The European Commission’s science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre
A Social Scoreboard for the European Pillar of Social Rights

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2nd Annual Meeting of the CoP on Composite Indicators & Scoreboards
09-10/11/2017, Ispra (IT)
European Pillar of Social Rights

- The EPSR is about delivering new and more effective rights for citizens in the new social and economic realities, and to show how the EU can make progress in the realm of social policy.

- The idea of an EPSR was first introduced in President Juncker’s State of the Union address in 2015, and a first outline was presented in March 2016, followed by broad consultation.
The European Pillar of Social Rights

- The final text was presented by the Commission on 26 April 2017, containing 20 principles and rights, grouped in three main dimensions, to support fair and well functioning labour markets and welfare systems, serving as a compass for a renewed process of convergence towards better working and living conditions among EU MS.

"The EPSR will be proclaimed jointly by the EP, the Council and the Commission at the Gothenburg Social Summit for fair jobs and growth on 17 November 2017."
Putting the Pillar into action: a joint effort!

- Update EU legislation, step up enforcement
- Funding
- European Semester
- Social dialogue
- Civil Society

✓ Delivering on the principles and rights defined under the EPSR is a **joint responsibility** of EU institutions, MS, social partners and other stakeholders

✓ A tool for **stepping-up legitimacy** of policy making at EU level?: *EU institutions will help set the framework and give direction on the way forward to achieve economic and social upward convergence* - and to overcome the damage that the crisis (and austerity) has done- in full respect of MS competences and taking into account the diversity of their situations
Do not forget the **practical challenge** of measuring (monitoring) a complex phenomena vs. risk of information overload!
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"We are *drowning in information*, while *starving for wisdom*. The world henceforth will be run by people able to **put together the right information at the right time, think critically about it, and make important decisions wisely.**"

Edward O. Wilson, 'Consilience’
The EPSR is accompanied by an online Social Scoreboard (SS), which monitors the implementation of the pillar by tracking trends and performance across EU countries.

Performance is monitored across the three dimensions laid out in the EPSR and 12 policy areas, all of them people-centred.

The SS will expand the existing scoreboard of key employment of social indicators included in the Joint Employment Report and used in the European Semester of economic policy coordination to better take into account social considerations.
European Pillar of Social Rights
Social Scoreboard

Monitoring societal progress

**WHY**
1) To serve as a **reference framework** to monitor Member States' employment and social progress over time and vis-à-vis the EU and euro area in a holistic way
2) To be used in the **Joint Employment Report** and the **European Semester**
3) To enhance the visibility of social Europe for European citizens

**WHAT**
12 areas along 3 dimensions
(I) Equal opportunities and labour market access
(II) Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions
(III) Public support, social protection and inclusion

14 headline & 28 secondary indicators
(*total: 93 indicators; gender/age; sources: Eurostat, EU-LFS, EU-SILC, Structure of Earnings Survey, OECD PISA, DESI*)
## (I) Equal opportunities and labour market access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headline indicators</th>
<th>Secondary indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Early leavers from education and training</td>
<td>▪ Adult participation in learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Gender employment gap</td>
<td>▪ Underachievement in education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Income inequality</td>
<td>▪ Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)</td>
<td>▪ Gender gap in part-time employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Young people neither in employment nor in education and training, age group 15-24</td>
<td>▪ Gender pay gap in unadjusted form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Variation in performance explained by students' socio-economic status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ At-risk-of-poverty-rate (AROP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Severe material deprivation rate (SMD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Persons living in a household with a very low work intensity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Severe housing deprivation (% of owners, with mortgage or loan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Severe housing deprivation (% of tenants, with rent at market price)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## (II) Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headline indicators</th>
<th>Secondary indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Employment rate</td>
<td>▪ Activity rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Unemployment rate</td>
<td>▪ Youth unemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Activation measures – labour market policies participants per 100 persons wanting</td>
<td>▪ Share of long-term unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to work (total)</td>
<td>▪ Employment in current job by duration (from 0 to 11 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Adjusted gross disposable income of households in real terms PPS per capita:</td>
<td>▪ Employment in current job by duration (from 12 to 23 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index 2008=100</td>
<td>▪ Employment in current job by duration (from 24 to 59 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Compensation of employees per hour worked</td>
<td>▪ Employment in current job by duration (60 months or over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Transition rates from temporary to permanent contracts (3-year average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# European Pillar of Social Rights

## Social Scoreboard

### (III) Public support, social protection and inclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headline indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Self-reported unmet need for medical care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Digital skills (% of individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ General government expenditure in social protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ General government expenditure in health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ General government expenditure in education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Aggregate replacement ratio for pensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Healthy life years at the age of 65 (males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Healthy life years at the age of 65 (females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Out-of-pocket expenditure on health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Connectivity dimension of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
European Pillar of Social Rights
Social Scoreboard

A compass towards better living and working conditions in the EU

- Social Scoreboard website:

- Additional sources of information on the EPSR:
  - European Commission – Priorities
  - DG EMPL – Delivering on the EPSR
    http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1226&langId=en
  - Eurostat – Overview of the EPSR

- Data on social performance updated regularly online
- Interactive visualisation tools
- EAST: Easy, Attractive, Social and Timely
- Available in 24 languages!
- Mobile adjusted version
Picking your audience for the SS: who are they?

• Policy makers
• Press
• Academia
• Civil society/general public

Choosing media

• Online tool with adjusted version for small devices (keep the SS always handy for the PM’s to discuss with their Cabinet about social policies when they come back home after a Social Summit… or to spice up a chit-chat with your friends on the future of Europe over a cup of coffee or tea!)
How to install the Social Scoreboard on Android, iPhone and Windows mobile

1. Open the internet browser (chrome, firefox, internet explorer, other)
2. Go to Google and type Social Pillar Scoreboard ➔ the first hit is the soc scoreboard website https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard/
3. Wait for the application to load
4. Click on the symbol on the top right hand side
5. Choose option “Add to home screen” [Variations: Add shortcut on Hor Screen]

   The application will be installed on the phone.
   - On firefox choose option Page and then Add to Home Screen

6. Click button Add

   1. Open Safari.
   2. Go to Google and type Social Pillar Scoreboard ➔ the first hit is the social scoreboard website https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard/
   3. Wait for the application to load
   4. Click on the “Share” button on the bottom of the screen.
   5. Click on “Add to Home Screen”

   The application will be installed on the phone.

1. Open Internet Explorer, go to Google and type Social Pillar Scoreboard ➔ the first hit is the social scoreboard website https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/social-scoreboard/
2. Wait for the application to load
3. Click on More (...) button and
4. Click “Pin” to Start the menu that appears.
Any questions?
You may contact us at:  jrc-coin@ec.europa.eu

COIN in the EU Science Hub

COIN tools are available at:
https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
## European Pillar of Social Rights

### Social Scoreboard

### Comparison between EU and Euro area

<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Education, skills and lifelong learning</td>
<td>Early leavers from education and training</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adult participation in learning</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Underachievement in education [EU28 and EA19 values correspond to a simple arithmetic mean across countries]</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30-34</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gender equality in the labour market</td>
<td>Gender employment gap [Gap expressed in absolute values]</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gender gap in part-time employment [Gap expressed in absolute values]</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>→↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gender pay gap in unadjusted form [Gap expressed in absolute values]</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Income inequality</td>
<td>ratio</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Income inequality
Dimension 1 > Area 3 > Indicator 1

2015 map

Time line

2015

Inequality and upward mobility: Income inequality
Hungary: 4.3 (2013)
France: 4.3 (2014)
Euro area average: 6.2 (2014)
EU average: 5.2 (2014)
Rumeltas: 6.3 (2014)
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2015 heatmap headline indicators

Heatmap 2015: all EU, EU28, EA19
From a scoreboard to informed policy decisions: The re-ordered heatmap [Copeland rule] of the 14 headline indicators of the Social Scoreboard reveals that the EU is facing most challenges on areas related to income inequality, unemployment, activation measures, unmet healthcare needs, and AROPE. And the countries that are most in need of further action are Romania, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Spain, Poland and Croatia.
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Social Scoreboard online tool:

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  - Eurostat – Overview of the EPSR
Installing the Social Scoreboard on your mobile

Users familiar with QR codes can simply hit the QR code that we have created for the Social Scoreboard. They will need an app that can read QR codes (for example Barcode Reader or Google Goggles).
Suggested reading

- Bartholdi III, J., Tovey, C. A., & Trick, M. A. (1989). Voting schemes for which it can be difficult to tell who won the election. Social Choice and Welfare, 6(2), 157-165.


