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From: Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

No. Cion doc.: COM(2021) 743 final Annexes 1-7

Subject: ANNEXES to the PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT EMPLOYMENT REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION AND THE COUNCIL

Delegations will find attached document COM(2021) 743 final Annexes 1-7.

Encl.: COM(2021) 743 final Annexes 1-7



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 24.11.2021
COM(2021) 743 final

ANNEXES 1 to 7

ANNEXES

to the

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

Annex 1. Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

	Equal opportunities													
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)			Individuals' level of digital skills		Youth NEET rate (% of total population aged 15-29)			Gender employment gap (pps)			Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20)		
Year	2018	2019	2020	2017	2019	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
EU27	10.5	10.2	9.9	55.0	56.0	13.1	12.6	13.7	11.6	11.5	11.1	5.05 e	5.0 e	:
EA19	11.0	10.6	10.2	:	:	13.2	12.7	13.9	11.0	10.7	10.1	5.1	5.0	:
EUnw	9.0	8.8	8.6	56.8	55.9	12.0	11.6	12.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	4.9	4.8	4.8
EAnw	8.9	8.7	8.5	59.7	57.9	11.7	11.3	12.5	10.2	9.9	9.2	4.8	4.7	4.7
BE	8.6	8.4	8.1	61.0	61.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	8.4	8.0	8.2	3.8	3.6 b	3.6 b
BG	12.7	13.9	12.8	29.0	29.0	18.1	16.7	18.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	7.7	8.1	8.0
CZ	6.2	6.7	7.6	60.0	62.0 b	9.5	9.8	11.0	15.2	15.0	15.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
DK	10.4	9.9	9.3	71.0	70.0	9.6	9.6	10.2	7.0	7.2	7.0	4.1	4.1	4.0 b
DE	10.3	10.3	10.1 bp	68.0	70.0	7.9	7.6	8.6 bp	8.1	8.0	6.2 bp	5.1	4.9	6.5 b
EE	11.3	9.8	7.5	60.0	62.0	11.7	9.8	11.2	7.8	7.7	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
IE	5.0	5.1	5.0	48.0	53.0	11.6	11.4	14.2	12.2	12.4	12.1	4.2	4.0	:
EL	4.7	4.1	3.8	46.0	51.0	19.5	17.7	18.7	21.0	20.0	18.9	5.5	5.1	5.2
ES	17.9	17.3	16.0	55.0	57.0	15.3	14.9	17.3	12.1	11.9	11.4	6.0	5.9	5.8
FR	8.7	8.2	8.0	57.0	57.0	13.6	13.0	14.0	6.4	5.9	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.5 p
HR	3.3	3.0 u	2.2 u	41.0	53.0	15.6	14.2	14.6	10.2	10.5	11.2	5.0	4.8	4.6
IT	14.5	13.5	13.1	41.0	42.0 b	23.4	22.2	23.3	19.8	19.6	19.9	6.1	6.0	:
CY	7.8	9.2	11.5	50.0	45.0	14.9	14.1	15.3	10.4	11.6	12.0	4.3	4.6	4.3
LV	8.3	8.7	7.2	48.0	43.0 b	11.6	10.3	11.9	4.2	3.8	3.8	6.8	6.5	6.3 p
LT	4.6	4.0	5.6	55.0	56.0	9.3	10.9	13.0	2.3	1.6	1.7	7.1	6.4	6.1
LU	6.3	7.2	8.2	85.0	65.0 b	7.5	6.5	7.7	8.0	9.1	7.1	5.2	5.3	5.0 b
HU	12.5	11.8	12.1	50.0	49.0	12.9	13.2	14.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	4.4	4.2	4.3
MT	14.0	13.9	12.6	57.0	56.0	7.3	7.9	9.5	21.9	20.7	17.8	4.3	4.2	4.7
NL	7.3	7.5 b	7.0	79.0	79.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	10.1	9.3	8.9	4.1	3.9	4.0 p
AT	7.3	7.8	8.1	67.0	66.0	8.4	8.3	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.0	4.0	4.2	4.1
PL	4.8 b	5.2	5.4	46.0	44.0	12.1 b	12.0	12.9	14.4	15.4	15.7	4.3	4.4	4.1 p
PT	11.8	10.6	8.9	50.0	52.0	9.6	9.2	11.0	6.8	7.2	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.0
RO	16.4	15.3	15.6	29.0	31.0	17.0	16.8	16.6	18.3	19.0	19.3	7.2	7.1	6.6
SI	4.2	4.6	4.1	54.0	55.0	8.8	8.8	9.2	7.3	6.8	6.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
SK	8.6	8.3	7.6	59.0	54.0	14.6	14.5	15.2	13.7	13.0	12.6	3.0	3.3	3.0 p
FI	8.3	7.3	8.2	76.0	76.0	10.1	9.5	10.3	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
SE	7.5 b	6.5	7.7	77.0	72.0 u	6.9 b	6.3	7.2	4.2 b	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.1

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).

Source: Eurostat.

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

	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)			GDHI per capita growth (2008=100)		
Year	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
EU27	72.4	73.2	72.5	7.3	6.7	7.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	105.4	107.6	107.5
EA19	72.0	72.7	71.8	8.2	7.6	7.9	3.6	3.1	2.8	102.9	104.5	104.1
EUnw	73.7	74.6	73.9	6.7	6.0	6.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	110.0	113.5	112.5
EAnw	73.5	74.3	73.5	7.4	6.7	7.5	3.2	2.7	2.6	105.6	108.7	108.2
BE	69.7	70.5	70.0	6.0	5.4	5.6	2.9	2.3	2.3	100.7	102.9	103.4
BG	72.1	74.7	73.1	5.3	4.3	5.2	2.9	2.3	2.2	:	:	:
CZ	79.9	80.3	79.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	117.5	121.3	124.1
DK	77.5	78.3	77.8	5.1	5.0	5.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	115.0	117.4	116.9
DE	79.9	80.6	80.0 bp	3.4	3.1	3.8 bp	1.4	1.2	1.1 bp	111.9	112.9	113.2
EE	79.5	80.2	78.8	5.4	4.4	6.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	121.1	129.4	:
IE	74.1	75.1	73.4	5.8	5.0	5.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	101.1	104.5	110.3
EL	59.5	61.2	61.1	19.3	17.3	16.3	13.6	12.2	10.9	72.2	74.9	73.9
ES	67.0	68.0	65.7	15.3	14.1	15.5	6.4	5.3	5.0	96.2	99.2	93.8
FR	72.0	72.3	72.1	9.0	8.4	8.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	104.4	106.3	:
HR	65.2	66.7	66.9	8.5	6.6	7.5	3.4	2.4	2.1	106.0	110.9	111.1
IT	63.0	63.5	62.6	10.6	10.0	9.2	6.2	5.6	4.7	93.8	94.1	92.0
CY	73.9	75.7	74.9	8.4	7.1	7.6	2.7	2.1	2.1	92.7	97.9	94.7
LV	76.8	77.4	77.0	7.4	6.3	8.1	3.1	2.4	2.2	115.4	118.8	121.6
LT	77.8	78.2	76.7	6.2	6.3	8.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	124.5	133.3	143.4
LU	72.1	72.8	72.1	5.6	5.6	6.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	107.1	108.3	111.4
HU	74.4	75.3	75.0	3.7	3.4	4.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	127.0	133.5	131.9
MT	75.5	76.8	77.3	3.7	3.6	4.4	1.8	0.9	1.1	124.1	127.8	125.5
NL	79.2	80.1	80.0	3.8	3.4	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	104.5	105.7	106.9
AT	76.2	76.8	75.5	4.9	4.5	5.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	98.1	99.2	97.2
PL	72.2	73.0	73.6	3.9	3.3	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	133.3	140.3	145.2
PT	75.4	76.1	74.7	7.1	6.5	6.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	104.0	107.8	106.2
RO	69.9	70.9	70.8	4.2	3.9	5.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	136.8	142.6	:
SI	75.4	76.4	75.6	5.1	4.5	5.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	106.6	110.6	114.7
SK	72.4	73.4	72.5	6.5	5.8	6.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	121.1	123.6	123.3
FI	76.3	77.2	76.5	7.4	6.7	7.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	106.6	108.9	108.6
SE	82.4 b	82.1	80.8	6.4 b	6.8	8.3	1.1 b	0.9	1.1	118.2	119.5	117.7

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; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

Source: Eurostat.

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

	Social protection and inclusion											
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate			At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (age 0-17)			Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction			Disability employment gap		
Year	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
EU27	21.7 e	21.1 e	21.9 be	24.0 e	22.8 e	24.2 be	32.8 e	32.38 e	32.68 be	23.5	24.4	24.5 e
EA19	21.4	20.7	22.0 be	23.8	22.8	24.7 be	31.7	32.8	32.68 e	22.1	23.4	23.4 e
EUnw	21.6	21.0	20.6	23.2	22.2	21.8	34.2	34.7	34.7	25.5	25.6	25.8
EAnw	21.2	20.5	20.2	22.8	21.8	21.4	33.7	35.4	34.7	23.6	24.5	24.3
BE	20.5	20.0 b	20.4 b	23.5	23.0 b	22.2 b	35.2	41.73 b	44.92 b	32.0	33.1	36.3 b
BG	33.2	33.2	33.6	34.4	36.1	36.2	25.4	23.7	20.4	38.0	34.8	33.0
CZ	11.8	12.1	11.5	13.0	13.0	12.9	38.5	39.2	40.6	28.4	26.3	25.6
DK	17.5	17.3	16.8	15.4	13.9	13.5	47.3	47.3	52.36 b	18.2	16.6	18.1
DE	18.5	17.3	22.5 b	17.5	15.4	25.1 b	33.3	36.2	31.48 b	29.5	26.5	32.4 b
EE	23.6	23.7	22.8	17.0	19.7	17.4	26.8	28.2	31.7	18.3	21.2	20.6
IE	20.8	20.6	:	24.8	23.8	:	51.8	57.7	:	40.0	44.0	:
EL	30.3	29.0	27.5	34.1	31.2	31.5	20.3	22.8	25.0	29.8	29.0	28.2
ES	27.3	26.2	27.0	30.6	31.3	31.8	22.9	23.1	23.4	26.5	30.1	21.6
FR	18.0	18.9	18.9 p	24.0	24.2	22.6 p	44.4	42.1	46.92 p	15.7	18.9	22.8 p
HR	22.1	20.8	20.5	22.2	19.1	18.4	24.9	24.7	23.1	32.7	33.5	32.9
IT	25.7	24.6	:	29.6	27.1	:	21.6	20.2	:	14.9	16.9	:
CY	19.1	18.6	17.6	20.5	20.3	19.0	36.4	35.2	34.7	23.5	22.0	23.5
LV	28.5	26.7	25.1 p	23.8	18.8	19.8 p	19.1	23.4	23.4 p	19.3	19.0	:
LT	28.5	25.5	24.5	28.8	25.8	23.1	22.9	31.6	29.4	30.7	26.0	22.7
LU	20.1	20.1	19.9 b	23.4	25.4	24.2 b	40.4	34.0	39.37 b	18.3	20.1	22.1 b
HU	20.6	20.0	19.4	26.6	24.1	21.7	48.8	38.5	44.1	28.5	28.6	31.2
MT	19.2	20.8	19.9	23.3	23.9	22.6	30.6	26.3	21.0	31.2	28.1	29.4
NL	16.5	16.5	15.8 p	15.1	15.4	15.9 p	39.0	38.3	36.15 p	22.4	26.5	25.2 p
AT	16.8	16.5	16.7	21.6	20.1	21.9	43.3	49.2	41.1	20.1	21.9	20.5
PL	18.2	17.9	17.0 p	16.9	16.3	16.1 p	40.3	36.9	36.75 p	33.5	33.4	31.3 p
PT	21.6	21.1	20.0	22.4	21.9	21.9	23.8	24.2	26.0	18.3	19.2	18.2
RO	38.9	36.3	35.8	45.3	40.0	41.5	16.1	15.3	15.8	30.4	29.2	30.4
SI	15.4	13.7	14.3	13.1	11.6	12.1	43.2	45.5	44.6	17.3	18.5	21.7
SK	15.2	14.9	13.8 p	23.3	21.3	18.4 p	31.1	38.0	40.0 p	23.1	23.1	23.6 p
FI	16.6	15.4	15.9	15.9	13.8	14.5	53.7	54.0	51.4	17.8	20.6	19.9
SE	17.7	18.4	17.7	20.5	23.0	20.2	43.3	40.8	42.7	30.1	24.9	28.9

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).

Source: Eurostat.

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

	Social protection and inclusion (continued)								
	Housing cost overburden			Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare			Self-reported unmet need for medical care		
Year	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
EU27	9.4 e	9.9 be	34.7 e	35.3 e	:	1.8 e	1.7 e	:	9.4 e
EA19	9.8	10.8 be	39.2	41.0	:	1.4	1.3	:	9.8
EUnw	8.3	8.1	33.2	35.0	31.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	8.3
EAnw	8.0	8.1	36.9	39.1	35.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	8.0
BE	8.4 b	7.8 b	54.4	55.5 b	54.6 b	1.8	1.8 b	1.5 b	8.4 b
BG	16.0	14.4	16.2	19.7	15.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	16.0
CZ	6.9	6.5	9.0	6.3	4.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	6.9
DK	15.6	14.1 b	63.2	66.0	67.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	15.6
DE	13.9	19.9 b	29.8	31.3	16.4 b	0.2	0.3	0.1 b	13.9
EE	4.4	12.4	28.3	31.8	26.7	16.4	15.5	13.0	4.4
IE	4.2	:	37.7	40.8	:	2.0	2.0	:	4.2
EL	36.2	32.6	40.9	32.4	20.5	8.8	8.1	6.4	36.2
ES	8.5	8.2	50.5	57.4	45.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	8.5
FR	5.5	:	50.0	50.8	57.2 p	1.2	1.2	2.6 p	5.5
HR	4.7	4.2	17.8	15.7	20.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	4.7
IT	8.7	:	25.7	26.3	:	2.4	1.8	:	8.7
CY	2.3	1.9	31.4	31.1	20.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.3
LV	5.4	4.8 p	27.4	28.3	26.3 p	6.2	4.3	5.3 p	5.4
LT	4.8	2.7	20.8	26.6	16.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	4.8
LU	10.1	8.5 b	60.5	60.0	63.2 b	0.3	0.2	0.1 b	10.1
HU	4.2	5.2	16.5	16.9	10.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	4.2
MT	2.6	2.8	32.1	38.3	29.7	0.2	0.0 n	0.0 n	2.6
NL	9.9	8.3 p	56.8	64.8	67.6 p	0.2	0.2	0.2 p	9.9
AT	7.0	6.3	20.0	22.7	21.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	7.0
PL	6.0	4.9 p	10.9	10.2	11.2 p	4.2	4.2	12.7 p	6.0
PT	5.7	4.1	50.2	52.9	53.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	5.7
RO	8.6	7.1	13.2	14.1	6.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	8.6
SI	4.1	4.4	46.3	46.9	44.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	4.1
SK	5.7	0.5 p	1.4	6.6	4.8 p	2.6	2.7	3.2 p	5.7
FI	4.0	4.1	37.2	38.2	39.6	4.7	4.7	5.4	4.0
SE	9.4	8.3	49.4	53.1	54.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	9.4

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).

Source: Eurostat.

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

Year	Equal opportunities and access														
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)			Individuals' level of digital skills			Youth NEET rate (% of total population aged 15-29)			Gender employment gap (pps)			Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20)		
	2020			2019			2020			2020			2020		
	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	-0.3	1.3	-0.1	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	-0.4	1.0	0.0	:	:	:
EA19	-0.4	1.6	-0.2	:	:	:	1.2	1.2	0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	:	:	:
EUnw	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	2.0	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1
BE	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	5.1	0.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.9	0.6	0.0 b	-1.1	0.1
BG	-1.1	4.2	-0.9	0.0	-26.9	0.4	1.4	5.4	0.3	0.2	-0.9	0.6	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
CZ	0.9	-1.0	1.1	2.0	6.1	2.4	1.2	-1.7	0.1	0.3	5.2	0.7	0.0	-1.4	0.0
DK	-0.6	0.7	-0.4	-1.0	14.1	-0.6	0.6	-2.5	-0.5	-0.2	-3.1	0.2	-0.1 b	-0.8	-0.1
DE	-0.2 bp	1.5	0.0	2.0	14.1	2.4	1.0 bp	-4.1	-0.1	-1.8 bpu	-3.9	-1.4	1.6 b	1.7	1.6
EE	-2.3	-1.1	-2.1	2.0	6.1	2.4	1.4	-1.5	0.3	-1.7	-4.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0
IE	-0.1	-3.6	0.1	5.0	-2.9	5.4	2.8	1.5	1.7	-0.3	2.0	0.1	:	:	:
EL	-0.3	-4.8	-0.1	5.0	-4.9	5.4	1.0	6.0	-0.1	-1.1	8.8	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1
ES	-1.3	7.4	-1.1	2.0	1.1	2.4	2.4	4.6	1.3	-0.5	1.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.1
FR	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.2	-4.4	0.2	0.2 p	-0.3	0.2
HR	-0.8 u	-6.4	-0.6	12.0	-2.9	12.4	0.4	1.9	-0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
IT	-0.4	4.5	-0.2	:	-13.9	:	1.1	10.6	0.0	0.3	9.8	0.7	:	:	:
CY	2.3	2.9	2.5	-5.0	-10.9	-4.6	1.2	2.6	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2
LV	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-5.0	-12.9	-4.6	1.6	-0.8	0.5	0.0	-6.3	0.4	-0.3 p	1.5	-0.2
LT	1.6	-3.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	-8.4	0.5	-0.3	1.4	-0.3
LU	1.0	-0.4	1.2	-20.0	9.1	-19.6	1.2	-5.0	0.1	-2.0	-3.0	-1.6	-0.4 b	0.2	-0.3
HU	0.3	3.5	0.5	-1.0	-6.9	-0.6	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.6	6.0	1.0	0.1	-0.5	0.1
MT	-1.3	4.0	-1.1	-1.0	0.1	-0.6	1.6	-3.2	0.5	-2.9	7.7	-2.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5
NL	-0.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.0	23.1	0.4	0.0	-7.0	-1.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	0.1 p	-0.7	0.1
AT	0.3	-0.5	0.5	-1.0	10.1	-0.6	1.2	-3.2	0.1	-0.8	-2.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.0
PL	0.2	-3.2	0.4	-2.0	-11.9	-1.6	0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.3	5.6	0.7	-0.3 p	-0.7	-0.3
PT	-1.7	0.3	-1.5	2.0	-3.9	2.4	1.8	-1.7	0.7	-1.3	-4.2	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.1
RO	0.3	7.0	0.5	2.0	-24.9	2.4	-0.2	3.9	-1.3	0.3	9.2	0.7	-0.5	1.9	-0.4
SI	-0.5	-4.5	-0.3	1.0	-0.9	1.4	0.4	-3.5	-0.7	-0.6	-3.9	-0.2	-0.1	-1.4	0.0
SK	-0.7	-1.0	-0.5	-5.0	-1.9	-4.6	0.7	2.5	-0.4	-0.4	2.5	0.0	-0.3 p	-1.7	-0.3
FI	0.9	-0.4	1.1	0.0	20.1	0.4	0.8	-2.4	-0.3	0.2	-7.2	0.6	0.0	-1.0	0.1
SE	1.2	-0.9	1.4	-5.0	16.1	-4.6	0.9	-5.5	-0.2	0.2	-5.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-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. The change for individual level of digital skills is computed with respect to 2017 (data for 2018 are not available).

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

Source: Eurostat.

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

Year	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)			GDHI per capita growth (2008=100)		
	2020			2020			2020			2020		
	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	-0.7	-1.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-5.0	-0.4
EA19	-0.9	-2.1	-0.2	0.3	1.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-8.4	-0.7
EUnw	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	-4.2	0.0
BE	-0.5	-3.9	0.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	-9.1	0.2
BG	-1.6	-0.8	-0.9	0.9	-1.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	-0.3
CZ	-0.6	5.8	0.1	0.6	-4.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	0.1	2.3	11.6	1.9
DK	-0.5	3.9	0.2	0.6	-1.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.3	0.2	-0.4	4.4	-0.7
DE	-0.6 bpu	6.1	0.1	0.7 bp	-3.0	-0.1	-0.1 bp	-1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	-0.1
EE	-1.4	4.9	-0.7	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.3	-1.0	0.4	0.0	:	-0.3
IE	-1.7	-0.5	-1.0	0.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	5.5	-2.2	5.2
EL	-0.1	-12.8	0.6	-1.0	9.5	-1.8	-1.3	8.7	-1.2	-1.3	-38.6	-1.7
ES	-2.3	-8.2	-1.6	1.4	8.7	0.6	-0.3	2.8	-0.2	-5.4	-18.7	-5.7
FR	-0.2	-1.8	0.5	-0.4	1.2	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	:	-0.3
HR	0.2	-7.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-1.4	-0.1
IT	-0.9	-11.3	-0.2	-0.8	2.4	-1.6	-0.9	2.5	-0.8	-2.2	-20.5	-2.5
CY	-0.8	1.0	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-3.3	-17.8	-3.6
LV	-0.4	3.1	0.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	2.3	9.1	2.0
LT	-1.5	2.8	-0.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	7.6	31.0	7.3
LU	-0.7	-1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.5	2.9	-1.1	2.5
HU	-0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	-2.5	0.1	0.0	-1.1	0.1	-1.2	19.4	-1.5
MT	0.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	-2.4	0.0	0.2	-1.1	0.3	-1.8	13.0	-2.1
NL	-0.1	6.1	0.6	0.4	-3.0	-0.4	-0.1	-1.3	0.0	1.2	-5.6	0.8
AT	-1.3	1.6	-0.6	0.9	-1.4	0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.3	-2.0	-15.3	-2.3
PL	0.6	-0.3	1.3	-0.1	-3.6	-0.9	-0.1	-1.6	0.0	3.5	32.7	3.2
PT	-1.4	0.8	-0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-6.3	-1.8
RO	-0.1	-3.1	0.6	1.1	-1.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	:	-0.3
SI	-0.8	1.7	-0.1	0.5	-1.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1	3.7	2.2	3.4
SK	-0.9	-1.4	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	10.8	-0.5
FI	-0.7	2.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	-3.9	-0.6
SE	-1.3	6.9	-0.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	-1.1	0.3	-1.5	5.3	-1.8

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; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

Source: Eurostat, OECD.

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

Year	Social protection and inclusion											
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate			At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (age 0-17)			Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction			Disability employment gap		
	2020			2020			2020			2020		
	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	0.8 be	1.3	1.0	1.4 be	2.4	1.6	0.3 be	-2.0	0.0	0.1 e	-1.3	-0.2
EA19	1.3 be	1.4	1.5	1.9 be	2.9	2.1	-0.1 e	-2.0	-0.4	0.0 e	-2.4	-0.3
EUnw	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.2	-1.5	-0.1
BE	0.4 b	-0.2	0.6	-0.8 b	0.4	-0.6	3.2 b	10.3	2.9	3.2 b	10.5	2.9
BG	0.4	13.0	0.6	0.1	14.4	0.3	-3.3	-14.3	-3.5	-1.8	7.2	-2.1
CZ	-0.6	-9.1	-0.4	-0.1	-8.9	0.1	1.5	6.0	1.2	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0
DK	-0.5	-3.8	-0.3	-0.4	-8.3	-0.2	5.1 b	17.7	4.8	1.5	-7.7	1.2
DE	5.2 b	1.9	5.4	9.7 b	3.3	9.9	-4.7 b	-3.2	-5.0	5.9 b	6.6	5.6
EE	-0.9	2.2	-0.7	-2.3	-4.4	-2.1	3.5	-3.0	3.3	-0.6	-5.2	-0.9
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	-1.5	6.9	-1.3	0.3	9.7	0.5	2.2	-9.7	1.9	-0.8	2.4	-1.1
ES	0.8	6.4	1.0	0.5	10.0	0.7	0.3	-11.3	0.1	-8.5	-4.2	-8.8
FR	0.0 p	-1.7	0.2	-1.6 p	0.8	-1.4	4.8 p	12.3	4.5	3.9 p	-3.0	3.6
HR	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-3.4	-0.5	-1.6	-11.5	-1.8	-0.6	7.1	-0.9
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	-1.0	-3.0	-0.8	-1.3	-2.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.8	1.5	-2.3	1.2
LV	-1.6 p	4.5	-1.4	1.0 p	-2.0	1.2	0.0 p	-11.3	-0.3	:	:	:
LT	-1.0	3.9	-0.8	-2.7	1.3	-2.5	-2.2	-5.3	-2.4	-3.3	-3.1	-3.6
LU	-0.2 b	-0.7	0.0	-1.2 b	2.4	-1.0	5.4 b	4.7	5.2	2.0 b	-3.7	1.7
HU	-0.6	-1.2	-0.4	-2.4	-0.1	-2.2	5.6	9.4	5.3	2.6	5.4	2.3
MT	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	0.8	-1.1	-5.3	-13.6	-5.5	1.3	3.6	1.0
NL	-0.7 p	-4.8	-0.5	0.5 p	-5.9	0.7	-2.2 p	1.5	-2.4	-1.3 p	-0.6	-1.6
AT	0.2	-3.9	0.4	1.8	0.1	2.0	-8.1	6.4	-8.4	-1.4	-5.3	-1.7
PL	-0.9 p	-3.6	-0.7	-0.2 p	-5.7	0.0	-0.1 p	2.1	-0.4	-2.1 p	5.5	-2.4
PT	-1.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	-8.6	1.5	-1.0	-7.6	-1.3
RO	-0.5	15.2	-0.3	1.5	19.7	1.7	0.5	-18.8	0.3	1.2	4.6	0.9
SI	0.6	-6.3	0.8	0.5	-9.7	0.7	-0.8	10.0	-1.1	3.2	-4.1	2.9
SK	-1.1 p	-6.8	-0.9	-2.9 p	-3.4	-2.7	2.0 p	5.3	1.7	0.5 p	-2.2	0.2
FI	0.5	-4.7	0.7	0.7	-7.3	0.9	-2.6	16.7	-2.8	-0.7	-5.9	-1.0
SE	-0.7	-2.9	-0.5	-2.8	-1.6	-2.6	1.9	8.0	1.6	4.0	3.1	3.7

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; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations).

Source: Eurostat.

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

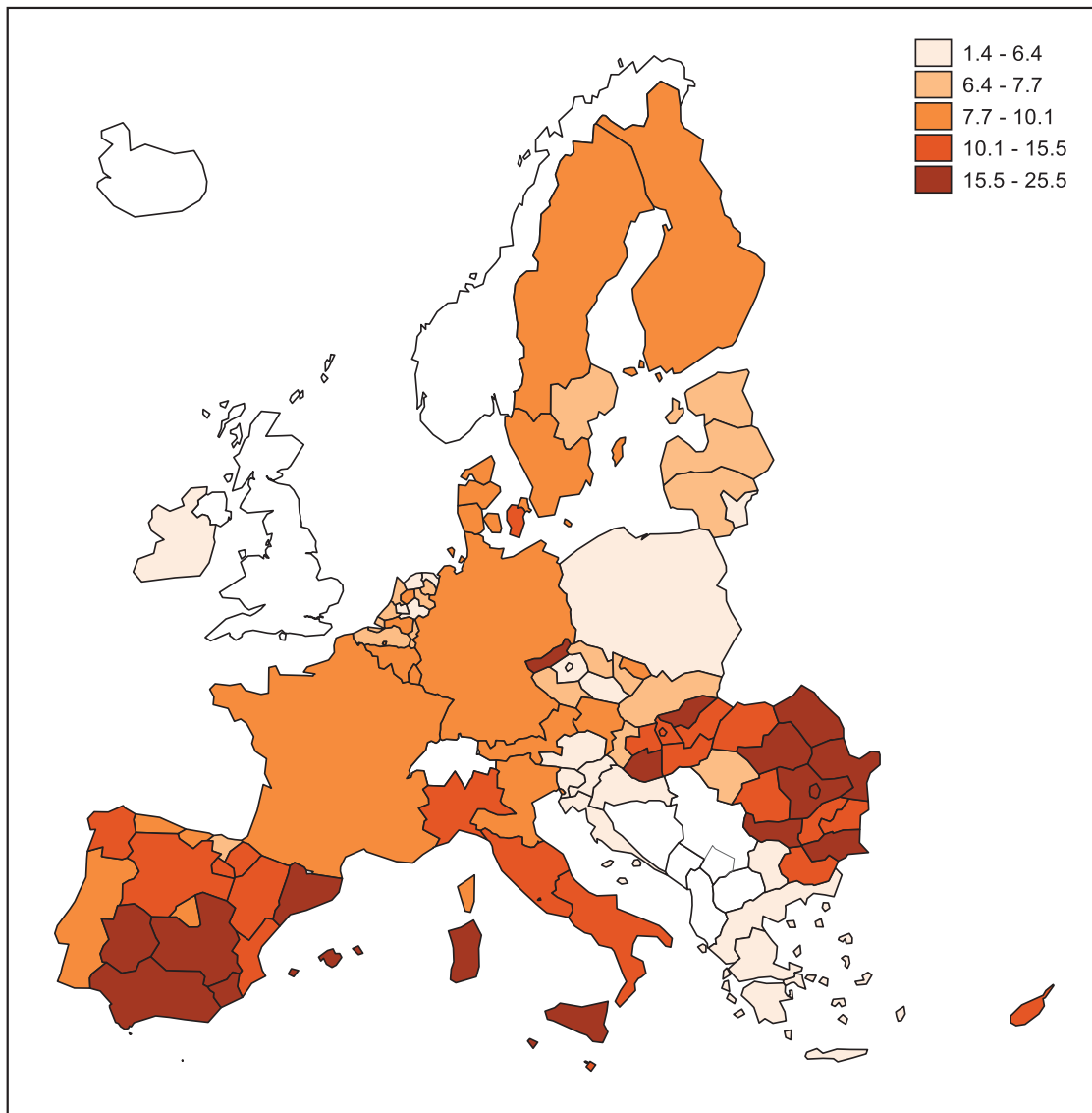
Year	Social protection and inclusion (continued)								
	Housing cost overburden			Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare			Self-reported unmet need for medical care		
	2020			2020			2020		
	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU
	EU27	0.5 be	1.8	0.9	:	:	:	:	:
EA19	1.0 be	2.7	1.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUnw	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-4.0	3.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
BE	-0.6 b	-0.3	-0.2	-0.9 b	22.7	2.3	-0.3 b	-1.3	-0.5
BG	-1.6	6.3	-1.2	-4.7	-16.9	-1.5	0.0	-1.4	-0.2
CZ	-0.4	-1.6	0.0	-1.5	-27.1	1.7	-0.1	-2.4	-0.3
DK	-1.5 b	6.0	-1.1	1.7	35.8	4.9	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3
DE	6.0 b	11.8	6.4	-14.9 b	-15.5	-11.7	-0.2 b	-2.7	-0.4
EE	8.0	4.3	8.4	-5.1	-5.2	-1.9	-2.5	10.2	-2.7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	-3.6	24.5	-3.2	-11.9	-11.4	-8.7	-1.7	3.6	-1.9
ES	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-11.9	13.6	-8.7	0.2	-2.4	0.0
FR	:	:	:	6.4 p	25.3	9.6	1.4 p	-0.2	1.2
HR	-0.5	-3.9	-0.1	4.7	-11.5	7.9	0.1	-1.3	-0.1
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	-0.4	-6.2	0.0	-10.4	-11.2	-7.2	-0.6	-2.4	-0.8
LV	-0.6 p	-3.3	-0.2	-2.0 p	-5.6	1.2	1.0 p	2.5	0.8
LT	-2.1	-5.4	-1.7	-10.4	-15.7	-7.2	0.3	-1.1	0.1
LU	-1.6 b	0.4	-1.2	3.2 b	31.3	6.4	-0.1 b	-2.7	-0.3
HU	1.0	-2.9	1.4	-6.4	-21.4	-3.2	-0.3	-2.1	-0.5
MT	0.2	-5.3	0.6	-8.6	-2.2	-5.4	0.0 n	-2.8	-0.2
NL	-1.6 p	0.2	-1.2	2.8 p	35.7	6.0	0.0 p	-2.6	-0.2
AT	-0.7	-1.8	-0.3	-1.6	-10.8	1.6	-0.2	-2.7	-0.4
PL	-1.1 p	-3.2	-0.7	1.0 p	-20.7	4.2	8.5 p	9.9	8.3
PT	-1.6	-4.0	-1.2	0.1	21.1	3.3	-0.1	-1.2	-0.3
RO	-1.5	-1.0	-1.1	-7.3	-25.1	-4.1	-0.2	1.9	-0.4
SI	0.3	-3.7	0.7	-2.6	12.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
SK	-5.2 p	-7.6	-4.8	-1.8 p	-27.1	1.4	0.5 p	0.4	0.3
FI	0.1	-4.0	0.5	1.4	7.7	4.6	0.7	2.6	0.5
SE	-1.1	0.2	-0.7	1.0	22.2	4.2	0.1	-1.3	-0.1

Notes: 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; e: estimated; p: provisional; u: low reliability (small number of observations); n: not statistically significantly different from zero. Source: Eurostat.

Annex 3. Regional breakdown of selected social scoreboard headline indicators¹

Figure 1: Early leavers from education and training, 2020

(%, share of people aged 18-24 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 9.9%)



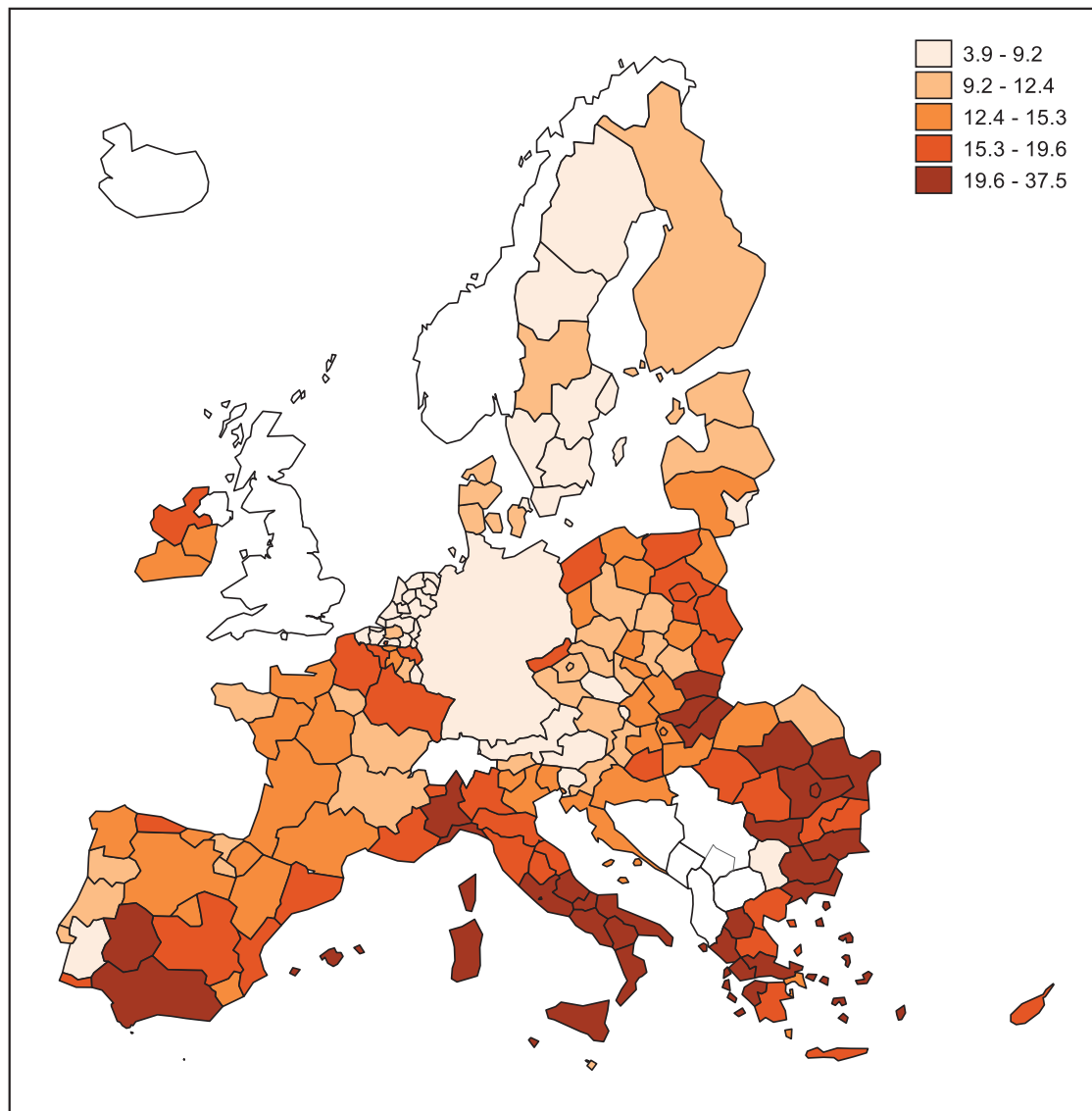
Note: Some islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland, France, Germany, Poland and Portugal. NUTS 1-level data for Austria, Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Slovakia and Sweden. Low-reliability data in Bulgaria (Severen tsentralen, Severoiztochen, Severozapaden and Yugozapaden); Croatia (Jadranska Hrvatska); Czechia (Praha); Hungary (Budapest and Nyugat-Dunántúl); Lithuania (Sostinės regionas); Netherlands (Zeeland); Romania (București-Ilfov and Vest); Slovenia (Vzhodna Slovenija and Zahodna Slovenija) and Spain (Cantabria, Ciudad de Ceuta, Ciudad de Melilla, La Rioja and Principado de Asturias). Break in the time-series for Germany. Provisional data for Germany.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [edat_ifse_16]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

¹ 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), 2020

(%, share of people aged 15-29 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 13.7%)

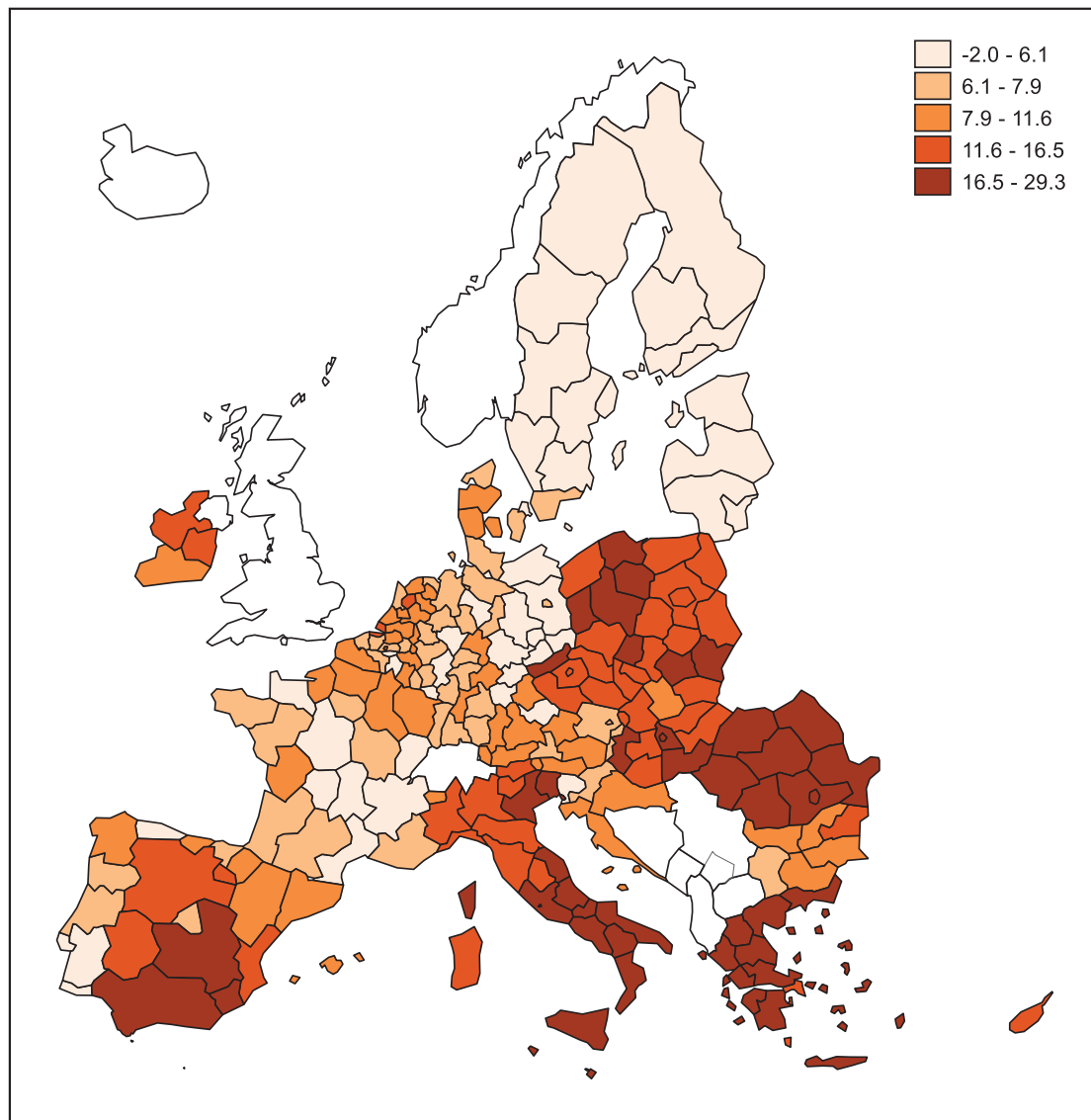


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland and Germany. NUTS 1-level data for Austria and France. Low-reliability data in France (Corse); Netherlands (Zeeland); Poland (Opolskie); Spain (Ciudad de Ceuta and Ciudad de Melilla) and Sweden (Mellersta Norrland and Övre Norrland). Break in the time-series for Germany. Provisional data for Germany.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [edat_lfse_22]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 3: Gender employment gap, 2020

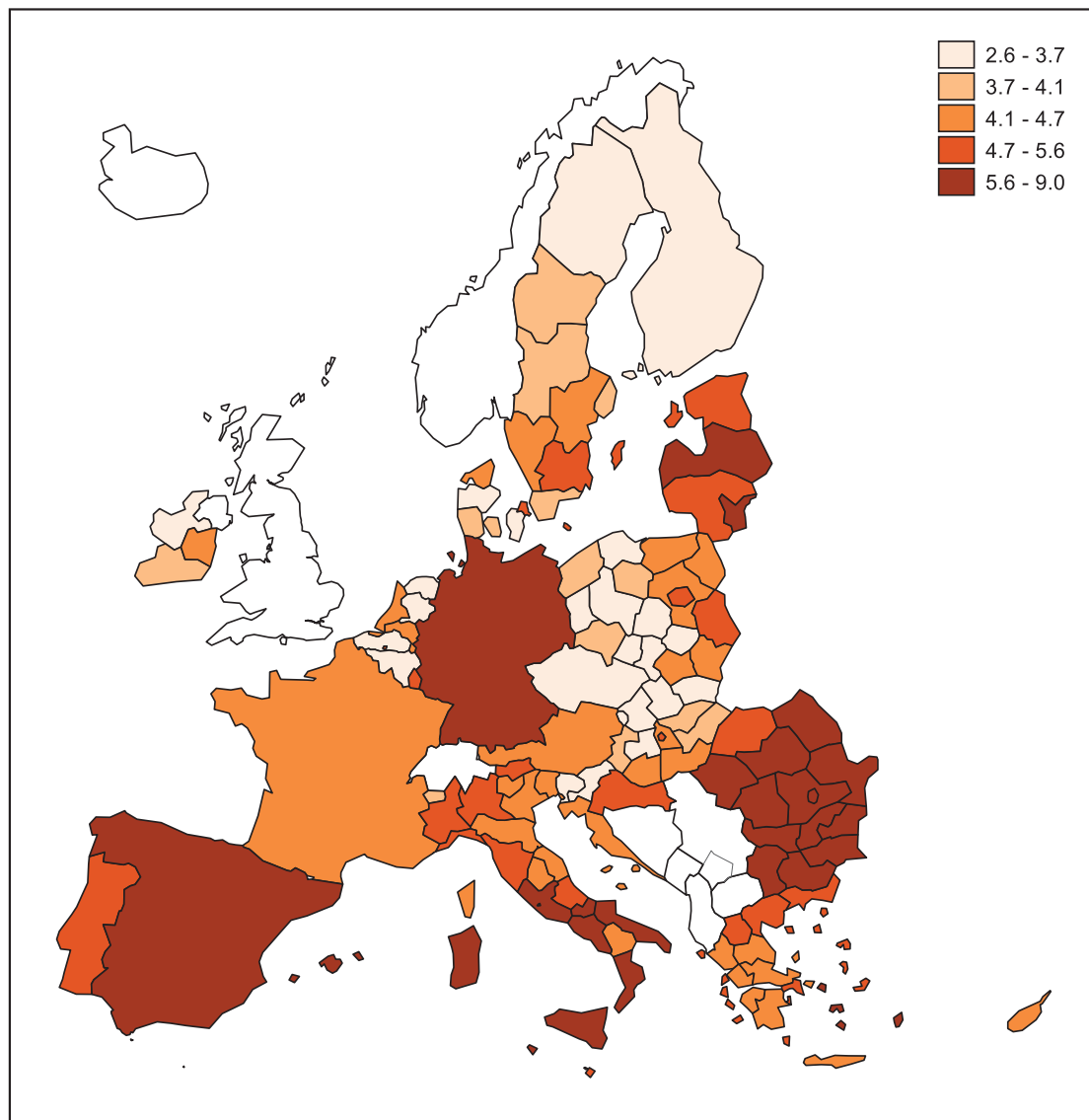
(percentage points difference, male employment rate minus female employment rate, based on people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 11.1 pps)



Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. Low-reliability data in France (Corse and Mayotte). Break in the time-series for Germany. Provisional data for Germany.
Source: Eurostat, indicator [tepsr_lm220]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 4: Income inequality measured as quintile share ratio - S80/S20, 2020

(index, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: not available)

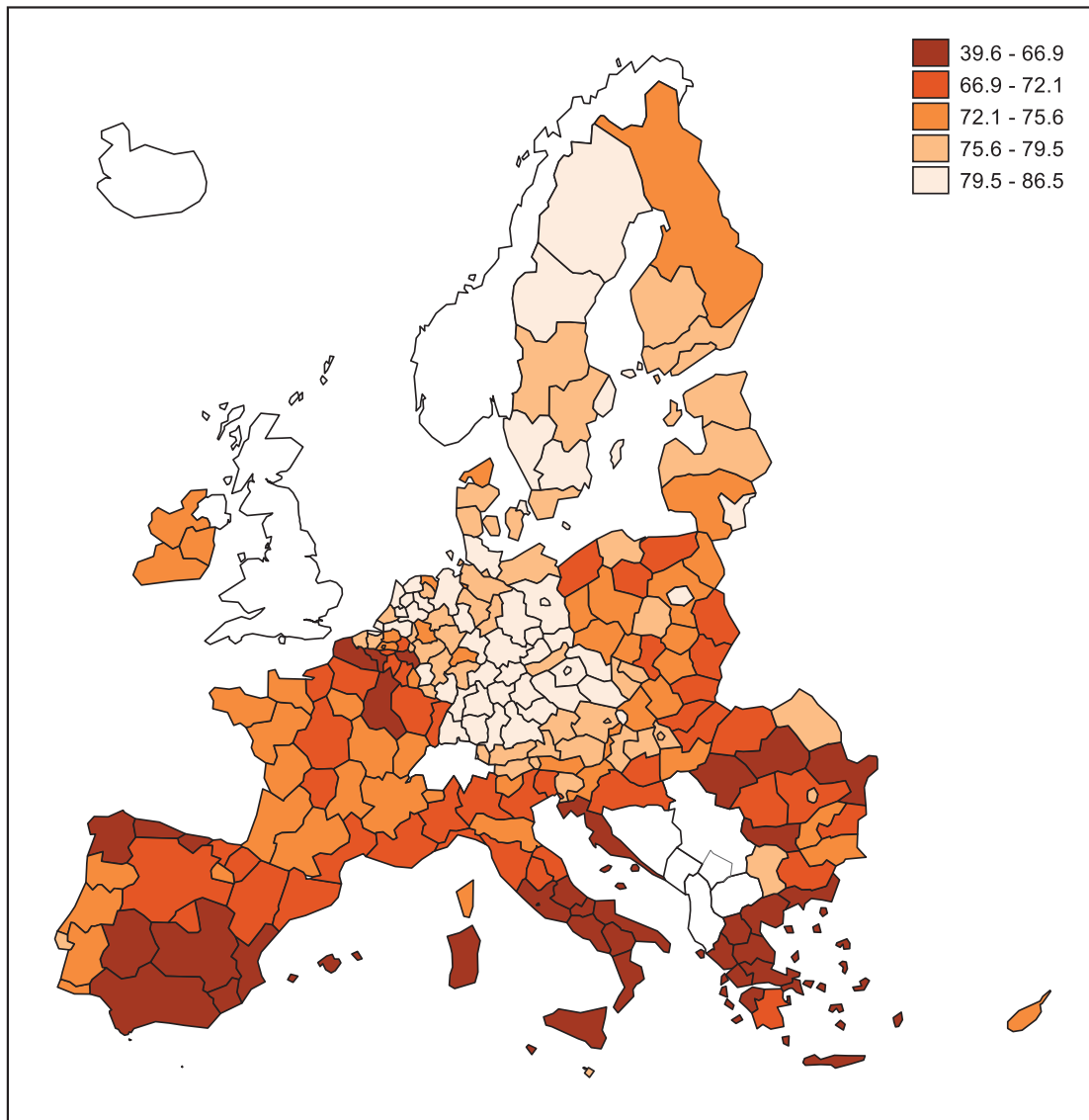


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. Data from 2019 used (due to data missing at all levels in 2020) for Ireland and Italy. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Spain. NUTS 1-level data for Belgium and Netherlands. Break in the time-series for Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg. Provisional data for France, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [ilc_di11_r]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 5: Employment rate, 2020

(%, share of people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 72.5%)

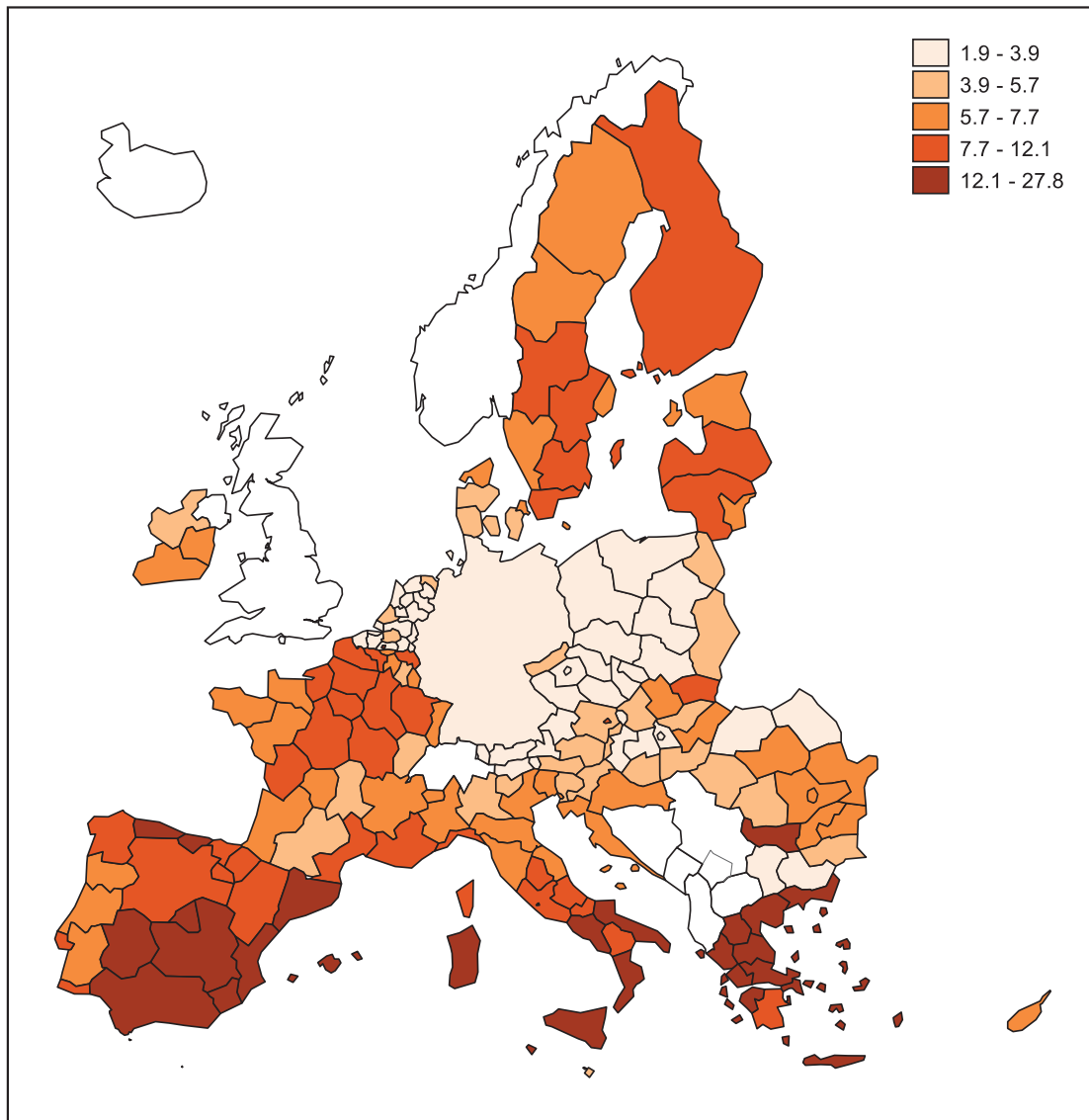


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. Low-reliability data in France (Corse and Mayotte). Break in the time-series for Germany. Provisional data for Germany.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [lfst_r_lfe2emprt]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 6: Unemployment rate, 2020

(%, share of labour force aged 15-74 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 7.1%)

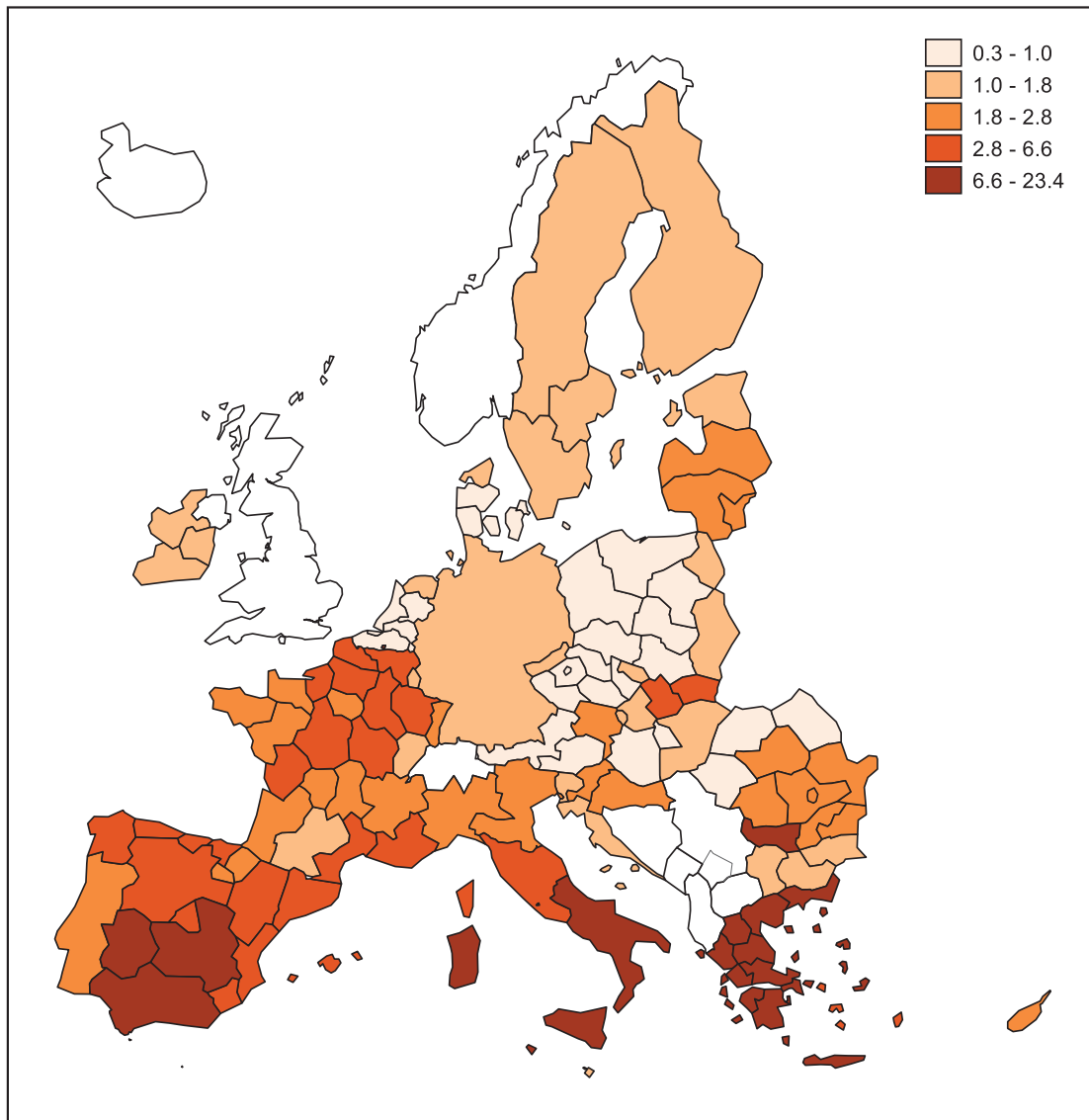


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland and Germany. NUTS 1-level data for Poland. Low-reliability data in France (Corse and Mayotte). Break in the time-series for Germany. Provisional data for Germany.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [lfst_r_lfu3rt]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 7: Long-term unemployment rate (12 months or more), 2020

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

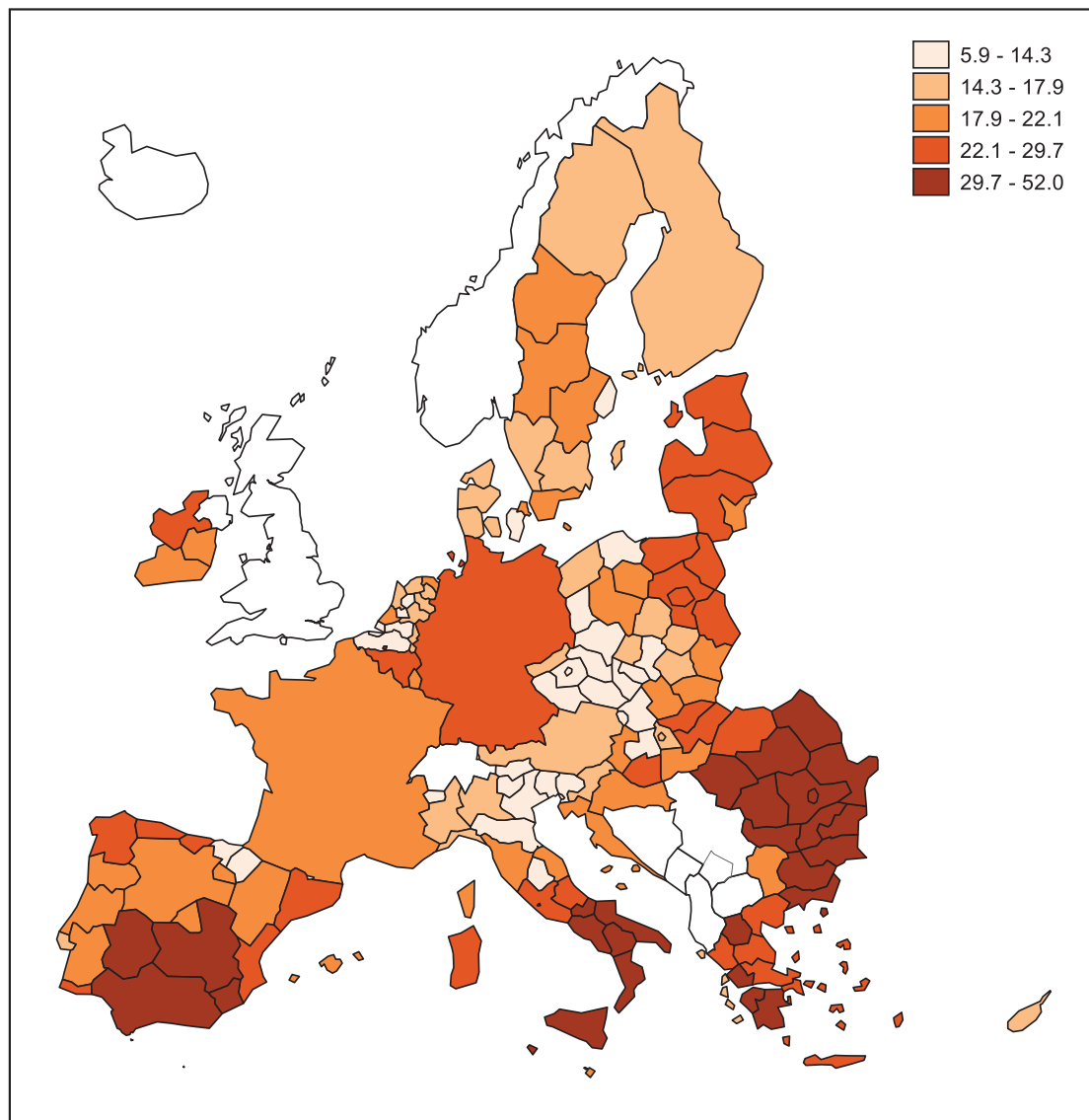


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Finland, Germany and Portugal. NUTS 1-level data for Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. Low-reliability data in Bulgaria (Yugoiztochen); Croatia (Jadranska Hrvatska); Czechia (Jihozápad, Praha, Severovýchod, Střední Morava and Střední Čechy); Denmark (Nordjylland and Sjælland); France (Corse, Franche-Comté, Limousin and Mayotte); Ireland (Northern and Western); Poland (Makroregion centralny, Makroregion południowo-zachodni, Makroregion południowy, Makroregion północno-zachodni, Makroregion północny and Makroregion województwo mazowieckie); Romania (București-Ilfov, Nord-Vest and Vest) and Spain (La Rioja). Break in the time-series for Germany. Provisional data for Germany.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [lfst_r_lfu2ltu]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 8: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2020

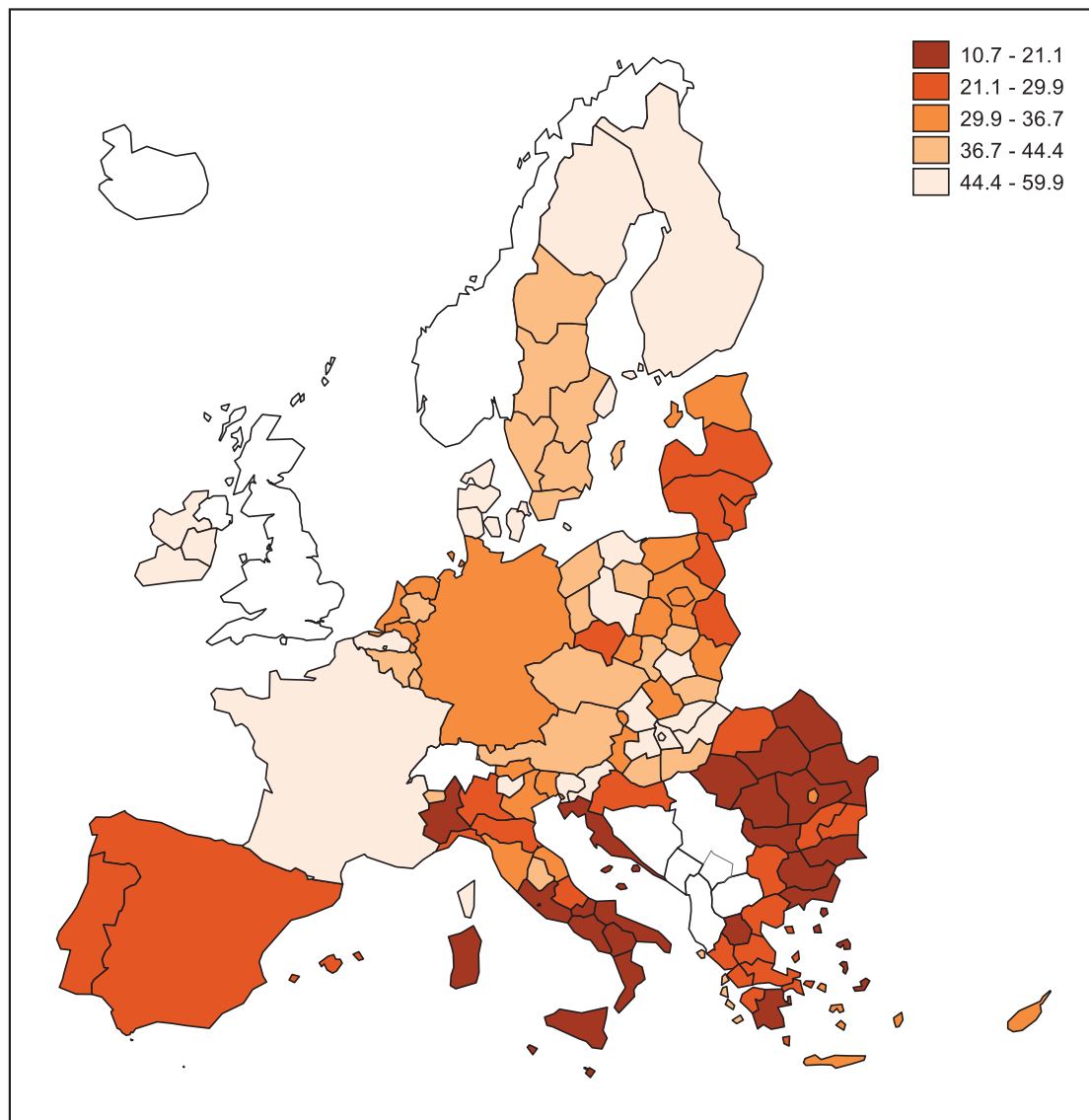
(%, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 21.9%)



Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. Data from 2019 used (due to data missing at all levels in 2020) for Ireland and Italy. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. NUTS 1-level data for Belgium. Break in the time-series for Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg. Provisional data for France, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [ilc_peps11n]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 9: Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction, 2020
 (% , by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 32.7%)

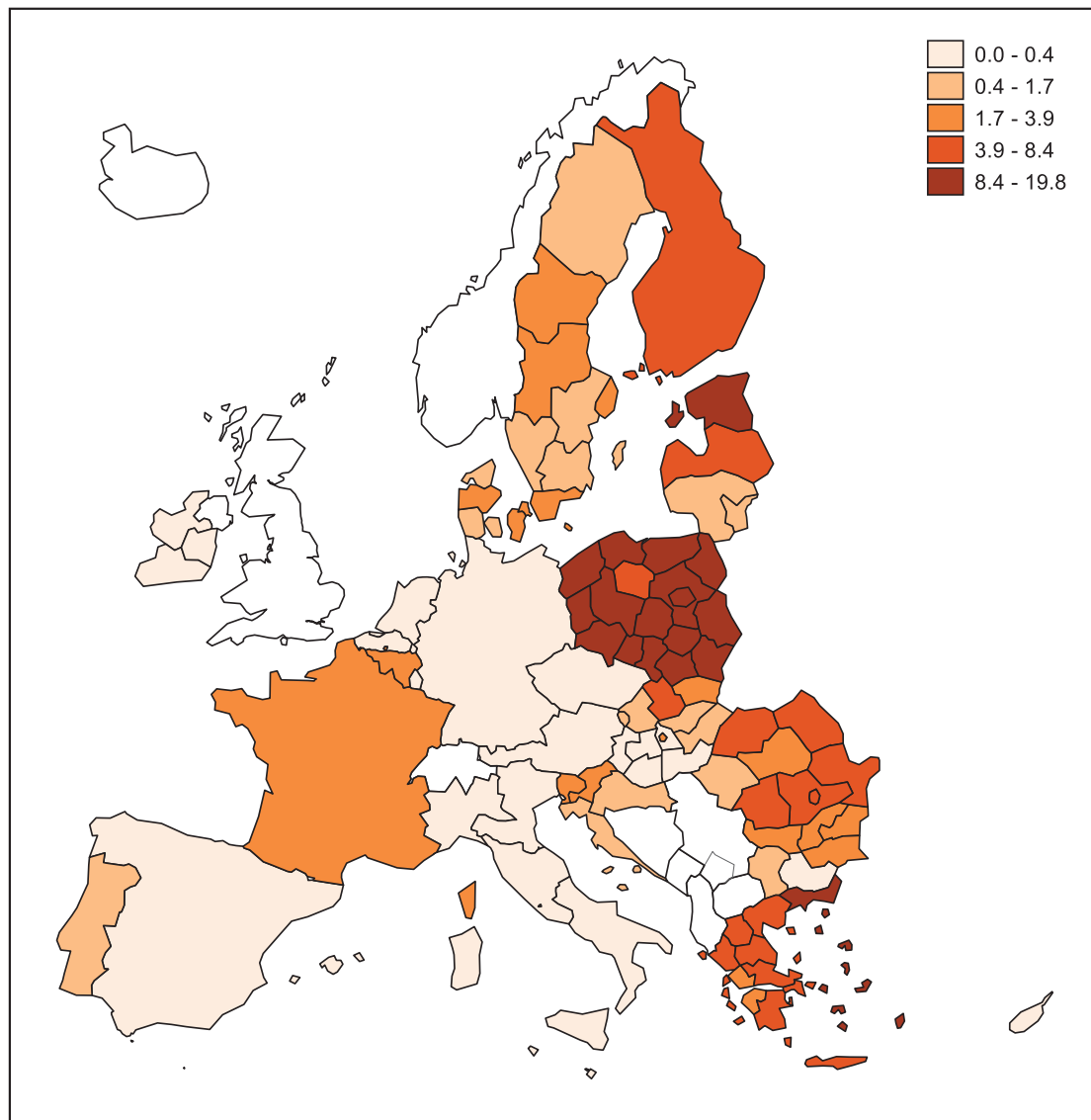


Note: Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. Data from 2019 used (due to data missing at all levels in 2020) for Ireland and Italy. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Spain. NUTS 1-level data for Belgium and Netherlands. Break in the time-series for Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg. Provisional data for France, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [tespm050_r]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 10: Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination, 2020

(%, self-reported unmet needs because of 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' or 'Too far to travel', NUTS 2 regions; EU average: not available)



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. NUTS 1-level data for Belgium and Italy.

Source: Eurostat, indicator [hlth_silc_08_r]. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

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 both to year-levels (levels) as well as to one-year changes (changes), thus enabling a holistic assessment of Member States' performance.

In 2017 the Commission in agreement with the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee has 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 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:

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

where MS_X indicator is the value of the indicator for Member State X.

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 the thresholds. Given that no parametric assumption can be made safely about the distribution of the observed raw values², the approach taken is a common one using a 'rule of thumb' in selecting the thresholds. According to the analysis of the headline indicators used in the scoreboard where low values indicate good performance, 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 performance³

Table 1: z-scores threshold values

z-scores threshold values					
	-1.0	-0.5	0	0.5	1.0
	<i>(lower than)</i>	<i>(lower than)</i>	<i>(between)</i>	<i>(Higher than)</i>	<i>(Higher than)</i>
	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

² Both normality and t-shaped distribution tests were carried out resulting in the rejection of the hypothesis of similarity to these distributions.

³ In case of normality, chosen cut-off points roughly corresponds to 15%, 30%, 50%, 70% and 85% of the 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. Considering changes in the categorisation of a Member State over time, it is essential to keep in mind its relative nature. A lower category than in a previous year can result even if the indicator improves but the rest improved even more: the relative position worsened.

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).

Best performers	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
Better than average	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
Good but to monitor	scoring less than -0.5 in levels and more than 1.0 in changes, <i>and</i> presenting a change higher than zero ⁴	Member States with levels better or much better than the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average
On average / neutral	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 neither improving nor deteriorating much faster than the EU average
Weak but improving	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
To watch	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 ⁵)	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
Critical situations	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					

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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).

Best performers	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
Better than average	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
Good but to monitor	scoring more than 0.5 in levels and less than -1.0 in changes, <i>and</i> presenting a change lower than zero ⁶	Member States with levels better or much better than the EU average but with the situation deteriorating much faster than the EU average
On average / neutral	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 neither improving nor deteriorating much faster than the EU average
Weak but improving	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
To watch	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 ⁷)	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
Critical situations	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					

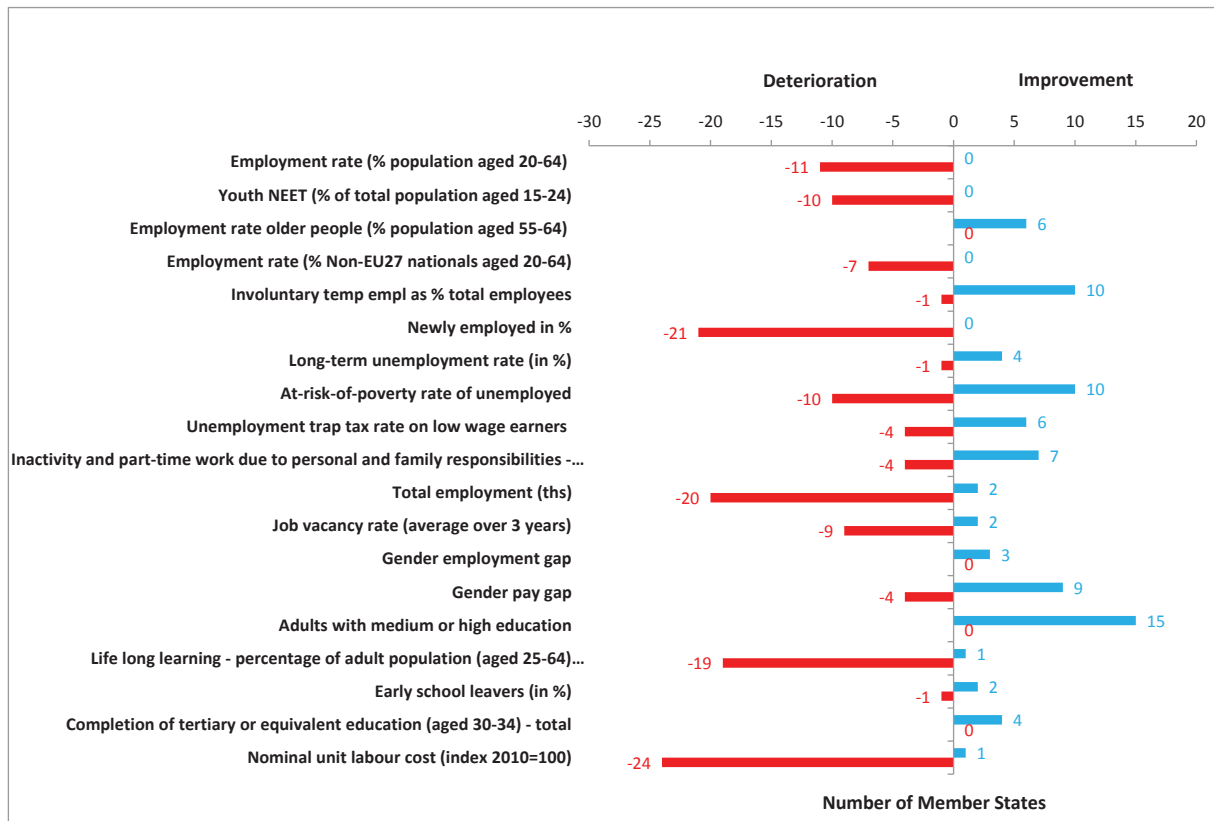
⁶ The latter condition prevents a Member State presenting ‘high’ or ‘very high’ level to be flagged as ‘deteriorating’ when showing a change ‘much lower than average’, but still improving.

⁷ 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

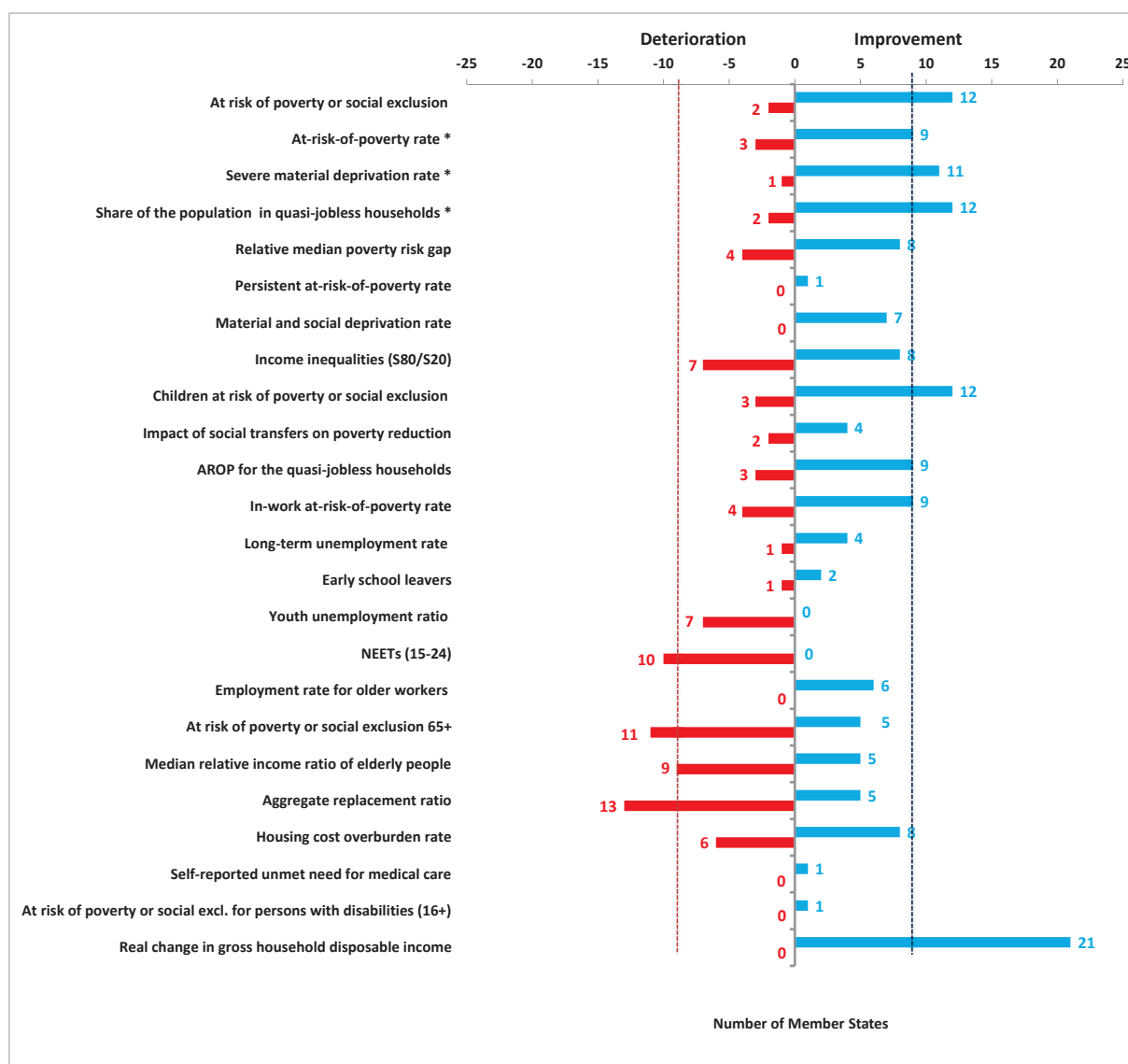
		Very low	Low	On average	High	Very high
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)	Levels	less than 5.3%	less than 7.0%	between 7.0% and 10.3%	more than 10.3%	more than 12.0%
	Changes	less than -1.2 pps	less than -0.7 pps	between -0.7 pps and 0.3 pps	more than 0.3 pps	more than 0.9 pps
Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills (% of population aged 16-74)	Levels	less than 43.8%	less than 49.9%	between 49.9% and 62.0%	more than 62.0%	more than 68.0%
	Changes	less than -5.7pps	less than -3.0pps	between -3.0pps and 2.6pps	more than 2.6pps	more than 4.9pps
Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-29)	Levels	less than 8.8%	less than 10.7%	between 10.7% and 14.7%	more than 14.7%	more than 16.6%
	Changes	less than 0.4 pps	less than 0.8 pps	between 0.8 pps and 1.5 pps	more than 1.5 pps	more than 1.8 pps
Gender employment gap (pps)	Levels	less than 4.9 pps	less than 7.5 pps	between 7.5 pps and 12.7 pps	more than 12.7 pps	more than 15.4 pps
	Changes	less than -1.3 pps	less than -0.8 pps	between -0.8 pps and 0.1 pps	more than 0.1 pps	more than 0.5 pps
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	Levels	less than 3.6	less than 4.2	between 4.2 and 5.4	more than 5.4	more than 5.9
	Changes	less than -0.4	less than -0.2	between -0.2 and 0.2	more than 0.2	more than 0.4
Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)	Levels	less than 68.8%	less than 71.3%	between 71.3% and 76.4%	more than 76.4%	more than 78.9%
	Changes	less than -1.4 pps	less than -1.1 pps	between -1.1 pps and -0.4 pps	more than -0.4 pps	more than 0.0 pps
Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	Levels	less than 3.7%	less than 5.3%	between 5.3% and 8.3%	more than 8.3%	more than 9.9%
	Changes	less than 0.0 pps	less than 0.4 pps	between 0.4 pps and 1.1 pps	more than 1.1 pps	more than 1.5 pps
Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	Levels	less than 0.2%	less than 1.2%	between 1.2% and 3.2%	more than 3.2%	more than 4.2%
	Changes	less than -0.5 pps	less than -0.3 pps	between -0.3 pps and 0.1 pps	more than 0.1 pps	more than 0.3 pps
Real GDHI per capita (2008 = 100)	Levels	less than 96.4	less than 104.4	between 104.4 and 120.5	more than 120.5	more than 128.6
	Changes	less than 0.0 pps	less than 0.0 pps	between 0.0 pps and 0.0 pps	more than 0.0 pps	more than 0.0 pps
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (% of total population)	Levels	less than 14.9%	less than 17.7%	between 17.7% and 23.4%	more than 23.4%	more than 26.3%
	Changes	less than -1.5 pps	less than -0.9 pps	between -0.9 pps and 0.4 pps	more than 0.4 pps	more than 1.0 pps
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (% of total population aged less than 18)	Levels	less than 14.8%	less than 18.3%	between 18.3% and 25.3%	more than 25.3%	more than 28.8%
	Changes	less than -2.6 pps	less than -1.4 pps	between -1.4 pps and 1.0 pps	more than 1.0 pps	more than 2.2 pps
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (%)	Levels	less than 24.5%	less than 29.6%	between 29.6% and 39.7%	more than 39.7%	more than 44.8%
	Changes	less than -3.2 pps	less than -1.5 pps	between -1.5 pps and 2.0 pps	more than 2.0 pps	more than 3.7 pps
Disability employment rate gap (pps)	Levels	less than 20.6 pps	less than 23.2 pps	between 23.2 pps and 28.4 pps	more than 28.4 pps	more than 31.0 pps
	Changes	less than -2.6 pps	less than -1.1 pps	between -1.1 pps and 1.8 pps	more than 1.8 pps	more than 3.2 pps
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	Levels	less than 1.4%	less than 4.7%	between 4.7% and 11.4%	more than 11.4%	more than 14.8%
	Changes	less than -3.0 pps	less than -1.7 pps	between -1.7 pps and 0.9 pps	more than 0.9 pps	more than 2.1 pps
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (%)	Levels	less than 11.6%	less than 21.7%	between 21.7% and 42.1%	more than 42.1%	more than 52.3%
	Changes	less than -8.8 pps	less than -6.0 pps	between -6.0 pps and -0.4 pps	more than -0.4 pps	more than 2.4 pps
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (%)	Levels	less than -0.7%	less than 1.0%	between 1.0% and 4.5%	more than 4.5%	more than 6.2%
	Changes	less than -1.6 pps	less than -0.7 pps	between -0.7 pps and 1.2 pps	more than 1.2 pps	more than 2.1 pps

Annex 5: Summary overview of the ‘employment trends to watch’ and number of Member States with deterioration or improvement as identified by the 2021 Employment Performance Monitor (EPM).



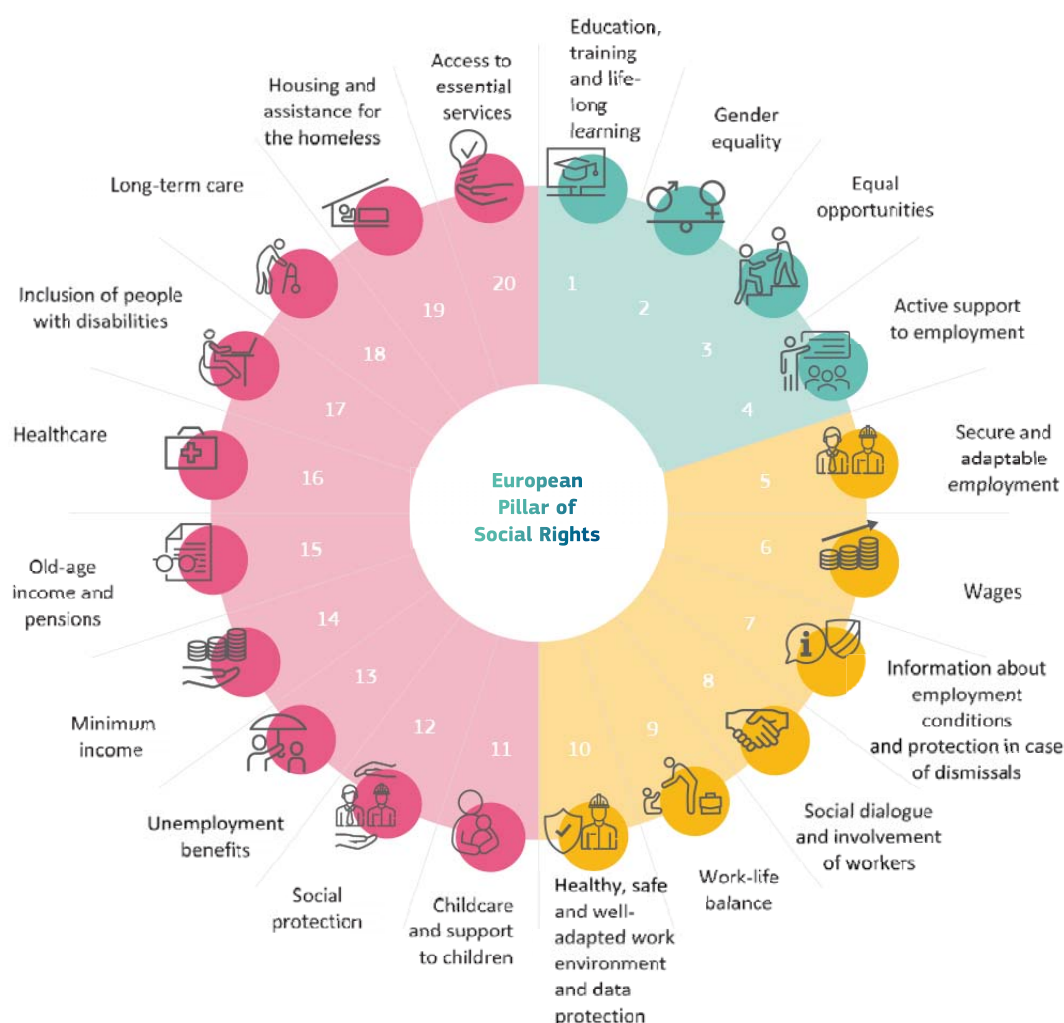
Note: 2018-2019 changes, except 2017-2018 for at-risk-of poverty rate of unemployed, unemployment trap and gender pay gap.

Annex 6: Summary overview of the ‘social trends to watch’ and number of Member States with deterioration or improvement over 2018-2019 as identified by the June 2021 update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor



Note: For EU-SILC based indicators the changes refer to 2018-2019 (although for income and household work intensity indicators the changes generally actually refer to 2017-2018). Major break in EU-SILC series for BE in 2019 so EU-SILC based changes not included for that Member State. For LFS-based indicators (LTU rate, early school leavers, youth unemployment ratio, NEETs (15-24), ER (55-64)) the changes refer to the period 2019-2020.* At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), severe material deprivation rate (SMD) and the share of the population in (quasi-)jobless households indicators are components of the AROPE indicator.

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