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ANNEXES 1 to 10

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**	**-15 000**
All MS together	**78.5**	**57.6**	**-15 600***
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	-1 200(2)
EE	81.3	52.3	-39
IE	78.2	64.2	-90
EL	71.1	40.0	-860
ES	76.0	60.0	-2 815
FR	78.0	65.0	-1 100
HR	75.0	55.0	-298
IT	73.0	60.0	-3 200
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	-1 500
PT	80.0	60.0	-765
RO	74.7	17.4	-2 532
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 2027 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 (% of population aged 25-64)[2]
  - 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)
  - 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]
  - Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (% reduction of AROP)[6]

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[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] In May 2026, the EMCO IG agreed that from the 2027 European Semester cycle onwards, monitoring of the 2030 skills targets would be based on the latest AES figures, including GOTJ.

[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 (QJ 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 QJ 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.

- Disability employment gap (pps, population aged 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 aged 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. Commission services including Eurostat analysed data collected from the EU-LFS in 2022 and decided to continue monitoring its quality and review the indicator.. Eurostat 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 later, after having been collected only through the Adult Education Survey before 2022. Following thorough quality and comparability checks of 2022 data from the AES and EU LFS by Eurostat[11], in September 2024, the Indicators Group of the Employment Committee (IG) reached agreement on using AES data excluding guided on-the-job training (GOTJ) for this headline indicator for the time being. In January 2026, following the release of the 2024 EU-LFS data, the IG revisited the adult learning target monitoring approach. In May 2026, the IG agreed that from the 2027 European Semester cycle onwards, monitoring of the 2030 skills targets would be based on the latest AES figures, including GOTJ, complemented by a qualitative indication of the most recent EU-LFS trends.

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[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?' If the 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 2025 across Member States of the EU (Pearson correlation coefficient = -0.59).

[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 (2025 operation) 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 deduced, but housing benefits not deduced). For tenants at market price or at reduced price, also rental payment is included. For rent free tenants, housing benefits should not be deduced 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.

[11] See Eurostat's Information Note.

Annex 3. Social scoreboard headline indicators, levels

Indicator	Equal opportunities																
	Adult participation in learning (during the last 12 months, % of the population aged 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)			Youth NEET rate (% of total population aged 15-29)			Gender employment gap (percentage points, population aged 20-64)			Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)		
Source	Eurostat [trng_aes_100], AES		Eurostat [edat_lfse_14], EU LFS			Eurostat [tepsr_sp410], ESS			Eurostat [lfsi_neet_a], EU LFS			Eurostat [tesem060], EU LFS			Eurostat [tessi180], EU-SILC		
Year	2016	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2023	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
EU27	43.7	46.6	9.6	9.6	9.1	53.9	55.6	60.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.2	10.0	9.6	4.72	4.66	4.62
EA21	47.0	48.9	9.8	9.8	9.4	:	:	:	11.4	11.2	11.0	9.7	9.6	9.3	:	:	4.78
EUnw	43.6	45.6	8.2	8.2	7.8	56.3	57.6	61.0	10.6	10.5	10.4	8.6	8.3	7.8	4.71	4.62	4.60
EAnw	44.2	45.1	7.9	8.0	7.6	57.4	58.1	61.2	10.6	10.5	10.4	8.0	7.8	7.3	4.79	4.77	4.73
BE	45.2	41.6	6.2	7.0 b	7.3	54.2	59.4	61.2	9.6	9.9	9.8	7.6	8.0	7.1	3.39	3.45	3.25
BG	24.6	20.6	9.3	8.2 b	8.6	31.2	35.5	38.3	13.8	12.7 b	13.8	7.3	7.2 b	7.4	6.61	6.96	6.94
CZ	46.1	45.7	6.4	5.4	6.1	59.7	69.1	70.5	10.1	8.6	8.0	13.9	12.6	10.7	3.42	3.32	3.34
DK	50.4	53.0	10.4	10.4	10.0 b	68.7	69.6	81.5	8.6 b	8.0	8.9	5.6 b	6.5	6.2	4.15	4.16	4.12
DE	52.0	60.4	13.0	13.5 b	13.1	48.9	52.2	59.6	8.8	8.9	9.5	7.4	7.1	6.8	4.44	4.49	4.68
EE	44.0	48.1	9.7	11.0	10.2	56.4	62.6	62.5	9.6	11.0	11.2	2.4	1.7	0.5	5.37	5.03	5.07
IE	53.9 b	54.8	4.0	2.8 b	3.6	70.5	72.9	82.8	8.5	7.5	8.1	9.9	9.3	9.0	3.86	3.74	3.89
EL	16.7	16.6	3.7	3.0 b	3.0	52.5	52.4	51.0	15.9	14.2	13.5	19.8	18.8	17.4	5.28	5.27	5.17
ES	43.4	49.2	13.7 d	13.0 d	12.8 d	64.2	66.2	66.5	12.3 d	12.0 d	11.5 d	10.3 d	9.8 d	9.5 d	5.50	5.39	5.24
FR	51.3	50.8.b	7.6 d	7.9 bd	7.2 d	62.0	59.7	65.7	12.6 d	12.7 d	12.9 d	5.6 d	6.1 d	5.7 d	4.63	4.66	4.74
HR	31.8	27.3	2.0 u	2.0 u	2.1 u	63.4	59.0	63.4	11.8	10.6	10.8	7.7	5.9	5.0	4.91 b	4.97 b	4.78
IT	41.5	35.7.b	10.5	9.8	8.2	45.6	45.8	54.3	16.1	15.2	13.3	19.5	19.4	19.1	5.27	5.53	5.13
CY	48.1	44.9	10.3	11.4	9.8	50.2	49.5	55.8	13.7	12.7	10.6	9.2	10.4	10.1	4.23	4.40	4.60
LV	47.5	52.2	7.7	7.9	8.8	50.8	45.3	48.4	10.0	10.7	11.0	3.1	3.3	1.9	6.20	6.28	6.68
LT	27.9	31.4	6.4	8.4	5.9	48.8	52.9	53.8	13.5	14.7	12.4	1.5	1.4	-0.6	6.32	6.54 p	6.54 p
LU	48.1.b	50.0	6.8 u	7.8 u	5.2 u	63.8	60.1	62.4	8.5	9.8	8.8	6.8	5.5	6.8	4.79	4.68	4.6 b
HU	55.7	62.4	11.6	10.3	9.3	49.1	58.9	57.3	10.9	10.9	10.6	9.1	7.9	8.1	4.43	4.39	4.68
MT	36.3	46.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	61.2	62.8	66.8	7.6	7.2	8.5	14.1	13.6	12.4	5.30	5.07	4.49
NL	64.1	65.2	6.2	7.0	7.4	78.9	82.7	83.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	7.8	7.6	7.6	3.87	3.72	3.76
AT	59.9	58.0	8.6	8.1	10.0	63.3	64.7	69.8	9.4	9.2	10.3	7.8	6.9	6.8	4.28	4.34	4.25
PL	25.5	24.3	3.7	4.1	4.0	42.9	44.3	50.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	11.8	11.6	11.3	4.06	3.85	3.63
PT	46.1	44.2	8.1	6.6	6.1	55.3	56.0	59.2	8.9	8.7	8.0	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.60	5.20	4.86
RO	7.0	25.6.b	16.6	16.8	15.5	27.8	27.7	31.8	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.1	18.7	5.83	4.62	4.37
SI	46.1	42.4	5.4 b	5.0	5.5	49.7	46.7	46.5	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.0	4.9	3.34	3.42	3.55
SK	46.1	54.8	6.4	7.5	6.8	55.2	51.3	53.6	11.2	10.7	11.1	7.7	8.9	8.7	3.63	3.28	3.27 b
FI	54.1	53.1	9.6	9.6	9.9	79.2	82.0	81.0	9.2	9.8	11.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	3.78	3.73	3.93
SE	63.8.b	73.9	7.4	7.2	6.7	66.6	66.4	70.0	5.7	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.73	4.34	4.58

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, DG EMPL calculations for non-weighted averages.

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

Indicator	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)		
Source	Eurostat [lfsi_emp_a], EU LFS			Eurostat [une_rt_a], EU LFS			Eurostat [tesem130], EU LFS			Eurostat [tepsr_wc310], European sector accounts		
Year	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
EU27	75.3	75.7	76.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	112.7	115.7	116.5
EA21	74.8	75.2	75.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	108.7	111.2	111.7
EUnw	76.9	77.3	77.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	121.0	125.9	128.2
Eanw	76.4	76.9	77.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	114.3	118.9	121.2
BE	72.1	72.3	72.8	5.5	5.7	6.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	106.5	107.7	107.5 p
BG	76.2	76.8 b	77.0	4.3	4.2 b	3.5	2.3	2.2 b	1.5	:	:	:
CZ	81.7	82.3	82.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	123.6	125.0	126.6
DK	79.8 b	80.2	79.8	5.1 b	6.2	6.4	0.5 b	0.8	0.9	125.0	127.1	129.6
DE	81.1	81.1	81.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	117.0 p	119.4 p	119.9 p
EE	82.1	81.8	81.7	6.4	7.6	7.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	131.2	134.6	135.2
IE	79.1	79.8	80.2	4.3	4.3	4.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	115.7	122.9	123.7
EL	67.4	69.3	71.0	11.1	10.1	8.9	6.2	5.4	5.0	83.3 p	85.3 p	85.5 p
ES	70.5 d	71.4 d	72.4 d	12.2 d	11.4 d	10.5 d	4.3 d	3.8 d	3.4 d	100.5	104.1 p	105.2 p
FR	74.3 d	75.0 d	75.4 d	7.4 d	7.4 d	7.7 d	1.9 d	1.7 d	1.8 d	110.8	113.2 p	112.3 p
HR	70.8	73.6	74.4	6.1	5.0	4.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	128.3	140.4	146.5 p
IT	66.3	67.1	67.6	7.7	6.5	6.1	4.2	3.3	3.1	95.0	96.1	96.9 p
CY	79.8	80.1	81.3	5.8	4.8	4.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	102.9	109.0 p	114.1 p
LV	77.5	77.4	78.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	114.6	124.7	128.2
LT	78.5	79.2	80.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	137.3	144.3	154.0
LU	74.8	74.2	73.6	5.2	6.4	6.5	1.7	1.6	2.0	112.1	112.0 p	117.9 p
HU	80.7	81.1	81.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	161.2	170.5	174.0 p
MT	81.3	82.7	83.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	151.5 p	163.3 p	170.7 p
NL	83.5	83.5	83.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	110.4	111.9 p	114.3 p
AT	77.2	77.4	77.6	5.1	5.2	5.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	100.3	103.7	101.7
PL	77.9	78.4	78.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	155.9	168.0	175.3
PT	78.0	78.5	79.6	6.5	6.5	6.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	112.0	119.2	121.6 p
RO	68.7	69.5	69.0	5.6	5.4	6.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	174.2	184.0	183.0 p
SI	77.5	78.3	78.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	120.5	122.7	126.5
SK	77.5	78.1	78.1	5.8	5.3	5.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	128.1	133.6	132.3
FI	78.2	77.0	76.3	7.2	8.4	9.7	1.6	1.8	2.4	108.1	109.2	109.0
SE	82.6	81.9	81.8	7.7	8.4	8.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	120.3	122.2	122.3

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, DG EMPL calculations for non-weighted averages.

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

Indicator	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, population aged 20-64)		
Source	Eurostat [ilc_peps01n], EU-SILC			Eurostat [ilc_peps01n], EU-SILC			Eurostat [tespm050], EU-SILC			Eurostat [tepsr_sp200], EU-SILC		
Year	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
EU27	21.3	21.0	20.9	24.9	24.2	24.3	34.7	34.2	33.2	21.4	24.0	24.2
EA21	21.7	21.6	21.6	25.6	25.1	25.3	:	:	32.7	:	:	23.3
Eunw	20.6	20.2	20.1	22.5	21.9	21.7	33.3	33.3	33.6	25.1	27.1	26.9
Eanw	20.9	20.7	20.6	22.6	22.3	22.0	33.0	32.6	33.0	24.7	26.2	26.2
BE	18.8	18.3	16.5	19.6	20.2	18.9	50.0	53.1	52.6	33.5	33.1	34.7
BG	30.0	30.3	29.0	33.9	35.1	33.1	27.7	27.7	26.9	39.5	35.4	33.2
CZ	12.0	11.3	11.5	15.0	15.4	15.4	39.5	40.6	40.0	22.2	21.7	23.8
DK	17.9	18.0	17.9	15.3	15.9	14.8	51.4	50.4	51.8	20.4	26.1 b	23.5
DE	21.3	21.1	21.2	23.9	22.9	23.5	41.7	35.7	34.0	22.6 e	22.0	23.0
EE	24.2	22.2	21.8	18.3	16.5	19.4	27.7	31.5	29.6	20.2	20.8	16.0
IE	19.2	17.1	18.8	24.3	20.9	23.7	57.8	50.8	51.5	36.7	38.2	30.5
EL	26.1	26.9	27.5	28.1	27.9	29.6	18.2	16.6	15.5	26.0	28.5	35.9
ES	26.5	25.8	25.7	34.5	34.6	33.8	22.9	23.9	23.2	13.8	23.4 b	22.6
FR	20.4	20.5	20.8	26.6	26.2	27.5	41.9	38.9	38.5	19.9	22.4	21.6
HR	20.7 b	21.7 b	20.7	17.3 b	19.3 b	15.7	20.9 b	21.6 b	23.5	39.2 b	41.0	39.7
IT	22.8	23.1	22.6	27.1	27.1	27.1	30.5	31.3	30.6	15.9	25.1 b	25.1
CY	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	14.8	14.0	30.1	30.5	31.3	27.0	24.5	23.9
LV	25.6	24.3	24.7	20.3	17.9	17.6	23.5	21.5	22.0	18.5	21.3	19.8
LT	24.3	25.8 p	26.3 p	21.7	22.8 p	19.9 p	29.9	25.9 p	27.3 p	32.4	39.9 p	42.8 p
LU	21.4	20.0	18.2 b	26.1	25.6	25.2 b	27.4	27.0	44.1 b	:	:	:
HU	19.7	19.3	19.5	24.6	22.9	23.0	25.8	23.5	23.1	29.8	28.3	24.3
MT	19.8	19.6	19.4	25.2	26.5	23.3	25.6	23.5	24.9	25.8	25.8	30.1
NL	15.8	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.8	12.7	38.4	41.0	36.8	23.8	20.9	24.3
AT	17.7	16.9	18.6	22.7	20.9	24.4	39.2	40.7	34.8	26.1	20.7	18.8
PL	16.3	16.0	15.0	16.9	16.1	15.6	36.1	41.5	38.9	33.9 u	35.6	35 u
PT	20.1	19.7	18.6	22.6	20.7	19.2	19.8	22.4	26.0	14.0	23.2 b	24.5
RO	32.0	27.9	27.4	39.0	33.8	32.4	15.6	18.8	21.7	29.2	44.8 b	45.4
SI	13.7	14.4	15.5	10.7	11.8	12.5	35.5	37.7	34.4	17.3	14.2	15.7
SK	17.6	18.3	16.7 b	25.3	22.6	22.7 b	36.4	36.7	40.8 b	22.1	23.8	20.7
FI	15.8	16.8	17.2	13.8	17.3	17.1	48.7	46.4	44.6	19.4	20.4	20.5
SE	18.4	17.5	18.6	21.6	20.9	23.4	36.9	40.6	38.3	23.2	22.9	22.6

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, DG EMPL calculation for non-weighted averages.

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

Indicator	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+)		
Source	Eurostat [tespm140], EU-SILC			Eurostat [tepsr_sp210], EU-SILC			Eurostat [tespm110], EU-SILC		
Year	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
EU27	8.8	8.2	7.6	37.3	39.2	40.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
EA21	8.9	8.5	7.8	:	:	44.6	:	:	2.4
EUnw	8.2	7.8	7.2	36.9	38.3	39.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
EAnw	7.9	7.5	6.9	39.0	41.1	41.5	3.3	3.2	3.0
BE	7.8	6.7	6.7	56.2	52.3	48.0	1.1	1.4	0.9
BG	11.1	8.0	6.9	17.4	21.2	22.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
CZ	9.1	9.2	8.2	4.4	7.3	7.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
DK	15.4	14.6	14.7 b	69.9 b	62.9	67.2	2.7	3.1	2.9
DE	13.0 b	12.0	11.2	23.3	25.1	26.2	0.2 e	0.8	1.0
EE	7.6	8.6	8.8	37.9	36.8	34.8	12.9	8.5	7.7
IE	4.7	4.5	5.3	22.1	24.4	27.0	2.7	2.9	2.7
EL	28.5	28.9	26.4	29.6	28.9	23.7	11.6	12.1	11.5
ES	8.2	7.8	7.2	55.8	55.0	56.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
FR	6.5	7.0	6.4	57.4	59.3	59.7	3.7	4.1	3.7
HR	4.0	3.7	3.2	29.6	30.2	32.5	1.0 b	1.3	1.4
IT	5.7	5.1	5.0	34.5	39.4	35.5	1.8	1.9	2.5
CY	2.6	2.4	2.4	37.4	40.1	42.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
LV	7.2	6.7	5.7	34.9	24.9	45.1	7.8	8.4	7.6
LT	5.2	6.2 p	5.7 p	19.9	36.9 p	43.8 p	3.8	4.3 p	3.3 p
LU	11.5 b	8.0	8.1 b	60.0	56.6	56.4 b	0.8	1.0	1.1 b
HU	7.3	9.0	5.3	20.5	16.6	21.1	1.0	1.0	1.4
MT	6.0 b	5.9	6.0	51.0	52.9	55.9	0.1	0.3	0.1
NL	9.3	6.9	6.5	71.5	78.9	66.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
AT	6.0	6.3	6.1	24.1	30.2	30.9	0.6	1.0	0.9
PL	5.9	5.2	4.1	12.6	15.1	21.0	3.6	3.8	2.9
PT	4.9	6.9	6.3	55.5	59.4	57.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
RO	9.1	4.7	5.0	12.3	11.4	11.1	5.2	2.2	2.9
SI	3.7	3.8	3.5	56.6	57.8	60.3	3.8	3.4	3.2
SK	5.9	6.4	3.5 b	1.0	5.1	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.1
FI	5.5	5.4	4.7	43.9	48.2	43.2	7.9	8.5	7.8
SE	10.9	10.6	10.8	56.9	57.7	59.6	2.1	2.2	2.1

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, DG EMPL calculation for non-weighted averages.

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

Year				Equal opportunities													
	Adult participation in learning (during the last 12 months, excl. guided on the job training, % of the population aged 25-64)			Early leavers from education and training (% of poulation 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, population aged 20-64)			Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)		
	2022			2025			2025			2025			2025			2025		
	Y- Y_{t-6} change	Distance to EU average	$Y-Y_{t-6}$ for MS to $Y-Y_{t-6}$ for EU	Y-Y change	Distance to EU average	Y-Y for MS to Y-Y for EU	Y- Y_{t-2} change	Distance to EU average	$Y-Y_{t-2}$ for MS to $Y-Y_{t-2}$ 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	2.9	1.0	0.9	-0.5	1.3	-0.2	4.8	-0.6	1.4	-0.1	0.6	0.0	-0.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
EA21	1.9	3.3	-0.2	-0.4	1.6	-0.1	:	:	:	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	1.5	0.2	:	0.2	:
EUnw	2.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EAnw	0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	3.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
BE	-3.6	-4.1	-5.7	0.3 b	-0.5	0.7	1.8	0.2	-1.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2
BG	-4.0	-25.1	-6.1	0.4 b	0.8	0.8	2.7	-22.8	-0.7	1.1 b	3.4	1.2	0.2 b	-0.4	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0
CZ	-0.4	0.1	-2.5	0.7	-1.7	1.1	1.3	9.4	-2.1	-0.6	-2.4	-0.5	-1.9	2.9	-1.4	0.0	-1.3	0.1
DK	2.6	7.4	0.6	-0.4 b	2.2 b	-0.1	11.8	20.4	8.4	0.9	-1.5	1.0	-0.3	-1.6	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0
DE	8.4	14.8	6.4	-0.4 b	5.3	-0.1	7.3	-1.5	3.9	0.6	-0.9	0.7	-0.3	-1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
EE	4.1	2.5	2.1	-0.8	2.4	-0.5	-0.1	1.5	-3.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	-1.2	-7.3	-0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1
IE	0.9 b	9.2	-1.2	0.8 b	-4.2	1.2	9.9	21.8	6.5	0.6	-2.3	0.7	-0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.2
EL	-0.1	-29.1	-2.2	0.0 b	-4.8	0.4	-1.4	-10.1	-4.8	-0.7	3.1	-0.6	-1.4	9.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.6	-0.1
ES	5.8	3.6	3.8	-0.2 d	5.0 d	0.2	0.3	5.5	-3.1	-0.5 d	1.1 d	-0.4	-0.3 d	1.7 d	0.2	-0.2	0.6	-0.1
FR	-0.5 b	5.1 b	-2.6	-0.7 bd	-0.6 d	-0.4	6.1	4.7	2.7	0.2 d	2.5 d	0.3	-0.4 d	-2.1 d	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
HR	-4.5	-18.4	-6.6	0.1 u	-5.7 u	0.5	4.4	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.9	-2.8	-0.4	-0.2 b	0.2	-0.2
IT	-5.8 b	-9.9 b	-7.9	-1.6	0.4	-1.3	8.5	-6.8	5.1	-1.9	2.9	-1.8	-0.3	11.3	0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.4
CY	-3.2	-0.8	-5.3	-1.6	2.0	-1.3	6.3	-5.3	2.9	-2.1	0.2	-2.0	-0.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
LV	4.7	6.6	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.1	-12.6	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	-1.4	-5.9	-0.9	0.4	2.1	0.4
LT	3.5	-14.3	1.5	-2.5	-1.9	-2.2	0.9	-7.2	-2.5	-2.3	2.0	-2.2	-2.0	-8.4	-1.5	0.0 p	1.9 p	0.0
LU	1.9 b	4.4	-0.2	-2.6 u	-2.6 u	-2.3	2.3	1.4	-1.1	-1.0	-1.6	-0.9	1.3	-1.0	1.8	-0.1 b	-0.0 b	-0.1
HU	6.7	16.8	4.7	-1.0	1.5	-0.7	-1.6	-3.7	-5.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
MT	10.1	0.8	8.1	-0.9	0.8	-0.6	4.0	5.8	0.6	1.3	-1.9	1.4	-1.2	4.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6
NL	1.1	19.6	-1.0	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.9	22.6	-2.5	0.4	-5.1	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.8	0.1
AT	-1.9	12.4	-4.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	5.1	8.8	1.7	1.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
PL	-1.2	-21.4	-3.3	-0.1	-3.8	0.3	6.1	-10.6	2.7	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.3	3.5	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2
PT	-1.9	-1.5	-4.0	-0.5	-1.7	-0.2	3.2	-1.9	-0.2	-0.7	-2.4	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.3
RO	18.6 b	-20.0 b	16.6	-1.3	7.7	-1.0	4.1	-29.2	0.7	-0.2	8.8	-0.1	0.6	10.9	1.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
SI	-3.7	-3.3	-5.8	0.5	-2.3	0.9	-0.2	-14.5	-3.6	0.0	-2.8	0.1	-1.1	-2.9	-0.6	0.1	-1.1	0.2
SK	8.7	9.2	6.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	2.3	-7.5	-1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0 b	-1.3 b	0.0
FI	-1.0	7.5	-3.1	0.3	2.1	0.7	-1.0	20.0	-4.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	-6.5	1.1	0.2	-0.7	0.2
SE	10.1 b	28.3	8.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2	3.6	9.0	0.2	-0.4	-4.5	-0.3	-0.1	-3.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3

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, DG EMPL calculation for non-weighted averages.

Annex 4 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes an 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)		
	2025			2025			2025			2025		
	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	0.4	-1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	-11.7	-1.0
EA21	0.5	-2.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	-16.5	-1.3
EUnw	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
EAnw	0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	-7.1	0.1
BE	0.5	-4.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1 p	-20.7 p	-1.9
BG	0.2 b	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7 b	-2.3	-0.7	-0.7 b	-0.3	-0.7	:	:	:
CZ	0.6	5.2	0.3	0.2	-3.0	0.2	0.0	-1.0	0.0	1.3	-1.6	-0.4
DK	-0.4	2.1	-0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.9	0.1	1.9	1.3	0.2
DE	0.0	3.4	-0.3	0.3	-2.0	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.4 p	-8.3 p	-1.3
EE	-0.1	4.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.0	-1.3
IE	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.4	-1.1	0.4	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.6	-4.5	-1.1
EL	1.7	-6.7	1.4	-1.2	3.1	-1.2	-0.4	3.2	-0.4	0.2 p	-42.7 p	-1.5
ES	1.0 d	-5.3 d	0.7	-0.9 d	4.7 d	-0.9	-0.4 d	1.6 d	-0.4	1.1 p	-23.0 p	-0.6
FR	0.4 d	-2.3 d	0.1	0.3 d	1.9 d	0.3	0.1 d	0.0 d	0.1	-0.7 p	-15.9 p	-2.5
HR	0.8	-3.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3 p	18.2 p	2.6
IT	0.5	-10.1	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	0.8 p	-31.3 p	-0.9
CY	1.2	3.6	0.9	-0.4	-1.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	4.7 p	-14.1 p	3.0
LV	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.8	-0.1	1.1
LT	0.8	2.3	0.5	-0.2	1.1	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	6.8	25.8	5.1
LU	-0.6	-4.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	5.2 p	-10.4 p	3.5
HU	0.0	3.4	-0.3	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	2.0 p	45.8 p	0.4
MT	0.9	5.9	0.6	-0.1	-2.7	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	4.6 p	42.5 p	2.9
NL	-0.1	5.7	-0.4	0.2	-1.9	0.2	0.0	-1.3	0.0	2.1 p	-13.9 p	0.4
AT	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-1.9	-26.5	-3.6
PL	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	-2.7	0.2	0.0	-1.0	0.0	4.3	47.1	2.6
PT	1.1	1.9	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	2.0 p	-6.6 p	0.3
RO	-0.5	-8.7	-0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5 p	54.8 p	-2.3
SI	0.0	0.6	-0.3	0.2	-1.9	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	3.1	-1.8	1.4
SK	0.0	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	1.6	-0.1	-1.0	4.1	-2.7
FI	-0.7	-1.4	-1.0	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-19.2	-1.8
SE	-0.1	4.1	-0.4	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-6.0	-1.7

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. 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, DG EMPL calculation for non-weighted averages.

Annex 4 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes an 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, population aged 20-64)		
	2025			2025			2025			2025		
	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	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	0.2	-2.7	0.4
EA21	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.5	:	-0.9	:	:	-3.6	:
EUnw	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.2
BE	-1.8	-3.6	-1.7	-1.3	-2.8	-1.0	-0.5	19.0	-0.8	1.6	7.9	1.8
BG	-1.3	8.9	-1.2	-2.0	11.4	-1.7	-0.8	-6.7	-1.0	-2.2	6.4	-2.0
CZ	0.2	-8.6	0.3	0.0	-6.3	0.3	-0.6	6.4	-0.9	2.1	-3.1	2.3
DK	-0.1	-2.2	0.0	-1.1	-6.9	-0.8	1.4	18.3	1.1	-2.6 b	-3.4	-2.4
DE	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.9	-1.7	0.4	-1.9	1.0	-3.9	1.2
EE	-0.4	1.7	-0.3	2.9	-2.3	3.2	-1.9	-4.0	-2.2	-4.8	-10.9	-4.6
IE	1.7	-1.3	1.8	2.8	2.0	3.1	0.7	17.9	0.4	-7.7	3.7	-7.5
EL	0.6	7.4	0.7	1.7	7.9	2.0	-1.1	-18.1	-1.4	7.4	9.1	7.6
ES	-0.1	5.6	0.0	-0.8	12.1	-0.5	-0.7	-10.4	-1.0	-0.8 b	-4.3	-0.6
FR	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	5.8	1.6	-0.4	4.9	-0.6	-0.8	-5.3	-0.6
HR	-1.0 b	0.6	-0.9	-3.6 b	-6.0	-3.3	1.9 b	-10.1	1.6	-1.3	12.9	-1.1
IT	-0.5	2.5	-0.4	0.0	5.4	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-0.9	0.0 b	-1.8	0.2
CY	0.0	-3.0	0.1	-0.8	-7.7	-0.5	0.9	-2.3	0.6	-0.6	-3.0	-0.4
LV	0.4	4.6	0.5	-0.3	-4.1	-0.0	0.5	-11.6	0.3	-1.5	-7.1	-1.3
LT	0.5 p	6.2 p	0.6	-2.9 p	-1.8 p	-2.6	1.5 p	-6.3 p	1.2	2.9 p	15.9 p	3.1
LU	-1.8 b	-1.9 b	-1.7	-0.4 b	3.5 b	-0.1	17.1 b	10.6 b	16.9	:	:	:
HU	0.2	-0.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.4	-0.5	-10.5	-0.7	-4.0	-2.6	-3.8
MT	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-3.2	1.6	-2.9	1.4	-8.7	1.1	4.3	3.3	4.5
NL	0.4	-4.3	0.5	-3.1	-9.0	-2.8	-4.2	3.2	-4.5	3.4	-2.6	3.6
AT	1.7	-1.5	1.8	3.5	2.7	3.8	-5.8	1.3	-6.1	-1.9	-8.1	-1.7
PL	-1.0	-5.1	-0.9	-0.5	-6.1	-0.2	-2.6	5.3	-2.9	-0.6 u	8.1 u	-0.4
PT	-1.1	-1.5	-1.0	-1.5	-2.5	-1.2	3.5	-7.6	3.3	1.3 b	-2.4	1.5
RO	-0.5	7.3	-0.4	-1.4	10.7	-1.1	2.9	-11.9	2.6	0.6 b	18.6	0.8
SI	1.1	-4.6	1.2	0.7	-9.2	1.0	-3.3	0.8	-3.6	1.5	-11.2	1.7
SK	-1.6 b	-3.4 b	-1.5	0.1 b	1.0 b	0.4	4.1 b	7.2 b	3.8	-3.1	-6.2	-2.9
FI	0.4	-2.9	0.5	-0.2	-4.6	0.1	-1.8	11.0	-2.0	0.1	-6.4	0.3
SE	1.1	-1.5	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.8	-2.2	4.8	-2.5	-0.3	-4.3	-0.1

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, DG EMPL calculation for non-weighted averages.

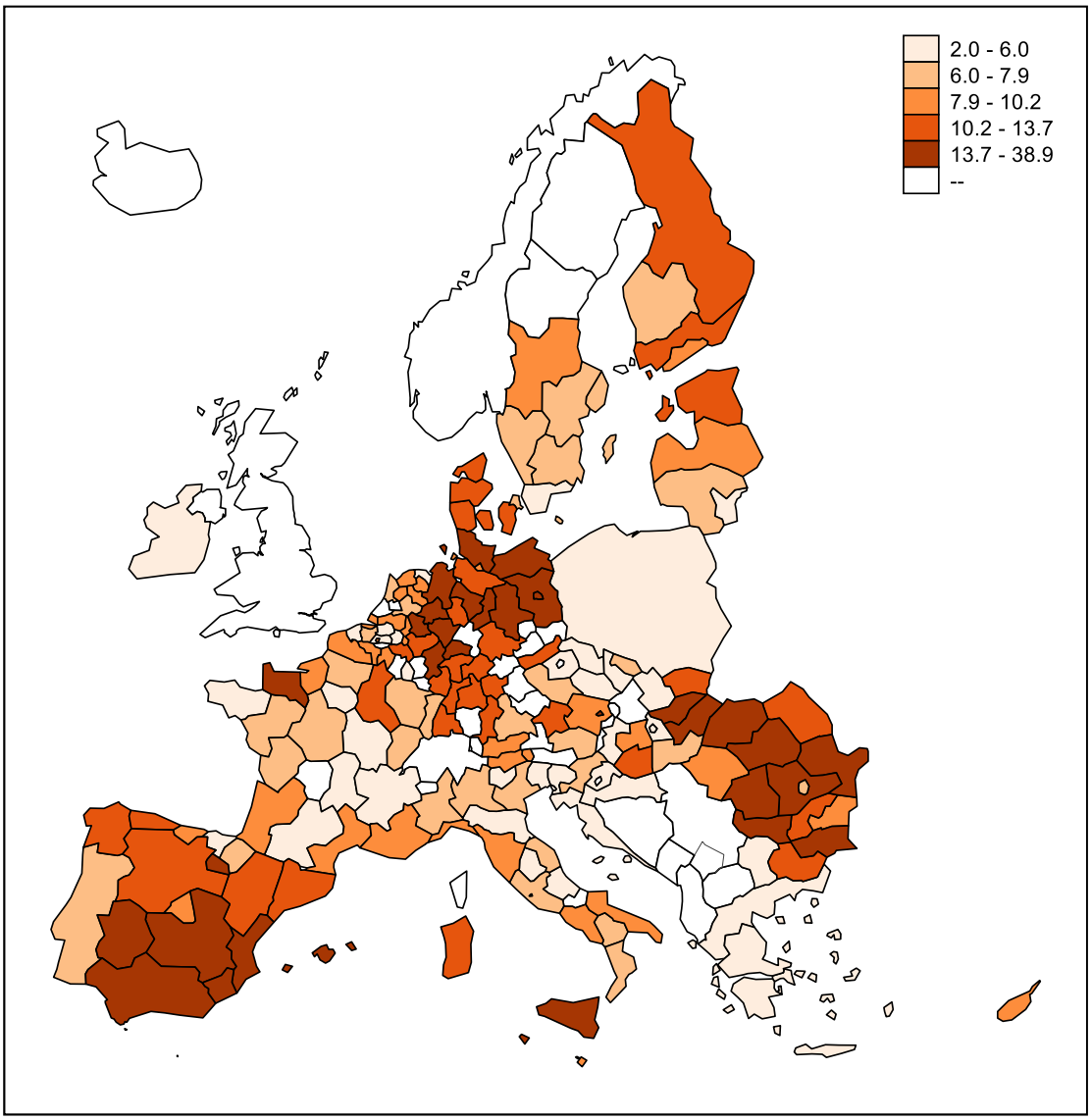
Annex 4 (continued). Social scoreboard headline indicators, changes an distance to EU

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+)		
	2025			2025			2025		
	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	-0.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.1
EA21	-0.7	0.6	-0.1	:	5.4	:	:	-0.4	:
EUnw	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
EAnw	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.3	2.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
BE	0.0	-0.5	0.6	-4.3	8.8	-5.2	-0.5	-1.9	-0.3
BG	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	-17.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.8	0.1
CZ	-1.0	1.0	-0.4	0.6	-31.3	-0.3	-0.2	-2.5	0.0
DK	0.1 b	7.5 b	0.7	4.3	28.0	3.4	-0.2	0.1	0.0
DE	-0.8	4.0	-0.2	1.1	-13.0	0.2	0.2	-1.8	0.4
EE	0.2	1.6	0.8	-2.0	-4.4	-2.9	-0.8	4.9	-0.6
IE	0.8	-1.9	1.4	2.6	-12.2	1.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
EL	-2.5	19.2	-1.9	-5.2	-15.5	-6.1	-0.6	8.7	-0.4
ES	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	17.6	0.9	-0.2	-1.2	0.0
FR	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.4	20.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.9	-0.2
HR	-0.5	-4.0	0.1	2.3	-6.7	1.4	0.1	-1.4	0.3
IT	-0.1	-2.2	0.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.8	0.6	-0.3	0.8
CY	0.0	-4.8	0.6	2.3	3.2	1.4	0.0	-2.7	0.2
LV	-1.0	-1.5	-0.4	20.2	5.9	19.3	-0.8	4.8	-0.6
LT	-0.5 p	-1.5 p	0.1	6.9 p	4.6 p	6.0	-1.0 p	0.5 p	-0.8
LU	0.1 b	0.9 b	0.7	-0.2 b	17.2 b	-1.1	0.1 b	-1.7 b	0.3
HU	-3.7	-1.9	-3.1	4.5	-18.1	3.6	0.4	-1.4	0.6
MT	0.1	-1.2	0.7	3.0	16.7	2.1	-0.2	-2.7	0.0
NL	-0.4	-0.7	0.2	-12.4	27.3	-13.3	-0.1	-2.3	0.1
AT	-0.2	-1.1	0.4	0.7	-8.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1.9	0.1
PL	-1.1	-3.1	-0.5	5.9	-18.2	5.0	-0.9	0.1	-0.7
PT	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	-1.5	18.7	-2.4	0.0	-0.3	0.2
RO	0.3	-2.2	0.9	-0.3	-28.1	-1.2	0.7	0.1	0.9
SI	-0.3	-3.7	0.3	2.5	21.1	1.6	-0.2	0.4	0.0
SK	-2.9 b	-3.7 b	-2.3	-3.3	-37.4	-4.2	-0.5	-1.7	-0.3
FI	-0.7	-2.5	-0.1	-5.0	4.0	-5.9	-0.7	5.0	-0.5
SE	0.2	3.6	0.8	1.9	20.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.1

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, DG EMPL calculation for non-weighted averages.

Annex 5. Regional breakdown of selected social scoreboard headline indicators[12]

Figure 1: Early leavers from education and training, 2025
(%, share of people aged 18-24 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 9.1%)

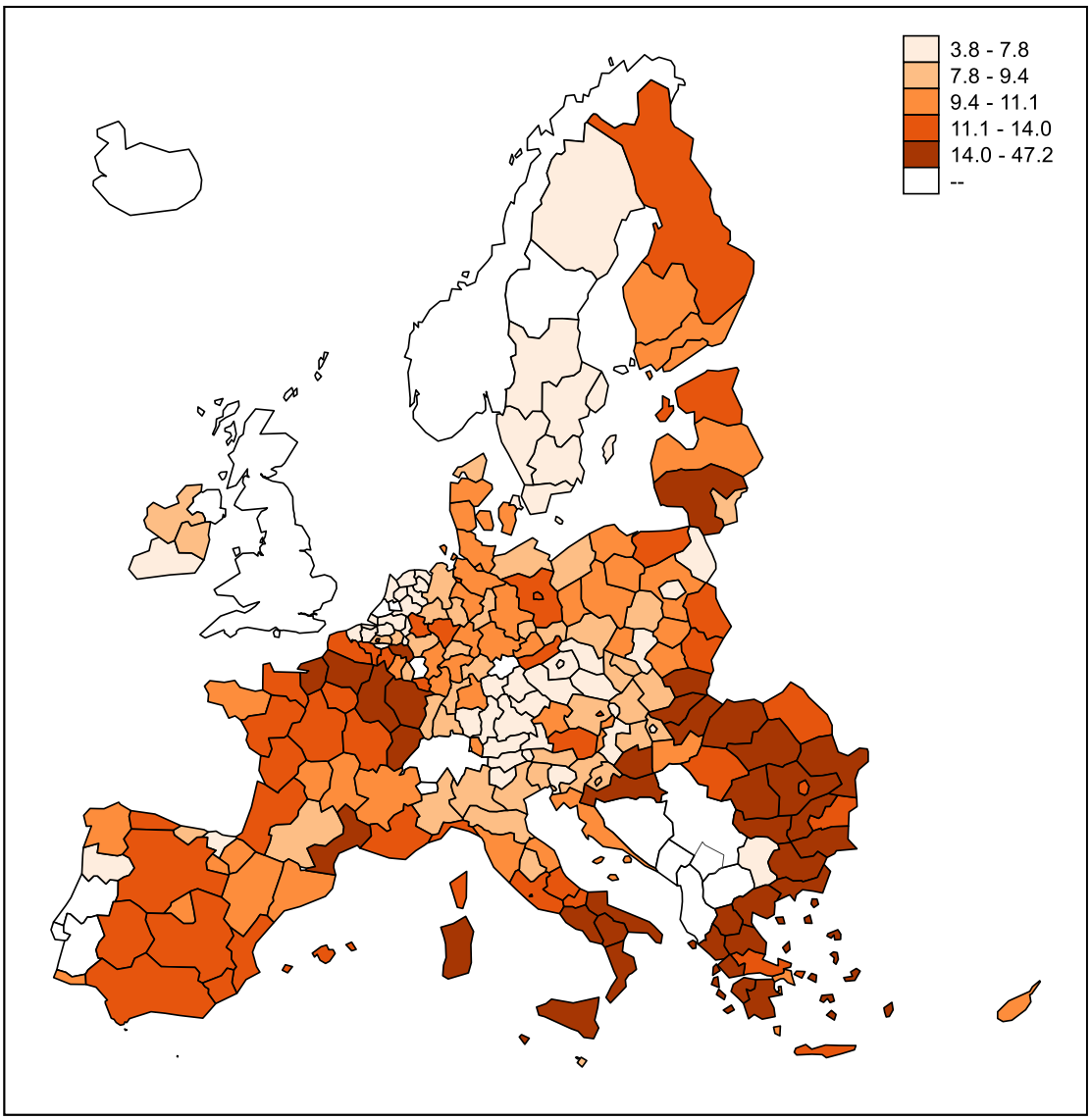


Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Luxembourg, Poland and Portugal. NUTS1-level data for Greece and Ireland. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 15.9%, Guyane 25.5%, La Réunion 13.2%, Mayotte 38.9%, Região Autónoma dos Açores 21.1%.
Source: Eurostat [edat_lfse_16], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

[12] *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), 2025

(%, share of people aged 15-29 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 11.0%)

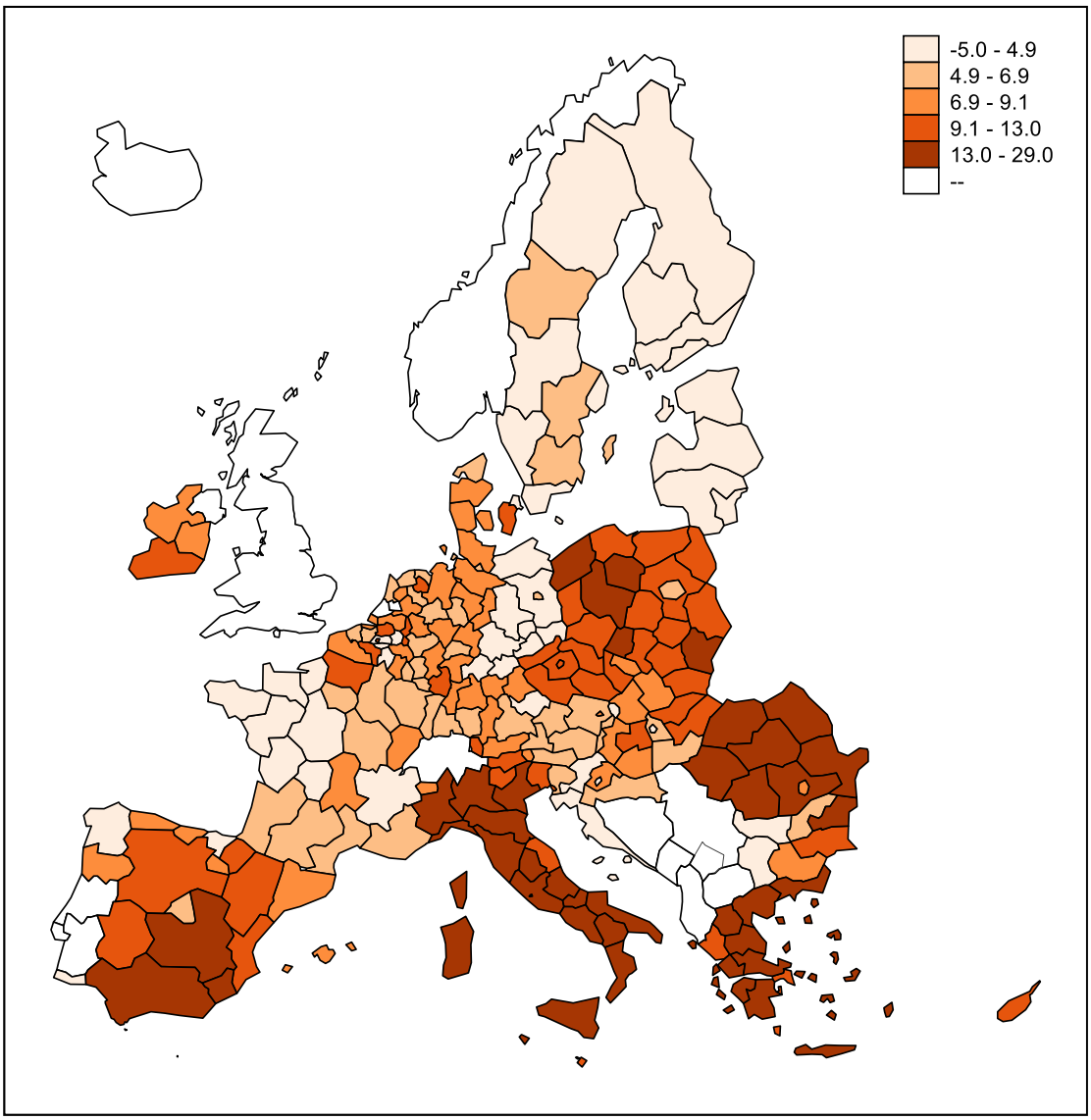


Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 14.3%, Guadeloupe 22.2%, Martinique 24.2%, Guyane 31.9%, La Réunion 25.2%, Mayotte 47.2%, Região Autónoma dos Açores 12.4%, Região Autónoma da Madeira 10.7%

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

Figure 3: Gender employment gap, 2025

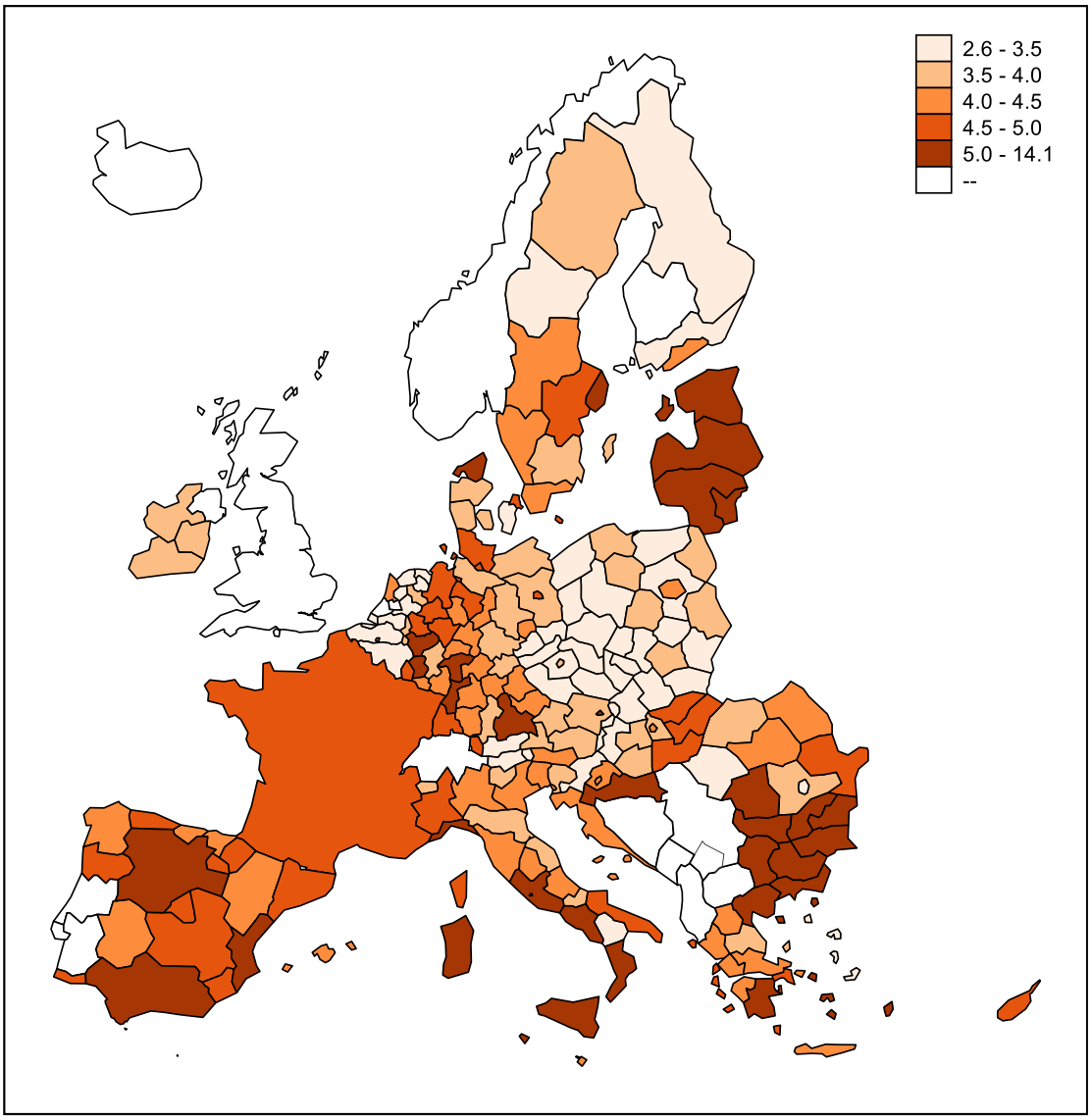
(percentage points difference, male employment rate minus female employment rate, based on people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 9.6 pps)



Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 8.1 pps, Guadeloupe -1.0 pps, Martinique -5.0 pps, Guyane 11.5 pps, La Réunion 9.1 pps, Mayotte 20.2 pps, Região Autónoma dos Açores 5.7 pps, Região Autónoma da Madeira 5.8 pps.

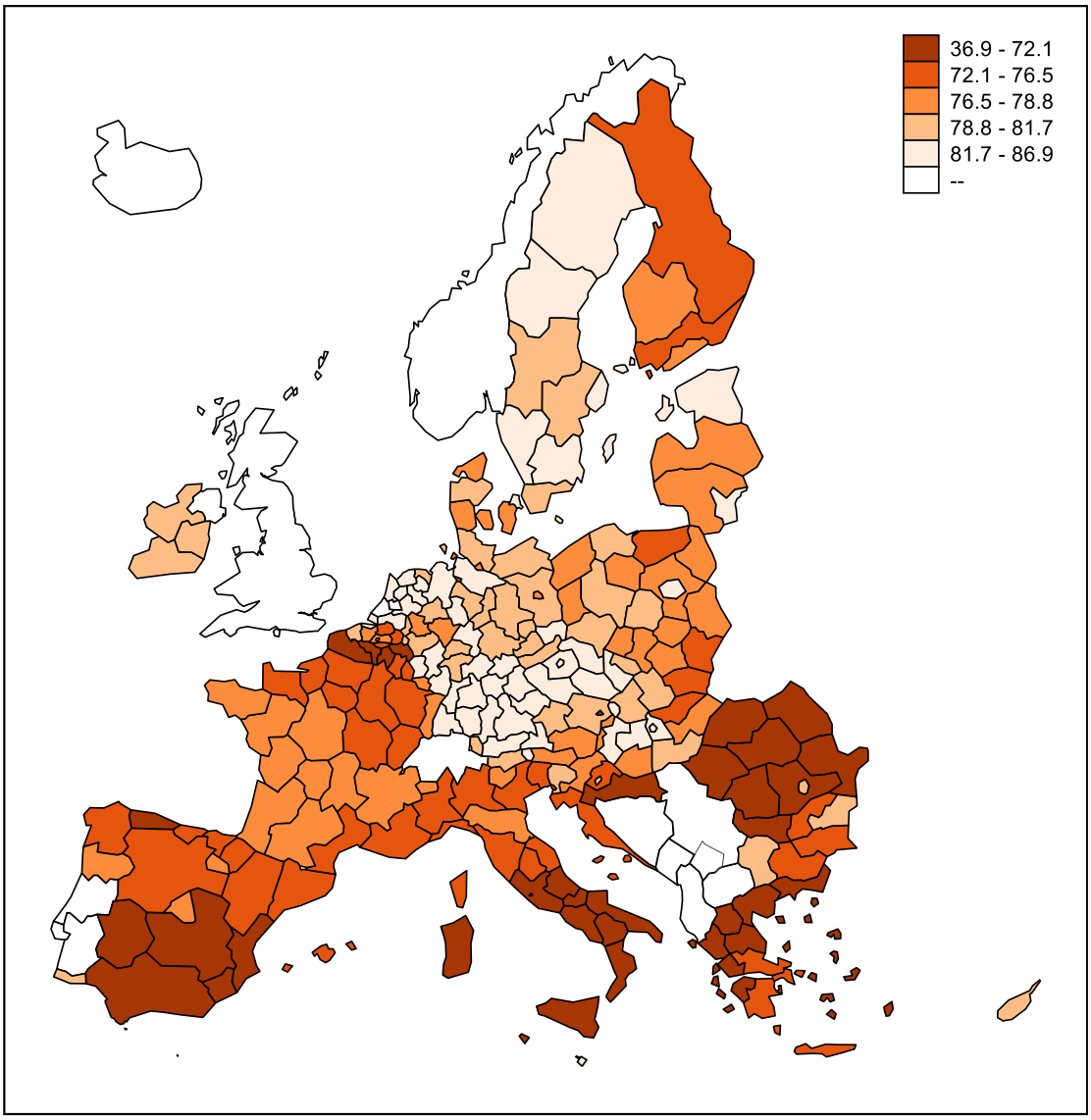
Source: Eurostat [tepsr_lm220], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 4: Income inequality measured as quintile share ratio - S80/S20, 2025
(index, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 4.6)



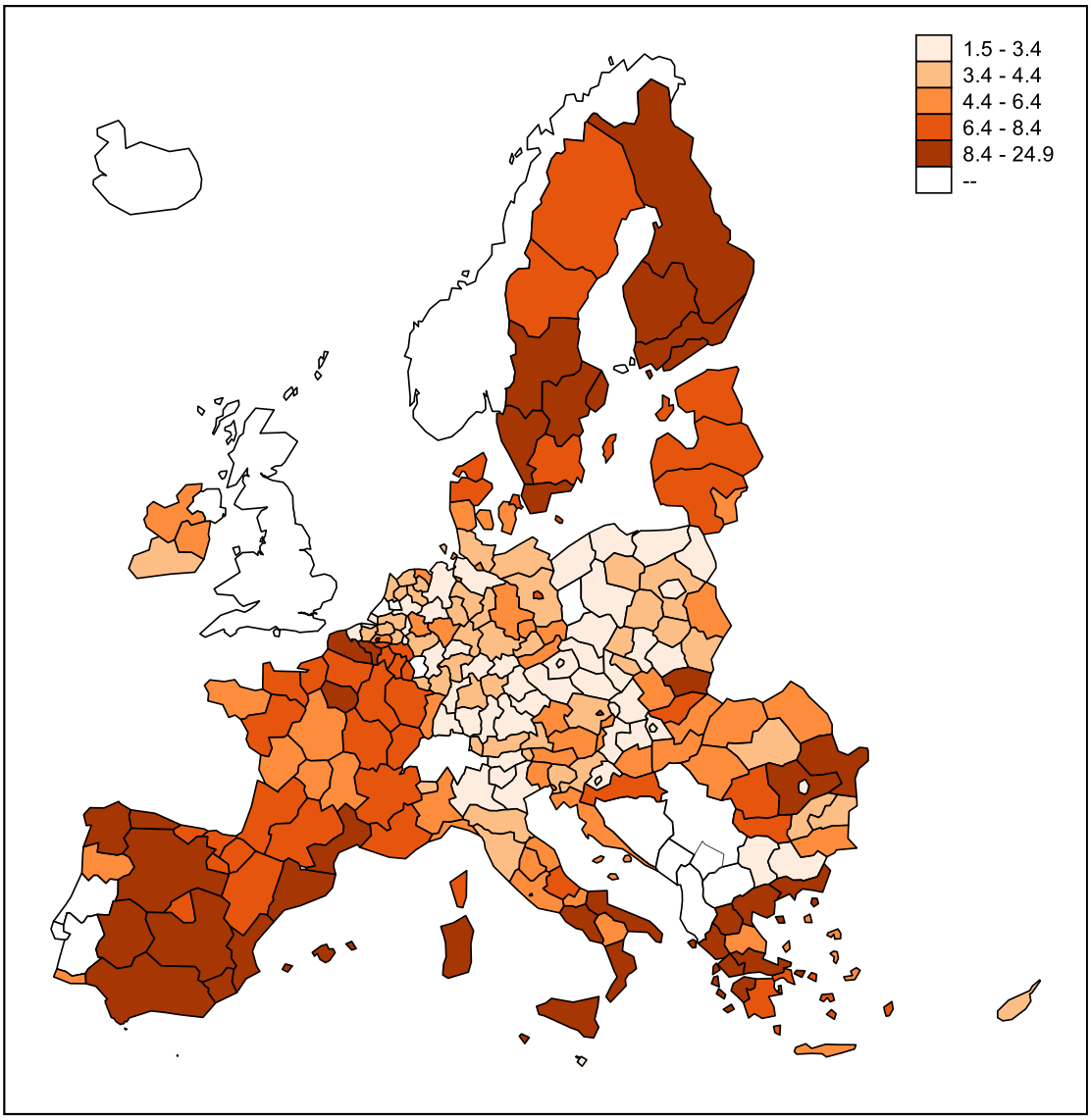
Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Cyprus, Estonia, France, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. NUTS1-level data for Belgium. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 5.0, Região Autónoma dos Açores 5.0, Região Autónoma da Madeira 4.6.
Source: Eurostat [ilc_di11_r], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 5: Employment rate, 2025
(%, share of people aged 20-64 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 76.1%)



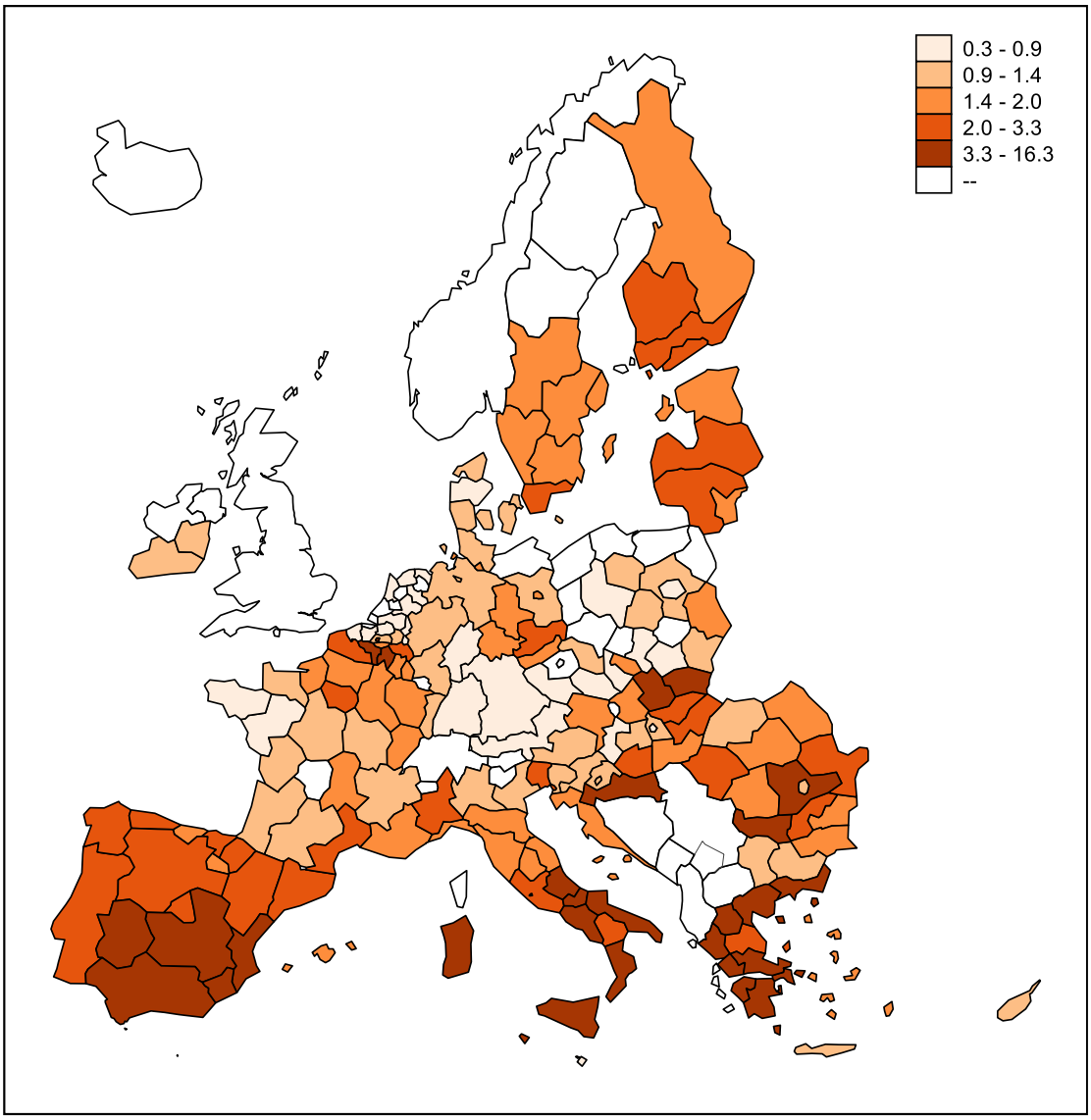
Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 67.7%, Guadeloupe 61.2%, Martinique 67.4%, Guyane 50%, La Réunion 59.4%, Mayotte 36.9%, Região Autónoma dos Açores 76.7%, Região Autónoma da Madeira 77.2%.
Source: Eurostat [lfst_r_lfe2emprt], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 6: Unemployment rate, 2025
(%, share of labour force aged 15-74 years, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 6.0%)



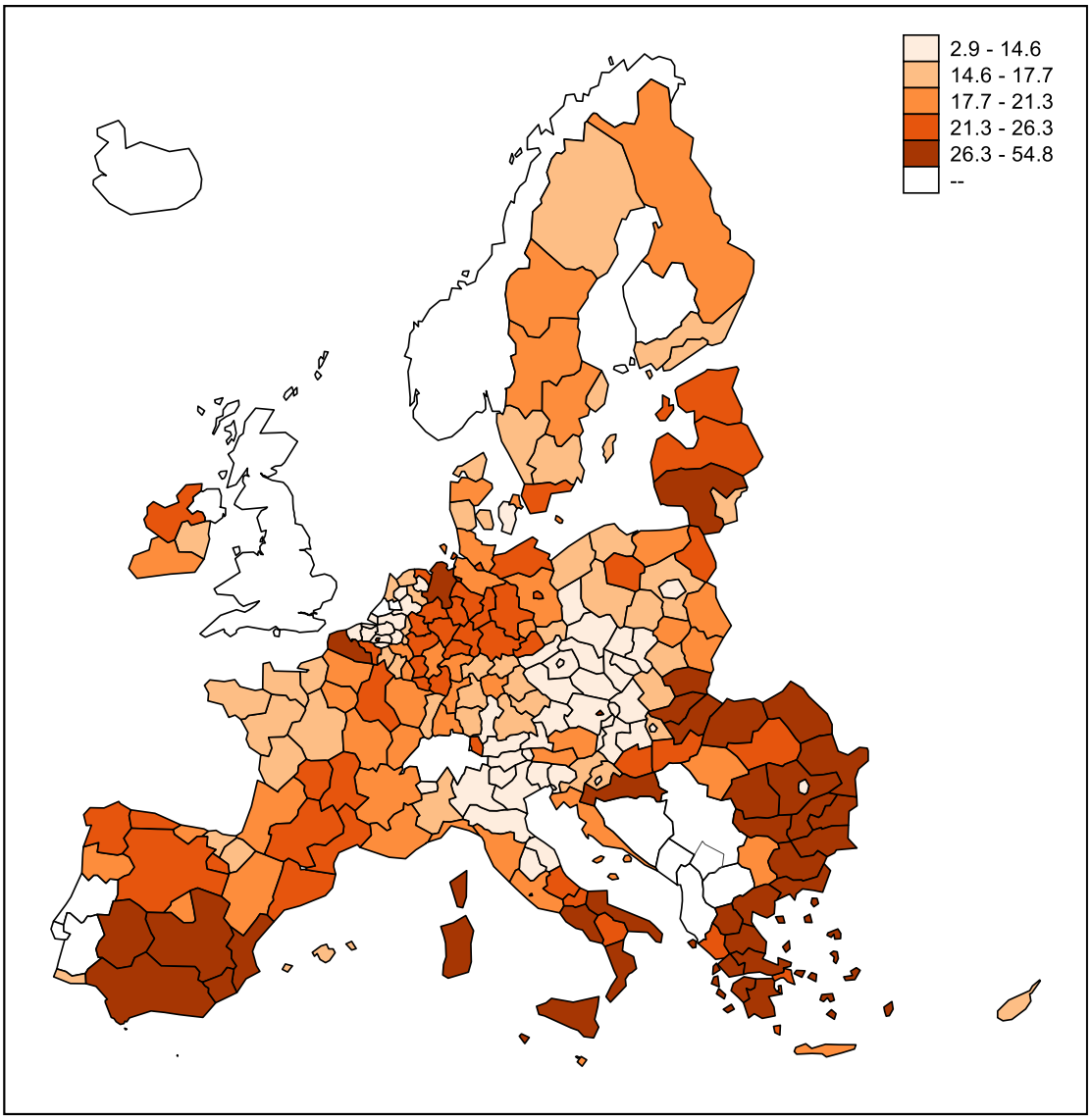
Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 13.5%, Guadeloupe 16.6%, Martinique 13.4%, Guyane 16.9%, La Réunion 16.3%, Mayotte 24.9%, Região Autónoma dos Açores 4.9%, Região Autónoma da Madeira 5.4%.
Source: Eurostat [lfst_r_lfu3rt], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 7: Long-term unemployment rate (12 months or more), 2025
(%, share of active population, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 1.9%)



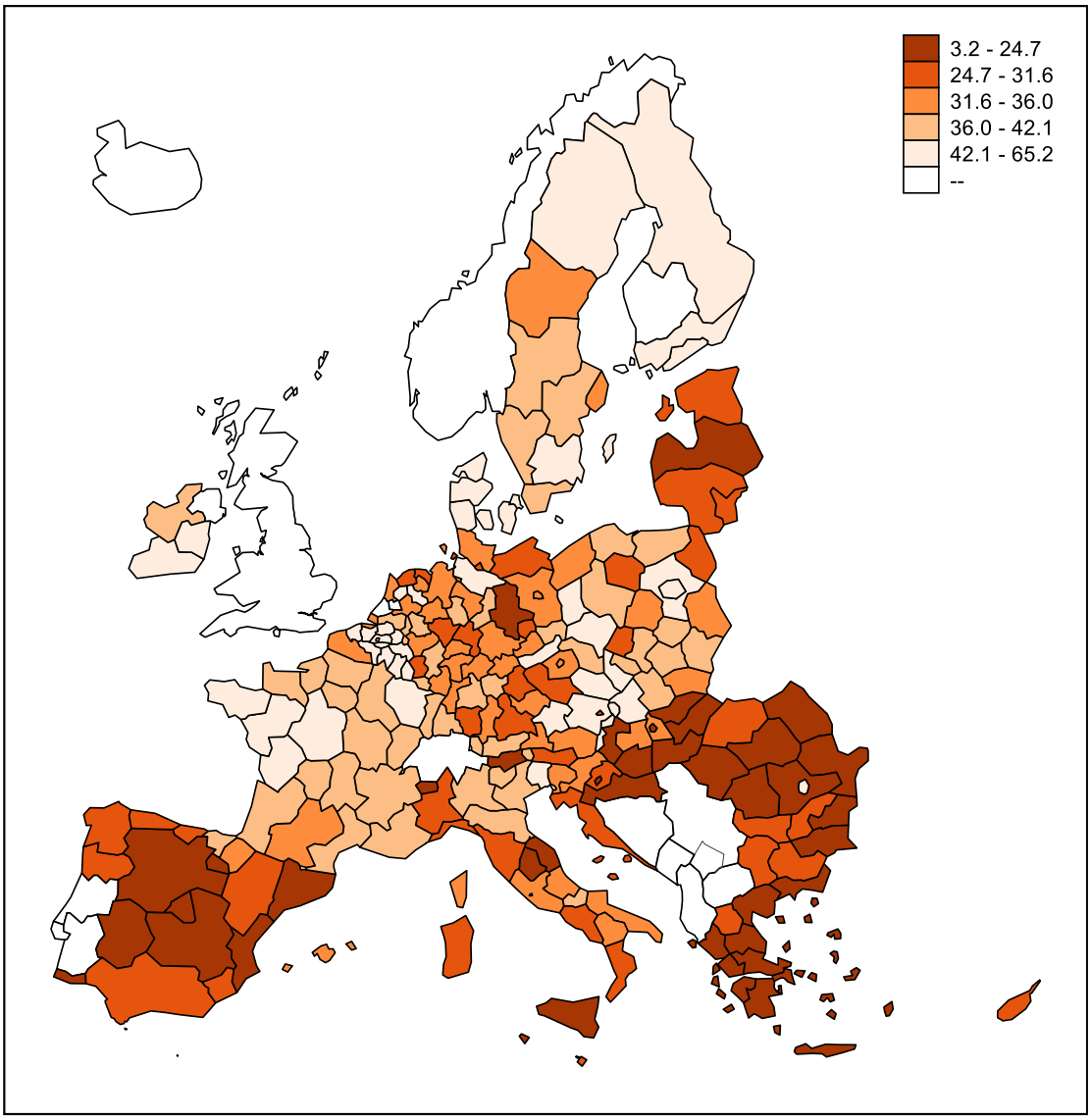
Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Portugal. NUTS1-level data for Austria and Germany. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 5.4%, Guadeloupe 9.8%, Martinique 6%, Guyane 6.4%, La Réunion 7%, Mayotte 14.8%.
Source: Eurostat [lfst_r_lfu2ltu], EU LFS. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 8: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2025
(%, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 20.9%)



Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 31.2%, Guadeloupe 38.4%, Martinique 31.3%, Guyane 54.8%, La Réunion 42.3%, Região Autónoma dos Açores 21.6%, Região Autónoma da Madeira 20.5%.
Source: Eurostat [ilc_peps11n], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

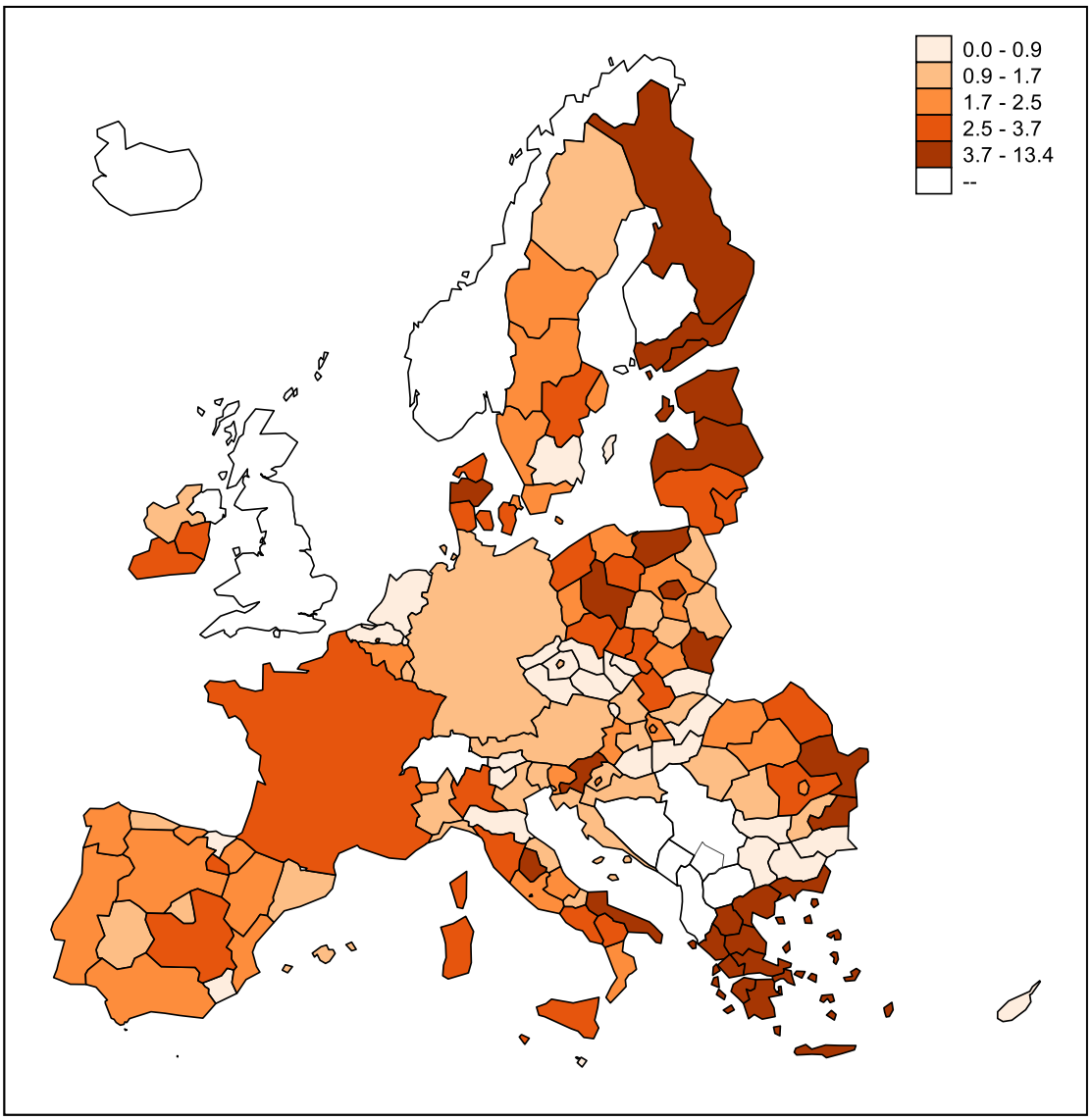
Figure 9: Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction, 2025
(%, by NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 33.2%)



Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 21.31%, Guadeloupe 27.01%, Martinique 32.08%, Guyane 17.02%, La Réunion 28.35%, Região Autónoma dos Açores 29.67%, Região Autónoma da Madeira 33.6%.
Source: Eurostat [tespm050_r], EU-SILC. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

Figure 10: Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination, 2025

(%, self-reported unmet needs because of 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' or 'Too far to travel', NUTS 2 regions; EU average: 2.4%)



Note: The legend item '--' refers to data that are not available. Some administrative units on islands and outermost regions are not represented. National data for Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands and Portugal. NUTS1-level data for Belgium. The data for the outermost regions, not represented in the map are: Canarias 1.5%.

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

Annex 6. 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* an d, respectively) according to the formulas:

$$IS_{MS} = \frac{[I_{MS} - average\ (I_{MS})]}{\text{standar deviation } (I_{MS})} \text{ and } DS_{MS} = \frac{[D_{MS} - \text{average } (D_{MS})]}{\text{standar deviation } (D_{MS})}$$

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[13], while IS_{MS} and DS_{MS} are the respective z-scores[14]. This approach enables expressing for each Member State its indicator value in terms of how many standar deviations it deviates from the (unweighted) average.

The performance of each MS is assessed based on the resulting z-scores against a set of thresholds. After the analysis of the headline indicators, 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[15]. Performance assessments relative to the EU-average were assigned 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 2.1 and in the headline scatterplots in Chapter 1 of the report. The classification also supports the first-stage country analysis in Chapter 2 based on the principles of the Social Convergence Framework (SCF), as described in the related EMCO-SPC Key Messages and the underlying Report of the EMCO-SPC joint Working Group.

[13] For the indicator GDHI, D_{MS} is defined as the % change from the previous year for Member State MS.

[14] Calculation of the standard deviation does not use a small-sample correction.

[15] 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	*Level*: very high performance; *Change*: very high to low performance. OR *Level*: very high performance; *Change*: 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	*Level*: high performance; *Change*: very high to low performance OR *Level*: high performance; *Change*: very low performance with improving indicator value (↑). OR *Level*: average performance; *Change*: 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	*Level*: high or very high performance; *Change*: 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	*Level*: average performance; *Change*: high to low performance OR *Level*: average performance; *Change*: 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	*Level*: low performance; *Change*: very high performance OR *Level*: very low performance; *Change*: 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	*Level*: average performance; *Change*: very low performance with deteriorating or unchanged indicator value (↓) OR *Level*: low performance; *Change*: 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	*Level*: very low performance *Change*: 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

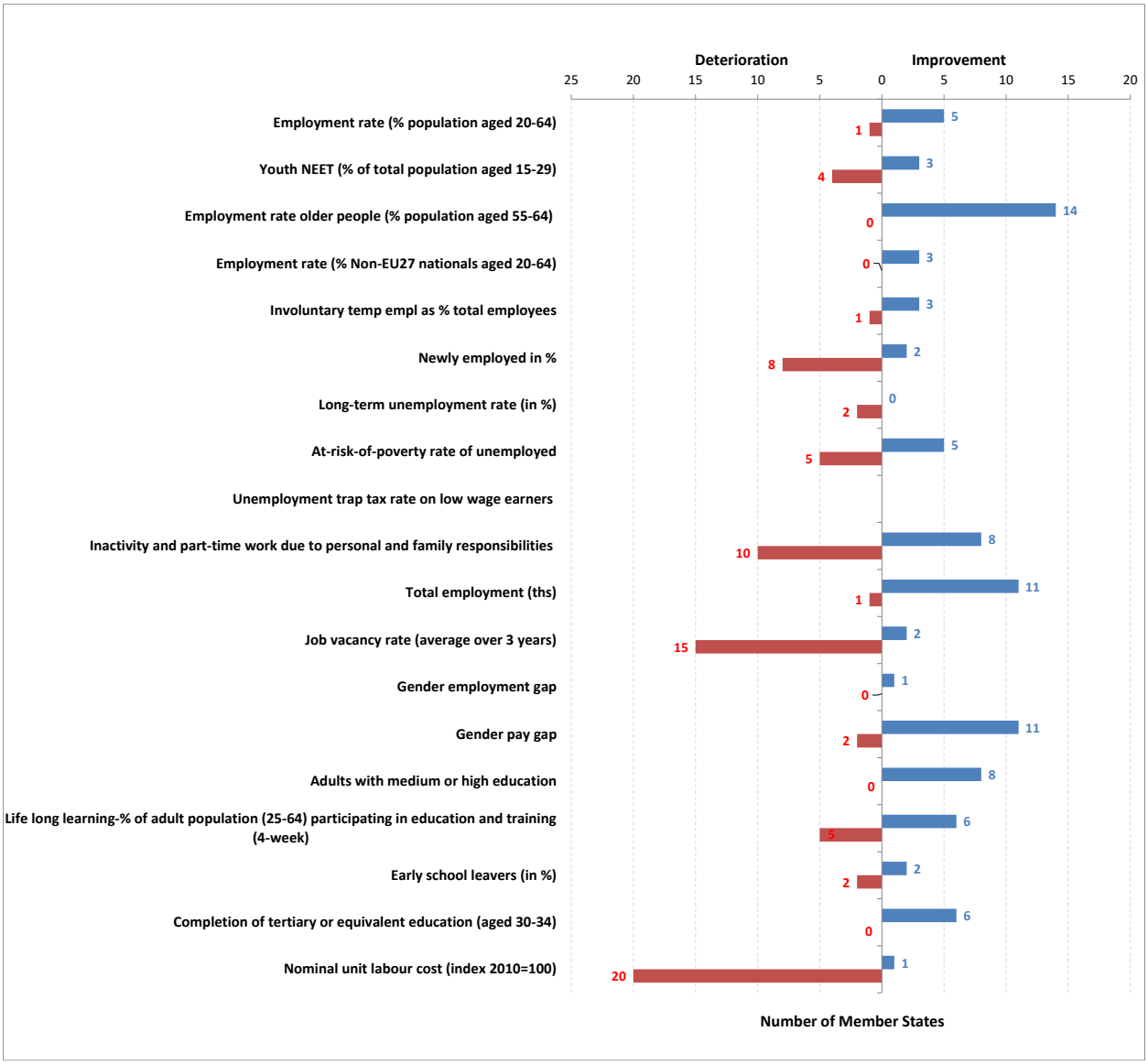
Note: deterioration implies decreasing values for indicators for which a high value indicates high (e.g. employment rate) and increasing values for those for which it indicates low performance (e.g. AROPE).

Cut-off points translated to indicator values[16]

		Very low	Low	On average	High	Very high
Adult participation in learning (during the last 12 months, % of the population aged 25-64)	Levels	less than 31.8%	between 31.8% and 38.7%	between 38.7% and 52.6%	between 52.6% and 59.5%	more than 59.5%
	Changes	less than -3.5 pps	between -3.5 pps and -0.7 pps	between -0.7 pps and 4.8 pps	between 4.8 pps and 7.6 pps	more than 7.6 pps
Early leavers from education and training (% of poulation aged 18-24)	Levels	less than 4.8%	between 4.8% and 6.3%	between 6.3% and 9.4%	between 9.4% and 10.9%	more than 10.9%
	Changes	less than -1.4 pps	between -1.4 pps and -0.9 pps	between -0.9 pps and 0.1 pps	between 0.1 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 48.4%	between 48.4% and 54.7%	between 54.7% and 67.3%	between 67.3% and 73.6%	more than 73.6%
	Changes	less than 0.0 pps	between 0.0 pps and 1.7 pps	between 1.7 pps and 5.1 pps	between 5.1 pps and 6.8 pps	more than 6.8 pps
Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-29)	Levels	less than 7.7%	between 7.7% and 9.0%	between 9.0% and 11.8%	between 11.8% and 13.1%	more than 13.1%
	Changes	less than -1.0 pps	between -1.0 pps and -0.6 pps	between -0.6 pps and 0.4 pps	between 0.4 pps and 0.8 pps	more than 0. pps
Gender employment gap (percentage points)	Levels	less than 3.0 pps	between 3.0 pps and 5.4 pps	between 5.4 pps and 10.3 pps	between 10.3 pps and 12.7 pps	more than 12.7 pps
	Changes	less than -1.2 pps	between -1.2 pps and -0.8 pps	between -0.8 pps and -0.1 pps	between -0.1 pps and 0.3 pps	more than 0.3 pps
Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	Levels	less than 3.7	between 3.7 and 4.1	between 4.1 and 5.1	between 5.1 and 5.5	more than 5.5
	Changes	less than -0.2	between -0.2 and -0.1	between -0.1 and 0.1	between 0.1 and 0.2	more than 0.2
Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)	Levels	less than 73.4%	between 73.4% and 75.5%	between 75.5% and 79.8%	between 79.8% and 81.9%	more than 81.9%
	Changes	less than -0.2 pps	between -0.2 pps and 0.0 pps	between 0.0 pps and 0.6 pps	between 0.6 pps and 0.9 pps	more than 0.9 pps
Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	Levels	less than 3.8%	between 3.8% and 4.8%	between 4.8% and 6.9%	between 6.9% and 7.9%	more than 7.9%
	Changes	less than -0.5 pps	between -0.5 pps and -0.2 pps	between -0.2 pps and 0.3 pps	between 0.3 pps and 0.5 pps	more than 0.5 pps
Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	Levels	less than 0.8%	between 0.8% and 1.3%	between 1.3% and 2.3%	between 2.3% and 2.8%	more than 2.8%
	Changes	less than -0.3 pps	between -0.3 pps and -0.1 pps	between -0.1 pps and 0.1 pps	between 0.1 pps and 0.3 pps	more than 0.3 pps
Real GDHI per capita (2008 = 100)	Levels	less than 103.5	between 103.5 and 115.9	between 115.9 and 140.6	between 140.6 and 153.0	more than 153.0
	Changes	less than -0.4%	between -0.4% and 0.6%	between 0.6% and 2.8%	between 2.8% and 3.9%	more than 3.9%
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (% of total population)	Levels	less than 15.8%	between 15.8% and 18.0%	between 18.0% and 22.2%	between 22.2% and 24.4%	more than 24.4%
	Changes	less than -1.0 pps	between -1.0 pps and -0.6 pps	between -0.6 pps and 0.4 pps	between 0.4 pps and 0.8 pps	more than 0.8 pps
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children (% of total population aged 0-17)	Levels	less than 15.6%	between 15.6% and 18.6%	between 18.6% and 24.7%	between 24.7% and 27.8%	more than 27.8%
	Changes	less than -2.1 pps	between -2.1 pps and -1.2 pps	between -1.2 pps and 0.7 pps	between 0.7 pps and 1.6 pps	more than 1.6 pps
Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction (% reduction of AROP)	Levels	less than 23.8%	between 23.8% and 28.7%	between 28.7% and 38.5%	between 38.5% and 43.4%	more than 43.4%
	Changes	less than -3.7 pps	between -3.7 pps and -1.7 pps	between -1.7 pps and 2.3 pps	between 2.3 pps and 4.2 pps	more than 4.2 pps
Disability employment rate gap (percentage points)	Levels	less than 19.0 pps	between 19.0 pps and 22.9 pps	between 22.9 pps and 30.8 pps	between 30.8 pps and 34.7 pps	more than 34.7 pps
	Changes	less than -3.2 pps	between -3.2 pps and -1.7 pps	between -1.7 pps and 1.3 pps	between 1.3 pps and 2.8 pps	more than 2.8 pps
Housing cost overburden rate (% of total population)	Levels	less than 2.6%	between 2.6% and 4.9%	between 4.9% and 9.5%	between 9.5% and 11.8%	more than 11.8%
	Changes	less than -1.6 pps	between -1.6 pps and -1.1 pps	between -1.1 pps and -0.1 pps	between -0.1 pps and 0.4 pps	more than 0.4 pps
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare (% of population under 3-years-old)	Levels	less than 20.9%	between 20.9% and 30.1%	between 30.1% and 48.3%	between 48.3% and 57.5%	more than 57.5%
	Changes	less than -4.6 pps	between -4.6 pps and -1.9 pps	between -1.9 pps and 3.6 pps	between 3.6 pps and 6.4 pps	more than 6.4 pps
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (% of population 16+)	Levels	less than 0.0%	between 0.0% and 1.4%	between 1.4% and 4.1%	between 4.1% and 5.5%	more than 5.5%
	Changes	less than -0.6 pps	between -0.6 pps and -0.4 pps	between -0.4 pps and 0.0 pps	between 0.0 pps and 0.2 pps	more than 0.2 pps

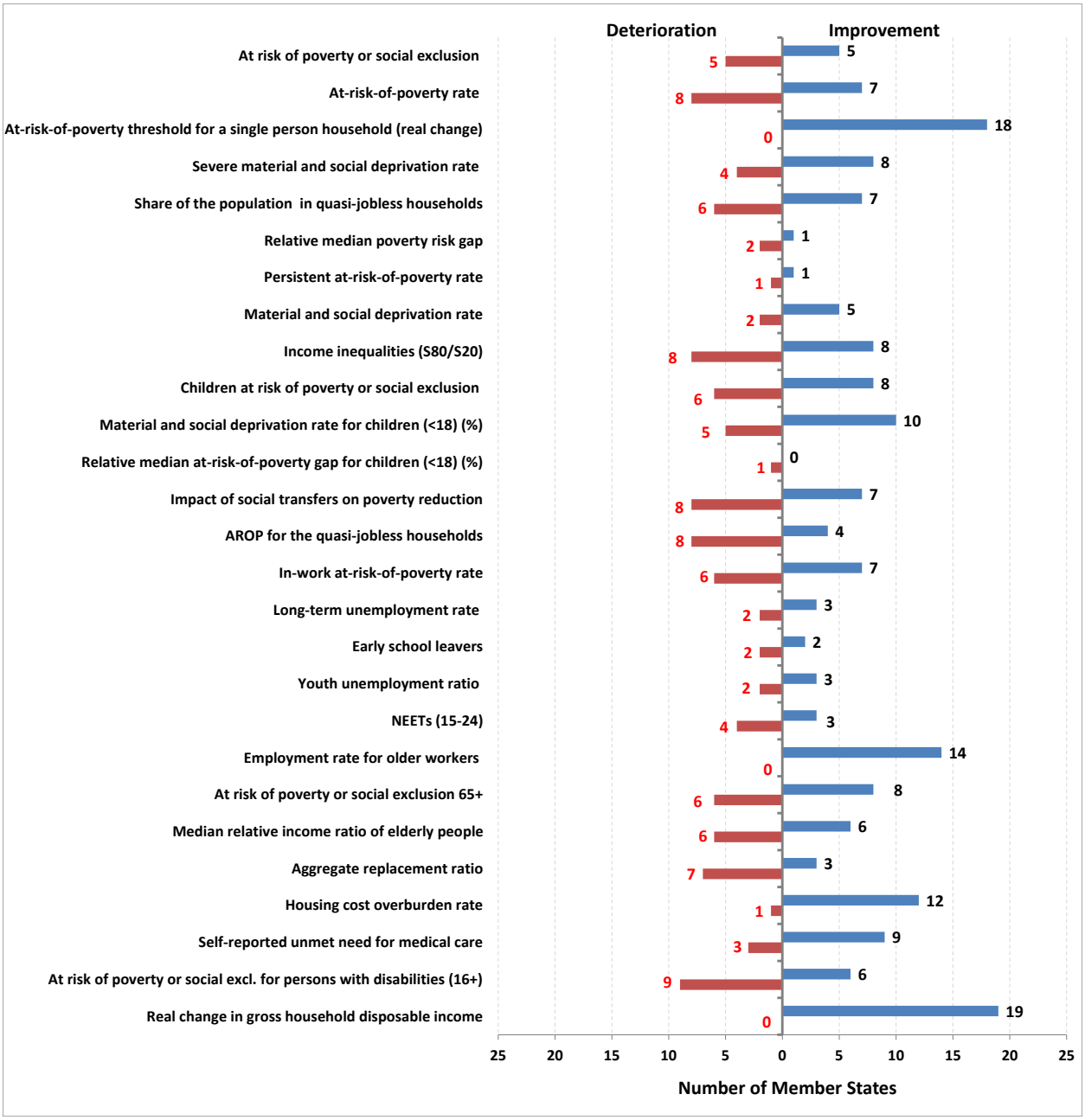
[16] For indicators where lower values indicate better performance (e.g. unemployment rate), '[Very] low' represents a *positive* outcome, while '[Very] high' represents a *negative* one.

Annex 7: Summary overview of the 'employment trends to watch' and number of Member States with deterioration or improvement over 2024-2025 (or latest year available) as identified by the 2026 Employment Performance Monitor (EPM)



Note: 2024-2025 changes, except 2023-2024 for gender pay gap, job vacancy rate (average over 3 years). The indicator used for life long learning is 'Participation rate in education and training (EU-LFS, last 4 weeks)'. For the indicator unemployment trap tax rate on low wage earners there is no available information for the identification of notably posistive and negative changes.
Source: Employment Performance Monitor 2026.

Annex 8: Summary overview of the number of Member States with deterioration ('social trends to watch') or improvement over 2024-2025 (or latest year available) as identified by the June 2026 update of the Social Protection Performance Monitor



Note: Changes generally refer to the period 2024-2025 (although for income and household work intensity indicators the changes actually refer to 2023-2024). 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 real change in gross household disposable income and healthy life years at 65 refer to 2023-2024 as no 2025 figures available. For LU, major break in 2025 for EU-SILC based indicators, so no changes for LU for the SILC-based indicators reflected in the chart.

Source: Social Protection Performance Monitor 2026.

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 based on the principles of the Social Convergence Framework

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	BE				BG				CZ				DK				DE			
	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts
Adults' participation in learning (past 12 months)				1				1				0				0				0
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				0				1				1
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				1				0				0				0
Youth NEET rate				0				1				0				0				0
Gender employment gap				0				0				0				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				1				0				0				0
Employment rate				1				0				0				1				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				1				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				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				0				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				**4**				**8**				**1**				**3**				**3**

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	EE				IE				EL				ES				FR			
	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts
Adults' participation in learning (past 12 months)				0				0				1				0				0
Early leavers from education and training				1				0				0				1				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				1				0				1				0				0
Youth NEET rate				0				0				1				0				1
Gender employment gap				0				0				0				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				0				1				1				0
Employment rate				0				0				0				0				1
Unemployment rate				1				0				0				0				1
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				0				0				1				1				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				1				1				1				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				1				1				1				1				1
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				0				1				1				0
Disability employment gap				0				0				1				0				0
Housing cost overburden				0				1				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				1				1				0				0
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0				1				0				0
Total Counts				**4**				**4**				**11**				**6**				**5**

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 catgorisation (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 based on the principles of the Social Convergence Framework (SCF)

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	HR				IT				CY				LV				LT			
	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts
Adults' participation in learning (past 12 months)				1				1				0				0				1
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				0				1				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				0				0				1				1
Youth NEET rate				0				0				0				0				0
Gender employment gap				0				1				0				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				0				2				1				1
Employment rate				1				1				0				0				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				0				1				1
Long-term unemployment rate				0				1				0				0				1
GDHI per capita				0				1				0				0				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				1				0				1				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				1				0				0				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				1				0				0				1				1
Disability employment gap				1				0				0				0				1
Housing cost overburden				0				0				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				0				0				0				0				0
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				1				0				0				0
Total Counts				**4**				**8**				**2**				**6**				**8**

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	LU				HU				MT				NL				AT			
	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts
Adults' participation in learning (past 12 months)				0				0				0				0				0
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				0				0				1
Individuals' level of digital skills				0				1				0				0				0
Youth NEET rate				0				0				0				0				1
Gender employment gap				1				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				1				0				0				0				0
GDHI per capita				0				0				0				1				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				0				0				0				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				1				0				0				0				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				1				1				1				0
Disability employment gap				0				2				1				1				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				0				0				0				0				0
Total Counts				**4**				**4**				**4**				**3**				**6**

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 catgorisation (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 countsof 'critical'/'to watch' situations for Member States in the first-stage country analysis based on the principles of the Social Convergence Framework (SCF)

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	PL				PT				RO				SI				SK			
	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts
Adults' participation in learning (past 12 months)				1				0				0				1				0
Early leavers from education and training				0				0				1				0				0
Individuals' level of digital skills				1				0				1				1				1
Youth NEET rate				0				0				1				0				0
Gender employment gap				1				0				1				0				0
Income quintile ratio				0				0				0				0				0
Employment rate				0				0				1				0				0
Unemployment rate				0				0				1				0				0
Long-term unemployment rate				0				0				1				0				1
GDHI per capita				0				0				0				0				1
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				0
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				1				1				0				0
Disability employment gap				1				0				1				0				0
Housing cost overburden				0				0				0				0				0
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				1				0				1				0				1
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0				1				0				0
Total Counts				**5**				**1**				**13**				**2**				**4**

Social Scoreboard Headline Indicators	FI				SE			
	2025	2026	2027	Counts	2025	2026	2027	Counts
Adults' participation in learning (past 12 months)				0				0
Early leavers from education and training				1				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				1				0
Unemployment rate				1				1
Long-term unemployment rate				1				0
GDHI per capita				1				0
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate				0				1
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for children				0				1
Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction				0				0
Disability employment gap				0				0
Housing cost overburden				0				1
Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare				1				0
Self-reported unmet need for medical care				0				0
Total Counts				**7**				**5**

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 catgorisation (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 10. Job Quality Framework main indicators[17]

Dimension	Adequate earnings and fair wages						Job and career security							
Indicator	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the employed persons aged 18-64)		In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate for single persons (% of employed single persons)		Low-wage earners (% of all employees, excluding apprentices)		Involuntary temporary employment[18] (% of employees aged 15-64)		Involuntary temporary employment (% of temporary employees aged 15-64)		Involuntary part-time employment (% of employees aged 15-64)		Involuntary part-time employment (% of part-time employees aged 15-64)	
Source	Eurostat [ilc_iw01], EU-SILC		Eurostat [ilc_iw02], EU-SILC		Eurostat [earn_ses_pub1s], SES		Eurostat [lfsa_etgar], EU LFS		Eurostat [lfsa_etgar], EU LFS		Eurostat [lfsa_eetpgar], EU LFS		Eurostat [lfsa_eppgai], EU LFS	
Year	2024	2025	2024	2025	2018	2022	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
EU27	8.2	8.3	11.7	11.9	15.22	14.72	6.4	6.4	49.7	49.9	3.4	3.3	18.4	17.8
BE	4.2	4.1	6.9	6.6	13.68	15.86	4.0	4.5	40.6	40.2	5.2	5.7	17.7	18.7
BG	12.1	11.8	14.9	15.3	21.41	26.84	2.3 b	1.4 u	75.7 b	60.3 u	0.5 b	0.5	38.7 b	37.3
CZ	3.7	4.1	4.9	5.7	15.09	13.78	4.0	4.8	50.9	54.8	1.7	1.6	17.5	16.9
DK	6.1	5.9	14.8	12.5	8.69	9.70	3.0	3.1	24.3	24.6	1.8	1.7	6.7	6.2
DE	6.5	6.7	12.8	13.1	20.68	18.98	3.0	3.1	25.9	27.1	1.6	1.6	5.2	5.3
EE	10.6	10.5	17.8	17.1	21.95	21.23	1.1 u	0.5 u	27.7 u	14.7 u	2.0	2.0	18.6	18.4
IE	5.3	5.7	12.9	12.9	19.78	19.79	2.8	4.1	40.4	52.7	1.6	1.7	8.3	8.5
EL	10.5	9.7	8.0	7.4	19.65	21.74	10.2	9.4	84.0	80.8	3.5	2.5	40.7	38.2
ES	11.3	11.2	13.0	12.9	14.33	13.24	12.3 d	11.5 d	75.9 d	76.4 d	7.0 d	7.1 d	46.6	45.7
FR	8.2	8.7	11.1	11.3	8.61	9.68	7.4 bd	7.3 d	47.7 bd	48.1 d	4.2 bd	3.9 d	22.7 b	21.2
HR	8.4 b	7.9	12.7 b	12.6	18.42	18.57	5.3	5	58.6	59.6	0.5	0.7	19.3 u	23.0
IT	10.3	10.2	12.8	13.6	8.46	8.81	11.8	11.3	79.9	82.9	9.3	8.5	51.3	51.0
CY	7.4	6.9	12.6	13.1	18.73	19.99	13.3	13.8	94.8	94.4	2.3	1.9	43.5	35.2
LV	8.5	9.0	11.6	14.0	23.49	23.26	1.2 u	1.3 u	47.9 u	46.9 u	1.5	2.0	27.9	26.4
LT	8.4 p	8.7 p	10.1 p	11.4 p	22.33	17.86	0.7	0.8 u	47.6	45.1 u	1.0	0.8	20.7	18.6
LU	13.4	9.6 b	14.9	11.3 b	11.38	14.00	4.9	5.1	49.7	54.8	1.8	1.7	10.7	9.8
HU	7.0	8.3	12.1	11.2	11.61	14.61	1.7	1.7	36.2	38.9	1.0	0.8	22.1	16.2
MT	8.5	9.2	21.3	28.8	15.51	15.92	5.9 u	6.8	69.5 u	73.6	0.5	0.4	5.3 u	4.9 u
NL	4.5	5.2	9.0	11.2	18.24	16.31	3.9	3.5	15.2	13.9	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.2
AT	7.5	8.9	14.3	14.2	14.75	14.04	2.8 u	2.9 u	34.3 u	34.2 u	2.2	2.2	6.7	7.1
PL	9.3	8.5	10.5	8.5	21.87	18.96	6.8	7.4	45.2	46.8	0.6	0.7	10.3	10.4
PT	9.2	8.6	10.6	10.5	3.95	1.77	12.1	11.2	75.5	73.7	2.4	2.3	36.3	35.2
RO	10.7	10.7	10.4	8.2	20.01	23.87	1.3	1.3	69.9	69.3	0.2	0.1	57.0	62.3
SI	5.4	5.5	12.8	18.1	16.52	9.38	3.0 u	2.5 u	28.1 u	25.8 u	0.5	0.5	5.0 u	5.6 u
SK	10.3	6.6 b	14.6	12.9 b	16.01	13.36	1.6 u	1.7 u	43.0 u	43.9 u	0.7	0.6	15.0	12.4
FI	2.8	3.1	3.9	4.8	5.03	6.49	10.3	9.8	65.6	69.1	4.6	5.1	27.1	29.5
SE	7.6	7.1	12.7	10.2	3.61	4.05	8.3	8.4	65.0	66.9	4.4	4.6	21.8	22.6

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

[17] Not all dimensions of the Job Quality Framework are displayed, since there are only context indicators for the dimensions: Employability, Workplace wellbeing, Autonomy, Collective interest representation and organisation. The whole set of agreed indicators per job quality dimensions, as well as all the indicator values per Member State and job quality dimension, are presented in Annex C of the Employment Performance Monitor 2026.

[18] For Involuntary temporary employment main reasons: 'no permanent job found' and 'job only available with a temporary contract'.

Annex 10 (continued). Job Quality Framework main indicators

Dimension	Skills development and career progression		Safety and Health at work		Working time				Work-Life Balance			
Indicator	Adult participation in learning (during the last 12 months, % of employed persions aged 25-64)		Fatal accidents at work (number per 100,000 workers)		Long working hours in main job (% of employed persons aged 15-64)		Employment at atypical working time (% of the total employment		Employment impact of parenthood - women		Employment impact of parenthood – men	
Source	Eurostat [trng_aes_103], AES		Eurostat [sdg_08_60], ESAW		Eurostat [lfsa_qoe_3a2], EU LFS		Eurostat [lfsa_esegatyp], EU LFS		Eurostat EU LFS special extractions		Eurostat EU LFS special extractions	
Year	2016	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	2023	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
EU27	51.8	53.9	1.64	1.65	6.5	6.2	33.9	32.6	6.34	6.46	-10.26	-10.59
BE	54.2	51.1	1.10	0.94	8.3	8.5	31.1	32.5	-1.26	1.65	-14.89	-12.60
BG	33.5	28.0	3.51	3.08	0.4 b	0.3	21.9	20.5	5.85	6.06	-13.25	-12.27
CZ	53.9	52.2	1.64	1.47	7.0	6.6	30.1	27.9	31.43	28.56	-8.69	-11.14
DK	54.4	57.1	1.03	1.02	4.5	4.3	25.6 b	24.2	-3.47	-4.87	-12.74	-14.01
DE	57.2	66.7	0.71	0.64	5.1	4.9	30.0	29.2	12.62	13.27	-6.73	-7.01
EE	50.6	52.1	1.61	2.26	2.4	2.0	27.7	28.1	10.22	8.06	-9.82	-8.89
IE	62.6 b	62.7	1.47	1.06	7.4	7.5	38.5	38.8	6.74	10.04	-9.03	-6.76
EL	21.3	20.4	1.48 b	1.33	12.4	11.6	58.2	56.2	2.92	5.8	-18.82	-16.44
ES	51.2	56.5	1.71	1.89	6.3 d	6 d	40.3 d	38.7 d	3.62	4.31	-11.02	-11.02
FR	59.4	58.4 b	3.60	3.61	9.7 bd	9.3 d	34.5 d	34.2 d	5.61	4.68	-7.86	-9.90
HR	43.5	34.0	2.58	2.79	3.1	2.8	37.9	34.4	-8.48	-8.97	-16.25	-16.19
IT	52.3	44 b	2.01	2.01	7.6	6.9	41.8	36.2	3.00	2.34	-16.94	-18.29
CY	56.6	50.6	3.24	1.12	10.0	9.0	33.8	36.9	10.28	6.77	-10.57	-11.05
LV	55.7	59.6	3.21	2.71	1.0	0.9	27.2	27.5	0.27	8.58	-15.38	-11.05
LT	34.6	36.2	2.34	2.24	1.3	1.0	12.2	12.2	2.09	5.54	-10.51	-8.17
LU	55.5 b	55.6	2.71	0.94	6.3	5.9	32.8	33.3	-8.82	-3.95	-12.88	-16.36
HU	68.4	72.8	1.47	1.89	2.4	2.2	20.7	19.4	5.82	6.74	-9.61	-10.99
MT	44.2	54.4	1.65	1.26	4.9	5.5	38.4	39.1	3.42	5.54	-3.82	-5.07
NL	74.0	71.5	0.38	0.32	5.2	5.0	29.7	28.7	1.51	1.3	-8.18	-8.55
AT	68.2	65.8	3.00	2.55	7.7	7.7	33.0	31.2	7.97	7.29	-8.38	-8.09
PL	33.2	29.4	1.18	1.77	7.0	6.7	30.7	29.7	7.64	7.16	-9.85	-10.16
PT	55.0	50.6	2.69	2.35	9.1	8.9	33.5	32.0	-4.80	-4.80	-12.89	-12.25
RO	8.2	32.9 b	2.57	2.83	1.8	1.3	40.6	40.0	17.43	17.70	-2.20	-2.51
SI	56.5	48.9	2.21	1.37	5.4	4.6	35.1	34.3	-2.38	-3.53	-11.75	-13.89
SK	57.3	65.1	1.04	1.12	6.1	6.2	27.2	26.3	8.55	7.69	-10.78	-9.15
FI	59.4	57.1	1.04	1.39	5.1	5.2	31.7	33.4	5.02	5.30	-12.99	-11.56
SE	67.0 b	77.1	1.04	0.75	6.8	6.5	28.2	28.3	-3.07	-0.57	-11.71	-9.01

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

Annex 10 (continued). Job Quality Framework main indicators

Dimension	Gender equality and equal opportunities									
Indicator	Gender pay gap		Gender employment gap (percentage points, population aged 20-64)		Gender gap in part-time employment (percentage points, population aged 20-64)		Employment gap between those born in the country and those outside the EU (% of population aged 20-64)		Employed women being in managerial positions (% of employed women aged 20-64)	
Source	Eurostat [earn_gr_gpgr2], SES		Eurostat [tesem060], EU LFS		Eurostat [tepsr_lm210], EU LFS		Own calculations based on Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob], EU LFS		Eurostat [tgoe1c2], EU LFS	
Year	2023	2024	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
EU27	11.7 p	11.1 p	10.0	9.6	20.0	19.7	9.0	8.6	35.6	36.4
BE	0.7 p	0.7 p	8.0	7.1	26.7	25.9	15.4	14.3	34.6	37.5
BG	13.5 p	12.0 p	7.2 b	7.4	0.0 b	0.1	12 b	15.5	40.6 b	41.9
CZ	18.0 d	18.5 dp	12.6	10.7	9.0	9.3	-0.4	0.8	28.9	30.7
DK	14.0 p	14.0 p	6.5	6.2	20.2	19.7	7.6	9.2	29.0	33.5
DE	17.6 p	15.6 p	7.1	6.8	37.0	37.1	15.3	15	29.5	30.8
EE	19.6 p	18.8 p	1.7	0.5	8.0	8.2	7.6	2.7	39.8	43.2
IE	8.6 p	8.3 p	9.3	9.0	17.0	17.9	2.6	1.2	40.0	40.0
EL	13.6 p	13.4 p	18.8	17.4	7.2	5.7	6.4	2.1	34.8	33.1
ES	7.3 p	7.3 p	9.8 d	9.5 d	14.8 d	14.6 d	5.1 d	4.6 d	35.1 d	36.7 d
FR	12.3 p	11.8 p	6.1 d	5.7 d	18.3 d	17.5 d	13.8 bd	14.1 d	39.7 bd	39.2 d
HR	7.4 p	6.6 p	5.9	5.0	1.6	2.0	6.1	6.1	28.0	32.8
IT	2.2 p	5.3 p	19.4	19.1	23.0	21.7	1.1	1.6	28.4	29.0
CY	12.0 p	11.8 p	10.4	10.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	6.7	26.4	27.2
LV	16.4 p	13.9 p	3.3	1.9	4.0	5.1	6.6	7.2	42.6	42.8
LT	11.5 p	10.0 p	1.4	-0.6	3.1	3.1	4.7	4.2	38.1	38.8
LU	-0.9 p	-0.8 p	5.5	6.8	21.3	21.1	1.4	-0.4	37.1	27.7
HU	17.8 p	16.9 p	7.9	8.1	3.5	4.2	8.0	5.7	41.3	42.0
MT	5.1 p	4.9 p	13.6	12.4	12.9	12.9	:	:	37.2	41.5
NL	12.5 p	11.2 p	7.6	7.6	41.9	41.3	16.5	16.1	30.8	30.3
AT	18.3 p	17.6 p	6.9	6.8	38.9	37.1	13.3	12.7	36.1	37.7
PL	5.9	4.0	11.6	11.3	5.0	5.3	-6.3	-4.8	42.0	43.0
PT	8.6 p	7.0 p	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.7	0.3	-0.3	39.1	40.1
RO	3.8 e	3.7 e	18.1	18.7	-0.7	-1.0	-5.8	4.2	34.1	32.4
SI	6.0 bp	8.0 p	6.0	4.9	6.6	6.6	2.0	2	33.6	36.8
SK	15.7 p	15.7 p	8.9	8.7	3.5	3.4	8.8	-6.5	32.7	37.1
FI	16.8 p	16.3 bp	0.7	1.3	9.6	10.1	15.0	16.9	38.4	36.5
SE	11.2 p	11.2 p	4.0	3.9	13.6	13.2	14.6	13.7	45.1	45.3

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

Annex 10 (continued). Job Quality Framework headline indicators

Dimension	Social Protection										
Indicator	At-risk-of-poverty rate of unemployed (% of unemployed persons aged 16-64)		In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, work intensity 0<WI≤0.45 (% of employed persons aged 18-64)		In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, work intensity 0<WI≤0.45 (% of employed persons aged 18-64)		In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, work intensity 0.45<WI≤1.0 (% of employed persons aged 18-64)		In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, work intensity 0.45<WI≤1.0 (% of employed persons aged 18-64)		Net replacement rate after 6 months of unemployment for short contribution histories[19]
Source	Eurostat [ilc_li04], EU-SILC		Eurostat EU_SILC special extractions		Eurostat EU_SILC special extractions		Eurostat EU_SILC special extractions		Eurostat EU_SILC special extractions		EUROMOD HHoT
Year	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2025
EU27	48.9	49.3	59.90	59.38	35.70	36.89	12.00	12.11	12.00	12.11	:
BE	43.0	40.4	65.20	56.63	21.20	21.74	8.40	8.47	8.40	8.47	56.0
BG	58.4	54.9	71.50	69.73	53.10	45.10	16.90	16.18	16.90	16.18	25.0
CZ	57.7	60.0	72.30	66.48	36.20	35.07	6.90	7.29	6.90	7.29	51.0
DK	35.3	42.8	75.55	76.95	27.01	26.73	9.50	10.43	9.50	10.43	85.0
DE	60.8	65.1	57.71	57.47	32.80	33.73	10.00	10.26	10.00	10.26	71.0
EE	50.6	51.4	62.00	68.11	37.30	48.01	16.80	14.89	16.80	14.89	48.0
IE	36.2	31.9	68.10	59.52	24.60	24.74	11.40	12.09	11.40	12.09	53.0
EL	48.7	48.2	46.60	45.58	39.10	37.57	10.90	10.20	10.90	10.20	73.0
ES	44.1	44.5	56.70	56.65	36.33	38.61	13.50	13.12	13.50	13.12	44.0
FR	44.3	43.3	69.60	69.79	40.40	45.54	14.10	15.25	14.10	15.25	67.0
HR	39.9 b	41.6	45.60	51.04	29.20	30.80	11.70	11.20	11.70	11.20	49.0
IT	49.8	44.3	61.19	60.98	37.36	36.50	14.80	14.74	14.80	14.74	70.0
CY	33.1	31.6	47.20	46.65	24.20	14.87	10.90	10.98	10.90	10.98	63.0
LV	57.7	56.6	58.30	69.22	37.00	44.78	11.20	12.08	11.20	12.08	48.0
LT	59.5 p	61.9 p	57.21	73.68	33.80	34.03	12.90	13.67	12.90	13.67	69.0
LU	33.7	28 b	45.93	41.02	23.03	26.62	18.70	18.31	18.70	18.31	88.0
HU	54.6	44.2	56.50	56.79	44.70	44.43	9.00	10.45	9.00	10.45	8.0
MT	40.4	39.2	64.50	49.48	42.70	18.45	10.10	11.31	10.10	11.31	70.0
NL	50.3	68.8	57.02	56.75	33.96	33.73	6.30	7.02	6.30	7.02	75.0
AT	43.8	53.8	53.10	57.79	22.70	32.39	12.50	13.23	12.50	13.23	69.0
PL	44.2	44.5	53.30	51.24	31.90	30.94	13.40	12.31	13.40	12.31	48.0
PT	44.1	42.0	58.60	61.18	43.50	37.03	11.70	11.69	11.70	11.69	78.0
RO	39.2	:	59.20	59.05	53.50	51.15	11.60	11.93	11.60	11.93	18.0
SI	48.8	46.1	:	49.79	:	25.50	:	11.56	:	11.56	46.0
SK	64.2	58.6 b	67.80	63.56	29.20	49.28	15.60	11.63	15.60	11.63	20.0
FI	52.0	56.2	61.10	62.30	15.70	28.43	7.60	7.51	7.60	7.51	61.0
SE	50.7	50.0	67.56	64.15	32.94	28.99	12.50	11.71	12.50	11.71	69.0

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

[19] The ratio (%) of net household income while being unemployed divided by net household income when in employment (just prior to become unemployed) after 6 months of being unemployed, for single person, no children, 12 months contribution history.