4	1.2
RO	1.4	-7.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	:	:	:
SI	1.8	1.5	0.1	-0.8	-1.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	2.1	0.3
SK	2.1	0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	-1.9	8.1	-1.4
FI	1.6	2.0	-0.1	-0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	-1.9	-7.4	-1.3
SE	1.5	5.8	-0.2	-1.3	1.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	5.1	-0.2

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. The distance to the EU average is computed on the non-weighted average. Real GDHI per capita is measured using ‘unadjusted income’ (i.e. without including social transfers in kind) and without correction for purchasing power standards. Flags – b: break in time series; d: definition differs; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

Source: Eurostat, OECD.

Annex 4 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Social protection and inclusion											
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (% of total population)			At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (% of population aged 0-17)			Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (% reduction of AROP)			Disability employment gap (percentage points)		
	2022			2022			2022			2022		
	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
EU27	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.3	2.9	0.8	-1.8	1.1	1.5	-1.7	-3.0	-1.9
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUnw	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
EAnw	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-3.0	0.4	0.3	-0.8	-1.3	-1.0
BE	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	-0.9	-2.2	-0.4	-4.5 b	14.8	-1.1	-2.7	10.9	-2.9
BG	0.5	11.5	0.5	0.9	12.1	1.4	-5.4 b	-9.6	-2.1	7.4	5.1	7.2
CZ	1.0	-8.9	1.0	-0.3	-8.4	0.2	-6.6 b	5.8	-3.2	-3.2	-1.7	-3.4
DK	-0.2	-3.6	-0.2	-0.2	-8.0	0.3	-3.5 b	16.4	-0.2	2.0	-14.5	1.8
DE	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	2.2	0.8	1.8 b	8.1	5.2	-6.5	-0.4	-6.7
EE	3.0	4.5	3.0	-0.8	-5.2	-0.3	-2.6	-6.0	0.8	7.5	1.8	7.3
IE	0.7	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.9	0.4	-4.3 b	22.4	-1.0	-4.3	12.6	-4.5
EL	-2.0	5.6	-2.0	-3.9	6.3	-3.4	-0.3 b	-13.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.9
ES	-1.8	5.3	-1.8	-1.2	10.4	-0.7	-3.1 b	-6.6	0.3	-1.3	-9.8	-1.5
FR	1.8 p	0.3	1.8	4.7 p	5.6	5.2	-4.4 p	8.0	-1.1	-3.3 p	-3.6	-3.5
HR	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-3.7	0.0	-0.3 b	-13.7	3.0	7.3	11.6	7.1
IT	-0.8	3.7	-0.8	-1.2	6.7	-0.7	-3.6 b	-8.2	-0.3	-0.9	-10.4	-1.1
CY	-0.6 p	-4.0	-0.6	-1.1 p	-3.7	-0.6	-6.4 p	-2.8	-3.0	-1.3 p	1.3	-1.5
LV	-0.1	5.3	-0.1	-0.3	-2.0	0.2	1.5 b	-9.0	4.8	4.2	-3.6	4.0
LT	1.1	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	-5.0 b	-3.7	-1.6	11.1	10.6	10.9
LU	-1.7 b	-1.3	-1.7	-5.4 b	2.2	-4.9	-0.6 b	-0.4	2.7	-6.9 b	-15.9	-7.1
HU	-1.0	-2.3	-1.0	-5.2	-3.7	-4.7	-13.9 b	2.6	-10.6	3.6	8.0	3.4
MT	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.4	0.2 b	-7.6	3.6	3.1	5.7	2.9
NL	-0.1	-4.2	-0.1	-1.0	-7.9	-0.5	-2.8 b	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.8	-0.8
AT	0.2	-3.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-2.2 b	7.9	1.2	-2.5	-0.6	-2.7
PL	-0.9	-4.8	-0.9	0.2	-5.1	0.7	2.9 b	4.5	6.2	-2.9	6.9	-3.1
PT	-2.3	-0.6	-2.3	-2.2	-1.1	-1.7	3.7 b	-10.3	7.0	-3.1	-11.3	-3.3
RO	-0.1	13.7	-0.1	-0.2	19.7	0.3	-1.3 b	-17.5	2.0	-0.6	7.6	-0.8
SI	0.1	-7.4	0.1	-0.7	-11.5	-0.2	-7.5 b	3.3	-4.2	-2.3	-5.6	-2.5
SK	0.9	-4.2	0.9	5.0	2.9	5.5	-9.2 b	-0.2	-5.9	-4.3	-3.4	-4.5
FI	2.1 b	-4.4	2.1	1.7 b	-6.9	2.2	-7.9	15.8	-4.5	-3.2	-5.4	-3.4
SE	1.4	-2.1	1.4	0.2	-1.9	0.7	-4.7	5.6	-1.3	5.8	1.3	5.6

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. The distance to the EU average is computed on the non-weighted average.

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

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 4 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes and distance to EU

Year	Social protection and inclusion (continued)								
	Housing cost overburden (% of total population)			Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (% of population under 3-years-old)			Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population 16+)		
	2022			2022			2022		
	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
EU27	0.2	1.2	-0.6	-2.2	1.2	-2.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1
EA19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUnw	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
EAnw	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
BE	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	1.0	18.2	0.7	-0.7	-1.6	-1.0
BG	3.5	6.8	2.5	-1.3	-17.1	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	-0.3
CZ	0.6	-1.4	-0.4	1.9	-27.7	1.6	-0.1	-2.4	-0.4
DK	-0.8	6.4	-1.8	5.6	40.2	5.3	0.8	-0.5	0.5
DE	0.8	3.5	-0.2	-7.5	-10.6	-7.8	0.2	-2.3	-0.1
EE	0.5	-3.4	-0.5	8.0	-0.8	7.7	1.0	6.5	0.7
IE	1.4	-4.4	0.4	4.0	-15.4	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.3
EL	-2.1	18.4	-3.1	-3.2	-5.4	-3.5	2.6	6.4	2.3
ES	-0.7	0.9	-1.7	-6.7	14.1	-7.0	0.1	-1.4	-0.2
FR	:	-1.8	:	-0.9 b	21.7	-1.2	0.4 p	0.6	0.1
HR	-0.7	-4.5	-1.7	-5.8	-7.0	-6.1	-0.4	-1.3	-0.7
IT	-0.6	-1.7	-1.6	-2.5	-3.6	-2.8	0.0	-0.8	-0.3
CY	0.0 p	-5.8	-1.0	-3.0	-10.1	-3.3	0.0 p	-2.5	-0.3
LV	0.5	-2.9	-0.5	3.5	-1.8	3.2	1.4	2.8	1.1
LT	0.8	-4.8	-0.2	1.4	-11.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
LU	10.2 b	7.0	9.2	-7.3 b	20.2	-7.6	-0.5 b	-2.1	-0.8
HU	5.7	0.2	4.9	-0.9	-21.6	-1.2	0.3	-1.2	0.0
MT	0.2	-5.4	-0.8	19.1	8.6	18.8	0.2	-2.3	-0.1
NL	1.7	2.1	0.9	-1.9	37.8	-2.2	0.0	-2.4	-0.3
AT	1.3	-0.9	0.3	-5.5	-11.5	-5.8	0.2	-2.1	-0.1
PL	-0.1	-2.7	-1.1	-1.3	-18.6	-1.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7
PT	-0.9	-3.3	-1.9	4.3	13.1	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
RO	0.9	0.2	-0.1	2.8	-22.2	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.2
SI	0.0	-4.2	-1.0	4.8	17.8	4.5	-1.1	1.1	-1.4
SK	-4.6	-5.4	-5.4	0.0	-32.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.4
FI	1.1	-2.9	0.1	0.9	5.5	0.6	2.1	3.9	1.8
SE	0.6	0.8	-0.4	-1.4	19.9	-1.7	0.5	-0.8	0.2

Note: EUnw and EAnw refer to the non-weighted averages for EU and the euro area. The distance to the EU average is computed on the non-weighted average.

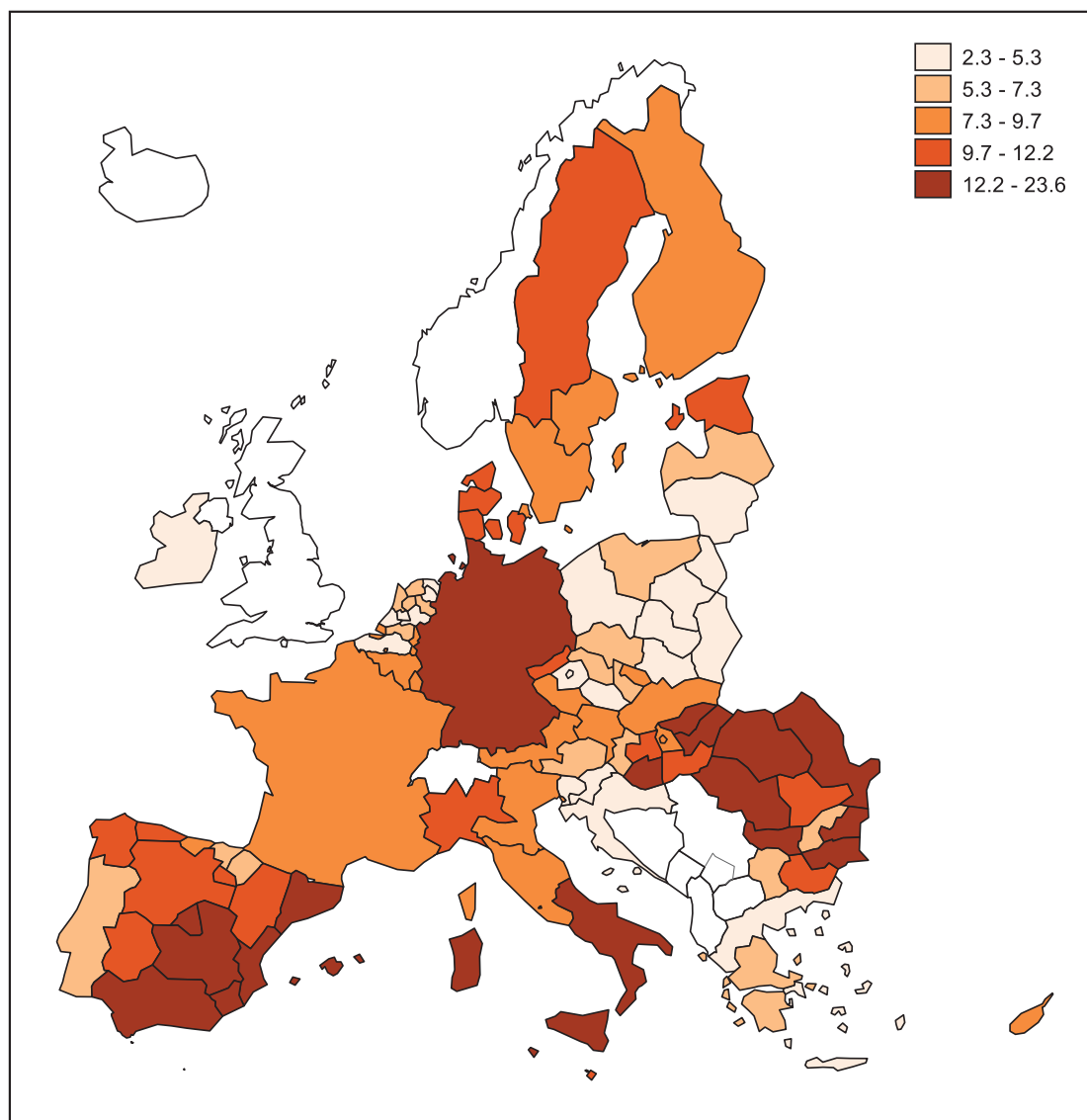
Flags – b: break in time series; d: definition differs; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations); n: not statistically significantly different from zero.

Source: Eurostat.

Annex 5. Regional breakdown of selected social scoreboard headline indicators¹¹

Figure 1: Early leavers from education and training, 2022

(%, share of people aged 18-24 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 9.6%)



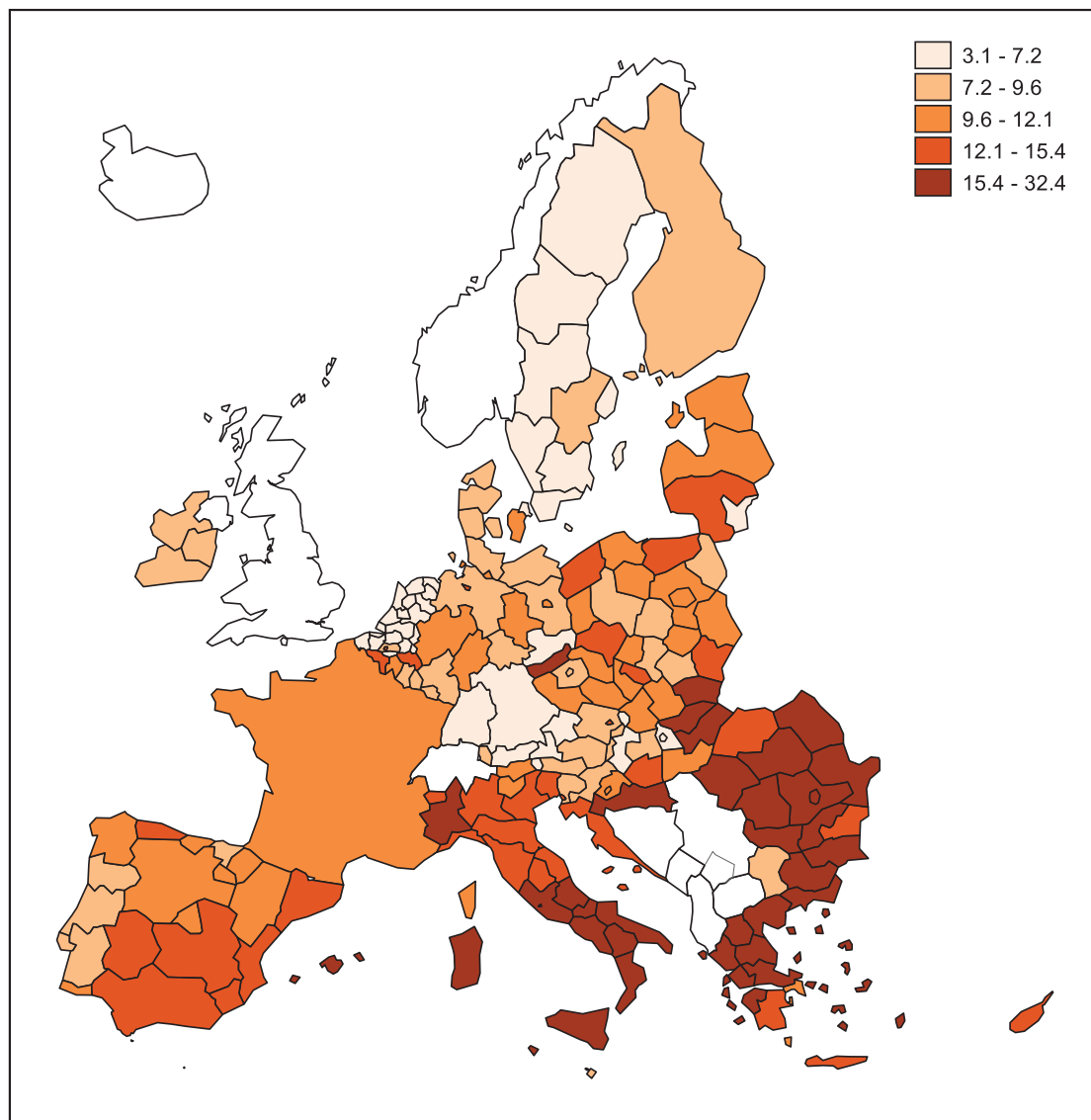
Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland, France, Germany and Portugal. NUTS1-level data for Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden. Low-reliability data in Bulgaria (Severen tsentralen and Severozapaden); Croatia (Hrvatska); Czechia (Praha); Greece (Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti); Hungary (Nyugat-Dunántúl); Netherlands (Drenthe and Zeeland); Poland (Makroregion centralny, Makroregion południowo-zachodni, Makroregion południowy, Makroregion województwo mazowieckie and Makroregion wschodni); Slovenia (Vzhodna Slovenija and Zahodna Slovenija) and Spain (Cantabria, Ciudad de Ceuta, Ciudad de Melilla, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and La Rioja). Break in the time-series for Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat [[edat lfse 16](#)], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

¹¹ Note: Breakdowns at the regional (NUTS 2) level. If the regional (NUTS 2) breakdown is not available, the NUTS 1 or the national level is presented in the maps.

Figure 2: Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET), 2022

(%, share of people aged 15-29 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 11.7%)

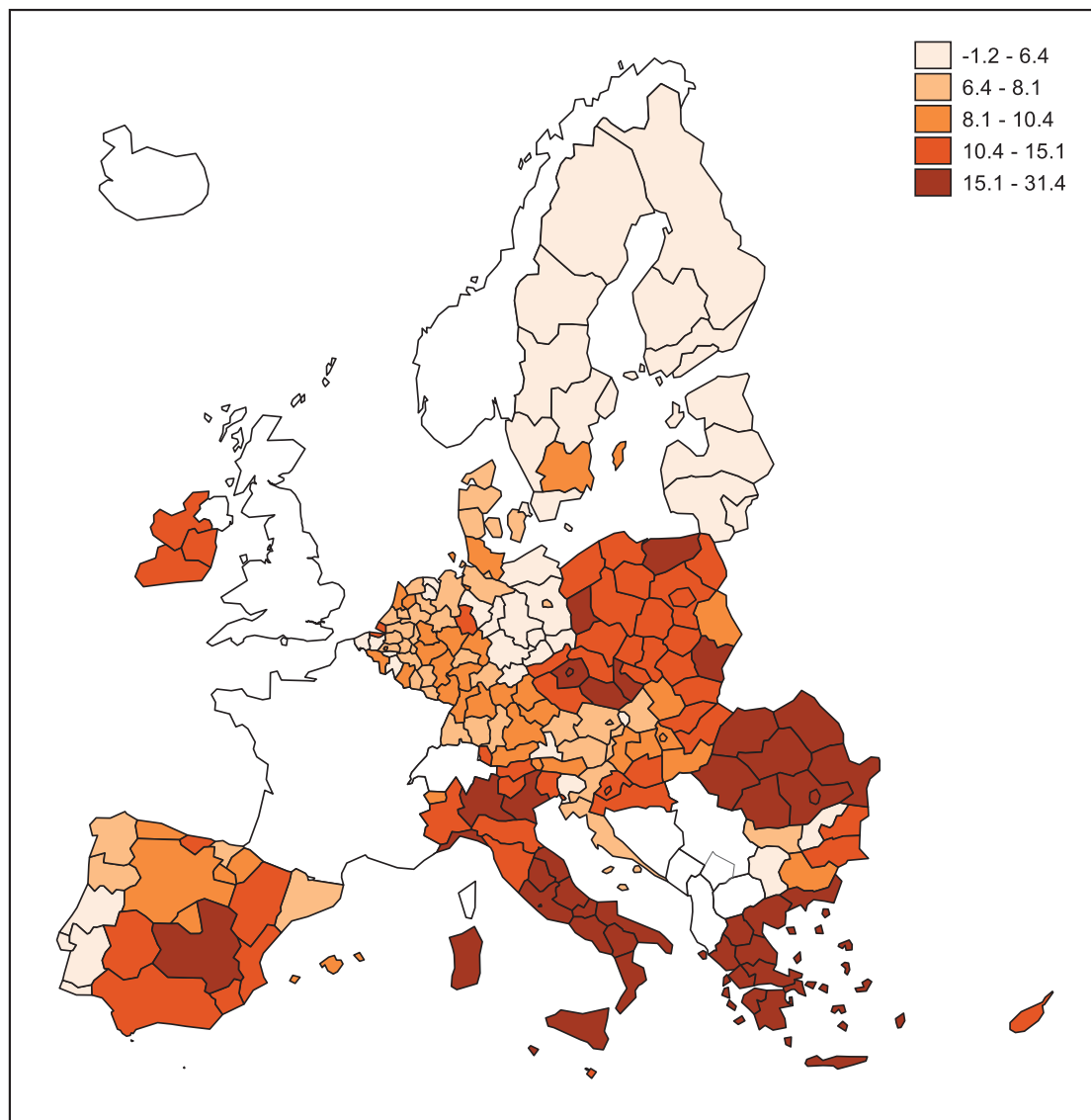


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland and France. NUTS1-level data for Germany. Low-reliability data in Austria (Burgenland and Vorarlberg); Belgium (Prov. Brabant Wallon and Prov. Luxembourg (BE)); Germany (Brandenburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Saarland and Thüringen); Italy (Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste); Poland (Lubuskie, Opolskie and Podlaskie); Portugal (Algarve, Região Autónoma da Madeira and Região Autónoma dos Açores); Slovakia (Bratislavský kraj); Spain (Ciudad de Ceuta and Ciudad de Melilla) and Sweden (Mellersta Norrland, Småland med öarna and Övre Norrland). Break in the time-series for Czechia and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat [[edat lfse 22](#)], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 3: Gender employment gap, 2022

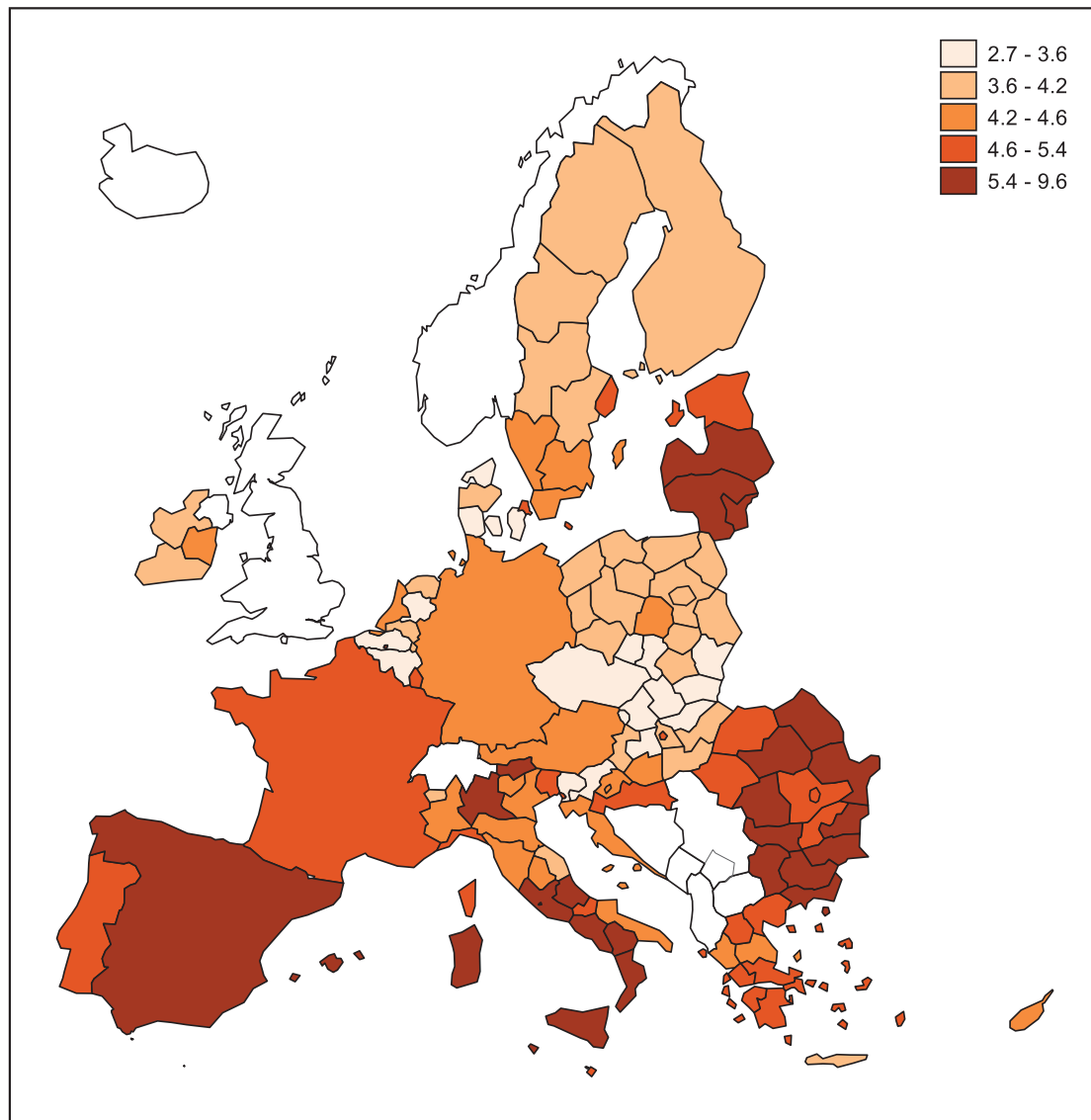
(percentage points difference, male employment rate minus female employment rate, based on people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 10.7 pps)



Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. Data not available for France.

Source: Eurostat [[tepsr_lm220](#)], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 4: Income inequality measured as quintile share ratio - S80/S20, 2022
(index, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 4.7)

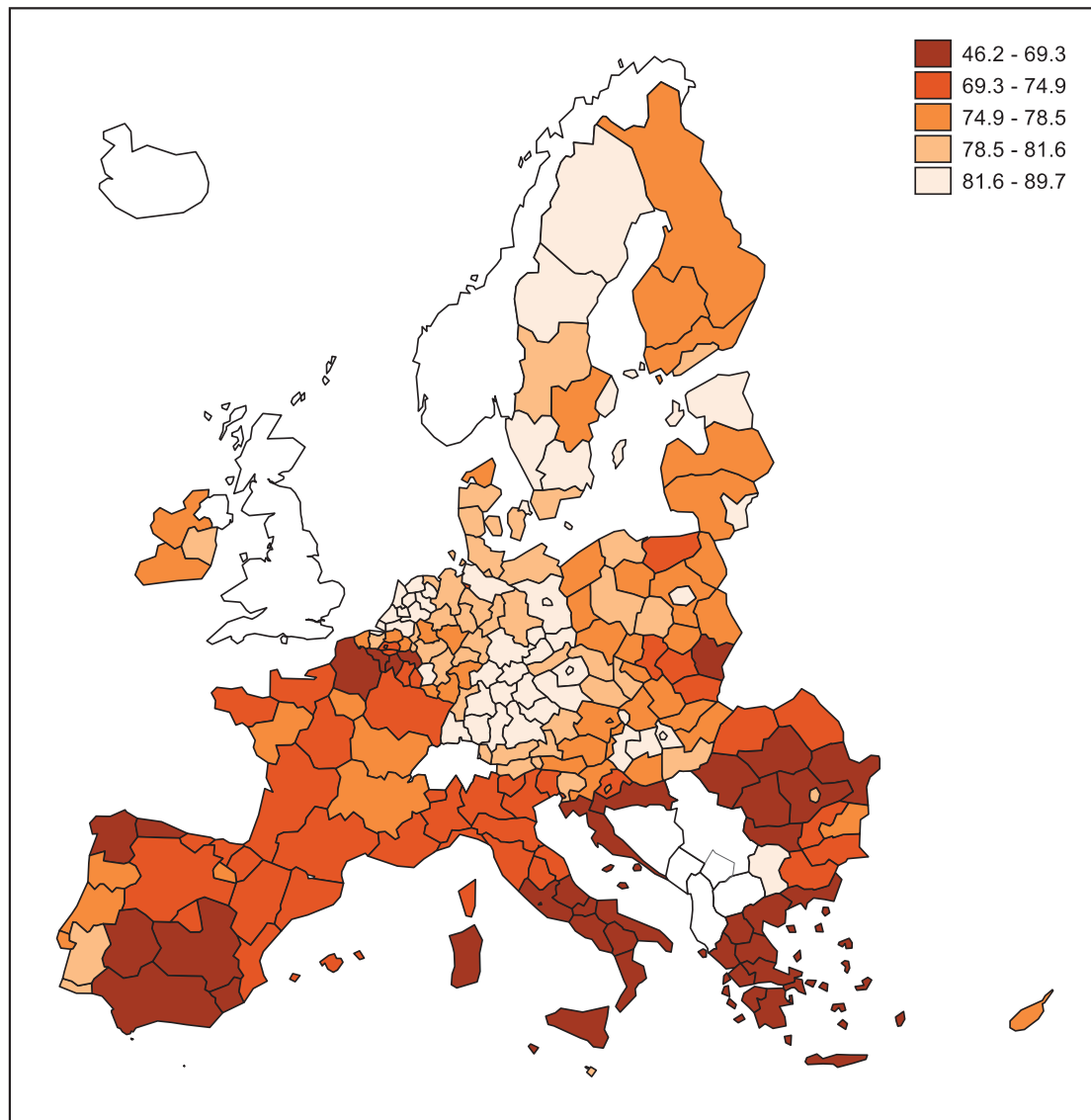


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Spain. NUTS1-level data for Belgium and Netherlands. Break in the time-series for France and Luxembourg.

Source: Eurostat [[ilc_di11_r](#)], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 5: Employment rate, 2022

(%, share of people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 74.6%)

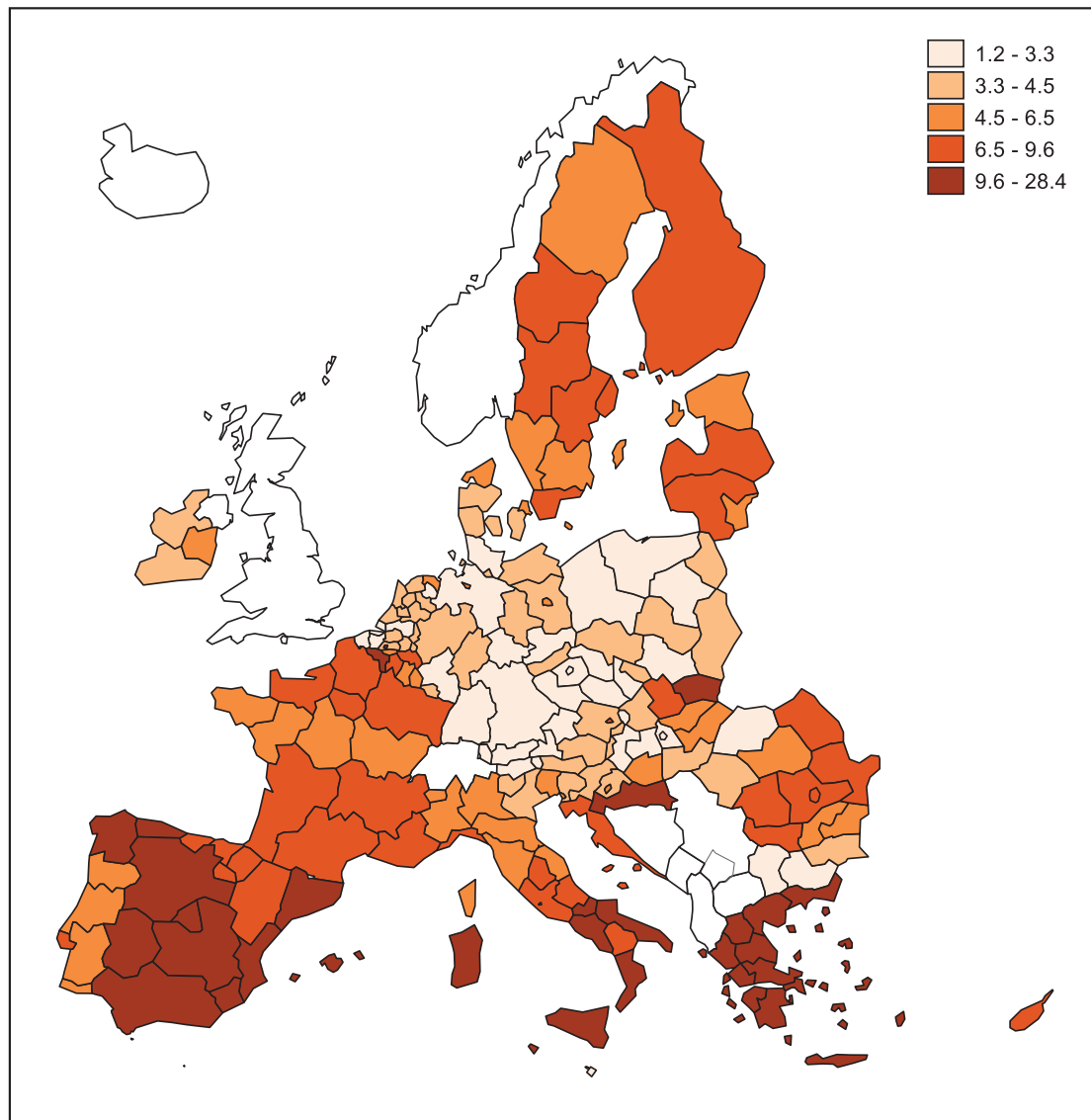


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. NUTS1-level data for France. Low-reliability data in France (Corse).

Source: Eurostat [[lfst_r_lfe2emppt](#)], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 6: Unemployment rate, 2022

(%, share of labour force aged 15-74 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 6.2%)

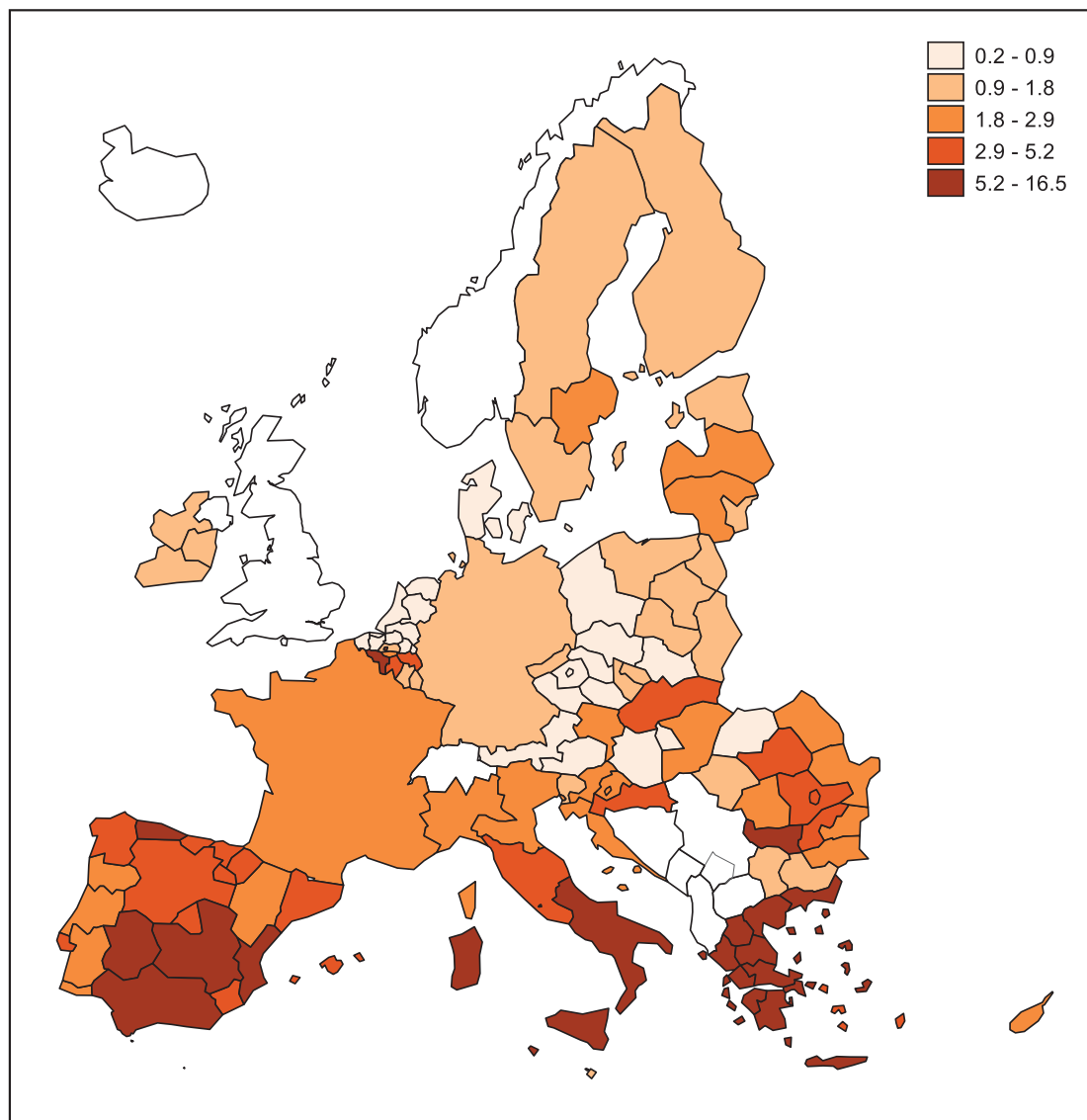


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland. NUTS1-level data for France, Germany and Poland. Low-reliability data in France (Corse); Germany (Bremen and Saarland); Italy (Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste); Portugal (Região Autónoma dos Açores) and Slovakia (Bratislavský kraj).

Source: Eurostat [[lfst_r_lfu3rt](#)], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 7: Long-term unemployment rate (12 months or more), 2022

(%, share of active population, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 2.4%)

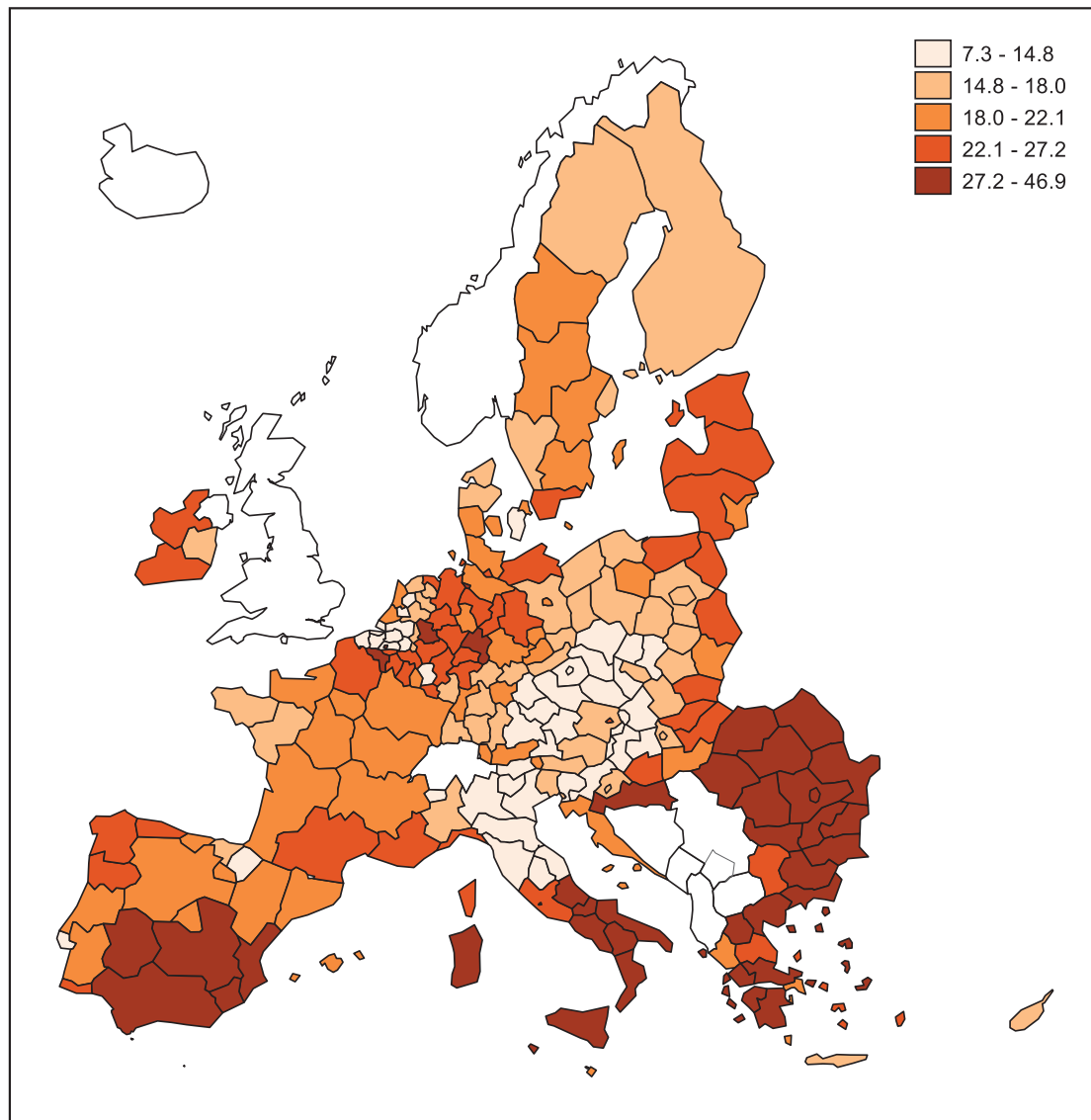


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland, France and Germany. NUTS1-level data for Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden. Low-reliability data in Austria (Südösterreich); Belgium (Prov. Brabant Wallon, Prov. Limburg (BE), Prov. Luxembourg (BE), Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen and Prov. West-Vlaanderen); Croatia (Grad Zagreb and Sjeverna Hrvatska); Czechia (Jihozápad, Praha and Střední Čechy); Ireland (Northern and Western); Poland (Makroregion centralny, Makroregion południowo-zachodni and Makroregion północno-zachodni); Portugal (Alentejo, Algarve, Região Autónoma da Madeira and Região Autónoma dos Açores); Romania (Nord-Vest and Vest) and Spain (Ciudad de Melilla).

Source: Eurostat [[lfst_r_lfu2ltu](#)], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 8: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2022

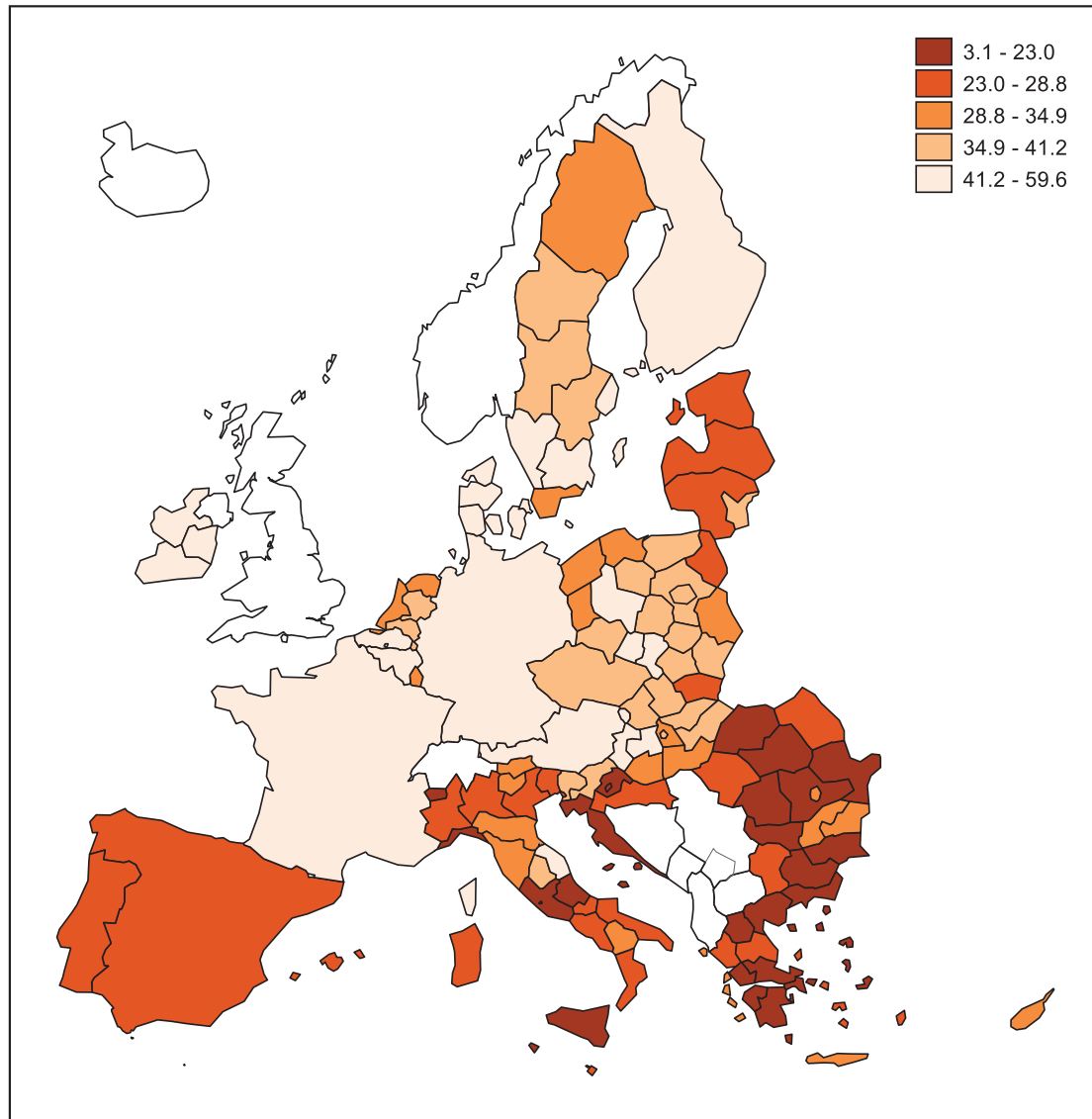
(%, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 21.6%)



Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. NUTS1-level data for France. Break in the time-series for Finland and Luxembourg.

Source: Eurostat [[ilc_peps11n](#)], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 9: Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction, 2022
 (% , by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 35.3%)

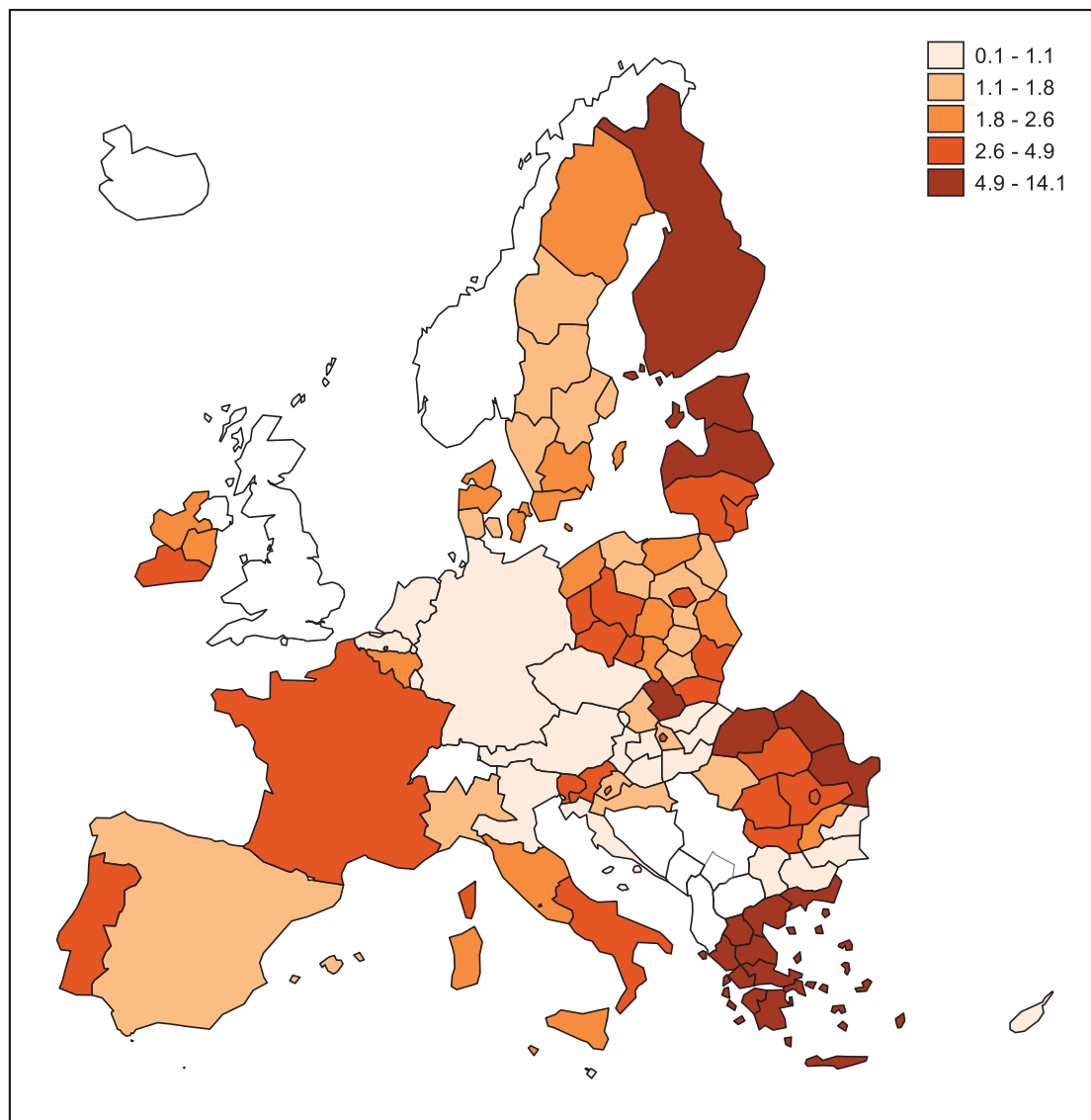


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Spain. NUTS1-level data for Belgium and Netherlands. Break in the time-series for Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Source: Eurostat [[tespm050_r](#)], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 10: Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination, 2022

(%, self-reported unmet needs because of 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' or 'Too far to travel', NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 2.2%)



Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. NUTS1-level data for Belgium and Italy.

Source: Eurostat [[hlth_silc_08_r](#)], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Annex 6. Methodological note on the classification of Member States based on the Social 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 classification along with a colour code through a measure of the relative standing of each Member State. The related methodology is applied both to year-levels (levels) as well as to one-year changes (changes), thus enabling a comprehensive assessment of Member States' performance.

In 2017 the Commission, in agreement with the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee, decided to apply the methodology to the headline indicators of the Social Scoreboard accompanying the European Pillar of Social Rights.

To capture the relative position of Member States, for each indicator, levels (*I*) and changes of these from one year to the other (*D*) are converted to standard scores (also known as z-scores) to apply the same metric to all the indicators. This is achieved by standardising indicator values of both levels and changes (*I* and *D*, respectively) according to the formulas:

$$IS_{MS} = \frac{I_{MS} - \text{average}(I_{MS})}{\text{standard deviation}(I_{MS})} \quad \text{and} \quad DS_{MS} = \frac{D_{MS} - \text{average}(D_{MS})}{\text{standard deviation}(D_{MS})}$$

where I_{MS} is the value of the indicator in a given year and D_{MS} is its change from the previous year for Member State MS, while IS_{MS} and DS_{MS} are the respective z-scores.¹² This approach enables expressing for each Member State its indicator value in terms of how many standard deviations it deviates from the (unweighted) average.

The performance of each MS is assessed and classified based on the resulting z-scores against a set of pre-defined thresholds. After the analysis of the headline indicators of the Scoreboard, it was agreed to define five intervals of the z-scores by setting four symmetric thresholds at -1, -0.5, 0.5 and 1, both for levels and changes.¹³ Performance assessments relative to the EU-average were assigned to these as follows:

Value of the z-score	Relative performance	
	If high value = good	If low values = good
z-score < -1	Very low	Very high
-1 ≤ z-score < -0.5	Low	High
-0.5 ≤ z-score ≤ 0.5	Neutral	Neutral
0.5 < z-score ≤ 1	High	Low
1 < z-score	Very high	Very low

Combining the relative performance in terms of levels and changes it is possible to classify the overall relative performance of a country, as described on the following pages. To the definition of these seven categories are based on z-scores, while further conditions were added over time in terms of indicator values, to better classify cases with poor relative (z-score) but good absolute (improved or unchanged indicator value) performance in terms of changes. The corresponding colour coding is reflected in the overview in Chapter 1 and in the headline scatterplots in Chapter 2 of the report. The classification also supports the first-stage country analysis in line with the principles of the Social Convergence Framework in Chapter 3.

¹² Calculation of the standard deviation does not use a small-sample correction.

¹³ Both normality and t-shaped distribution tests were carried out resulting in the rejection of the hypothesis of similarity to these distributions, thus no parametric assumption could be made about the distribution of the observed indicator values. Therefore, the approach taken to setting these thresholds is a common one using a 'rule of thumb'. In case of a standard normal distribution, the chosen cut-off points would roughly correspond to values of the cumulative distribution function at 15%, 30%, 50%, 70% and 85%.

The tables below provide the overall classification based on relative performance in terms levels and changes

Performance: level	Performance: change					
	Very high	High	On average	Low	Very low	
Very high					D↑	D↓
High					D↑	D↓
On average					D↑	D↓
Low						
Very low						

Note: the areas split in two-colours (dark-green - blue, light-green - blue and white - orange) in the last column (“Very low”) indicate the effect of conditions on changes in (absolute) indicator values (D) as explained below.

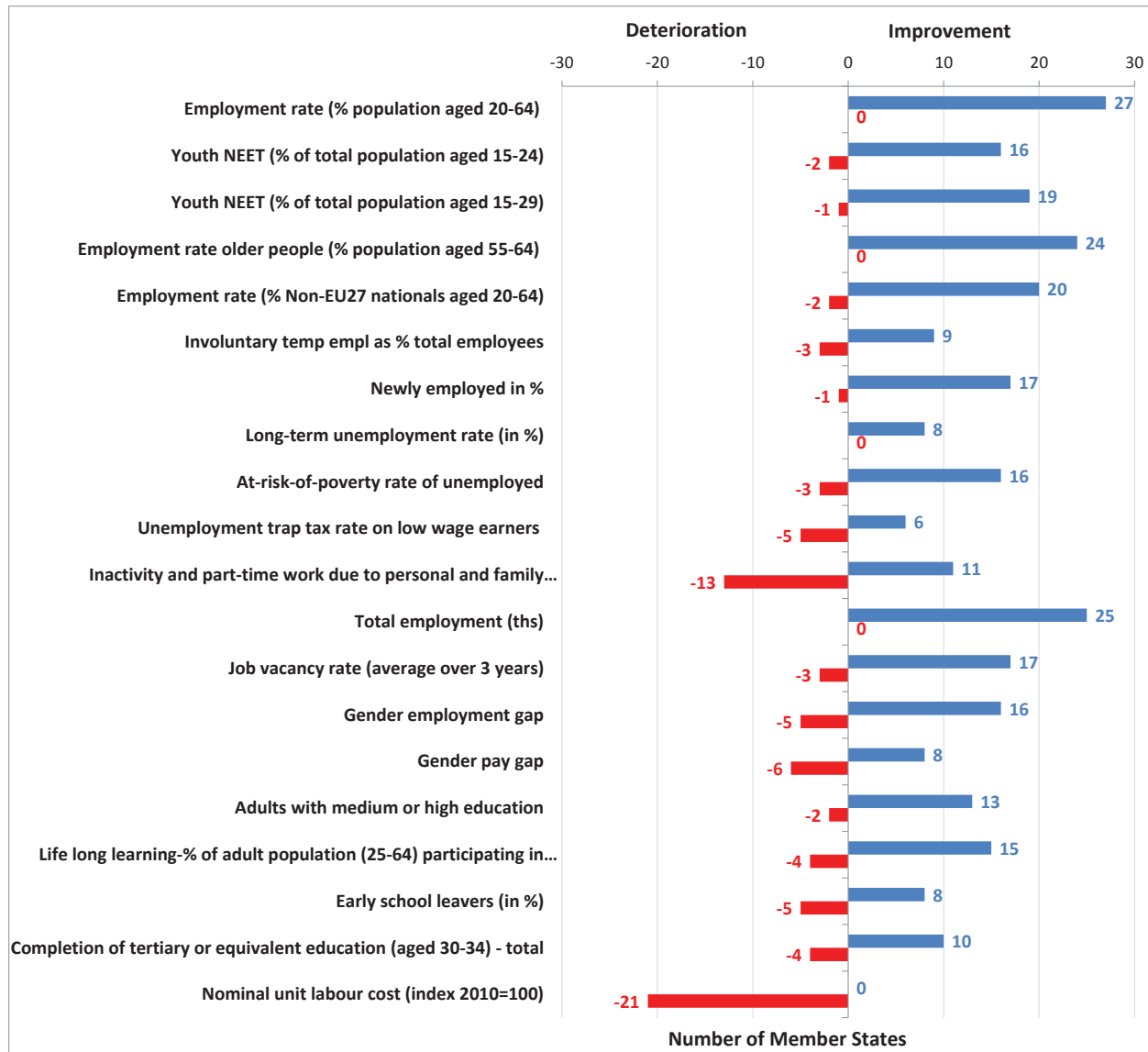
Best performers	<i>Level:</i> very high performance; <i>Change:</i> very high to low performance. OR <i>Level:</i> very high performance; <i>Change:</i> very low performance with improving indicator value (↑)	Member States with indicator levels much better than the EU average and with the situation improving or not deteriorating much faster than the EU average, while the indicator value is not deteriorating
Better than average	<i>Level:</i> high performance; <i>Change:</i> very high to low performance OR <i>Level:</i> high performance; <i>Change:</i> very low performance with improving indicator value (↑). OR <i>Level:</i> average performance; <i>Change:</i> very high performance	Member States with levels better than the EU average and with the situation improving or not deteriorating much faster than the EU average, or much faster deteriorating than the EU average while the indicator value is not deteriorating
Good but to monitor	<i>Level:</i> high or very high performance; <i>Change:</i> very low performance with deteriorating or unchanged indicator value (↓)	Member States with levels better or much better than the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average, also the indicator value deteriorating
On average / neutral	<i>Level:</i> average performance; <i>Change:</i> high to low performance OR <i>Level:</i> average performance; <i>Change:</i> very low performance with improving (↑) indicator value	Member States with levels on average and with the situation neither improving nor deteriorating much faster than the EU average
Weak but improving	<i>Level:</i> low performance; <i>Change:</i> very high performance OR <i>Level:</i> very low performance; <i>Change:</i> very high performance.	Member States with levels worse or much worse than the EU average but with the situation improving much faster than the EU average
To watch	<i>Level:</i> average performance; <i>Change:</i> very low performance with deteriorating or unchanged indicator value (↓) OR <i>Level:</i> low performance; <i>Change:</i> high to very low performance	This category groups two different cases when the indicator value deteriorates: i) Member States with levels in line with the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average; ii) Member States with levels worse than the EU average and with the situation deteriorating or not improving sufficiently fast
Critical situations	<i>Level:</i> very low performance <i>Change:</i> high to very low performance	Member States with levels much worse than the EU average and with the situation deteriorating or not improving sufficiently fast

Note: deterioration implies decreasing values for indicators for which a high value indicates high (e.g. employment rate) and increasing values for those for which it indicates low performance (e.g. AROPE).

Cut-off points translated to indicator values

		Very low	Low	On average	High	Very high
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)	Levels	less than 4.8%	between 4.8% and 6.5%	between 6.5% and 9.7%	between 9.7% and 11.3%	more than 11.3%
	Changes	less than -0.9 pps	between -0.9 pps and -0.5 pps	between -0.5 pps and 0.2 pps	between 0.2 pps and 0.6 pps	more than 0.6 pps
Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)	Levels	less than 44.4%	between 44.4% and 50.4%	between 50.4% and 62.2%	between 62.2% and 68.2%	more than 68.2%
	Changes	less than 0 pps	between 0 pps and 0 pps	between 0 pps and 0 pps	between 0 pps and 0 pps	more than 0 pps
Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-29)	Levels	less than 7.3%	between 7.3% and 9.1%	between 9.1% and 12.7%	between 12.7% and 14.5%	more than 14.5%
	Changes	less than -2.1 pps	between -2.1 pps and -1.6 pps	between -1.6 pps and -0.5 pps	between -0.5 pps and 0 pps	more than 0 pps
Gender employment gap (percentage points)	Levels	less than 4 pps	between 4 pps and 6.5 pps	between 6.5 pps and 11.6 pps	between 11.6 pps and 14.2 pps	more than 14.2 pps
	Changes	less than -1.4 pps	between -1.4 pps and -0.9 pps	between -0.9 pps and 0 pps	between 0 pps and 0.4 pps	more than 0.4 pps
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	Levels	less than 3.7	between 3.7 and 4.2	between 4.2 and 5.2	between 5.2 and 5.7	more than 5.7
	Changes	less than -0.4	between -0.4 and -0.2	between -0.2 and 0.1	between 0.1 and 0.2	more than 0.2
Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)	Levels	less than 71.5%	between 71.5% and 73.9%	between 73.9% and 78.8%	between 78.8% and 81.2%	more than 81.2%
	Changes	less than 1.1 pps	between 1.1 pps and 1.4 pps	between 1.4 pps and 2.1 pps	between 2.1 pps and 2.4 pps	more than 2.4 pps
Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	Levels	less than 3.3%	between 3.3% and 4.5%	between 4.5% and 7%	between 7% and 8.3%	more than 8.3%
	Changes	less than -1.4 pps	between -1.4 pps and -1.1 pps	between -1.1 pps and -0.6 pps	between -0.6 pps and -0.4 pps	more than -0.4 pps
Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	Levels	less than 0.6%	between 0.6% and 1.4%	between 1.4% and 2.9%	between 2.9% and 3.7%	more than 3.7%
	Changes	less than -0.7 pps	between -0.7 pps and -0.5 pps	between -0.5 pps and -0.2 pps	between -0.2 pps and 0 pps	more than 0 pps
Real GDHI per capita (2008 = 100)	Levels	less than 100.1	between 100.1 and 108.2	between 108.2 and 124.4	between 124.4 and 132.6	more than 132.6
	Changes	less than -3 pps	between -3 pps and -1.8 pps	between -1.8 pps and 0.7 pps	between 0.7 pps and 1.9 pps	more than 1.9 pps
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (% of total population)	Levels	less than 15.5%	between 15.5% and 18.1%	between 18.1% and 23.3%	between 23.3% and 25.9%	more than 25.9%
	Changes	less than -1.3 pps	between -1.3 pps and -0.6 pps	between -0.6 pps and 0.6 pps	between 0.6 pps and 1.2 pps	more than 1.2 pps
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (% of total population aged 0-17)	Levels	less than 14.9%	between 14.9% and 18.4%	between 18.4% and 25.2%	between 25.2% and 28.6%	more than 28.6%
	Changes	less than -2.7 pps	between -2.7 pps and -1.6 pps	between -1.6 pps and 0.6 pps	between 0.6 pps and 1.7 pps	more than 1.7 pps
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (% reduction of AROP)	Levels	less than 24.2%	between 24.2% and 29.2%	between 29.2% and 39.3%	between 39.3% and 44.3%	more than 44.3%
	Changes	less than -7.2 pps	between -7.2 pps and -5.3 pps	between -5.3 pps and -1.4 pps	between -1.4 pps and 0.5 pps	more than 0.5 pps
Disability employment rate gap (percentage points)	Levels	less than 16.5 pps	between 16.5 pps and 20.5 pps	between 20.5 pps and 28.3 pps	between 28.3 pps and 32.2 pps	less than 16.5 pps
	Changes	less than -4.4 pps	between -4.4 pps and -2.1 pps	between -2.1 pps and 2.5 pps	between 2.5 pps and 4.7 pps	more than 4.7 pps
Housing cost overburden rate (% of total population)	Levels	less than 2.7%	between 2.7% and 5.3%	between 5.3% and 10.5%	between 10.5% and 13.1%	more than 13.1%
	Changes	less than -1.8 pps	between -1.8 pps and -0.5 pps	between -0.5 pps and 2 pps	between 2 pps and 3.3 pps	more than 3.3 pps
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (% of population under 3-years-old)	Levels	less than 15.6%	between 15.6% and 25%	between 25% and 44%	between 44% and 53.4%	more than 53.4%
	Changes	less than -5.1 pps	between -5.1 pps and -2.4 pps	between -2.4 pps and 3 pps	between 3 pps and 5.7 pps	more than 5.7 pps
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population 16+)	Levels	less than 0.1%	between 0.1% and 1.3%	between 1.3% and 3.8%	between 3.8% and 5%	more than 5%
	Changes	less than -0.5 pps	between -0.5 pps and -0.1 pps	between -0.1 pps and 0.7 pps	between 0.7 pps and 1.1 pps	more than 1.1 pps

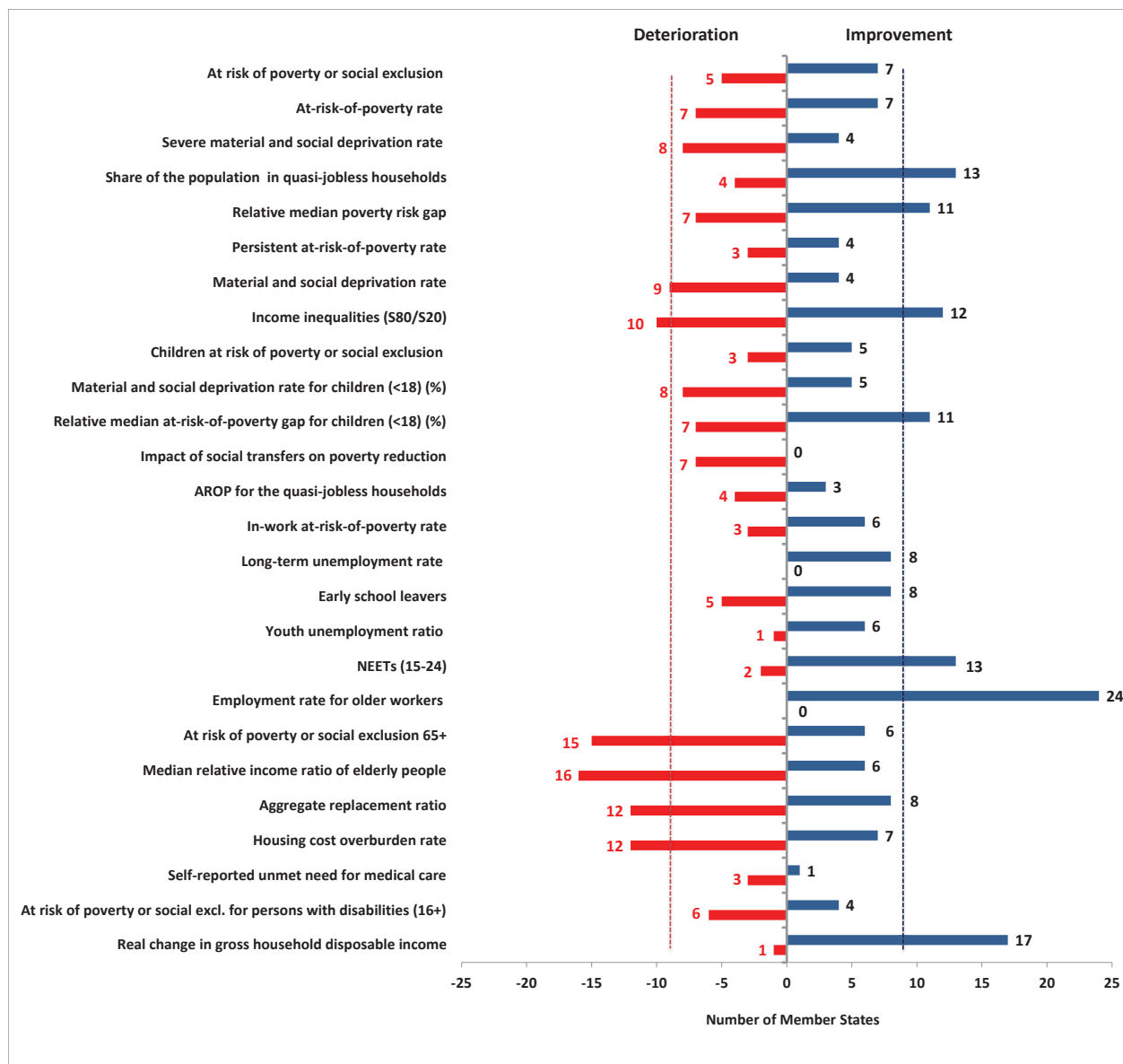
Annex 7: Summary overview of the ‘employment trends to watch’ and number of Member States with deterioration or improvement as identified by the 2023 Employment Performance Monitor (EPM)



Note: 2021-2022 changes, except 2020-2021 for at-risk-of poverty rate of unemployed, job vacancy rate (average over 3 years), gender pay gap

Source: Employment Performance Monitor 2023.

Annex 8: Summary overview of the number of Member States with deterioration ('social trends to watch') or improvement over 2021-2022 (or latest year available) as identified by the July 2023 update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor



Note: The changes generally refer to indicator changes for 2021-2022 (although for income and household work intensity indicators the changes actually refer to the change 2020-2021). At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), severe material and social deprivation rate (SMSD) and the share of the population in (quasi-)jobless households indicators are components of the AROPE indicator. Figures for healthy life years at 65 and real change in gross household disposable income refer to 2021 and the change to 2020-2021 as no 2022 figures available.

Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor 2023.

Annex 9: Potential risks identified through the Social Scoreboard in various JER editions and counts of ‘critical’/‘to watch’ situations for Member States in the first-stage country analysis in line with the principles of the Social Convergence Framework

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	BE				BG				CZ				DK				DE			
	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				0				1				1
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				1				0				0				1
Youth NEET rate				0				0				1				0				0
Gender employment gap				0				0				1				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				1				0				0				0
Employment rate				1				0				0				0				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				1				0				1				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				1				0				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				1				0				0				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				1				0				0				0
Disability employment gap				1				1				0				0				0
Housing cost overburden				0				1				0				1				1
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				1				1				0				1
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0				0				0				0
Total Counts	3				8				4				2				4			

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	EE				IE				EL				ES				FR			
	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts
Early leavers from education and training				1				0				0				1				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				0				0				0				0
Youth NEET rate				0				0				1				1				0
Gender employment gap				0				1				1				0				0
Income quintile ratio				1				0				0				0				0
Employment rate				0				0				0				1				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				2
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				0				0				1				1				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				1				0				0				0				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				0				0				1				1
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				1				0				1				1				0
Disability employment gap				1				1				0				0				0
Housing cost overburden				0				0				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				1				0				0				0
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				1				0				1				0				0
Total Counts	6				3				5				6				4			

Note: Following agreement in the EMCO-SPC Working Group, JER categorisations are computed using the Social Scoreboard as appearing in the respective JER editions with data available at the data cutoff date for the current edition of the JER. If this was not possible due to missing categorisations but a former one was available within the JER editions considered, that is used to fill in the missing categorisation (marked with red in top right corner of the cell). Shaded cells indicate JER categorisations that could be neither computed nor filled in as just indicated.

Annex 9 (continued): Potential risks identified through the Social Scoreboard in various JER editions and counts of ‘critical’/’to watch’ situations for Member States in the first-stage country analysis in line with the principles of the Social Convergence Framework

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	HR				IT				CY				LV				LT			
	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				0				0				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				1				1				0				1
Youth NEET rate				1				0				1				0				0
Gender employment gap				0				1				1				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				1				0				1				1
Employment rate				1				1				0				0				0
Unemployment rate				1				0				0				0				0
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				0				1				1				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				1				0				2				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				1				0				0				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				1				1				0				0				0
Disability employment gap				1				0				0				0				2
Housing cost overburden				1				0				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				0				1				0				1
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0				0				1				0
Total Counts	5				8				5				4				6			

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	LU				HU				MT				NL				AT			
	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts
Early leavers from education and training				0				1				1				0				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				1				0				0				0
Youth NEET rate				0				0				0				0				0
Gender employment gap				0				0				0				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				0				0				0				0
Employment rate				0				0				0				0				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				0				0				0				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				0				0				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				0				0				0				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				1				1				0				0
Disability employment gap				0				1				1				0				0
Housing cost overburden				1				1				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				1				0				0				1
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0				0				0				0
Total Counts	1				6				3				0				1			

Note: Following agreement in the EMCO-SPC Working Group, JER categorisations are computed using the Social Scoreboard as appearing in the respective JER editions with data available at the data cutoff date for the current edition of the JER. If this was not possible due to missing categorisations but a former one was available within the JER editions considered, that is used to fill in the missing categorisation (marked with red in top right corner of the cell). Shaded cells indicate JER categorisations that could be neither computed nor filled in as just indicated.

Annex 9 (continued): Potential risks identified through the Social Scoreboard in various JER editions and counts of ‘critical’/‘to watch’ situations for Member States in the first-stage country analysis in line with the principles of the Social Convergence Framework

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	PL				PT				RO				SI				SK			
	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				1				0				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				1				0				1				1				0
Youth NEET rate				0				0				1				0				0
Gender employment gap				1				0				0				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				0				0				0				0
Employment rate				0				0				1				0				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				1				0				1
GDHI per capita				0				0				0				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				0				1				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				0				1				0				2
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				0				1				1				1
Disability employment gap				1				0				1				0				0
Housing cost overburden				1				0				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				0				1				0				1
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0				1				0				0
Total Counts	4				0				11				2				5			

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	FI				SE			
	2022	2023	2024	Counts	2022	2023	2024	Counts
Early leavers from education and training				0				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				0
Youth NEET rate				1				0
Gender employment gap				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				1
Employment rate				0				0
Unemployment rate				0				1
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0
GDHI per capita				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				0
Disability employment gap				0				1
Housing cost overburden				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				0
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				1				0
Total Counts	2				4			

Note: Following agreement in the EMCO-SPC Working Group, JER categorisations are computed using the Social Scoreboard as appearing in the respective JER editions with data available at the data cutoff date for the current edition of the JER. If this was not possible due to missing categorisations but a former one was available within the JER editions considered, that is used to fill in the missing categorisation (marked with red in top right corner of the cell). Shaded cells indicate JER categorisations that could be neither computed nor filled in as just indicated.