



## Social Protection Committee Indicators Sub-group

SPC/ISG/2014/5/3

# Key employment and social indicators' scoreboard: operationalization

## *Note from the ISG Chair and Vice-Chairs to ISG members*

### 1. Introduction

At the SPC meeting of 9-10.04.2014, in the context of a request by the Hellenic Presidency for a joint SPC and EMCO opinion on the operationalization of the scoreboard of key social and employment indicators for the June EPSCO meeting, the SPC requested that the ISG analyses the feasibility of the application of the SPPM methodology to the relevant social indicators of the scoreboard.

In order to deliver on this request, the objectives of this note are as follows:

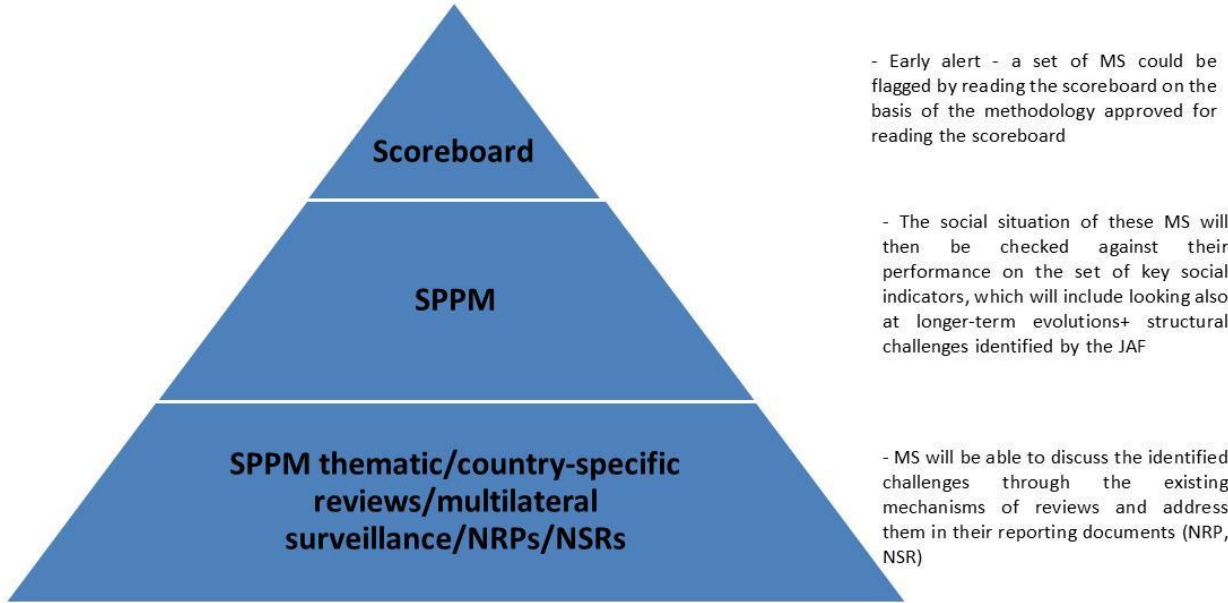
- i) offer a broad reflection on the concrete way of linking the scoreboard to the existing monitoring instruments (based on their specific objectives), as a necessary step to defining the most appropriate methodology for reading the scoreboard;
- ii) discuss the use of the SPPM methodology for the set of social scoreboard indicators, including pros and cons as well as the necessary future statistical work ;
- iii) outline a roadmap for statistical and Committee-level work which can ensure the implementation of the scoreboard in the context of the next European Semester.

### 2. Reflection on the concrete way of linking the scoreboard to the existing monitoring instruments

The discussions in the EPSCO advisory Committees have pointed out to an agreement on the fact that the scoreboard is an important step forward in terms of granting political visibility for employment and social developments. Any discussion on the scoreboard itself cannot be taken in isolation of the way the scoreboard fits the overall monitoring mandate, stemming from Article 160 of TFEU. In order to ensure that the scoreboard delivers on its function of granting political visibility to social developments, it is suggested that this is best done through a *full integration between the scoreboard and the existing social monitoring*

*instruments*. This would allow for a logical diagnosis which builds on the different functions of the existing monitoring instruments while avoiding overlaps and confusing messages. It will also allow using the concise nature of the scoreboard in terms of its communicative capacity while not losing on the necessary in-depth information on the social challenges faced by Member States available through the existing monitoring instruments.

A possible architecture which sees the scoreboard fully integrated with the Social Protection Performance Monitoring mechanism can be represented as follows:



It sees the scoreboard as delivering on its key objective of detecting adverse social and (employment) developments at **an early stage**. These developments will then be cross-checked with the performance of the given MS on the set of social indicators in the SPPM dashboard, including the emphasis on longer-term evolutions which is part of the SPPM methodology, and the structural challenges as identified by the JAF. The concerned MS may then participate in the SPPM reviews and will have the opportunity to exchange with other MS on the identified issues of concern and the possible policy instruments to tackle them used by other MS. The scoreboard as such will not be an instrument automatically triggering CSRs.

The 2013 Joint Employment Report published the first scoreboard results and their analysis. For the next edition, a Joint Employment and Social Report could contain this analysis. The SPPM thematic reviews can then be used as a mutual learning opportunity. The joint input from the quantitative analysis and the SPPM reviews will feed into the European Semester process of identifying and addressing the most important social challenges faced by MS. MS could address these findings in terms of policy measures implemented to tackle them in their NRPs/NSRs.

Joint Employment and Social Report  
(scoreboard results + thorough analysis  
based on the SPPM (and EPM))

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graph TD; A["Joint Employment and Social Report  
(scoreboard results + thorough analysis  
based on the SPPM (and EPM))"] --> B["SPPM thematic reviews/multilateral  
surveillance"]; B --> C["European Semester"];
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SPPM thematic reviews/multilateral  
surveillance

European Semester

This will allow for delivering on one of the main points of the Commission Communication on the social dimension of the EMU, i.e. enhancing the capacity to monitor employment and social developments in order to better coordinate a timely and adequate policy response. It will also ensure that each of the monitoring instruments has a distinct and complementary function. The scoreboard will look at identifying early on worrisome developments. The SPPM dashboard will deliver on a concise but comprehensive overview on developments across the set of key social indicators, including looking at longer-term developments. The JAF will feed into analysing the in-depth policy challenges and areas for policy action.

**Delegates are invited to comment upon the proposed architecture and suggested distinct functions of the monitoring instruments**

### 3. Reading the scoreboard

The main objective of the scoreboard is the early identification of major employment and social trends which can severely undermine employment and social cohesion in the Euro area and the EU at large.

Delivering on these objectives depends on:

- i) the choice of indicators and

- ii) on the methodology used to look at these indicators.

### **3.1 Choice of indicators**

The Council adopted the 2013 Joint Employment Report in March 2014 and retained the following set of indicators for the scoreboard:

- unemployment level and changes;
- NEET rate and youth unemployment rate
- real gross disposable income of households (GHDl)
- at-risk-of-poverty rate for the working age population
- inequality (S80/S20 ratio)

Given the Council decision, the choice of the set of social indicators is currently not under discussion. Ideally, the choice of indicators should be driven by the early alert function of the scoreboard as well as the capacity of the indicators to identify imbalances that threaten the stability of the EMU. This makes timeliness of data a crucial aspect. The current set includes one indicator with relatively good timeliness as it comes from the National Accounts (GHDl). The SILC-based indicators are both based on income whose reference period is t-1. The ISG has discussed some alternatives, including SILC-based indicators which do not suffer from the additional time lag – e.g. the severe material deprivation rate (which in the future may be delivered earlier than the core SILC results), the Euromod work on now-casts of poverty rates, the financial distress indicator, etc. Although the current list of indicators is relevant for the identification of imbalances that risk threatening the stability of the EMU, further work on these options can feed into a future reflection on the list of social indicators included in the scoreboard.

### **3.2 Methodology to look at the scoreboard indicators**

Identifying the appropriate methodology for reading the scoreboard is essential for its use. Following from the proposal to focus on the scoreboard as delivering on its primary function as an early alert, this will naturally affect the choice of the methodology used for reading the scoreboard. Previous discussion on the basis of technical input by the Commission has identified three dimensions

- the indicator value grows much faster than past historical levels (year on year change),
- the indicator value is much higher than the EU/EMU average (current value),
- the indicator value is growing much faster than the EU/EMU average (year on year change).

If we look at the scoreboard as the first step in the overall monitoring systems, then parsimonious choice on the dimensions to assess is wise, especially if coupled with the appropriate choice of indicators. Looking at levels, distance to EU average, distance to Euro area average, y-on-y evolutions, longer-term evolutions (e.g. 3 year averages), deviations from the EU/EA trend can result in rather cumbersome and difficult to decipher series of evolutions.

A possible solution is a focus on levels and most recent evolutions in the scoreboard, assuming the set of indicators delivers on its early alert function, while the SPPM dashboard is extended to include also 3-year averages and/or deviations from the EU/EA trend. Focus on levels will also implicitly highlight countries at the bottom/top of the ranking, and thus above/below the EU/EA average.

**Delegates are invited to comment upon the dimensions which should be the focus for the reading of the scoreboard and the possible additional dimensions that can be added to the SPPM dashboard**

Once the dimensions to be assessed are agreed upon, the methodology for looking at the scoreboard needs to be defined. A way of reading the scoreboard indicators and their evolutions is necessary in order to see performance in a dynamic perspective and identify evolutions, which can become a reason for concern. The SPC has expressed its favourable opinion on building on the already endorsed SPPM methodology.

For the set of social indicators in the scoreboard, this would mean that:

- for the AROP 18-64 indicator – variance estimates produced by Eurostat are used to assess the significance of net change
- for the S80/S20 indicator – a rule of thumb as approved in the SPPM of 5% change is used until calculations of variance estimates for ratio-defined indicators are developed by Eurostat
- for the GHDI indicator – the indicator is currently under discussion, assuming we look at y-on-y changes and it coming from the National Accounts, any positive/negative changes can be highlighted.

The country level performance on the particular indicator can be assessed as high, medium, low (a simple heat-map can usefully show this, as the example below, where green stands for very good performance, yellow for good performance, orange for bad performance and red for very bad performance), but more rigid criteria, e.g. the bottom 30%, below the EU average, below the Euro area average, can be used.

If such an approach is taken up, the scoreboard results for 2012 will be as follows (for background information, Annex 1 contains the scoreboard results for the period 2007-2011 based on this methodology):

2012					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2012	y-on-y pp	2012	y-on-y %	y-on-y %
EU28	16,5	~	5,1	~	2,2
EU27	16,5	~	5,1	~	
EA18	16,8	~	5,1	~	0,3
BE	13,6	0,7	3,9	~	3,7
BG	17,4	~	6,1	-6,2	3,4
CZ	9,3	~	3,5	~	-0,9
DK	13,9	~	4,5	~	2,3
DE	16,6	~	4,3	~	2,4
EE	17,7	~	5,4	~	-0,1
IE	:		:	:	-1,1
EL	23,8	3,8	6,6	10,0	-9,0
ES	21,9	1,1	7,2	~	-2,8
FR	13,7	~	4,5	~	1,0
HR	18	~	5,4	~	0,4
IT	18,6	~	5,5	~	-1,8
CY	12,2	0,7	4,7	9,3	-6,6
LV	19,3	-0,9	6,5	~	8,7
LT	17,9	-2,3	5,3	-8,6	3,8
LU	14,5	1,4	4,1	~	4,2
HU	13,6	~	4	~	-2,3
MT	12,4	-0,7	3,9	~	
NL	10,1	~	3,6	-5,3	-0,2
AT	13,3		4,2		3,8
PL	16,5	-0,6	4,9	~	2,0
PT	16,9	0,7	5,8	~	-1,6
RO	21	~	6,3	~	
SI	12,2	0,5	3,4	~	-2,7
SK	12,3	~	3,7	~	1,7
FI	12,4	~	3,7	~	3,1
SE	12,9	~	3,7	~	8,5
UK	15,5	1,4	5,4	~	11,7

Notes: for AROP – Estat estimates for significance of net change have been used; for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until estimates are developed by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered; results for BE and PT need to be taken with caution as further analysis is needed due to low variation; AT has changed the source for income from survey to administrative data. As a result, income/related indicators suffer a break in series for 2012 and are therefore not comparable to 2011. AT will be able to provide a comprehensive back-calculation of the timeline until the base year 2008 at the end of 2014; For UK, changes in the survey vehicle for 2012 and institution might have affected the results and interpretation of data must therefore be particularly cautious

Applying the SPPM methodology on y-on-y changes and highlighting statistically significant changes can, however, result in highlighting relative low evolutions. In the example above, for the AROP (18-64) indicator 4 of the MS pointed out have statistically significant changes which are below 1pp.

A possible way of building on the SPPM methodology while ensuring that a stronger criteria is used can be, for example, by flagging countries that have had **negative statistically significant developments in the past two years**. The scoreboard results for 2012, using this approach, looks as follows:

	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2012	y-on-y pp	2012	y-on-y %	y-on-y %
EU28	16,5	~	5,1	~	2,2
EU27	16,5	~	5,1	~	
EA18	16,8	~	5,1	~	0,3
BE	13,6	~	3,9	~	3,7
BG	17,4	~	6,1	~	3,4
CZ	9,3	~	3,5	~	-0,9
DK	13,9	~	4,5	~	2,3
DE	16,6	~	4,3	~	2,4
EE	17,7	~	5,4	~	-0,1
IE	:		:	:	-1,1
EL	23,8	3,8	6,6	10,0	-9,0
ES	21,9	1,1	7,2	~	-2,8
FR	13,7	~	4,5	~	1,0
HR	18	~	5,4	~	0,4
IT	18,6	~	5,5	~	-1,8
CY	12,2	~	4,7	~	-6,6
LV	19,3	~	6,5	~	8,7
LT	17,9	-2,3	5,3	-8,6	3,8
LU	14,5	~	4,1	~	4,2
HU	13,6	~	4	~	-2,3
MT	12,4	~	3,9	~	
NL	10,1	~	3,6	~	-0,2
AT	13,3		4,2		3,8
PL	16,5	~	4,9	~	2,0
PT	16,9	0,7	5,8	~	-1,6
RO	21	~	6,3	~	
SI	12,2	0,5	3,4	~	-2,7
SK	12,3	~	3,7	~	1,7
FI	12,4	~	3,7	~	3,1
SE	12,9	~	3,7	~	8,5
UK	15,5		5,4	~	11,7

*Note: for AROP – Estat estimates for significance of net change have been used; for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until results can be provided by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered*

Analysing convergence/divergence based on the scoreboard can be then done through a more analytical approach, taking as a point of departure what has been done in the 2013 Joint Employment Report. It would be useful to explore if the JAF methodology can contribute to the convergence/divergence analysis.

When assessing the merits of the presented options, the following summary of pros and cons can be highlighted:



	Pros	Cons
<b>Option 1 – using the SPPM methodology of looking at statistical significant evolutions y-on-y</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- already accepted by MS, and thus can ensure quick implementation</li> <li>- an easily understandable way to assess evolutions without the need to establish ad-hoc thresholds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- can lead to highlighting changes which are statistically significant but still small</li> </ul>
<b>Option 2 – using a modified SPPM methodology, allowing for more rigid criteria – looking at st. sig. negative evolutions for two years in a row</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- already accepted by MS and thus, can ensure quick implementation</li> <li>- by looking at two consecutive periods, makes the criteria more rigid and solves the problem of flagging “random” y-on-y evolutions</li> <li>- ensures coherence with the existing monitoring instruments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- can still highlighting changes which are statistically significant but small</li> </ul>

**ISG delegates are invited to give their view on:**

- **Is there a need to go beyond the statistical significance? Is a SPPM-extended approach a good way forward?**
- **Is a review of the set of indicators an important part of operationalizing the scoreboard?**

#### **4. Implications for future work**

If the group decides to work further on the set of indicators:

- work on reviewing the selected set of indicators on the basis of criteria related to timeliness and the early alert function
- continue exploring indicators which capture imbalances that might be at the origin of spill-over effects

On the reading of the scoreboard:

- Eurostat would need to launch methodological work on variance estimates of ratio-defined indicators such as the income quintile ratio in order to provide the calculations for the significance of evolutions;

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### 2014/2015 – tentative planning of relevant activities

**May ISG** - discussion of GHDl + first discussion of the note on the implementation of the scoreboard

**June ISG** – further discussion on implementation + reflection on the list of indicators

**Summer/Autumn** – Estat work on variance estimate of ratio based indicators (to be confirmed with Estat)

**Autumn** –discussion/decision on the methodology for looking at the scoreboard (+ possible reflection on the list of social indicators) in view of a decision for the next edition of the Joint Employment and Social Report

**Autumn/2015** – further work on timeliness and imbalances

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**Annex 1. Reading of the scoreboard social indicators based on the SPPM methodology of looking at statistical significant evolutions y-on-y (Option 1)**

2007					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2007	y-on-y	2007	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	:		:	:	4,5
EU27	15,1	~	5	~	
EA18	14,8	~	4,8	~	4,4
BE	12,6	~	3,9	-7,1	5,3
BG	19,4	3,2	7	37,3	12,6
CZ	8,6	~	3,5	~	9,0
DK	10,9	~	3,7	8,8	2,0
DE	15,2	2,6	4,9	19,5	1,8
EE	16,1	~	5,5	~	20,6
IE	14,4	~	4,8	~	8,3
EL	18,7	~	6	~	10,2
ES	16,4	~	5,5	~	6,6
FR	12,3	~	3,9	~	5,1
HR	14	1	4,5	~	7,1
IT	17,6	~	5,5	~	3,4
CY	10,1	~	4,4	~	7,8
LV	17,7	-3,2	6,4	-17,9	22,0
LT	15,6	-2,2	5,9	-6,3	11,7
LU	12,7	~	4	~	6,7
HU	11,6	-2,9	3,7	-32,7	9,2
MT	12,6	1,4	3,9	~	
NL	8,9	~	4	5,3	4,5
AT	10,6	~	3,8	~	5,0
PL	17,2	-1,9	5,3	-5,4	10,0
PT	15,2	~	6,5	~	5,0
RO	21,1		7,8	~	26,6
SI	9,8	~	3,3	~	8,5
SK	9,2	-1,4	3,5	-14,6	23,0
FI	11,5	~	3,7	~	6,2
SE	10,2	-1,2	3,3	-8,3	7,0
UK	15,1	~	5,3	~	2,7

*Note: for AROP –the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 1pp is; for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until results can be provided by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered*

2008					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2008	y-on-y	2008	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	:		:	:	1,6
EU27	14,7	~	5	~	
EA18	14,6	~	4,9	~	3,3
BE	12,2	~	4,1	5,1	5,5
BG	17	-2,4	6,5	-7,1	23,3
CZ	8,3	~	3,4	~	19,0
DK	11,3	~	3,6	~	3,2
DE	15,4	~	4,8	~	2,7
EE	15	-1,1	5	-9,1	7,5
IE	13,4	-1,0	4,4	-8,3	6,6
EL	18,7	~	5,9	~	1,9
ES	17,3	~	5,7	~	6,8
FR	11,6	~	4,4	12,8	3,4
HR	12,8	-1,2	4,5	~	10,3
IT	16,3	~	5,1	-7,3	1,9
CY	10,8	~	4,3	~	9,8
LV	19,4	1,7	7,3	14,1	20,4
LT	16,8	~	5,9	~	18,4
LU	12,9	~	4,1	~	8,7
HU	12	~	3,6	~	3,5
MT	12	-0,6	4,3	10,3	
NL	9,9	~	4	~	1,0
AT	10,9	~	3,7	~	3,1
PL	16,3	-0,9	5,1	~	16,8
PT	16,3	1,1	6,1	-6,2	4,3
RO	20	-1,1	7	-10,3	19,8
SI	10,5	0,7	3,4	~	7,2
SK	9,5	~	3,4	~	18,5
FI	11,8	~	3,8	~	6,0
SE	11,2	1	3,5	6,1	1,4
UK	14,7	~	5,6	5,7	-11,1

Note: for AROP – Estat estimates for significance of net change have been used (except for HR); for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until results can be provided by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered

2009					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2009	y-on-y	2009	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	:		:	:	-2,0
EU27	14,8	~	5	~	
EA18	14,8	~	4,9	~	1,9
BE	12,1	~	3,9	~	1,9
BG	16,4	~	5,9	-9,2	-1,6
CZ	7,6	-0,7	3,5	~	-2,4
DK	12,2	0,9	4,6	27,8	2,6
DE	15,8	~	4,5	-6,3	-0,3
EE	15,8	0,8	5	~	-5,8
IE	13,2	~	4,2	~	-6,8
EL	18,1	-0,6	5,8	~	0,5
ES	17,5	0,2	6,4	12,3	0,5
FR	11,8	0,2	4,4	~	0,6
HR	13,5	~	4,3	~	-0,8
IT	16,4	~	5,2	~	-2,7
CY	11,2	~	4,4	~	0,0
LV	20,5	1,1	7,4	~	-16,1
LT	18,4	1,6	6,4	8,5	-7,5
LU	14,2	1,3	4,3	~	2,4
HU	11,9	~	3,5	~	-10,6
MT	12,1	~	4	-7,0	
NL	10,3	0,4	4	~	-1,2
AT	10,8	~	3,7	~	0,6
PL	16	~	5	~	-13,0
PT	15,8	-0,5	6	~	-0,4
RO	19,8	-0,2	6,7	~	-19,1
SI	9,2	-1,3	3,2	-5,9	0,7
SK	9,6	~	3,6	5,9	5,2
FI	12,2	~	3,7	~	3,0
SE	12,1	0,9	3,7	5,7	-5,7
UK	14,8	~	5,3	-5,4	-7,4

Note: for AROP – Estat estimates for significance of net change have been used (except for HR); for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until results can be provided by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered

2010					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2010	y-on-y	2010	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	15,3		5	:	2,8
EU27	15,3	~	5	~	
EA18	15,3	~	5	~	1,1
BE	12,1	~	3,9	~	0,8
BG	16	~	5,9	~	1,5
CZ	8,1	0,5	3,5	~	4,9
DK	12,9	~	4,4	~	5,3
DE	15,6	~	4,5	~	3,0
EE	15,6	~	5	~	0,3
IE	14,6	~	4,7	11,9	-4,9
EL	19	0,9	5,6	~	-7,2
ES	19,5	2,0	7,2	12,5	-2,5
FR	12,7	~	4,4	~	2,1
HR	18	4,5	5,5	27,9	1,9
IT	16,9	~	5,2	~	0,8
CY	11,9	~	4,5	~	6,1
LV	20,4	~	6,8	-8,1	-4,8
LT	22,2	3,8	7,3	14,1	0,8
LU	13,9	~	4,1	~	5,0
HU	11,9	~	3,4	~	3,6
MT	13,1	1,0	4,3	7,5	
NL	10,1	-0,2	3,7	-7,5	1,6
AT	10,7	~	3,7	~	1,3
PL	16,9	0,9	5	~	13,4
PT	15,7	~	5,6	-6,7	3,0
RO	19,2	-0,6	6	-10,4	5,4
SI	11	1,8	3,4	6,2	0,9
SK	11,2	1,6	3,8	5,6	4,1
FI	12,3	~	3,6	~	4,2
SE	11,9	~	3,5	-5,4	14,8
UK	14,9	~	5,4	~	8,8

Note: for AROP – Estat estimates for significance of net change have been used; for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until results can be provided by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered

2011					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2011	y-on-y	2011	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	16,1	~	5,1	~	2,4
EU27	16	~	5,1	~	:
EA18	16,3	1,0	5,1	~	1,1
BE	12,9	0,8	3,9	~	2,2
BG	18,2	2,2	6,5	10,2	7,4
CZ	9,1	1,0	3,5	~	2,8
DK	13,1	~	4,4	~	3,1
DE	16,4	0,8	4,5	~	3,8
EE	18	2,4	5,3	6,0	9,4
IE	15,1	~	4,6	~	-2,1
EL	20	1,0	6	7,1	-7,1
ES	20,8	1,3	7,1	~	0,0
FR	13,5	0,8	4,6	~	2,7
HR	18,8	~	5,4	~	-1,3
IT	18,5	1,6	5,6	7,7	2,1
CY	11,5	~	4,3	~	4,2
LV	20,2	~	6,5	~	4,8
LT	20,2	-2	5,8	-20,5	4,6
LU	13,1	-0,8	4	~	3,9
HU	13,6	1,7	3,9	14,7	5,4
MT	13,1	~	4	-7,0	:
NL	10,5	~	3,8	~	1,6
AT	11	~	3,8	~	2,3
PL	17,1	~	5	~	2,0
PT	16,2	0,5	5,7	~	-1,4
RO	21	1,8	6,2	~	1,8
SI	11,7	0,7	3,5	~	2,3
SK	12,4	1,2	3,8	~	2,4
FI	12,8	~	3,7	~	4,0
SE	12,5	0,6	3,6	~	10,8
UK	14,1	-0,8	5,3	~	1,5

Note: for AROP – Estat estimates for significance of net change have been used; for S80/S20 – the SPPM provisional rule of thumb of 5% is used until results can be provided by Estat; for GHDI – all y-on-y % changes have been considered

**Annex 2. Reading of the scoreboard social indicators based on a modified SPPM methodology, allowing for more rigid criteria - looking at statistical significant negative evolutions for two years in a row (Option 2)**

2008					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2008	y-on-y	2008	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	:		:	:	1,6
EU27	14,7	~	5	~	
EA18	14,6	~	4,9	~	3,3
BE	12,2	~	4,1	~	5,5
BG	17	~	6,5	~	23,3
CZ	8,3	~	3,4	~	19,0
DK	11,3	~	3,6	~	3,2
DE	15,4	~	4,8	~	2,7
EE	15	~	5	~	7,5
IE	13,4	~	4,4	~	6,6
EL	18,7	~	5,9	~	1,9
ES	17,3	~	5,7	~	6,8
FR	11,6	~	4,4	~	3,4
HR	12,8	~	4,5	~	10,3
IT	16,3	~	5,1	~	1,9
CY	10,8	~	4,3	~	9,8
LV	19,4	~	7,3	~	20,4
LT	16,8	~	5,9	~	18,4
LU	12,9	~	4,1	~	8,7
HU	12	~	3,6	~	3,5
MT	12	~	4,3	~	
NL	9,9	~	4	~	1,0
AT	10,9	~	3,7	~	3,1
PL	16,3	~	5,1	~	16,8
PT	16,3	~	6,1	~	4,3
RO	20	~	7	~	19,8
SI	10,5	~	3,4	~	7,2
SK	9,5	~	3,4	~	18,5
FI	11,8	~	3,8	~	6,0
SE	11,2	~	3,5	~	1,4
UK	14,7	~	5,6	~	-11,1



2009					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2009	y-on-y	2009	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	:		:	:	-2,0
EU27	14,8	~	5	~	
EA18	14,8	~	4,9	~	1,9
BE	12,1	~	3,9	~	1,9
BG	16,4	~	5,9	-9,2	-1,6
CZ	7,6	~	3,5	~	-2,4
DK	12,2	~	4,6	~	2,6
DE	15,8	~	4,5	~	-0,3
EE	15,8	~	5	~	-5,8
IE	13,2	~	4,2	~	-6,8
EL	18,1	~	5,8	~	0,5
ES	17,5	~	6,4	~	0,5
FR	11,8	~	4,4	~	0,6
HR	13,5	~	4,3	~	-0,8
IT	16,4	~	5,2	~	-2,7
CY	11,2	~	4,4	~	0,0
LV	20,5	1,1	7,4	~	-16,1
LT	18,4	~	6,4	~	-7,5
LU	14,2	~	4,3	~	2,4
HU	11,9	~	3,5	~	-10,6
MT	12,1	~	4	~	
NL	10,3	~	4	~	-1,2
AT	10,8	~	3,7	~	0,6
PL	16	~	5	~	-13,0
PT	15,8	~	6	~	-0,4
RO	19,8	~	6,7	~	-19,1
SI	9,2	~	3,2	~	0,7
SK	9,6	~	3,6	~	5,2
FI	12,2	~	3,7	~	3,0
SE	12,1	~	3,7	5,7	-5,7
UK	14,8	~	5,3	~	-7,4

2010					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2010	y-on-y	2010	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	15,3		5	:	2,8
EU27	15,3	~	5	~	
EA18	15,3	~	5	~	1,1
BE	12,1	~	3,9	~	0,8
BG	16	~	5,9	~	1,5
CZ	8,1	~	3,5	~	4,9
DK	12,9	~	4,4	~	5,3
DE	15,6	~	4,5	~	3,0
EE	15,6	~	5	~	0,3
IE	14,6	~	4,7	~	-4,9
EL	19	~	5,6	~	-7,2
ES	19,5	2,0	7,2	12,5	-2,5
FR	12,7	~	4,4	~	2,1
HR	18	~	5,5	~	1,9
IT	16,9	~	5,2	~	0,8
CY	11,9	~	4,5	~	6,1
LV	20,4	~	6,8	~	-4,8
LT	22,2	3,8	7,3	14,1	0,8
LU	13,9	~	4,1	~	5,0
HU	11,9	~	3,4	~	3,6
MT	13,1	~	4,3	~	
NL	10,1	~	3,7	~	1,6
AT	10,7	~	3,7	~	1,3
PL	16,9	~	5	~	13,4
PT	15,7	~	5,6	~	3,0
RO	19,2	-0,6	6	~	5,4
SI	11	~	3,4	~	0,9
SK	11,2	~	3,8	5,6	4,1
FI	12,3	~	3,6	~	4,2
SE	11,9	~	3,5	~	14,8
UK	14,9	~	5,4	~	8,8

2011					
	AROP 18-64		S80/S20		GHDI
	2011	y-on-y	2011	y-on-y	y-on-y
EU28	16,1	~	5,1	~	2,4
EU27	16	~	5,1	~	
EA18	16,3	~	5,1	~	1,1
BE	12,9	~	3,9	~	2,2
BG	18,2	~	6,5	~	7,4
CZ	9,1	1,0	3,5	~	2,8
DK	13,1	~	4,4	~	3,1
DE	16,4	~	4,5	~	3,8
EE	18	~	5,3	~	9,4
IE	15,1	~	4,6	~	-2,1
EL	20	1,0	6	~	-7,1
ES	20,8	1,3	7,1	~	0,0
FR	13,5	~	4,6	~	2,7
HR	18,8	~	5,4	~	-1,3
IT	18,5	~	5,6	~	2,1
CY	11,5	~	4,3	~	4,2
LV	20,2	~	6,5	~	4,8
LT	20,2	-2	5,8	~	4,6
LU	13,1	-0,8	4	~	3,9
HU	13,6	~	3,9	~	5,4
MT	13,1	~	4	~	
NL	10,5	~	3,8	~	1,6
AT	11	~	3,8	~	2,3
PL	17,1	~	5	~	2,0
PT	16,2	0,5	5,7	~	-1,4
RO	21	~	6,2	~	1,8
SI	11,7	0,7	3,5	~	2,3
SK	12,4	1,2	3,8	~	2,4
FI	12,8	~	3,7	~	4,0
SE	12,5	~	3,6	~	10,8
UK	14,1	-0,8	5,3	~	1,5

### Annex 3. Estat calculations on significance of net annual change for the at-risk-of poverty rate (18-64), 2007-2012<sup>1</sup>

At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex (source: SILC)					
	2012-2011	2011-2010	2010-2009	2009-2008	2008-2007
AT	Y(b in 2012)*	N	N*	N*	N*
BE	Y**	Y**	N* **	N* **	N* **
BG	N	Y	N	N	Y
CH	N	N	N	N	N
CY	Y	N	N	N	N(b in 2008)*
CZ	N	Y	Y	Y	N
DE	N	Y	N	N	N
DK	N	N	N	Y	N
EE	N	Y	N	Y	Y
EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ES	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FI	N	N	N	N	N
FR	N	Y	N	Y	N(b in 2008)*
HR	N	N	na	na	na
HU	N	Y	N	N	N*
IE	na	N	N	N	Y
IS	Y	N	N	Y	N
IT	N	Y	N	N	N*
LT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*
LU	Y*	Y*	N*	Y*	N*
LV	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MT	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NL	N	N	Y	Y	N*
NO	N	N	Y	N	N
PL	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PT	Y**	Y**	N**	Y**	Y**
RO	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SE	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SK	N	Y	Y*	N*	N*
UK	Y(b in 2012)*	Y	N	N	N*

\* Due to the bad quality of the stratum variable (DB050) the following assumptions have been done:

2007-2008	No strata for AT-BE-CY-EE-HU-IT-LT-LU-NL-SK-UK
2008-2009	No strata for LU - AT-SK
2009-2010	No strata for LU - AT-SK
2010-2011	No strata for LU
2011-2012	No strata for LU

\*\*

A further analysis is needed due to the low variation

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary results based on methodologies in this area whose development is still on-going.